

Hormone therapy for preventing cardiovascular disease in post-menopausal women (Review)

Boardman HMP, Hartley L, Eisinga A, Main C, Roqué i Figuls M, Bonfill Cosp X, Gabriel Sanchez R, Knight B



**THE COCHRANE
COLLABORATION®**

This is a reprint of a Cochrane review, prepared and maintained by The Cochrane Collaboration and published in *The Cochrane Library* 2015, Issue 3

<http://www.thecochranelibrary.com>

WILEY

TABLE OF CONTENTS

HEADER	1
ABSTRACT	1
PLAIN LANGUAGE SUMMARY	2
SUMMARY OF FINDINGS FOR THE MAIN COMPARISON	4
BACKGROUND	6
OBJECTIVES	8
METHODS	8
RESULTS	10
Figure 1.	12
Figure 2.	13
Figure 3.	17
Figure 4.	18
Figure 5.	21
ADDITIONAL SUMMARY OF FINDINGS	23
DISCUSSION	30
AUTHORS' CONCLUSIONS	33
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	33
REFERENCES	33
CHARACTERISTICS OF STUDIES	43
DATA AND ANALYSES	105
Analysis 1.1. Comparison 1 Hormone therapy versus placebo in primary prevention, Outcome 1 Death (all-causes).	107
Analysis 1.2. Comparison 1 Hormone therapy versus placebo in primary prevention, Outcome 2 Death (cardiovascular causes).	108
Analysis 1.3. Comparison 1 Hormone therapy versus placebo in primary prevention, Outcome 3 Non-fatal myocardial infarction.	109
Analysis 1.4. Comparison 1 Hormone therapy versus placebo in primary prevention, Outcome 4 Stroke.	110
Analysis 1.5. Comparison 1 Hormone therapy versus placebo in primary prevention, Outcome 5 Angina.	111
Analysis 1.6. Comparison 1 Hormone therapy versus placebo in primary prevention, Outcome 6 Venous thromboembolism.	112
Analysis 1.7. Comparison 1 Hormone therapy versus placebo in primary prevention, Outcome 7 Pulmonary embolism.	113
Analysis 1.8. Comparison 1 Hormone therapy versus placebo in primary prevention, Outcome 8 Revascularisation.	114
Analysis 2.1. Comparison 2 Hormone therapy versus placebo in secondary prevention, Outcome 1 Death (all-causes).	115
Analysis 2.2. Comparison 2 Hormone therapy versus placebo in secondary prevention, Outcome 2 Death (cardiovascular causes).	116
Analysis 2.3. Comparison 2 Hormone therapy versus placebo in secondary prevention, Outcome 3 Non-fatal myocardial infarction.	117
Analysis 2.4. Comparison 2 Hormone therapy versus placebo in secondary prevention, Outcome 4 Stroke.	118
Analysis 2.5. Comparison 2 Hormone therapy versus placebo in secondary prevention, Outcome 5 Angina.	119
Analysis 2.6. Comparison 2 Hormone therapy versus placebo in secondary prevention, Outcome 6 Venous thromboembolism.	120
Analysis 2.7. Comparison 2 Hormone therapy versus placebo in secondary prevention, Outcome 7 Pulmonary embolism.	121
Analysis 2.8. Comparison 2 Hormone therapy versus placebo in secondary prevention, Outcome 8 Revascularisation.	122
Analysis 3.1. Comparison 3 Hormone therapy versus placebo in both primary and secondary prevention, Outcome 1 Death (all-causes).	123
Analysis 3.2. Comparison 3 Hormone therapy versus placebo in both primary and secondary prevention, Outcome 2 Death (cardiovascular causes).	124
Analysis 3.3. Comparison 3 Hormone therapy versus placebo in both primary and secondary prevention, Outcome 3 Non-fatal myocardial infarction.	125
Analysis 3.4. Comparison 3 Hormone therapy versus placebo in both primary and secondary prevention, Outcome 4 Stroke.	126

Analysis 3.5. Comparison 3 Hormone therapy versus placebo in both primary and secondary prevention, Outcome 5 Angina.	127
Analysis 3.6. Comparison 3 Hormone therapy versus placebo in both primary and secondary prevention, Outcome 6 Venous thromboembolism.	128
Analysis 3.7. Comparison 3 Hormone therapy versus placebo in both primary and secondary prevention, Outcome 7 Pulmonary embolism.	129
Analysis 3.8. Comparison 3 Hormone therapy versus placebo in both primary and secondary prevention, Outcome 8 Revascularisation.	130
Analysis 3.9. Comparison 3 Hormone therapy versus placebo in both primary and secondary prevention, Outcome 9 Death (all-causes): by year on treatment.	131
Analysis 3.10. Comparison 3 Hormone therapy versus placebo in both primary and secondary prevention, Outcome 10 Death (all-causes): cumulatively by year on treatment.	133
Analysis 4.1. Comparison 4 Subgroup analysis of timing hypothesis (<10 years versus >10 years since menopause), Outcome 1 Death (all-causes).	135
Analysis 4.2. Comparison 4 Subgroup analysis of timing hypothesis (<10 years versus >10 years since menopause), Outcome 2 Coronary heart disease (death from cardiovascular causes and non-fatal myocardial infarction).	137
Analysis 4.3. Comparison 4 Subgroup analysis of timing hypothesis (<10 years versus >10 years since menopause), Outcome 3 Stroke.	138
Analysis 4.4. Comparison 4 Subgroup analysis of timing hypothesis (<10 years versus >10 years since menopause), Outcome 4 Venous thromboembolism.	139
ADDITIONAL TABLES	139
APPENDICES	151
WHAT'S NEW	158
HISTORY	158
CONTRIBUTIONS OF AUTHORS	159
DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST	159
SOURCES OF SUPPORT	159
DIFFERENCES BETWEEN PROTOCOL AND REVIEW	159
INDEX TERMS	160

[Intervention Review]

Hormone therapy for preventing cardiovascular disease in post-menopausal women

Henry MP Boardman¹, Louise Hartley², Anne Eisinga³, Caroline Main⁴, Marta Roqué i Figuls⁵, Xavier Bonfill Cosp⁶, Rafael Gabriel Sanchez⁷, Beatrice Knight⁸

¹Department of Cardiovascular Medicine, University of Oxford, John Radcliffe Hospital, Oxford, UK. ²Division of Health Sciences, Warwick Medical School, University of Warwick, Coventry, UK. ³UK Cochrane Centre, Oxford, UK. ⁴Cancer Research UK Clinical Trials Unit (CRCTU), School of Cancer Sciences, University of Birmingham, Birmingham, UK. ⁵Iberoamerican Cochrane Centre, Biomedical Research Institute Sant Pau (IIB Sant Pau), CIBER Epidemiología y Salud Pública (CIBERESP), Barcelona, Spain. ⁶Iberoamerican Cochrane Centre - Biomedical Research Institute Sant Pau (IIB Sant Pau), CIBER Epidemiología y Salud Pública (CIBERESP) - Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona, Barcelona, Spain. ⁷Instituto de Investigación IdiPAZ, Red Española de Investigación Cardiovascular RD/12/0042/0008, Hospital Universitario de la Paz, Universidad Autónoma de Madrid, Madrid, Spain. ⁸NIHR Exeter Clinical Research Facility, University of Exeter Medical School, Exeter, UK

Contact address: Henry MP Boardman, Department of Cardiovascular Medicine, University of Oxford, John Radcliffe Hospital, Oxford, OX3 9DU, UK. Harry.Boardman@cochrane.nhs.uk. hboardman@doctors.org.uk.

Editorial group: Cochrane Heart Group.

Publication status and date: New search for studies and content updated (no change to conclusions), published in Issue 3, 2015.

Review content assessed as up-to-date: 25 February 2014.

Citation: Boardman HMP, Hartley L, Eisinga A, Main C, Roqué i Figuls M, Bonfill Cosp X, Gabriel Sanchez R, Knight B. Hormone therapy for preventing cardiovascular disease in post-menopausal women. *Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews* 2015, Issue 3. Art. No.: CD002229. DOI: 10.1002/14651858.CD002229.pub4.

Copyright © 2015 The Cochrane Collaboration. Published by John Wiley & Sons, Ltd.

ABSTRACT

Background

Evidence from systematic reviews of observational studies suggests that hormone therapy may have beneficial effects in reducing the incidence of cardiovascular disease events in post-menopausal women, however the results of randomised controlled trials (RCTs) have had mixed results. This is an updated version of a Cochrane review published in 2013.

Objectives

To assess the effects of hormone therapy for the prevention of cardiovascular disease in post-menopausal women, and whether there are differential effects between use in primary or secondary prevention.

Secondary aims were to undertake exploratory analyses to (i) assess the impact of time since menopause that treatment was commenced (≥ 10 years versus < 10 years), and where these data were not available, use age of trial participants at baseline as a proxy (≥ 60 years of age versus < 60 years of age); and (ii) assess the effects of length of time on treatment.

Search methods

We searched the following databases on 25 February 2014: Cochrane Central Register of Controlled Trials (CENTRAL) in *The Cochrane Library*, MEDLINE, EMBASE and LILACS. We also searched research and trials registers, and conducted reference checking of relevant studies and related systematic reviews to identify additional studies.

Hormone therapy for preventing cardiovascular disease in post-menopausal women (Review)

Copyright © 2015 The Cochrane Collaboration. Published by John Wiley & Sons, Ltd.

1

Selection criteria

RCTs of women comparing orally administered hormone therapy with placebo or a no treatment control, with a minimum of six months follow-up.

Data collection and analysis

Two authors independently assessed study quality and extracted data. We calculated risk ratios (RRs) with 95% confidence intervals (CIs) for each outcome. We combined results using random effects meta-analyses, and undertook further analyses to assess the effects of treatment as primary or secondary prevention, and whether treatment was commenced more than or less than 10 years after menopause.

Main results

We identified six new trials through this update. Therefore the review includes 19 trials with a total of 40,410 post-menopausal women. On the whole, study quality was good and generally at low risk of bias; the findings are dominated by the three largest trials. We found high quality evidence that hormone therapy in both primary and secondary prevention conferred no protective effects for all-cause mortality, cardiovascular death, non-fatal myocardial infarction, angina, or revascularisation. However, there was an increased risk of stroke in those in the hormone therapy arm for combined primary and secondary prevention (RR 1.24, 95% CI 1.10 to 1.41). Venous thromboembolic events were increased (RR 1.92, 95% CI 1.36 to 2.69), as were pulmonary emboli (RR 1.81, 95% CI 1.32 to 2.48) on hormone therapy relative to placebo.

The absolute risk increase for stroke was 6 per 1000 women (number needed to treat for an additional harmful outcome (NNTH) = 165; mean length of follow-up: 4.21 years (range: 2.0 to 7.1)); for venous thromboembolism 8 per 1000 women (NNTH = 118; mean length of follow-up: 5.95 years (range: 1.0 to 7.1)); and for pulmonary embolism 4 per 1000 (NNTH = 242; mean length of follow-up: 3.13 years (range: 1.0 to 7.1)).

We performed subgroup analyses according to when treatment was started in relation to the menopause. Those who started hormone therapy less than 10 years after the menopause had lower mortality (RR 0.70, 95% CI 0.52 to 0.95, moderate quality evidence) and coronary heart disease (composite of death from cardiovascular causes and non-fatal myocardial infarction) (RR 0.52, 95% CI 0.29 to 0.96; moderate quality evidence), though they were still at increased risk of venous thromboembolism (RR 1.74, 95% CI 1.11 to 2.73, high quality evidence) compared to placebo or no treatment. There was no strong evidence of effect on risk of stroke in this group. In those who started treatment more than 10 years after the menopause there was high quality evidence that it had little effect on death or coronary heart disease between groups but there was an increased risk of stroke (RR 1.21, 95% CI 1.06 to 1.38, high quality evidence) and venous thromboembolism (RR 1.96, 95% CI 1.37 to 2.80, high quality evidence).

Authors' conclusions

Our review findings provide strong evidence that treatment with hormone therapy in post-menopausal women overall, for either primary or secondary prevention of cardiovascular disease events has little if any benefit and causes an increase in the risk of stroke and venous thromboembolic events.

PLAIN LANGUAGE SUMMARY

Hormone therapy for preventing cardiovascular disease in both healthy post-menopausal women and post-menopausal women with pre-existing cardiovascular disease

Hormone therapy is used for controlling menopausal symptoms. It has also been used for the prevention of cardiovascular disease in post-menopausal women. The present review assessed the effects of using hormone therapy for six months or more. Nineteen randomised controlled trials (involving 40,410 women) compared oral hormone therapy (oestrogen, with or without progestogen) with placebo. Most participants were from the United States (US), and the mean age in most studies was over 60 years. The length of time women were on treatment varied across the trials from 7 months to 10.1 years. The studies were generally well conducted with overall low risk of bias.

Overall, results showed no evidence that hormone therapy provides any protective effects against death from any cause, death specifically from cardiovascular disease, non-fatal heart attack or angina, either in healthy women or women with pre-existing heart disease.

Rather, in post-menopausal women hormone therapy increased the risk of stroke and obstruction of a vein by a blood clot (venous thromboembolism).

We are confident that the results of are review are close to the true effects for most of the outcomes we looked at. The studies were large, well-designed and the results were generally consistent across the studies.

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS FOR THE MAIN COMPARISON *[Explanation]*

Hormone therapy compared to placebo for primary prevention of cardiovascular disease in post-menopausal women						
Patient or population: Post-menopausal women without prior cardiovascular disease						
Intervention: Hormone therapy						
Comparison: Placebo or no treatment						
Outcomes	Illustrative comparative risks* (95% CI)		Relative effect (95% CI)	No. of Participants (studies)	Quality of the evidence (GRADE)	Comments
	Assumed risk	Corresponding risk				
	Placebo	Hormone therapy				
Death (all-causes)	Study population		RR 1 (0.89 to 1.12)	34,422 (8 studies)	⊕⊕⊕⊕ high	
	32 per 1000	32 per 1000 (29 to 36)				
Death (cardiovascular causes)	Study population		RR 0.81 (0.47 to 1.40)	28,353 (3 studies)	⊕⊕⊕⊕ high	
	8 per 1000	7 per 1000 (4 to 11)				
Stroke	Study population		RR 1.32 (1.12 to 1.56)	28,719 (4 studies)	⊕⊕⊕⊕ high	
	18 per 1000	23 per 1000 (20 to 28)				
Venous thromboembolism	Study population		RR 1.92 (1.24 to 2.99)	33,477 (6 studies)	⊕⊕⊕○ moderate ¹	
	10 per 1000	20 per 1000 (13 to 31)				
Pulmonary embolism	Study population		See comment	31,732 (3 studies)	⊕⊕⊕○ moderate ¹	Risks were calculated from pooled risk differences

	5 per 1000	9 per 1000 (5 to 15)	
--	-------------------	--------------------------------	--

*The basis for the **assumed risk** is the median control group risk across studies. The **corresponding risk** (and its 95% confidence interval) is based on the assumed risk in the comparison group and the **relative effect** of the intervention (and its 95% CI).

CI: Confidence interval; **RR:** Risk ratio;

GRADE Working Group grades of evidence

High quality: Further research is very unlikely to change our confidence in the estimate of effect.

Moderate quality: Further research is likely to have an important impact on our confidence in the estimate of effect and may change the estimate.

Low quality: Further research is very likely to have an important impact on our confidence in the estimate of effect and is likely to change the estimate.

Very low quality: We are very uncertain about the estimate.

¹ Downgraded one level due to inconsistency.

BACKGROUND

Despite falling incidence of coronary heart disease and stroke, which makes up the majority of cardiovascular disease, there is increasing prevalence due to lower case-fatality. It remains the leading cause of death in both high- and middle-income countries (WHO 2008), and is increasingly the cause in low-income countries. In 2013, cardiovascular disease caused an estimated 30% of all global deaths, and killed 17.3 million people worldwide (WHO 2011). In the United Kingdom (UK), in 2010, cardiovascular disease caused 32% of deaths, and killed just over 179,000 people. Analysing this data according to gender demonstrates no significant overall difference in numbers between men and women; 31% of women died from cardiovascular disease in 2010 in the UK (British Heart Foundation Statistics Database 2012).

The burden of coronary heart disease is costly, both in terms of reduced patient health-related quality of life, and healthcare costs in the management of these conditions. Morbidity statistics indicate that cardiovascular disease is the leading single cause of disability in Europe, with a prevalence of 6.0% to 6.5% in men and 4.0% to 4.5% in women within the UK. Cardiovascular disease is therefore costly in terms of both direct and indirect healthcare costs, accounting for 9.8% of total disability-adjusted years (Townsend 2012). In 2009, it was estimated that cardiovascular disease cost the UK healthcare system approximately GBP 8.6 billion, equating to approximately just under GBP 141 per capita. Overall, the cost from cardiovascular disease in the UK is estimated to be GBP 19 billion, the balance attributed to lost productivity and caring for those with cardiovascular disease (British Heart Foundation Statistics Database 2012).

Description of the condition

Whilst the overall risk of cardiovascular disease is matched in men and women, this risk varies according to age. The risk is higher in men compared to women in younger age groups, with women's cardiovascular disease incidence rates found to lag approximately ten years behind those of men. Most women experience the menopause (the last menstrual period) in their early fifties, after a phase of changing ovarian function (the peri-menopause) that may last several years and which is characterised by irregular menstrual cycles (Greendale 1999). Following menopause and loss of endogenous oestradiol (major ovarian oestrogen), these gender-based differences narrow (Barrett-Connor 1997; Maxwell 1998). Most women who enter menopause are asymptomatic for cardiovascular disease, and 95% of women who develop cardiovascular disease do so after menopause. Evidence suggests that younger age at natural menopause is associated with cardiovascular disease (Hu 1999) and cardiovascular disease mortality (Jacobsen 1997; van der Schouw 1996). Post-menopausal women have 2.6 times the rate of cardiovascular events compared to their age-matched pre-

menopausal peers (Kannel 1976). There are many possible explanations for this associated increase in risk. The menopause has an adverse effect on lipid profile; low-density lipoprotein and triglyceride levels rise after the menopause, and high-density lipoprotein falls (Kilim 2013). Weight gain and a change in body fat distribution, increases in blood pressure and a host of other metabolic factors are amongst the other changes seen. The management and prognosis of women with cardiovascular disease is not aided by their being under-represented in trials (Melloni 2010) and are more likely to present atypically with lower cardiovascular revascularisation rates (Rathore 2003).

Description of the intervention

The term 'hormone replacement therapy' has been replaced by 'hormone therapy', as the older term infers that hormone therapy is replacing the function of a defective organ. Hormone therapy includes either oestrogen alone (oestrogen-only hormone therapy) or oestrogen in combination with a progestogen (combined hormone therapy). It is used in a variety of formulations and doses which can be taken orally, vaginally, intranasally or as an implant, skin patch, cream or gel. The clinical effects vary according to the type of hormone therapy and the duration of its use. Formulations of oral oestrogen may include oestradiol (an oestrogen derived from wild Mexican yam), oestradiol valerate (a pro-drug for oestradiol), or conjugated equine oestrogen, a blend of equine oestrogens extracted from horse urine. Historically, larger doses were prescribed but doses have fallen in the past two decades as prescribers aim to minimise side effects associated with larger doses. The progestogens used for hormone therapy include synthetic derivatives of progesterone, synthetic derivatives of testosterone, and natural progesterones derived from plants. These differ in their metabolic action and potential for adverse effects, and the risk-benefit profile of each type of progestogen for use in hormone therapy is currently unclear. In combined hormone therapy, progestogen can be taken either every day (continuous combined therapy), cyclically with oestrogens taken daily and progestogens taken for part of the month (sequentially combined hormone therapy), or less frequently.

The addition of a progestogen to oestrogen reduces the risk of endometrial hyperplasia associated with the use of oestrogen alone in women with a uterus (Furness 2009). However, the addition of progestogens can be problematic as they have adverse effects on blood lipid profiles and may cause symptoms such as headaches, bloating and breast tenderness (McKinney 1998).

How the intervention might work

The finding that cardiovascular disease rates in women rise sharply after the menopause has led to the suggestion that endogenous

oestradiol may attenuate age-related vascular remodelling in premenopausal women. Age-associated vascular remodelling involves endothelial dysfunction, enhanced growth of intimal smooth muscle cells, and increased prevalence of vascular plaques. The same cellular processes participate in atherosclerosis (Lakatta 2003). The decline in oestradiol levels during menopause leads to a higher androgen-to-oestradiol ratio. Androgens induce vasoconstriction and smooth muscle cell growth and exacerbate diet-induced atherosclerosis, plaque formation, and pro-atherosclerotic arterial remodelling. This suggests that the increase in the androgen-to-oestradiol ratio in post-menopausal women may be another mechanism which contributes to the observed acceleration of atherosclerosis. The exact mechanism by which cardiovascular disease risk may be reduced by oestrogen is not completely understood, but leading hypotheses involve inhibition of vascular remodelling, lowering cholesterol and improving vascular tone (Dubey 2001; Mendelsohn 1999; PEPI 1995; Walsh 1991). Other factors that may play a role are changes in coagulation factors, blood pressure, insulin, and body fat distribution (Koh 2004; Lieberman 1994; PEPI 1995).

Hormone therapy to treat menopausal oestrogen deficiency has been in widespread use for more than 60 years (Wallach 1959). Long-term treatment was assumed to prevent atherosclerosis, and the increased cardiovascular disease and mortality risk observed following the menopausal transition (Robinson 1959; Wallach 1959; Wilson 1963), either in the form of primary prevention (prevention of disease before it has first presented) or secondary prevention (preventing the progression or recurrence of disease). Since the early 1980s, several observational studies have consistently shown that hormone therapy users, many of whom started treatment shortly after menopause, had a reduction in total mortality and risk of cardiovascular disease events of approximately 30% to 50% relative to women who did not use hormone therapy (Grady 1992; Grodstein 1999; Grodstein 2000; Mann 1994; Psaty 1994; Rosenberg 1993; Stampfer 1991). However, most observational data sets suggest that the risk reduction in mortality and coronary heart disease events, is coupled with a higher impact of the risk of venous thromboembolic events and an apparent increased incidence of stroke, but lower stroke mortality (Paganini-Hill 2001). Overall, the accumulated available epidemiological evidence supported the use of hormone therapy to increase longevity in post-menopausal women (Mishell 1989). Following these observational studies two large RCTs, the Heart and Estrogen/progestin Replacement Study, assessing secondary prevention (HERS I 1998) and the Women's Health Initiative, assessing primary prevention (WHI I 2002) were carried out and both appeared to contradict the evidence from observational studies. In light of these trials not confirming a cardioprotective effect of oestrogen, attention was focused on the age of the women enrolled in both HERS I 1998 and WHI I 2002 (mean age: 67 and 63 years, respectively), as non-significant data trends suggested hormone therapy did not lead to excess coronary risk when

started shortly after the menopause and interest alighted upon the timing of initiation of hormone therapy in relation to the time of menopause. This 'timing hypothesis', first proposed in 2002, states that there may be a window of opportunity where hormone therapy is beneficial for prevention of cardiovascular disease in women when started in early menopause, with this benefit lost in older women. This hypothesis is supported by the Clarkson primate model, where conjugated equine oestrogen prevented atherosclerosis only in animals treated early after surgically induced menopause (within the calculated equivalent of six human post-menopausal years) before the onset of diet-induced atherosclerosis (Mikkola 2002). The reasoning behind the 'timing hypothesis' is that oestrogen effects differ with the presence and severity of atherosclerosis and that this is linked to the timing of the menopause and age. This may be due to fewer oestrogen receptors in the artery wall (Losordo 1994) and reduced vasodilatory effects of oestrogen with progressing atherosclerosis (Campisi 2002). When there is minimal or no atherosclerosis, oestrogen leads to reduced platelet and inflammatory activation. It also enables nitric oxide mediated vasodilatation, an important component of healthy endothelial function (Mendelsohn 1999). When there is established atherosclerosis, many of these beneficial physiological changes are attenuated or even reversed, with reduced vasodilatation and increased inflammatory activation (Ouyang 2006). It is also hypothesised that although hormone therapy reduces the risk of plaque formation, it increases plaque instability and the risk of plaque erosion or rupture, through production of matrix metalloproteinases (Phillips 2005). Therefore, as it is known that cardiovascular risk (including atherosclerosis) increases significantly after the menopause (Kannel 1976) the 'timing hypothesis' suggests that if hormone therapy is instigated many years after menopause, it is much more likely that there will be established atherosclerosis, and therefore the benefit of reduced plaque formation will be abrogated by the increased risk of plaque erosion or rupture. In support of the 'timing hypothesis', reanalysis of the Nurses' Health Study (Grodstein 2006) demonstrated a benefit to starting treatment less than four years after the menopause compared to more than 10 years after the menopause. A stratified meta-analysis by Salpeter 2004 also indicated differential treatment effects with hormone therapy relative to placebo, according to the participants' baseline age, favouring use in women under 60 years of age.

Why it is important to do this review

The previous Cochrane Review on hormone therapy for the prevention of cardiovascular disease in post-menopausal women (Main 2013) identified a total of 13 RCTs which included 38,171 post-menopausal women (19,302 randomised to hormone therapy and 18,869 to placebo). The review reported no protective cardiovascular effects for hormone therapy observed in either healthy women or women with one or more pre-existing cardiovascular

disease risk factors, but a higher risk of stroke, venous thromboembolic events and pulmonary embolism was observed.

Since the literature search for the previous Cochrane review (Main 2013), the BMJ (October 2012) reported the results of the cardiovascular outcomes of the Danish Osteoporosis Prevention Study (DOPS 2012). This trial was designed to assess the long-term impact of hormone therapy on bone mineral density and predefined adverse cardiovascular endpoints in healthy women compared to a no treatment control group. The trial had over 10 years of randomised follow-up and a further 5.7 years of post-interventional follow-up, the longest of any comparable trial. The trial had some noticeable differences to the majority of previous studies that used hormone therapy to prevent cardiovascular disease, other than its long follow-up; the women included were younger and the hormone preparation was different to that used in the majority of previous trials. The results indicated that women receiving hormone therapy early after menopause had a reduced risk of the composite endpoint of mortality, heart failure or myocardial infarction, without any apparent increase in risk of cancer, venous thromboembolism, or stroke. This led to great media interest and a revival of the debate on whether hormone therapy is safe, when it should be prescribed and in whom it should be prescribed.

However, the DOPS trial had many criticisms levelled against it; the low event rate, open-label design and the higher mean age in the control group. To bring clarity to the subject, we felt it was important to update the review to assess whether this new trial altered the balance of evidence on hormone therapy and its effect on cardiovascular disease.

There are also further data not available to the previous review, which reported events by year of treatment and also by participants' age from trials. Additionally, it has become increasingly clear that the risk from hormone therapy is not constant for the time for which it is taken. Whether women are taking it to treat symptoms or reduce the risk of other diseases, it is important that they are informed regarding the risks as accurately as possible for them as individuals, and this varies according to duration of therapy, their age and when their menopause started.

OBJECTIVES

To assess the effects of hormone therapy for the prevention of cardiovascular disease in post-menopausal women, and whether there are differential effects between use in primary or secondary prevention.

Secondary aims were to undertake exploratory analyses to (i) assess the impact of time since menopause that treatment was commenced (≥ 10 years versus < 10 years), and where these data were not available, use age of trial participants at baseline as a proxy (\geq

60 years of age versus < 60 years of age); and (ii) assess the effects of length of time on treatment.

METHODS

Criteria for considering studies for this review

Types of studies

We included randomised controlled trials (RCTs) comparing oral hormone therapy with either placebo or a no treatment control for a follow-up duration of six months or longer. We included RCTs which compared two or more different types of oral hormone therapy, provided that they were additionally compared with a placebo or a no treatment control arm.

Types of participants

Post-menopausal women (with either spontaneous or induced cessation of menstrual bleeding for a continuous period of six months or more), either with or without evidence of existing cardiovascular disease.

Types of interventions

Oral hormone therapy, consisting of either oestrogen alone or in combination with a progestogen, compared with either a placebo or a no treatment control. Combined hormone therapy (oestrogen plus progestogen) could be delivered continuously daily (continuous combined hormone therapy) or sequentially (oestrogen taken daily with progestogens taken for part of the month).

In accordance with the inclusion criteria from the previous review (Main 2013), we excluded RCTs in which hormone therapy was delivered to the body via either patches, tablets, creams, troches, an intrauterine device, vaginal ring, gels or injections compared with placebo or no treatment. Likewise, we excluded RCTs assessing the effects of selective oestrogen receptor modulators (e.g. raloxifene) compared to placebo or a no treatment control.

Types of outcome measures

Primary outcomes

- Death from any cause
- Cardiovascular death
- Non-fatal myocardial infarction
- Stroke
- Angina

Secondary outcomes

- Venous thromboemboli (pulmonary emboli plus deep vein thromboses)
- Pulmonary emboli
- Revascularisation (coronary artery bypass grafting and angioplasty (with or without a stent))

We reviewed trials which were above a given size (based on number of participants and length of follow-up) to see if relevant outcomes were reported as adverse events. We reviewed trials which included 1000 or more participants (where the participants were followed up for six months or more) and all other trials of comparable or larger size. For example, we reviewed trials which included 500 participants (where the participants were followed up for one year or more). We also included trials with 250 participants or more (where the participants were followed up for two years or more). All the trials which were reviewed due to their size to assess whether they reported relevant outcomes as adverse events are listed in [Table 1](#). Outcomes with zero events in one or more arms of a trial were not included from the trial in question. This was done to minimise bias.

Search methods for identification of studies

Electronic searches

We identified randomised controlled trials (RCTs) that assessed the effects of hormone therapy compared to placebo or no treatment with a minimum of six months duration through searching the following electronic databases on 25 February 2014:

- Cochrane Central Register of Controlled Trials (CENTRAL; Issue 1, 2014) in *The Cochrane Library*,
- MEDLINE (Ovid; 1946 to week 9 2014),
- EMBASE (Ovid; 1980 to week 9 2014),
- LILACS (<http://lilacs.bvsalud.org/en/>) (1982 to 25 February 2014).

Additionally, we searched the following trials and research registers for any ongoing trials on cardiovascular disease on 25 February 2014: ClinicalTrials.gov (www.clinicaltrials.gov), the World Health Organization (WHO) International Clinical Trials Registry Platform (www.who.int/ictrp/), the UK Clinical Research Network Portfolio Database (<http://public.ukcrn.org.uk>) and Centerwatch (www.centerwatch.com).

We did not apply any language restrictions. The full search strategies, designed and run in each database, are presented in [Appendix 1](#) (original review), [Appendix 2](#) (2010) and [Appendix 3](#) (2014).

Searching other resources

We searched reference lists of all eligible RCTs and relevant systematic reviews for additional trials.

Data collection and analysis

Selection of studies

We identified relevant studies in two stages. Two review authors (HB and LH) independently screened the titles and abstracts returned by the database searches for relevance. The full text of any references that were considered as potentially relevant by either author were obtained. They then independently assessed the relevance of each paper, according to the review's prespecified eligibility criteria. This assessment was performed unblinded. Any discrepancies between the authors were resolved by recourse to the papers, and if necessary, a third author was consulted.

Data extraction and management

Two review authors (HB and LH) independently extracted data from the included studies using a standardised data extraction form in Microsoft Word. The data extraction was checked for agreement and any discrepancies were resolved through recourse to the papers. We assessed the following study details.

Trial characteristics

1. Method of randomisation
2. Method of allocation concealment
3. Use of stratification
4. Adequacy of double-blinding
5. Means of recruitment
6. Number of participants screened for eligibility, randomised, analysed, excluded, lost to follow-up or dropped-out (i.e. withdrew from the trial but were followed-up)
7. Baseline equality of treatment groups
8. Level of adherence to therapy
9. Whether analyses were conducted on an intention-to-treat basis
10. Study design (parallel versus multi-arm, single centre or multi-centre)
11. Funding source

Characteristics of the trial participants

1. Inclusion and exclusion criteria
2. Age and other recorded prognostic baseline variables
3. Menopausal status (definition of menopause and how this was defined, surgical or natural menopause) of participants

Interventions

1. Type of hormone therapy (oestrogen-only or combination oestrogen and progestogen)
2. Dosage
3. Duration of therapy (minimum six months)

Outcomes

1. Which relevant primary and secondary outcomes were measured
 2. How relevant outcomes were defined and measured
- See [Description of studies](#); [Risk of bias in included studies](#)

Assessment of risk of bias in included studies

We assessed risk of bias according to the risk of bias assessment criteria detailed in the *Cochrane Handbook for Systematic Reviews of Interventions* (Higgins 2011). These criteria focus upon the quality of random sequence generation and allocation concealment, blinding (participants, trial personnel and outcome assessors), incomplete outcome data, selective outcome reporting, and other sources of bias. Assessment of risk of bias was undertaken by two review authors (HB and LH) independently, with any disagreements resolved by discussion.

Assessment of heterogeneity

We explored heterogeneity between studies qualitatively (by comparing the characteristics of included studies) and quantitatively using the Chi^2 test of heterogeneity and the I^2 statistic. We considered trials with a Chi^2 test resulting in a P value < 0.10 indicative of significant statistical heterogeneity. In order to assess and quantify the possible magnitude of heterogeneity between trials, and the potential impact for undertaking meta-analyses, we interpreted an I^2 statistic of 0% to 40% as potentially not being important; 30% to 60% as representing moderate heterogeneity; 50% to 90% as representing substantial heterogeneity; and 75% to 100% as being considerably heterogeneous and potentially unsuitable for meta-analyses (Deeks 2011). Published graphs display the results of analysis using the random-effects model. We assessed reporting bias through the examination of funnel plots.

Data synthesis

We undertook statistical analyses following the guidelines in the *Cochrane Handbook for Systematic Reviews of Interventions* (Higgins 2011).

For dichotomous data, we generated two-by-two tables for each study and expressed the data as a risk ratio (RR) with 95% confidence intervals (CIs). We grouped the data according to whether the intervention was primary or secondary prevention. We undertook further analyses to assess the effect of both single and combination therapy in the overall patient population (both primary

and secondary prevention) and commencement of treatment according to time since the menopause (< 10 years and ≥ 10 years). Where time since menopause data was not available then mean age of the population at baseline was used (< 60 years old and ≥ 60 years old). We combined data for meta-analysis in Review Manager software (RevMan 2014), using the Peto-modified Mantel-Haenszel method with a random-effects model to provide an overall estimate of treatment effect. We chose the random-effects model due to the wide variety in sample sizes between studies and the heterogeneity found for some outcomes. For comparisons showing statistically significant differences between treatment groups, we calculated the absolute risk reduction and number needed to treat, or absolute risk increase and number needed to harm using the pooled RR data.

Subgroup analysis and investigation of heterogeneity

To assess the effect of duration of treatment, we compared data in two different ways. Where data were reported by year of follow-up, we analysed the data both non-cumulatively (year-by-year), as well as cumulatively, incorporating the remainder of the trials where data were not reported by year of follow-up, according to the total duration of trial follow-up. We classified these trials *a priori* as exploratory given the heterogeneity between the different hormone therapy regimens assessed and the patient populations in the different trials.

To assess the timing hypothesis and the potential impact of the time since menopause that treatment was commenced, we stratified trials according to when treatment was started. This was characterised as starting treatment either < 10 or ≥ 10 years after the menopause, or if these data were not available, then we used mean age of participants at baseline (> 60 years of age versus < 60 years of age) as a surrogate.

Summary of Findings tables

We used methods developed by the [GRADE working group](#) to rate the quality of the evidence for the following outcomes:

1. Death (all causes)
2. Coronary heart disease
3. Stroke
4. Venous thromboembolism
5. Pulmonary embolism

We have presented the quality ratings in Summary of Findings tables for the comparison of HT and placebo in primary and secondary prevention of cardiovascular disease and for the subgroup analysis addressing the timing hypothesis.

RESULTS

Description of studies

See: [Included studies](#); [Excluded studies](#).

Results of the search

For this update, we retrieved 3930 records from the database searches and found 33 additional records through other sources, bringing the total results to 3963. Of these, we excluded 3866

records after assessment of titles and abstracts. We considered the full text of 97 references for inclusion.

We found six new trials (12 papers) for inclusion and additional 25 papers on ten previously included studies. We excluded 58 papers. One study has completed and is awaiting classification ([NCT00154180](#)) and one study is ongoing ([NCT00114517](#)). The process of study selection for the original review in [Figure 1](#) and for this updated review is presented in [Figure 2](#).

Figure 1. : Process of study selection for the review

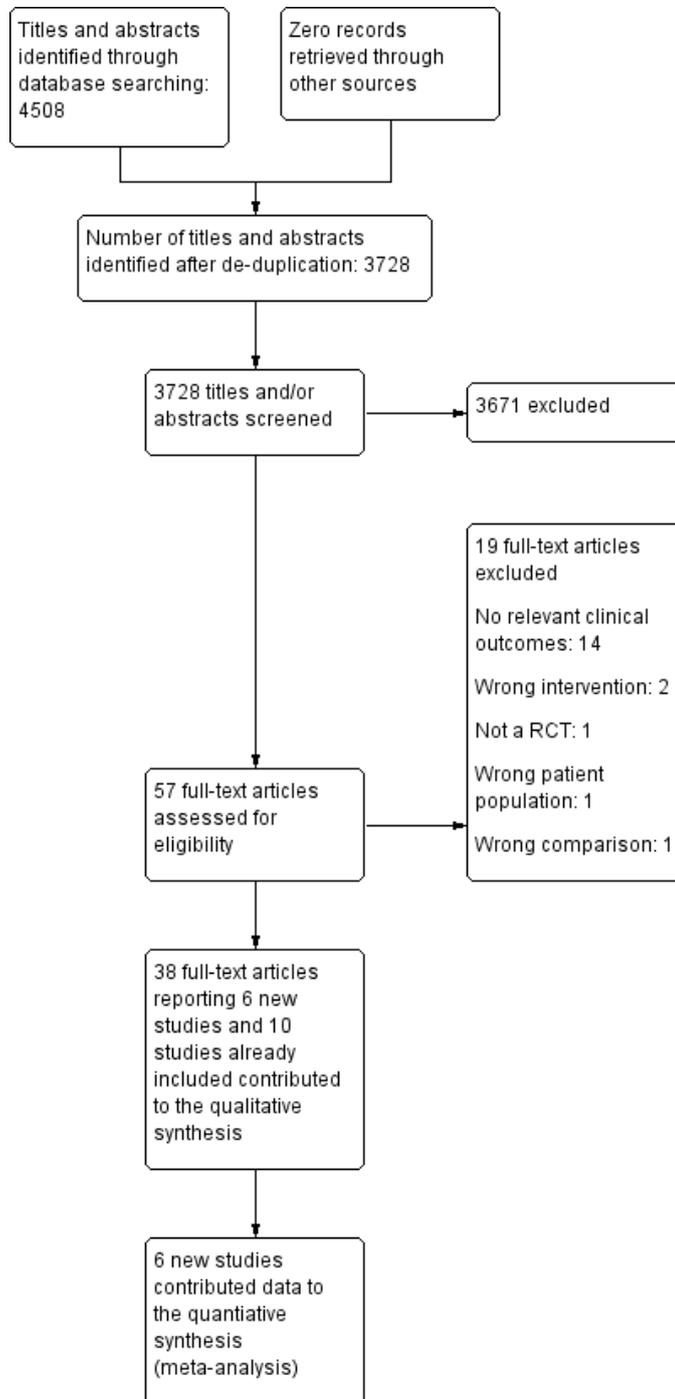
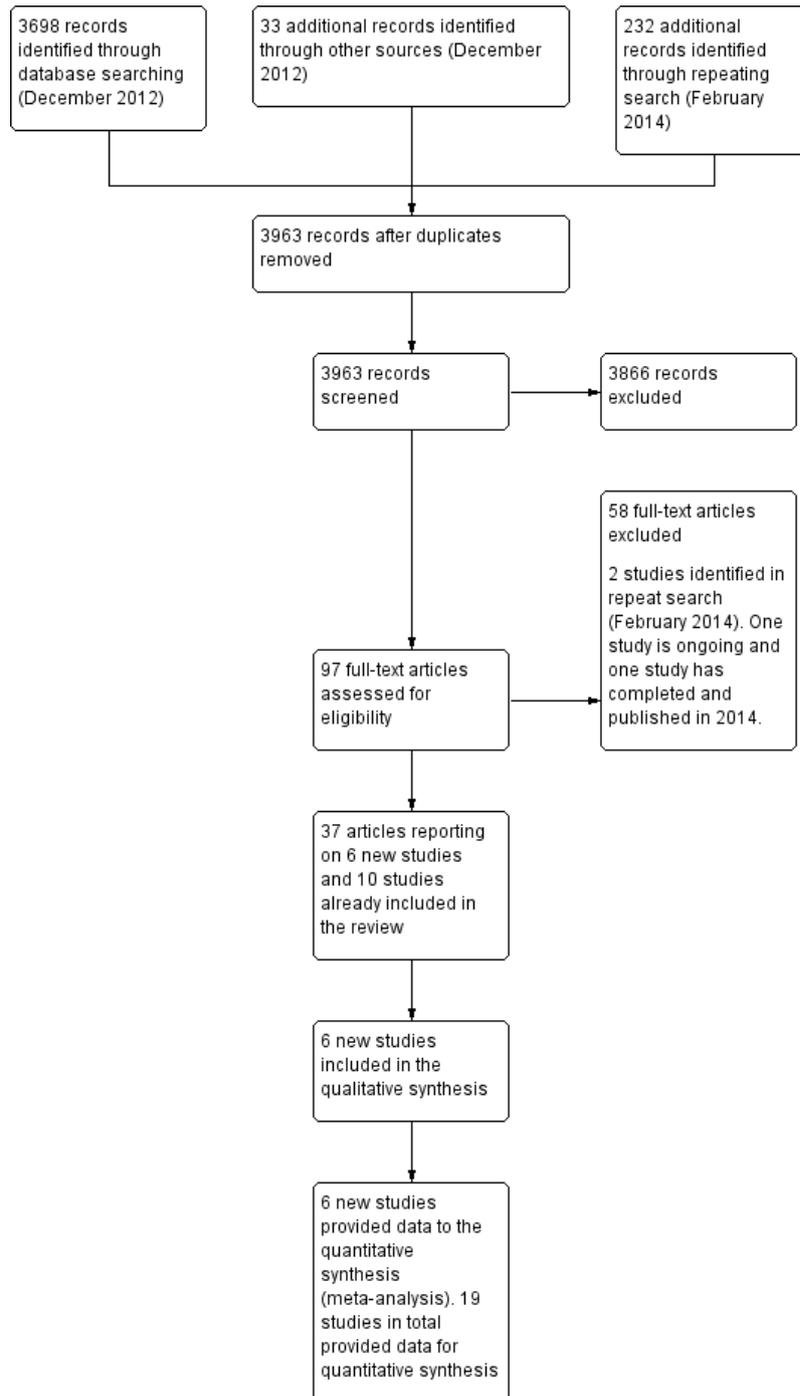


Figure 2. Process of study selection for the updated review



Included studies

In total we identified 19 RCTs with at least six-months follow-up that compared hormone therapy to placebo or no treatment published between 1979 and 2012 (DOPS 2012; EAGAR 2006; EPAT 2001; EPHT 2006; ERA 2000; ERT II 1979; ESPRIT 2002; EVTET 2000; Greenspan 2005; HALL 1998; HERS I 1998; STOP IT 2001; WAVE 2002; WELL-HART 2003; WEST 2001; WHI I 2002; WHI II 2004; WHISP 2006; WISDOM 2007). Thirteen of the identified trials had been included in the previous review. Six new trials were therefore identified for this update (DOPS 2012; ERT II 1979; Greenspan 2005; STOP IT 2001; WELL-HART 2003; WHISP 2006).

The 19 trials included 40,410 post-menopausal women; 20,517 randomised to receive some form of hormone therapy and 19,893 to receive either placebo or a no treatment control. STOP IT 2001 also included a group randomised to calcitriol who were not included in this review. Likewise, WISDOM 2007 also included a further 1307 women randomised to a comparison of two active hormone therapies, and EPHT 2006, also included 1001 women randomised to either open-label hormone therapy, or a no treatment control. The data from these further 2306 women randomised into either of these trials (EPHT 2006; WISDOM 2007) were not included in this review.

The trials varied considerably in size, ranging from 40 (HALL 1998) to 16,608 (WHI I 2002). Likewise, there was large variation in the length of follow-up within the trials ranging from seven months (WHISP 2006) to 10.1 years (DOPS 2012). Overall, three large trials (HERS I 1998; WHI I 2002; WHI II 2004) with a mean follow-up duration of 5.6 years (range: 4.1 to 7.1) randomised 30,110 women to either hormone therapy treatment or placebo, and therefore contributed approximately 75% of the included participants from the 19 trials.

The majority of the trials (n = 11) had been conducted in the US, two were conducted in more than one country (one in the US and Canada, and one in England, New Zealand and Australia), two trials were conducted in the UK, with one trial conducted in each of the following countries: Norway, Denmark, Sweden, and Estonia.

Seven trials were stopped early (DOPS 2012; EAGAR 2006; EPHT 2006; EVTET 2000; WHI I 2002; WHI II 2004; WISDOM 2007); either as other trial results were published showing no beneficial effect, or a detrimental effect of hormone therapy on cardiovascular disease outcomes (DOPS 2012; EAGAR 2006; EPHT 2006; EVTET 2000; WISDOM 2007), or due to it being established that the overall risks (adverse events) associated with hormone therapy use were unlikely to be outweighed by any potential benefits of hormone therapy use on cardiovascular disease

outcomes within the time frame of the trial (WHI I 2002; WHI II 2004).

A summary of the main characteristics of the included trials is displayed in Table 2.

Participants

All the trials included post-menopausal women, irrespective of whether the absence of menses was natural or an artefact of hysterectomy or oophorectomy, with a mean age of 64 years. In 14 of the 19 trials the mean participant age was over 60 years at baseline. The hysterectomy status of the women in four of the trials was related to the inclusion criteria and therefore in ERT II 1979; HERS I 1998 and WHI I 2002 was 0%, and in WHI II 2004 it was 100%. In the nine trials in which baseline hysterectomy status was reported, this ranged from 10% to 61% (DOPS 2012; EPAT 2001; EPHT 2006; ERA 2000; ESPRIT 2002; Greenspan 2005; STOP IT 2001; WELL-HART 2003; WEST 2001). Six studies did not report data on hysterectomy status (EAGAR 2006; EVTET 2000; HALL 1998; WAVE 2002; WHISP 2006; WISDOM 2007).

The trial inclusion criteria varied according to the primary study objectives. Six of the trials were designed to assess the effects of hormone therapy in the primary prevention of cardiovascular disease and therefore enrolled predominantly healthy patient populations (DOPS 2012; EPAT 2001; EPHT 2006; WHI I 2002; WHI II 2004; WISDOM 2007). Ten of the trials aimed to assess the impact of hormone therapy in secondary prevention, and therefore enrolled women with established cardiovascular disease (ERA 2000; HERS I 1998; WAVE 2002; WELL-HART 2003) or after a designated specific cardiovascular disease event of interest, such as coronary artery bypass graft (EAGAR 2006), angina (HALL 1998), acute coronary syndrome (WHISP 2006), myocardial infarction or transient ischaemic attack (ESPRIT 2002; WEST 2001), or pulmonary embolism or deep vein thrombosis (EVTET 2000). Three trials were designed to assess non-cardiovascular endpoints but reported relevant outcomes as adverse events, safety of long-term hormone therapy (ERT II 1979), bone mineral density (STOP IT 2001), physical performance, functional ability, falls and cognitive function (Greenspan 2005).

Primary prevention trials

Nine studies enrolled relatively healthy women (DOPS 2012; EPAT 2001; EPHT 2006; ERT II 1979; Greenspan 2005; STOP IT 2001; WHI I 2002; WHI II 2004; WISDOM 2007). Although one of the studies enrolled women with one cardiovascular disease risk factor, namely hypercholesterolaemia (EPAT 2001) and a small minority (approximately $\leq 5\%$) of women within all trials had a history of cardiovascular disease, the trial participants were representative of population samples of fit women in this age group without overt disease. Four of these trials (EPHT 2006;

WHI I 2002; WHI II 2004; WISDOM 2007) assessed the impact of hormone therapy on both cardiovascular disease, as well as a wide range of other endpoints, including cancer, osteoporosis and gallbladder disease, and therefore reported detailed lists of participant inclusion and exclusion criteria. One study included only participants who were admitted for the entire duration of the study (ten years) in a hospital for patients with chronic illnesses (ERT II 1979). The illnesses of the participants are not reported. However, it specified that acute heart disease and hypertension were exclusion criteria. Three studies, mentioned above, were designed to assess non-cardiovascular outcomes but reported relevant outcomes as adverse events (ERT II 1979; Greenspan 2005; STOP IT 2001).

The two biggest primary prevention trials (WHI I 2002; WHI II 2004) both set enrolment targets to establish set fractions for baseline age categories and to achieve racial and ethnic group representation within participant groups in the proportions recorded in the US census for the 50 to 79 year old age group. This was achieved, with it being noted that baseline cardiovascular risk factors in the trial participants in both WHI I 2002 and WHI II 2004 were low and consistent with those observed in a generally healthy population of post-menopausal women (Manson 2003; Stefanick 2003). WISDOM 2007 recruited women with no major health problems from general practice registers in England, Australia and New Zealand, whilst EPHT 2006 included healthy women with no major health problems drawn from population samples in Estonia. In both trials, participant baseline cardiovascular risk factors were low and consistent with those observed in the general population of post-menopausal women within this age group.

Secondary prevention trials

Ten studies included women with established cardiovascular disease (EAGAR 2006; ERA 2000; ESPRIT 2002; EVTET 2000; HALL 1998; HERS I 1998; WAVE 2002; WELL-HART 2003; WEST 2001; WHISP 2006). ERA 2000, WAVE 2002 and WELL-HART 2003 included women who had coronary artery stenosis evidenced by angiogram. HERS I 1998 and EAGAR 2006 both included women who had undergone a revascularisation procedure (coronary artery bypass graft or percutaneous coronary intervention), whilst ESPRIT 2002, WEST 2001 and WHISP 2006 included women who had had a previous acute coronary syndrome or a transient ischaemic attack (TIA). HALL 1998 included women previously hospitalised with angina, and EVTET 2000 included women who had suffered a thromboembolic event, pulmonary embolism or deep vein thrombosis.

The largest of the ten trials (HERS I 1998) compared the baseline characteristics of the trial participants with a similar group of women presumed to have coronary heart disease who were participants in a survey designed to produce nationally representative

data. The HERS I 1998 participants had significantly fewer smokers, women with hypertension and diabetes than the comparison group but were comparable with respect to blood pressure, body mass index, physical activity and cholesterol levels (Grady 1998).

Interventions

A number of different oestrogen alone or oestrogen and progestogen combinations had been assessed in the different trials. Two trials (ERA 2000; WELL-HART 2003) were three-armed trials, and therefore assessed both oestrogen alone and in combination with a progestogen versus placebo. Most of the included comparisons used a moderate dose of oestrogen, for example, oestradiol 1 mg or conjugated equine oestrogen 0.625 mg daily. We assessed the following interventions.

Oestrogen-alone hormone therapy

- 1 mg 17- β oestradiol (EAGAR 2006; EPAT 2001; WELL-HART 2003; WEST 2001).
- 2 mg 17- β oestradiol (DOPS 2012).
- 2 mg oestradiol valerate (ESPRIT 2002).
- 0.625 mg conjugated equine oestrogen (ERA 2000; Greenspan 2005; STOP IT 2001; WAVE 2002; WHI II 2004).

Combined hormone therapy regimes

Combined hormone therapy regimens included one of the above types of oestrogen in combination with one of the two progestogens:

- medroxyprogesterone acetate (MPA);
- norethisterone.

The continuous combined regimens were composed of the following:

- Conjugated equine oestrogen 0.625 mg with MPA 2.5 mg daily (EPHT 2006; ERA 2000; Greenspan 2005; HERS I 1998; STOP IT 2001; WAVE 2002; WHI I 2002; WISDOM 2007).
- Oestradiol 2 mg with 1 mg norethisterone daily (DOPS 2012; EVTET 2000).

Whilst the combined sequential regimes included:

- oestradiol 1 mg daily with MPA 5 mg for 12 days each month (WELL-HART 2003);
- conjugated equine oestrogen 0.625 mg for 18 days followed by a combination with oral 5 mg MPA (HALL 1998);
- conjugated equine oestrogen 2.5 mg with MPA 10 mg for seven days each month (ERT II 1979); and
- oestradiol 1 mg daily with 0.5 mg norethisterone daily (WHISP 2006).

The control arm in each of the trials received placebo tablets, except DOPS 2012 which used a no treatment control.

The duration of hormone therapy use varied widely across the trials, with follow-up duration ranging from seven months (WHISP 2006) to 10.1 years (DOPS 2012). Four trials reported outcomes after hormone therapy use for around one year (EVTET 2000; HALL 1998; WHISP 2006; WISDOM 2007); two trials for two years (EPAT 2001; ESPRIT 2002), and eight trials for approximately three years (EAGAR 2006; EPHT 2006; ERA 2000; Greenspan 2005; STOP IT 2001; WAVE 2002; WELL-HART 2003; WEST 2001). HERS I 1998 measured outcomes after 4.1 years, and continued the study unblinded for a further 2.7 years follow-up (HERS II). Both the WHI I 2002 and WHI II 2004 trials were planned to continue for 8.5 years, but both trials were terminated early. Outcomes in WHI I 2002 were reported at 5.2 years and subsequently for a further four months of follow-up (total follow-up 5.6 years) for primary and selected secondary outcome measures. WHI II 2004 reported outcomes at 6.8 years and for a subsequent further three months of follow-up (7.1 years) for primary and selected secondary outcomes, with a median time of 5.9 and 5.8 years on treatment for the hormone therapy and placebo groups, respectively. ERT II 1979 measured outcomes at 10 years. DOPS 2012 measured outcomes after 10.1 years, and continued the study unblinded for a further 5.7 years (DOPS 2012).

Outcomes

The outcomes assessed in the individual trials varied according to the trial objectives. One primary prevention trial (EPAT 2001) and five secondary prevention trials (ERA 2000; ESPRIT 2002; WAVE 2002; WELL-HART 2003; WHISP 2006) aimed to assess the effects of hormone therapy upon intermediate outcomes: carotid artery intima-media thickness, lipid and coagulation biomarkers and the impact on coronary atherosclerosis as measured by angiographic coronary stenosis. Two trials, including populations free from cardiovascular disease assessed bone mineral density, physical and cognitive parameters (Greenspan 2005; STOP IT 2001), and one study did not state any outcomes but reported a range of adverse events seen in the participants over a ten year follow-up period (ERT II 1979).

The primary aim in the largest two trials, WHI I 2002 and WHI II 2004, was to assess the potential cardioprotective effect of hormone therapy in relatively healthy post-menopausal women, and therefore both trials reported cardiovascular clinical endpoints as the primary outcome. Invasive breast cancer was the designated primary adverse outcome in both trials, with the incidence of other cancers, fractures, gallbladder disease and death reported as secondary outcomes. A further two primary prevention trials (EPHT 2006; WISDOM 2007) also measured similar outcomes, with cardiovascular disease outcomes designated as the primary ones of

interest. A further primary prevention study (DOPS 2012) had a primary outcome of osteoporotic fractures but had a predefined safety composite endpoint of death, admission to hospital for myocardial infarction and heart failure; it also reported a number of cardiovascular endpoints individually. The remaining five secondary prevention trials aimed to examine the effects of hormone therapy in women with already established clinical disease, with the primary outcome designated according to the underlying patient pathology. Their primary outcomes were myocardial infarction or death (ESPRIT 2002; HERS I 1998), thromboembolism (EVTET 2000), stroke (WEST 2001), and angina (HALL 1998). Adverse events due to hormone therapy were not analysed other than those prespecified as primary or secondary outcomes.

Funding Source

Eighteen out of 19 trials reported the funding source. Only one of the trials, HERS I 1998 was exclusively funded by the pharmaceutical industry (Wyeth-Ayerst), whilst EVTET 2000 and WHISP 2006 were part funded by a grant from Novo-Nordisk Pharmaceutical. STOP IT 2001 was mainly funded by the US National Institutes of Health (NIH) but was additionally supported by Wyeth-Ayerst, Hoffman-LaRoche, Inc. Pharm. and Pharmacia and Upjohn. The study medication for ERA 2000, WHI I 2002 and WHI II 2004 was provided by Wyeth-Ayerst Research, for ESPRIT 2002 by Schering AG and for WEST 2001 by Mead Johnson laboratories. DOPS 2012 was supported by study medication from Novo Nordisk, Novartis and Leo Pharma Denmark, Greenspan 2005 by medication from Wyeth-Ayerst Laboratories and Merck Research Laboratories and WELL-HART 2003 by medication from Mead Johnson Laboratories and Pharmacia and Upjohn.

Excluded studies

We excluded fifty papers. The primary reasons for the exclusion were:

- thirty-seven studies reported no relevant outcomes of interest to this review;
- three assessed a different intervention;
- five were not RCTs;
- two did not investigate the relevant population;
- one reported the open-label follow-up of an included study; and
- two had insufficient duration of intervention or follow-up.

Risk of bias in included studies

The design and methods within the trials were generally well reported. The review authors' judgements about the risk of bias in the included studies are presented in Figure 3 and Figure 4.

Figure 3. : Risk of bias graph: review authors' judgements about each risk of bias item presented as percentages across all included studies.

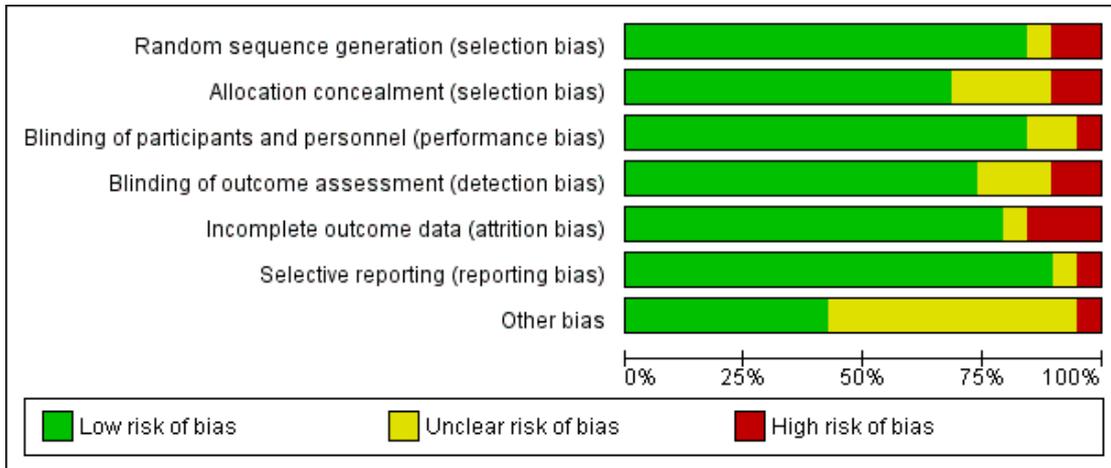


Figure 4. : Risk of bias summary: review authors' judgements about each risk of bias item for each included study.

	Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias)	Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias)	Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias)	Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Other bias
DOPS 2012	+	?	-	-	+	+	-
EAGAR 2006	?	?	?	?	+	+	?
EPAT 2001	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
EPHT 2006	+	+	+	+	?	+	?
ERA 2000	+	+	+	+	+	+	?
ERT II 1979	-	-	+	-	+	-	?
ESPRIT 2002	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
EVTET 2000	+	?	+	+	-	+	+
Greenspan 2005	+	?	+	+	+	+	?
HALL 1998	-	-	?	?	-	?	?
HERS I 1998	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
STOP IT 2001	+	+	+	+	+	+	?
WAVE 2002	+	+	+	+	+	+	?
WELL-HART 2003	+	+	+	+	+	+	?
WEST 2001	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
WHI I 2002	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
WHI II 2004	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
WHISP 2006	+	+	+	?	-	+	?
WISDOM 2007	+	+	+	+	+	+	+

Allocation

The generation of randomised sequence was adequate in 15 out of the 19 trials; in all but three of these 15 trials (Greenspan 2005; STOP IT 2001; WHISP 2006) it was computer-generated. Three trials (DOPS 2012; EAGAR 2006; HALL 1998) did not report the methods used to generate random allocation, and therefore it is unclear as to whether the method used was satisfactory. One trial used a research nurse to randomly assign matched pairs of participants to treatment or placebo (ERT II 1979).

Thirteen trials described a satisfactory method of allocation concealment. One of these thirteen trials, EPHT 2006 randomised women who expressed an interest in participating, but did not open the randomisation envelope until their eligibility had been checked and they had consented. Five of the trials (DOPS 2012; EAGAR 2006; EVTET 2000; HALL 1998; WELL-HART 2003) did not report methods of allocation concealment. One trial reported inadequate methods for allocation concealment (ERT II 1979).

Blinding

All the trials except HALL 1998 and DOPS 2012 were described as double-blind. Twelve of the trials explicitly stated that all participants, clinical staff and outcome assessors were blinded to treatment allocation, and all 19 trials reported 'hard' outcomes; the verification of which is unlikely to be affected by blinding. Unblinding of participants occurred in 331 women initially randomised into the active single hormone therapy treatment arm in WHI II 2004, who, after a protocol change, were unblinded and changed arms into the WHI I 2002 combined therapy arm. Eight of the trials additionally described an unblinding mechanism to be used in the management of adverse events (ERA 2000; ERT II 1979; ESPRIT 2002; WAVE 2002; WEST 2001; WHI I 2002; WHI II 2004; WISDOM 2007).

Incomplete outcome data

Thirteen of the trials analysed all participants on an intention-to-treat basis at least for the outcomes of interest in the present review, whilst data in WAVE 2002 were analysed on an ITT basis for over 97% of participants. Drop-out rates (medication non-compliance) were generally high, particularly in the active treatment groups, and tended to increase over time. In the 15 trials that reported data on adherence, these ranged from greater than 90% compliance rates in EPAT 2001 and WELL-HART 2003 at two and three years follow-up, respectively, to less than 40% compliance in EPHT 2006 at four-years follow-up. In the two WHI trials with the greatest number of participants, 42% of the active treatment group and 38% of the placebo group were no longer taking their allocated

treatment at 5.2 years in WHI I 2002, and 10.7% of the placebo group had initiated active hormone therapy treatment outside of the trial. Whilst in WHI II 2004, 53% of participants overall were no longer taking their allocated treatment at 6.8 years, and a further 5.7% had initiated hormone use outside the study. The two studies with longest follow-up duration did not report adherence, DOPS 2012 and ERT II 1979. However the latter is likely to have very high, if not complete adherence, as all patients were inpatients for the duration of the study. A summary of medication compliance within the trials is given in Table 3.

Losses to follow-up were low in most of the trials, with no women lost to follow-up in nine trials (DOPS 2012; EPAT 2001; ERA 2000; ERT II 1979; ESPRIT 2002; EVTET 2000; Greenspan 2005; HALL 1998; WEST 2001) and between 0.1% to 5.2% lost in six other trials (EPHT 2006; HERS I 1998; WAVE 2002; WHI I 2002; WHI II 2004; WISDOM 2007); two trials with significant levels of participants lost to follow-up were STOP IT 2001 (14.9%) and WHISP 2006 (19%).

Selective reporting

Two trials (ERT II 1979; HALL 1998) may have been subject to selective reporting. The remaining 17 trials reported all expected outcomes.

Effects of interventions

See: **Summary of findings for the main comparison** Hormone therapy compared to placebo for primary prevention of cardiovascular disease in post-menopausal women; **Summary of findings 2** Hormone therapy compared to placebo for secondary prevention of cardiovascular disease in post-menopausal women; **Summary of findings 3** Hormone therapy commenced less than 10 years after the menopause for preventing cardiovascular disease in post-menopausal women; **Summary of findings 4** Hormone therapy commenced more than 10 years after the menopause for preventing cardiovascular disease in post-menopausal women
Results are reported below. It was not possible to conduct analyses for all outcomes stratified by time of hormone therapy commenced since menopause (< 10 years or ≥ 10 years), where these data were not available, participants' mean age at baseline was used (< 60 years of age or ≥ 60 years of age), as WHI I 2002 and WHI II 2004, which contributed the majority of events to this analysis, only reported some of the outcomes of interest in these subgroups.

Hormone therapy versus placebo in primary prevention

This comparison was assessed in nine trials (DOPS 2012; EPAT 2001; EPHT 2006; ERT II 1979; Greenspan 2005; STOP IT 2001; WHI I 2002; WHI II 2004; WISDOM 2007) with a total of 34,767 participants. A summary of the trials reporting each outcome is presented in Table 4 and a summary of the outcomes and their relative risks are presented in Summary of findings for the main comparison.

There was no strong evidence that hormone therapy has an effect on all-cause mortality (RR 1.00, 95% CI 0.89 to 1.12; 34,422 participants in 8 studies) (Analysis 1.1), or any cardiovascular disease outcomes, including death by cardiovascular causes (RR 0.81, 95% CI 0.47 to 1.40; 28,353 participants in 3 studies) (Analysis 1.2), non-fatal myocardial infarction (RR 1.02, 95% CI 0.80 to 1.31; 29,482 participants in 7 studies) (Analysis 1.3), angina (RR 0.90, 95% CI 0.74 to 1.08; 27,347 participants in 2 studies) (Analysis 1.5), or revascularisation (RR 0.96, 95% CI 0.85 to 1.09; 27,569 participants in 3 studies) (Analysis 1.8). However there was an increased risk of stroke (RR 1.32, 95% CI 1.12 to 1.56; 28,719 participants in 4 studies) relative to placebo (Analysis 1.4). The WHI II 2004 authors noted that the excess risk of stroke in the intervention arm was due to an increased risk of ischaemic rather than haemorrhagic stroke, which became apparent after four years of follow-up (Hendrix 2006). There was also an increased risk of venous thromboembolism (RR 1.92, 95% CI 1.24 to 2.99; 33,477 participants in 6 studies) relative to placebo (Analysis 1.6), and also of pulmonary embolism (RR 1.89, 95% CI 1.17 to 3.04; 31,732 participants in 3 studies) relative to placebo (Analysis 1.7). The absolute risk increase for stroke was 0.006 (number needed to treat to harm (NNTH)) = 165; mean length of follow-up: 4.21 years (range: 2.0 to 7.1), for venous thromboembolism 0.008 (NNTH = 118; mean length of follow-up: 5.95 years (range: 1.0 to 7.1), and for pulmonary embolism 0.004 (NNTH = 242; mean length of follow-up: 3.13 years (range: 1.0 to 7.1)). There was substantial heterogeneity in the studies assessing the outcome of death from cardiovascular causes ($I^2 = 69%$). There was also moderate heterogeneity in the studies assessing the outcome of venous thromboembolism and pulmonary embolism ($I^2 = 56%$ and $54%$, respectively). There was no significant heterogeneity between studies for the remaining outcomes.

Hormone therapy versus placebo in secondary prevention

This comparison was assessed in ten trials (EAGAR 2006; ERA 2000; ESPRIT 2002; EVTET 2000; HALL 1998; HERS I 1998; WAVE 2002; WELL-HART 2003; WEST 2001; WHISP 2006) with a total of 5766 participants. A summary of the outcomes assessed in each of the trials is presented in Table 5.

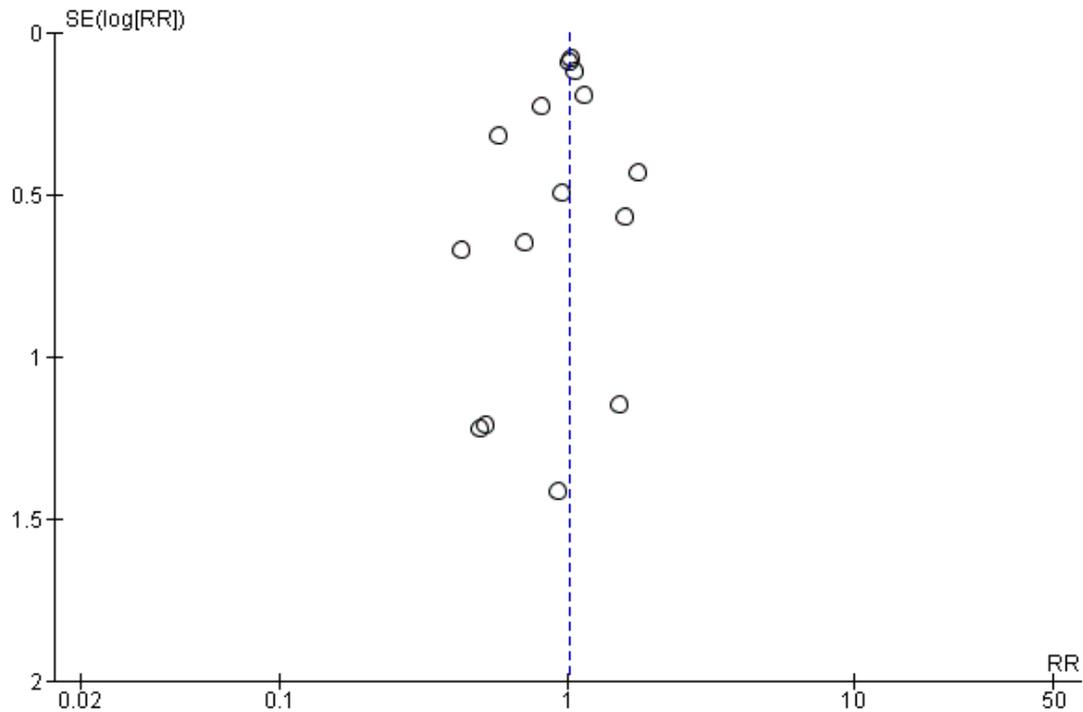
There was no strong evidence that hormone therapy has an ef-

fect on all-cause mortality (RR 1.04, 95% CI 0.87 to 1.24; 5445 participants in 7 studies) (Analysis 2.1), death by cardiovascular causes (RR 1.00, 95% CI 0.78 to 1.29; 5259 participants in 6 studies) (Analysis 2.2), non-fatal myocardial infarction (RR 0.98, 95% CI 0.81 to 1.18; 5359 participants in 7 studies) (Analysis 2.3), angina (RR 0.91, 95% CI 0.74 to 1.12; 3155 participants in 3 studies) (Analysis 2.5), revascularisation (RR 0.98, 95% CI 0.63 to 1.53; 3155 participants in 3 studies) (Analysis 2.8), stroke (RR 1.09 (95% CI 0.89 to 1.33; 5172 participants in 5 studies) (Analysis 2.4), or pulmonary embolism (RR 2.48, 95% CI 0.92 to 6.70; 3920 participants in 3 studies) (Analysis 2.7). However there was an increased risk of venous thromboembolism (RR 2.02, 95% CI 1.13 to 3.62; 4399 participants in 6 studies) relative to placebo (Analysis 2.6). The absolute risk increase was 0.014 (NNTH = 71; mean length of follow-up: 2.46 years (range: 1.3 to 4.1)) for venous thromboembolism. There was substantial heterogeneity in studies reporting revascularisation ($I^2 = 60%$). There was no significant heterogeneity between studies for the remaining outcomes.

Hormone therapy versus placebo in both primary and secondary prevention

Consistent with effects observed in both primary and secondary prevention, there was no strong evidence that hormone therapy overall had an effect on the outcomes of death (RR 1.01, 95% CI 0.92 to 1.11; 35,483 participants in 14 studies) (Analysis 3.1), death from cardiovascular causes (RR 0.96, 95% CI 0.78 to 1.18; 33,613 participants in 9 studies) (Analysis 3.2), non-fatal myocardial infarction (RR 1.01, 95% CI 0.89 to 1.14; 34,841 participants in 14 studies) (Analysis 3.3), angina (RR 0.90, 95% CI 0.79 to 1.03; 30,502 participants in 5 studies) (Analysis 3.5), or revascularisation procedures (RR 0.95, 95% CI 0.85 to 1.05; 30,724 participants in 6 studies) (Analysis 3.8) compared to placebo. Again, an increased risk of stroke (RR 1.24, 95% CI 1.10 to 1.41; 34,672 participants in 10 studies), venous thromboembolism (RR 1.92, 95% CI 1.36 to 2.69; 37,313 participants in 10 studies) and pulmonary embolism (RR 1.81, 95% CI 1.32 to 2.48; 36,316 participants in 7 studies) relative to placebo was observed (Analysis 3.4; Analysis 3.6; Analysis 3.7). An absolute risk increase of 0.006 (NNTH = 165; mean length of follow-up: 4.21 years (range: 2.0 to 7.1)) for stroke, an absolute risk increase of 0.008 (NNTH = 118; mean length of follow-up: 5.95 years (range: 1.0 to 7.1)) for venous thromboembolism, and an absolute risk increase of 0.004 (NNTH = 242; mean length of follow-up: 3.13 years (range: 1.0 to 7.1)) for pulmonary embolism were observed. There was moderate statistical heterogeneity present between trials for the outcome of venous thromboembolism ($I^2 = 40%$). There was no significant heterogeneity between studies in the remaining outcomes. There was no evidence of funnel plot asymmetry (Figure 5).

Figure 5. Funnel plot of comparison: Hormone therapy versus placebo in primary and secondary prevention, outcome: 5.1 Death (all-causes).



Sensitivity Analysis

Five trials assessing hormone therapy in primary prevention were stopped early (DOPS 2012; EPHT 2006; WHI I 2002; WHI II 2004; WISDOM 2007). To assess what effect this may have had, we performed a subgroup analysis on trials which did not stop early to see if the effect was significantly changed. There was no strong evidence of change in the balance of effect for the outcomes of death from any cause, non-fatal myocardial infarction or revascularisation. It was not possible to perform this analysis for death from cardiovascular causes, angina or pulmonary embolism as there were no studies which reported these outcomes which did not stop early. However, there were changes in the remaining outcomes. For the outcome of stroke, once the studies which stopped early were removed (DOPS 2012; WHI I 2002; WHI II 2004) the outcome changed (from: RR 1.32, 95% CI 1.12 to 1.56 to: RR 1.69, 95% CI 0.47 to 6.02) due to only one study remaining in the analysis (STOP IT 2001). The outcome of venous thromboembolism also changed (from: RR 1.92, 95% CI 1.24 to 2.99 to: RR 2.01, 95% CI 0.40 to 10.06) with only two trials remaining in the analysis (Greenspan 2005; STOP IT 2001).

Two trials assessing hormone therapy in secondary prevention were stopped early (EAGAR 2006; EVTET 2000). To assess what ef-

fect this may have had, we performed a subgroup analysis on trials which did not stop early to see if the effect was significantly changed. There was no strong evidence of change in the balance of effect for the outcomes of death from cardiovascular causes, non-fatal myocardial infarction, angina, venous thromboembolism, pulmonary embolism or revascularisation. It was not possible to perform this analysis for death from any cause or stroke as there were no studies which reported these outcomes which stopped early.

Seven trials assessing hormone therapy in primary and secondary prevention were stopped early (DOPS 2012; EAGAR 2006; EPHT 2006; EVTET 2000; WHI I 2002; WHI II 2004; WISDOM 2007). To assess what effect this may have had, we performed a subgroup analysis on trials which did not stop early to see if the effect was significantly changed. There was no strong evidence of change in the balance of effect for the outcomes of death from any cause, death from cardiovascular causes, non-fatal myocardial infarction, angina, venous thromboembolism or revascularisation. For the outcome of stroke, once the studies which stopped early were removed (DOPS 2012; EPHT 2006; WHI I 2002; WHI II 2004) the outcome changed (from: RR 1.24, 95% CI 1.10 to 1.41 to: RR 1.14, 95% CI 0.94 to 1.39). The out-

come of pulmonary embolism, once the studies which stopped early were removed (EVTET 2000; WHI I 2002; WHI II 2004; WISDOM 2007) changed (from: RR 1.81, 95% CI 1.32 to 2.48 to: RR 1.57, 95% CI 0.62 to 3.95).

Subgroup analyses

Duration of treatment

To assess the effect of duration of treatment, we compared data in two different ways. Where data were reported by year of follow-up (HERS I 1998; WHI I 2002; WHI II 2004), we analysed them both non-cumulatively (year-by-year), as well as cumulatively, incorporating the remainder of the trials where data were not reported by year of follow-up, according to the total duration of trial follow-up. We classified these analyses *a priori* as exploratory, given the heterogeneity between the different hormone therapy regimens assessed and the patient populations in the different trials. To conduct the analyses, we had to round up or down the time points for the reporting of outcomes in the trials. We rounded data as follows: WHISP 2006 and WISDOM 2007 reported results after a median follow-up of 7 months and 11.9 months (range 7.1 to 19.6), respectively; results were therefore reported at one-year follow-up. EVTET 2000 was conducted for a 1.3 year period; results from this trial were therefore also reported for one-year follow-up. EPAT 2001, ESPRIT 2002 and HALL 1998 were all reported for two years of follow-up. Greenspan 2005 and STOP IT 2001 both reported three years of follow-up, WELL-HART 2003 had a median follow-up of 3.3 years, EPHT 2006 (median length of follow-up: 3.4 years (range: 2 to 4.9)), EAGAR 2006 (mean follow-up: 3.5 years (range: 25 to 41)), ERA 2000 (mean follow-up: 3.2 years (range: 2.8 to 3.8)), WAVE 2002 (mean follow-up: 2.8 years (range: 2.1 to 3.9)) and WEST 2001 (mean follow-up: 2.8 years (range: 1.6 to 4.1)) were all classified as having a three-year follow-up period. Final outcome results within the blinded part of the HERS I 1998 trial were reported at a mean of 4.1 years and this was classified as having a four-year follow-up period. However there were selected clinical outcomes reported for each year of follow-up which were included in the analysis. Outcome data for the 4 to 6.8 years (unblinded, open-label) follow-up period were not included in the standard pair-wise meta-analyses. Final outcome results for WHI I 2002 reported results after a mean follow-up of 5.6 years (range: 3.5 to 8.5), analysed as five years, however selected clinical outcomes were also reported for each year of follow-up to five years and this was included in the analysis. WHI II 2004 reported results by year of follow-up for eight years for selected outcomes. ERT II 1979 reported a follow-up of 10 years. DOPS 2012 reported a mean follow-up of 10.1 years which was rounded down to 10 years.

We only assessed the outcome of death in this way as with other outcomes there was a risk of counting participants multiple times.

By individual year of treatment from year one to eight, there was no strong evidence of difference between hormone therapy and placebo for any year analysed (Analysis 3.9). For the cumulative effect of treatment on the outcome of death, there was no strong evidence of difference between hormone therapy and control for years one up until eight. There were no data for nine years of treatment. Ten years of treatment showed a survival benefit in the hormone therapy group (RR 0.55, 95% CI 0.31 to 0.96) based on the results of two studies (DOPS 2012; ERT II 1979) (Analysis 3.10). The absolute risk reduction for death was 0.003 (NNTH = 333). There was no statistically significant heterogeneity between the trials for any of the outcomes.

The timing hypothesis

To assess the timing hypothesis and the potential impact of the time since menopause that treatment was commenced, we stratified trials according to when treatment was started. This was characterised as starting treatment either < 10 or ≥ 10 years after the menopause, or if these data were not available, then we used mean age of participants at baseline (< 60 versus ≥ 60 years of age) as a surrogate. In some cases, studies reported the results in subgroups, according to the time since the menopause that treatment was started, or age that treatment was started (WHI I 2002 and WHI II 2004). For the remaining studies, we used mean time since menopause that treatment commenced or mean age that treatment commenced. It is not possible to say with absolute certainty that all individuals in these studies are correctly attributed to the correct treatment timing subgroup, however, with the reported standard deviations of the mean time since menopause or mean age that treatment was commenced, we can be confident that the vast majority are correctly assigned and this allows us to make an important subgroup analysis, though the limitations of this analysis must be borne in mind.

The reason we used a composite endpoint of coronary heart disease and did not report the remaining prespecified outcomes was due to the largest trials (WHI I 2002; WHI II 2004) reporting this composite endpoint according to number of decades after menopause at which treatment was started, and venous thromboembolism according to age in decades at which treatment was started. We did not include the remaining outcomes in this analysis as there were insufficient data reported according to time that treatment was started in relation to the menopause or age to allow for accurate analysis.

The results of the subgroup analysis provide some supportive evidence for the timing hypothesis for the outcomes of death from all causes and coronary heart disease. All cause death was lower in the subgroup of studies where treatment was started within 10 years of the menopause compared with studies where more than 10 had elapsed since the menopause had started (P = 0.01; Analysis 4.1). The risk of coronary heart disease was also lower in women who had commenced therapy less than 10 since the start of the

menopause ($P = 0.02$; [Analysis 4.2](#)). We did not find evidence of a difference between the subgroups for the outcomes of stroke and venous thromboembolism ($P = 0.66$; [Analysis 4.3](#), and $P = 0.7$; [Analysis 4.4](#) respectively).

Hormone therapy commenced less than 10 years after the menopause

Six trials and 9629 participants were included in this analysis ([DOPS 2012](#); [ERT II 1979](#); [EPHT 2006](#); [EVTET 2000](#); [WHI I 2002](#); [WHI II 2004](#)) ([Table 6](#)). Three trials reported a mean time since menopause for the study population at the start of the study of less than 10 years: [DOPS 2012](#) (0.58 years), [ERT II 1979](#) (4.6 years) and [EPHT 2006](#) (8.8 years). One study which did not report number of years since menopause did report a mean age of the study population under 60 years ([EVTET 2000](#) (55 years old)). Two studies reported events stratified by those participants who were less than 10 years since their menopause at the start of the study ([WHI I 2002](#); [WHI II 2004](#)).

Hormone therapy in a population who, as a mean, started treatment less than 10 years after their menopause or were less than 60 years old, demonstrated an all-cause mortality benefit (RR 0.70, 95% CI 0.52 to 0.95; 9088 participants in 5 studies) and coronary heart disease benefit (composite of death from cardiovascular causes and non-fatal myocardial infarction) (RR 0.52, 95% CI 0.29 to 0.96; 8311 participants in 4 studies) compared to placebo ([Analysis 4.1](#); [Analysis 4.2](#)). There was a statistically non-significant trend to increased risk of stroke (RR 1.37, 95% CI 0.80 to 2.34; 8143 participants in 3 studies) ([Analysis 4.3](#)). There was, however, strong evidence of increased risk of venous thromboembolism (RR 1.74, 95% CI 1.11 to 2.73; 9838 participants in 3 studies) in the hormone therapy group compared to placebo ([Analysis 4.4](#)). The absolute risk reduction for death (all-causes) was 0.007 (NNTH = 146) and coronary heart disease (death from cardiovascular causes and non-fatal myocardial infarction) was 0.007 (NNTH = 133). The absolute risk increase for venous thromboembolism was 0.005 (NNTH = 214). A summary of the outcomes and their relative risks are presented in [Summary of findings 3](#). There was moderate statistical heterogeneity present between trials for the outcome of coronary heart disease ($I^2 =$

48%). There was no strong evidence of statistically significant heterogeneity for the remaining analyses.

Hormone therapy commenced more than 10 years after the menopause

Fifteen trials and 28,705 participants were included in this analysis ([EAGAR 2006](#); [EPAT 2001](#); [ERA 2000](#); [ESPRIT 2002](#); [Greenspan 2005](#); [HALL 1998](#); [HERS I 1998](#); [STOP IT 2001](#); [WAVE 2002](#); [WELL-HART 2003](#); [WEST 2001](#); [WHI I 2002](#); [WHI II 2004](#); [WHISP 2006](#); [WISDOM 2007](#)) ([Table 6](#)). Eight studies reported a mean time since menopause for the study population at the start of the study of more than 10 years: [HALL 1998](#) (12.5 years), [WISDOM 2007](#) (14.7 years), [ESPRIT 2002](#) (16.1 years), [HERS I 1998](#) (18 years), [WELL-HART 2003](#) (18.2 years), [WHISP 2006](#) (22.8 years), [ERA 2000](#) (23.0 years) and [WEST 2001](#) (25 years). Five studies did not report number of years since menopause, but did report a mean age of the study population > 60 years ([EPAT 2001](#) (62.2 years old), [EAGAR 2006](#) (64 years old), [WAVE 2002](#) (65 years old), [STOP IT 2001](#) (71 years old) and [Greenspan 2005](#) (71.2 years old)). Two studies reported events stratified by participants who were ≥ 10 years since their menopause at the start of the study ([WHI I 2002](#); [WHI II 2004](#)).

Hormone therapy in a population who as a mean started treatment 10 years or more after menopause or were more than 60 years old demonstrated no strong evidence that hormone therapy has an effect on death (RR 1.06, 95% CI 0.95 to 1.18; 27,750 participants in 12 studies) ([Analysis 4.1](#)) or coronary heart disease (RR 1.07, 95% CI 0.96 to 1.20; 23,491 participants in 12 studies) ([Analysis 4.2](#)). However, there was strong evidence that hormone therapy is associated with an increased risk of stroke (RR 1.21, 95% CI 1.06 to 1.38; 22,722 participants in 8 studies) ([Analysis 4.3](#)) and of venous thromboembolism (RR 1.96, 95% CI 1.37 to 2.80; 27,475 participants in 9 studies) ([Analysis 4.4](#)). The absolute risk increase for stroke and venous thromboembolism was 0.01 (NNTH = 102) and 0.01 (NNTH = 101), respectively. A summary of the outcomes and their relative risks are presented in [Summary of findings 4](#). There was moderate statistical heterogeneity present between trials for the outcome of venous thromboembolism ($I^2 = 41\%$) but not for any other outcomes.

ADDITIONAL SUMMARY OF FINDINGS *[Explanation]*

Hormone therapy compared to placebo for secondary prevention of cardiovascular disease in post-menopausal women						
Patient or population: Post-menopausal women with pre-existing cardiovascular disease						
Intervention: Hormone therapy						
Comparison: Placebo or no treatment						
Outcomes	Illustrative comparative risks* (95% CI)		Relative effect (95% CI)	No of Participants (studies)	Quality of the evidence (GRADE)	Comments
	Assumed risk	Corresponding risk				
	Placebo	Hormone therapy				
Death (all-causes)	Study population		RR 1.04 (0.87 to 1.24)	5445 (7 studies)	⊕⊕⊕⊕ high	
	84 per 1000	88 per 1000 (73 to 105)				
Death (cardiovascular causes)	Study population		RR 1.00 (0.78 to 1.29)	5259 (6 studies)	⊕⊕⊕⊕ high	
	45 per 1000	45 per 1000 (35 to 58)				
Stroke	Study population		RR 1.09 (0.89 to 1.33)	5172 (5 studies)	⊕⊕⊕○ moderate ¹	
	65 per 1000	71 per 1000 (58 to 86)				
Venous thromboembolism	Study population		RR 2.02 (1.13 to 3.62)	4399 (6 studies)	⊕⊕⊕⊕ high	
	11 per 1000	23 per 1000 (13 to 40)				
Pulmonary embolism	Study population		RR 2.48 (0.92 to 6.70)	3920 (3 studies)	⊕⊕⊕○ moderate ¹	

4 per 1000

10 per 1000
(4 to 27)

*The basis for the **assumed risk** is the median control group risk across studies. The **corresponding risk** (and its 95% confidence interval) is based on the assumed risk in the comparison group and the **relative effect** of the intervention (and its 95% CI).

CI: Confidence interval; **RR:** Risk Ratio.

GRADE Working Group grades of evidence

High quality: Further research is very unlikely to change our confidence in the estimate of effect.

Moderate quality: Further research is likely to have an important impact on our confidence in the estimate of effect and may change the estimate.

Low quality: Further research is very likely to have an important impact on our confidence in the estimate of effect and is likely to change the estimate.

Very low quality: We are very uncertain about the estimate.

¹ Downgraded one level due to imprecision: Confidence interval for the absolute effect includes small decrease and large increased risk.

Hormone therapy commenced less than 10 years after the menopause for preventing cardiovascular disease in post-menopausal women						
Patient or population: Post-menopausal women						
Intervention: Hormone therapy commenced less than 10 years after the menopause						
Comparison: Placebo or no treatment						
Outcomes	Illustrative comparative risks* (95% CI)		Relative effect (95% CI)	No of Participants (studies)	Quality of the evidence (GRADE)	Comments
	Assumed risk	Corresponding risk				
	Placebo	Hormone therapy commenced less than 10 years after the menopause				
Death (all-causes)	Study population		RR 0.70 (0.52 to 0.95)	9088 (5 studies)	⊕⊕⊕○ moderate ¹	
	22 per 1000	16 per 1000 (12 to 21)				
Coronary heart disease (death from cardiovascular causes and non-fatal myocardial infarction)	Study population		RR 0.52 (0.29 to 0.96)	8311 (4 studies)	⊕⊕⊕○ moderate ^{1,2}	
	18 per 1000	10 per 1000 (5 to 18)				
Stroke	Study population		RR 1.37 (0.80 to 2.34)	8143 (3 studies)	⊕⊕⊕⊕ high	
	9 per 1000	13 per 1000 (7 to 21)				
Venous thromboembolism	Study population		RR 1.74 (1.11 to 2.73)	9838 (3 studies)	⊕⊕⊕⊕ high	
	6 per 1000	11 per 1000 (7 to 17)				

*The basis for the **assumed risk** is the median control group risk across studies. The **corresponding risk** (and its 95% confidence interval) is based on the assumed risk in the comparison group and the **relative effect** of the intervention (and its 95% CI).

CI: Confidence interval; **RR:** Risk ratio.

GRADE Working Group grades of evidence

High quality: Further research is very unlikely to change our confidence in the estimate of effect.

Moderate quality: Further research is likely to have an important impact on our confidence in the estimate of effect and may change the estimate.

Low quality: Further research is very likely to have an important impact on our confidence in the estimate of effect and is likely to change the estimate.

Very low quality: We are very uncertain about the estimate.

¹ Downgraded one level due to risk of bias. Results are not strong and depend on the results of the most recent trial, that has low risk of bias.

² Composite outcome.

Hormone therapy commenced more than 10 years after the menopause for preventing cardiovascular disease in post-menopausal women

Patient or population: Post-menopausal women

Intervention: Hormone therapy commenced less than 10 years after the menopause

Comparison: Placebo or no treatment

Outcomes	Illustrative comparative risks* (95% CI)		Relative effect (95% CI)	No of Participants (studies)	Quality of the evidence (GRADE)	Comments
	Assumed risk	Corresponding risk				
	Placebo	Hormone therapy commenced more than 10 years after the menopause				
Death (all-causes)	Study population		RR 1.06 (0.95 to 1.18)	27,750 (12 studies)	⊕⊕⊕⊕ high	
	45 per 1000	47 per 1000 (42 to 53)				
Coronary heart disease (death from cardiovascular causes and non-fatal myocardial infarction)	Study population		RR 1.07 (0.96 to 1.20)	23,491 (12 studies)	⊕⊕⊕⊕ high	
	49 per 1000	52 per 1000 (47 to 59)				
Stroke	Study population		RR 1.21 (1.06 to 1.38)	22,722 (8 studies)	⊕⊕⊕⊕ high	
	32 per 1000	39 per 1000 (34 to 44)				
Venous thromboembolism	Study population		RR 1.96 (1.37 to 2.80)	27,475 (9 studies)	⊕⊕⊕⊕ high ¹	
	12 per 1000	24 per 1000 (16 to 34)				

*The basis for the **assumed risk** is the median control group risk across studies. The **corresponding risk** (and its 95% confidence interval) is based on the assumed risk in the comparison group and the **relative effect** of the intervention (and its 95% CI).

CI: Confidence interval; **RR:** Risk ratio.

GRADE Working Group grades of evidence

High quality: Further research is very unlikely to change our confidence in the estimate of effect.

Moderate quality: Further research is likely to have an important impact on our confidence in the estimate of effect and may change the estimate.

Low quality: Further research is very likely to have an important impact on our confidence in the estimate of effect and is likely to change the estimate.

Very low quality: We are very uncertain about the estimate.

¹We did not downgrade for inconsistency. Although the I square indicated that there was a substantial amount of statistical variation (41%), the direction of effect across the results of the studies was consistent.

DISCUSSION

Summary of main results

The stimulus for updating this review was the publication of [DOPS 2012](#), however this trial only contributed 3.5% and 19.5% weight to the all-cause mortality and cardiovascular mortality, respectively, in the treatment of a primary prevention population. In the trial population as a whole, there is no evidence that hormone therapy has a role in either the prevention or treatment of cardiovascular disease. There was no strong evidence that treatment with hormone therapy had an effect on overall death rates, cardiovascular disease-related death, non-fatal myocardial infarction, angina, or the number of patients undergoing revascularisation procedures. On the contrary, it is associated with an increased risk of stroke, venous thromboembolism and pulmonary embolism.

The excess risk of stroke in our analyses was observed in the primary prevention analysis (which includes those randomised to either oestrogen alone or oestrogen in combination with progestogen compared to placebo). These findings are based on the two largest trials, [WHI I 2002](#) and [WHI II 2004](#), with follow-up of 5.6 and 7.1 years, respectively. Whilst, no strong evidence of increased risk was observed in any of the secondary prevention trials, including the largest trial [HERS I 1998](#), it is probable that the results from the primary prevention trials are applicable to secondary prevention populations, and that subgroup analyses of these trials were underpowered (due to small trial sizes, low event rates and shorter length of follow-up) to detect any statistically significant differences in stroke rates between hormone therapy and placebo treatment arms. In both [WHI I 2002](#) and [WHI II 2004](#), the excess risk of stroke observed with hormone therapy use was driven by an excess of ischaemic rather than haemorrhagic stroke, with 79.8% and 80.3% of strokes, respectively, observed within the trials being ischaemic ([Hendrix 2006](#); [Wassertheil-Smoller 2003](#)). In the same two trials, an increased risk of stroke was apparent after two years of treatment in women taking combination hormone therapy, and after four years for women randomised to oestrogen alone ([Hendrix 2006](#)). In both trials, the hazard ratios for ischaemic stroke did not differ significantly in subgroups based on age, years since menopause, prior cardiovascular disease, hypertension or diabetes mellitus status, body mass index, or statin or aspirin use at baseline ([Hendrix 2006](#); [Wassertheil-Smoller 2003](#)).

The finding of increased risk for both venous thromboembolism and pulmonary embolism within the overall trial populations appears in our analyses to be driven largely by the excess risk observed in combination hormone therapy (oestrogen combined with progestogen) trials. The greatest risk in primary prevention populations was shown in [WISDOM 2007](#) and [WHI I 2002](#), both testing combination hormone therapy. In secondary prevention populations, the greatest risk was demonstrated in [HERS I 1998](#), also assessing combination hormone therapy. Subgroup analysis of [WHI I 2002](#) for the outcome of venous thromboembolism demonstrated the greatest risk with combination hormone ther-

apy in the first year of treatment (HR 4.01), with lower risk in subsequent years ([Cushman 2004](#)). [WHI II 2004](#) also demonstrated a tendency to higher risk early on with only modest increased risk after two years of treatment with oestrogen alone ([Curb 2006](#)). When comparing the two studies (combination hormone therapy compared to oestrogen alone), the difference in risk was most apparent after year two when the higher risk in combination hormone therapy was most noticeable ([Curb 2006](#)).

Both [WHI I 2002](#) and [WHI II 2004](#) undertook further prespecified subgroup analyses to evaluate the association between participant baseline characteristics and venous thromboembolism and pulmonary embolism risk. Not surprisingly, given the fact that no excess risk was observed within the trial, [WHI II 2004](#) investigators found no strong evidence of interactions between oestrogen alone use and age, body mass index, or most other venous thromboembolism risk factors. The authors did however note, that hazard ratios for combination therapy in [WHI II 2004](#) were significantly higher than those for oestrogen alone, even after adjusting for venous thromboembolism risk factors ([Curb 2006](#)). In [WHI I 2002](#), increasing age, being overweight and obese, and having a factor V Leiden mutation (a blood coagulation disorder) were associated with a higher risk of venous thromboembolism compared to placebo ([Cushman 2004](#)). Both [WHI I 2002](#) and [WHI II 2004](#) undertook prespecified subgroup analyses to evaluate whether any clinical characteristics of the trial populations may potentially moderate the effects of hormone therapy. The potential predictor variables examined included: age, time since menopause, presence or absence of vasomotor symptoms, prior hormone use, coronary heart disease risk factor status and presence or absence of preexisting cardiovascular disease ([Hsia 2006](#); [Manson 2003](#)). None of these variables significantly affected results, although we observed a non-significant trend for a reduction in coronary heart disease risk for women who initiated hormone therapy use within ten years of menopause.

Subgroup analysis of time of treatment commencement in relation to the menopause, found a benefit in overall survival and coronary heart disease (composite of death from cardiovascular causes and non-fatal myocardial infarction) in the hormone therapy group in those who started less than 10 years after their menopause (or before the age of 60). This is similar to the trend in coronary heart disease events in [WHI II 2004](#) shown in [Hsia 2006](#). There was no strong evidence of effect on stroke. There was, however, strong evidence of increased risk of venous thromboembolism, whether started before or after the age of 60.

There was no strong evidence of effect on death or coronary heart disease for the group who started treatment at 10 years or more after the menopause, however there was an increased risk of stroke and venous thromboembolism. We did not analyse any other outcomes, as these analyses relied significantly on subgroup reporting from [WHI I 2002](#) and [WHI II 2004](#), which only reported these outcomes according to time since the menopause, or age that treatment was started. There were insufficient data from other trials to

make reliable analyses of other outcomes.

It is worth noting that the benefit seen in survival and coronary heart disease for the group starting treatment less than 10 years after the menopause is from combining five trials all performed in primary prevention populations and all with quite long follow-up, ranging from 3.4 years to 10.1 years. Looking at the event rates in these individual trials it can be seen that the greatest benefit is in those trials with the longest follow-up. It is possible that this could be due to an interaction with time on treatment, whereby coronary heart disease events occur in predisposed individuals early as opposed to later on with hormone therapy treatment, and therefore any risk reduction is observed in the later stages of treatment. This is consistent with the hazard ratio for coronary heart disease for the one-year intervals of follow-up observed in [WHI I 2002](#) ([Manson 2003](#)). Therefore, it is not possible to say if short duration hormone therapy is beneficial in this population, only that hormone therapy taken for between 3.4 to 10 years is beneficial in this population.

In analysis of death according to year of treatment, there was no strong evidence of difference between treatment groups by individual year of treatment. There was also no strong evidence of difference in survival comparing cumulative years of treatment, until ten years of treatment, where there was a small survival benefit in the hormone therapy group. However, this was based on two relatively small primary prevention trials, where treatment was started shortly after the menopause ([DOPS 2012](#); [ERT II 1979](#)). One of the trials had poor methodology ([ERT II 1979](#)). It is possible that there are other explanations for the benefit seen in this analysis, other than the duration of treatment, such as the timing of commencing treatment.

Overall completeness and applicability of evidence

There are a number of limitations to the evidence base reviewed. Firstly, it should be highlighted that the results are based on those obtained in 19 RCTs, with the majority of statistically significant findings derived from the results of the three largest trials, [HERS I 1998](#), [WHI I 2002](#) and [WHI II 2004](#), which dominate the results. These three trials all evaluated oral conjugated equine oestrogen 0.625 mg, with or without continuous medroxyprogesterone (MPA) 2.5 mg. Other trials evaluating different types of hormone therapy tended to be much smaller with a shorter duration of follow-up, and reported few if any major clinical events. There is some debate regarding the external validity of the findings of [WHI I 2002](#) and [WHI II 2004](#), and the degree to which they apply to any type of hormone therapy, other than continuous combined oral conjugated equine oestrogen 0.625 mg with or without MPA 2.5 mg. The effects of hormone therapy may vary with different oestrogens and progestogens, different doses and routes of administration. However, in order to pool the results of different studies

statistically, we had to make assumptions regarding a 'class effect' of hormone therapy, which may not be warranted.

The clinical outcomes of interest in the review were secondary outcomes in five of the trials ([DOPS 2012](#); [EPAT 2001](#); [ERA 2000](#); [ESPRIT 2002](#); [WAVE 2002](#)) and reported as adverse events in five more ([ERT II 1979](#); [Greenspan 2005](#); [STOP IT 2001](#); [WELL-HART 2003](#); [WHISP 2006](#)). It can therefore be postulated that these trials may not have been sufficiently powered in order to detect differences in clinical treatment effects between the hormone therapy and placebo arms, as this was not the primary aim of these trials. Furthermore, as previously highlighted, seven of the trials were stopped early ([DOPS 2012](#); [EAGAR 2006](#); [EPHT 2006](#); [EVTET 2000](#); [WISDOM 2007](#); [WHI I 2002](#); [WHI II 2004](#)), either as other trial results were published showing no beneficial effects on cardiovascular disease outcomes for hormone therapy relative to placebo, or observation of a detrimental effect either on cardiovascular disease outcomes or adverse events was shown. The mean length of trial follow-up therefore ranged considerably from seven months to 10.1 years, with a mean duration of follow-up of 3.6 (median of three) years across the trials. The early stopping of the trials has implications both for the power to detect differences in treatment effects between the hormone therapy and placebo arms (as the sample size will have been predicated based on the original proposed length of follow-up, and assumptions regarding the number of events observed), and also for limiting the availability of evidence on the longer-term treatment effects of hormone therapy compared to placebo. A further limitation of the evidence base reviewed relates to the impact of patient medication compliance, which ranged considerably between the trials. A high proportion of women in the trials did not receive the treatment to which they were randomised. Overall, the number of women who discontinued their medication or took less than 80% was disproportionately high in the hormone therapy trial arms, presumably due to medication side effects. The authors of [WHI I 2002](#) noted that if discontinuation of treatment and initiation of non-study treatment occurred independently of risk factors for clinical outcomes, their intention-to-treat analysis underestimates both the harms and benefits of hormone therapy among women who adhere to treatment.

Quality of the evidence

A summary of the findings and strength of evidence can be found in [Summary of findings for the main comparison](#); [Summary of findings 2](#); [Summary of findings 3](#) and [Summary of findings 4](#). In the primary prevention population, the quality of evidence for death and cardiovascular disease was high. We downgraded the quality of the evidence by one level for venous thromboembolism and pulmonary embolism due to inconsistency of effect across the study results. When HT considered as a secondary prevention strategy, the quality of the evidence was also high for death and venous thromboembolism. The confidence intervals for the esti-

mated effect on stroke and pulmonary embolism could not exclude small decreases or large increases in risk. For the subgroup of studies addressing the effects of HT started less than 10 years since the menopause the quality of evidence was downgraded one level for the outcomes of mortality and coronary heart disease as the results of the analysis were dominated by the results of a few large trials. Overall study quality was high (Figure 4). The vast majority of trials had adequate generation of randomised sequences (15 out of 19), 17 out of 19 were double-blinded and 13 out of 19 were analysed on an intention-to-treat basis. Participants lost to follow-up were generally low, except in two trials: 14.9% in [STOP IT 2001](#) and 19% in [WHISP 2006](#), though these provided relatively low weight to the analysis. Only two out of 19 trials were at risk of selective outcome reporting.

Potential biases in the review process

There are a number of potential biases in the review process, although we made attempts to limit these. The bias of most concern is that of patient selection bias which limits external validity. Nearly all of the included trials had a mean participant age of over 60 years at baseline, and only one trial ([DOPS 2012](#)) focused on women who were either peri-menopausal or around the time of the menopause. Whilst these inclusion criteria reflected the aims of the trials, it does not reflect usual clinical practice, in which hormone therapy is prescribed for the relief of vasomotor symptoms at the time of menopause.

Despite extensive searches it is possible that we failed to identify all relevant studies. However, given the dominance of [WHI I 2002](#) and [WHI II 2004](#) on the results of the review, it is unlikely that we missed any trials large enough to impact substantially on the results. Additionally, as already indicated, assumptions had to be made in the analyses regarding the effects of different HT preparations in order to undertake meta-analyses. These assumptions may not be warranted, as it is as yet unclear how different preparations and doses may differ.

Our assessment of the timing hypothesis could be considered a post-hoc change to the original protocol for this review. The data for events since menopause (stratified in decades) were only available for two studies ([WHI I 2002](#); [WHI II 2004](#)) and for the remaining studies baseline characteristics for eleven studies ([DOPS 2012](#); [EPHT 2006](#); [ERA 2000](#); [ERT II 1979](#); [ESPRIT 2002](#); [HALL 1998](#); [HERS I 1998](#); [WELL-HART 2003](#); [WEST 2001](#); [WHISP 2006](#); [WISDOM 2007](#)) were available for us to allocate the study population as a whole to either commencing treatment less than 10 years since the menopause or 10 years or more since the menopause. For six studies ([EAGAR 2006](#); [EPAT 2001](#); [EVTET 2000](#); [Greenspan 2005](#); [STOP IT 2001](#); [WAVE 2002](#)) these data were not available. However, age was reported and therefore whole study populations were allocated accordingly to those less than 60 years of age or those 60 years of age or older when they commenced treatment. It is highly likely that trial populations were distributed

across a range of ages and time since menopause, and it is therefore likely that a proportion of study populations were incorrectly allocated. This will be more of a problem in study samples with large standard deviations for time since menopause, or age, and also in those who have a mean or median age or time since menopause close to the cut-off (10 years since the menopause and 60 years of age). Although we remain confident that the subgroups are broadly representative of the study populations of interest, subgroup level data for each study or individual participant data would represent more robust approaches to testing the timing hypothesis.

Agreements and disagreements with other studies or reviews

[Magliano 2006](#) pooled results from seven of the trials included in the current review ([ERA 2000](#); [ESPRIT 2002](#); [HERS I 1998](#); [WAVE 2002](#); [WEST 2001](#); [WHI I 2002](#); [WHI II 2004](#)), and concluded that there was no impact of hormone therapy compared to placebo on total mortality or non-fatal myocardial infarction, but strong evidence of an increased risk in the number of strokes (RR 1.29, 95% CI 1.13 to 1.48) observed with hormone therapy use. Likewise, a meta-analysis by [Bath 2005](#), pooling 28 RCTs, reported hormone therapy was associated with an increase in the risk of stroke, particularly ischaemic stroke. Furthermore, those participants who had a stroke in the hormone therapy groups appeared to have a worse outcome. However, it is unclear to what degree the results of this review are applicable to post-menopausal women, as the review had very broad inclusion criteria, and pooled a wide range of trials which used different types of hormone therapy for a range of indications, some of which included male participants.

[Salpeter 2006](#), in a meta-analysis aimed to examine the effect of hormone therapy on coronary heart disease events in younger and older post-menopausal women (defined as participants with a mean time from menopause of less than or greater than ten years, or mean age less than or greater than 60 years). The analyses of 23 trials (ten trials with younger women and 11 trials with older women), included the relevant Women's Health Initiative age-specific subgroup data in one or the other group as though they had originated from separate RCTs. The results showed that hormone therapy reduced coronary heart disease events in younger women, but not in older women. This is comparable with our findings in this review.

[Miller 2002](#) performed a meta-analysis of venous thromboembolic outcomes in post-menopausal women using oestrogen replacement. The review included both oestrogen alone and combination therapy and RCTs, case-control studies and a cohort study. They found an increased risk with hormone therapy (RR 2.14, 95% CI 1.64 to 2.81). The analysis was published in 2002 and did not include either Women's Health Initiative studies, which contributed the largest portion of our included population, but

the risk is comparable with our findings. They also found that the risk was highest in the first year, but in the majority of studies remained elevated for the duration of follow-up.

AUTHORS' CONCLUSIONS

Implications for practice

Our review findings provide strong evidence that treatment with hormone therapy in post-menopausal women for either primary or secondary prevention of cardiovascular disease events has little if any benefit overall, and causes an increase in the risk of stroke, or venous thromboembolic events.

Implications for research

Currently there is a lack of evidence regarding factors that may modulate the risks involved in hormone therapy treatment, such as different oestrogen and progestogen preparations, different durations, doses and routes of administration (for example, skin

patches and creams). There is one recently published study (NCT00154180) and one ongoing study (NCT00114517) that assess the timing hypothesis through surrogate endpoints. They should lay the foundation for future research in this area, especially as supportive evidence for the timing hypothesis in this review comes from post-protocol subgroup analyses. Future updates of this review will look to incorporate their findings fully, but it may be that analysis of data at the level of individual participants from the existing trials is needed to evaluate the credibility of the timing hypothesis on mortality and coronary heart disease. Due to low event rates, definitive studies assessing the timing hypothesis through hard endpoints would likely need a very large study population, estimated at 30,000 with 10 to 15 years follow-up, and hence be very costly (Rossouw 2013).

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

We should like to acknowledge the contributions by Alma Adler, Diane Horsley, Fiona Taylor, Juan-Pablo Casas, Karen Rees and Shah Ebrahim who all gave methodological assistance and support.

REFERENCES

References to studies included in this review

DOPS 2012 *{published data only}*

- Bladbjerg E, Madsen J, Kristensen S, Abrahamsen B, Brixen K, Mosekilde L, et al. Effect of long-term hormone replacement therapy on tissue factor pathway inhibitor and thrombin activatable fibrinolysis inhibitor in healthy postmenopausal women: a randomized controlled study. *Journal of Thrombosis and Haemostasis* 2003;**1**(6):1208–14.
- Kristensen S, Abrahamsen B, Madsen J, Gram J, Rejnmark L, Rud B, et al. Venous thrombosis is not increased in younger women on genuine oestrogen postmenopausal hormonal replacement therapy: results from the Danish Osteoporosis Prevention Study (DOPS). *Thrombosis and Haemostasis* 2006;**95**:915–6.
- Madsen J, Kristensen S, Gram J, Bladbjerg E, Henriksen F, Christensen K, et al. Positive impact of hormone replacement therapy on the fibrinolytic system: a long-term randomized controlled study in healthy postmenopausal women. *Journal of Thrombosis and Haemostasis* 2003;**1**(9): 1984–91.
- Schierbeck L, Rejnmark L, Tofteng C, Stilgren L, Eiken P, Mosekilde L, et al. Hormone replacement treatment in early postmenopausal women reduces cardiovascular events - A randomized controlled study. *Circulation* 2011;**124**: A11380.
- * Schierbeck LL, Rejnmark L, Tofteng CL, Stilgren L, Eiken P, Mosekilde L, et al. Effect of hormone replacement therapy on cardiovascular events in recently postmenopausal

- women: randomised trial. *BMJ* 2012;**345**:e6409.
- Tofteng C, Jensen J, Abrahamsen B, Odum L, Brot C. Two polymorphisms in the vitamin D receptor gene-association with bone mass and 5-year change in bone mass with or without hormone-replacement therapy in postmenopausal women: the Danish Osteoporosis Prevention Study. *Journal of Bone and Mineral Research* 2002;**17**(8):1535–44.
- de Maat M, Madsen J, Langdal B, Bladbjerg E, Tofteng C, Abrahamsen L, et al. Genetic variation in estrogen receptor, C-reactive protein and fibrinogen does not predict the plasma levels of inflammation markers after longterm hormone replacement therapy. *Thrombosis and Haemostasis* 2007;**97**(2):234–9.

EAGAR 2006 *{published data only}*

- Ouyang P, Tardif J, Herrington D, Stewart K, Thompson P, Walsh M, et al. Randomized trial of hormone therapy in women after coronary bypass surgery: Evidence of differential effect of hormone therapy on angiographic progression of disease in saphenous vein grafts and native coronary arteries. *Atherosclerosis* 2006;**189**(2):375–86.

EPAT 2001 *{published data only}*

- Hodis H, Mack W, Lobo R, Mahrer P, Liu C R, Liu C H. Estrogen replacement therapy effects on the progression of subclinical atherosclerosis are mediated by lipids but not by carbohydrate metabolic factors: results from the Estrogen in the Prevention of Atherosclerosis Trial (EPAT). *Circulation* 2002;**106**(19 Suppl II):II-744.
- * Hodis HN, Mack WJ, Lobo RA, Shoupe D, Sevanian

- A, Mahrer PR, et al. Estrogen in the prevention of atherosclerosis. A randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled trial. *Annals of Internal Medicine* 2001;**135**(11): 939–53.
- EPHT 2006** *{published data only}*
Hemminki E, Hovi S, Veerus P, Sevón T, Tuimala R, Rahu M, et al. Blinding decreased recruitment in a prevention trial of postmenopausal women. *Journal of Clinical Epidemiology* 2004;**57**:1237–43.
Veerus P, Fischer K, Hovi S-L, Karro H, Rahu M, Hemminki E. Symptom reporting and quality of life in the Estonian Postmenopausal Hormone Therapy Trial. *BMC Women's Health* 2008;**8**:5.
* Veerus P, Hovi S, Fischer K, Rahu M, Hakama M, Hemminki E. Results for the Estonian postmenopausal hormone therapy trial [ISRCTN35338757]. *Maturitas* 2006;**55**(2):162–73.
- ERA 2000** *{published data only}*
* Herrington DM, Reboussin DM, Bridget Brosnihan K, Sharp PC, Shumaker SA, Snyder TE, et al. Effects of estrogen replacement on the progression of coronary-artery atherosclerosis. *New England Journal of Medicine* 2000;**343**(8):522–9.
Herrington DM, Reboussin DM, Klein KP, Sharp PC, Shumaker SA, Snyder TE, et al. The estrogen replacement and atherosclerosis (ERA) study: study design and baseline characteristics of the cohort. *Controlled Clinical Trials* 2000;**21**(3):257–85.
Nair G, Herrington D. The ERA trial: findings and implications for the future. *Climacteric* 2000;**3**:227–32.
- ERT II 1979** *{published data only}*
Nachtigall LE, Nachtigall RH, Nachtigall RD, Beckman EM. Estrogen replacement therapy II: A prospective study in the relationship to carcinoma and cardiovascular and metabolic problems. *Obstetrics Gynecology* 1979;**54**(1): 74–9.
- ESPRIT 2002** *{published data only}*
The ESPRIT Team. Oestrogen therapy for prevention of reinfarction in postmenopausal women: a randomised placebo controlled trial. *Lancet* 2002;**360**:2001–8.
- EVTET 2000** *{published data only}*
* Hoibraaten E, Arnesen H, Larsen S, Wickstrom E, Sandset PM. Increased risk of recurrent venous thromboembolism during hormone replacement therapy: results of the randomized, double blind, placebo-controlled estrogen in venous thromboembolism trial (EVTET). *Thrombosis and Haemostasis* 2000;**84**:961–7.
Qvigstad, Hoibraaten H, Arnesen H, Larsen S, Wickstrom E, Sandset P. Recurrent venous thromboembolism during hormone replacement therapy - results of the estrogen in venous thromboembolism trial. *XVI FIGO World Congress of O and G* 2000;**Abstract book** 1:58.
- Greenspan 2005** *{published data only}*
Greenspan SL, Resnick NM, Parker RA. The effect of hormone replacement on physical performance in community-dwelling elderly women. *The American Journal of Medicine* 2005;**118**:1232–9.
- HALL 1998** *{published data only}*
Hall G, Pripp U, Schenk-Gustafsson K, Landgren BM. Long-term effects of hormone replacement therapy on symptoms of angina pectoris, quality of life and compliance in women with coronary artery disease. *Maturitas* 1998 ;**28** :235–42 .
- HERS I 1998** *{published data only}*
Bibbins-Domingo K, Lin F, Vittinghoff E, Barrett-Connor E, Hulley S, Grady D, et al. Effect of hormone therapy on mortality rates among women with heart failure and coronary artery disease. *American Journal of Cardiology* 2005;**95**(2):289–91.
Giddings L. Oestrogen plus progestin increased venous thromboembolic disease in postmenopausal women with coronary artery disease. *Evidence Based Nursing* 2000;**3**(4): 123.
Grady D, Applegate W, Bush T, Furberg C, Riggs B, Hulley S, et al. Heart and Estrogen/progestin Replacement Study (HERS): design, methods, and baseline characteristics. *Controlled Clinical Trials* 1998;**19**(4):314–35.
Grady D, Herrington D, Bittner V, Davidson M, Hlatky M, Hsia J, et al. Cardiovascular disease outcomes during 6.8 years of hormone therapy. Heart and Estrogen/Progestin Replacement Study Follow-up (HERS II). *JAMA* 2002;**288** (1):49–57.
Grady D, Wenger N, Herrington D, Khan S, Furberg C, Hunninghake, et al. Postmenopausal hormone therapy increases risk for venous thromboembolic disease. *Annals of Internal Medicine* 2000;**132**:689–96.
Hlatky M, Boothroyd D, Vittinghoff E, Sharp P, Whooley MA. Quality-of life and depressive symptoms in postmenopausal women after receiving hormone therapy. Results from the Heart and Estrogen/Progestin Replacement Study (HERS) Trial. *JAMA* 2002;**287**(5):591–7.
* Hulley S, Grady D, Bush T, Furberg C, Herrington D, Riggs B, et al. Randomized trial of estrogen plus progestin for secondary prevention of coronary heart disease in postmenopausal women. *JAMA* 1998;**280**(7):605–13.
Hulley S, Grady D, Bush T, Furberg C, Herrington D, Riggs B, et al. Randomized trial of estrogen plus progestin for secondary prevention of coronary heart disease in postmenopausal women Heart and Estrogen/progestin Replacement Study (HERS) Research Group. *Obstetrical and Gynecological Survey* 1999;**54**(1):41–2.
Khan M, Hlatky M, Liu M, Lin F, Rogers W, Shlipak M. Effect of postmenopausal hormone therapy on coronary heart disease events after percutaneous transluminal coronary angioplasty. *The American Journal of Cardiology* 2003;**91**(8):989–91, A7.
Shlipak M, Simon J, Vittinghoff E, Lin F, Barrett-Connor E, Knopp R. Estrogen and progestin, lipoprotein(a), and the risk of recurrent coronary heart disease events after menopause. *JAMA* 2000;**283**(14):1845–52.
Simon JA, Hsia J, Cauley JA, Richards C, Harris F, Fong J, et al. Postmenopausal hormone therapy and risk of stroke:

The Heart and Estrogen-progestin Replacement Study (HERS). *Circulation* 2001;**103**(5):638–42.

Simon JA, Lin F, Vittinghoff E, Bittner V, Heart and Estrogen-Progestin Replacement Study (HERS) Research Group. The relation of postmenopausal hormone therapy to serum uric acid and the risk of coronary heart disease events: The heart and estrogen-progestin replacement study (HERS). *Annals of Epidemiology* 2006;**16**(2):138–45.

Speroff L. The heart and estrogen/progestin replacement study (HERS). *Maturitas* 1998;**31**(1):9–14.

STOP IT 2001 {published data only}

Gallagher J, Rapuri B, Haynatzki G, Detter R. Effect of discontinuation of estrogen, calcitriol, and the combination of both on bone density and bone markers. *The Journal of Clinical Endocrinology and Metabolism* 2002;**87**(11):4914–23.

* Gallagher JC, Fowler SE, Detter JR, Sherman SS. Combination treatment with estrogen and calcitriol in the prevention of age-related bone loss. *The Journal of Clinical Endocrinology and Metabolism* 2001;**86**(8):3618–28.

Rapuri P, Gallagher J, Knezetic J, Haynatzka V. Estrogen receptor alpha gene polymorphisms are associated with changes in bone remodeling markers and treatment response to estrogen. *Maturitas* 2006;**53**(4):371–9.

Sai A, Gallagher J, Fang X. Effect of hormone therapy and calcitriol on serum lipid profile in postmenopausal older women: association with estrogen receptor-alpha genotypes. *Menopause* 2011;**18**(10):1101–12.

Yalamanchili V, Gallagher J. Treatment with hormone therapy and calcitriol did not affect depression in older postmenopausal women: no interaction with estrogen and vitamin D receptor genotype polymorphisms. *Menopause* 2012;**19**(6):697–703.

WAVE 2002 {published data only}

Hsia J, Alderman EL, Verter JI, Rogers WJ, Thompson P, Howard BV, et al. Women's angiographic vitamin and estrogen trial: design and methods. *Controlled Clinical Trials* 2002;**23**:708–27.

* Waters D, Alderman E, Hsia J, Howard B, Cobb F, Rogers W, et al. Effects of hormone replacement therapy and antioxidant vitamin supplements on coronary atherosclerosis in postmenopausal women. *JAMA* 2001;**288**(19):2432–40.

WELL-HART 2003 {published data only}

Hodis HN, Mack WJ, Azen SP, Lobo RA, Shoupe D, Mahrer PR, et al. Hormone therapy and the progression of coronary-artery atherosclerosis in postmenopausal women. *New England Journal of Medicine* 2003;**349**(6):535–45.

WEST 2001 {published data only}

Kernan WN, Brass LM, Viscoli CM, Sarrel PM, Makuch R, Horwitz RI. Estrogen after ischemic stroke: clinical basis and design of the Womens Estrogen for Stroke Trial. *Journal of Stroke and Cerebrovascular Diseases* 1998;**7**(1):85–95.

Viscoli C, Brass L, Kernan, Sarrel P, Suissa S, Horwitz R. Estrogen therapy and risk of cognitive decline: Results from

the Women's Estrogen for Stroke Trial (WEST). *American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology* 2005;**192**(2):387–93.

* Viscoli CM, Brass LM, Kernan WN, Sarrel PM, Suissa S, Horwitz RI. A clinical trial of estrogen-replacement therapy after ischemic stroke. *New England Journal of Medicine* 2001;**345**(17):1243–9.

WHI I 2002 {published data only}

Anderson GI, Manson J, Wallace R, Lund B, Hall D, Davis S, et al. Implementation of the womens health initiative study design. *Annals of Epidemiology* 2003;**13**:S5–17.

Cushman M, Kuller LH, Prentice R, Rodabough RJ, Psaty BM, Stafford RS, et al. Estrogen plus progestin and risk of venous thrombosis. *JAMA* 2004;**292**(13):1573–80.

Hays J, Hunt JR, Hubbell FA, Anderson GL, Limacher M, Allen C, et al. The Women's Health Initiative recruitment methods and results. *Annals of Epidemiology* 2003;**13**(Suppl 9):S18–77.

Hays J, Ockene JK, Brunner RL, Kotchen JM, Manson JE, Patterson RE, et al. Effects of estrogen plus progestin on health-related quality of life. *New England Journal of Medicine* 2003;**348**(104):1839–54.

Heiss G, Wallace R, Anderson GL, Aragaki A, Beresford SAA, Brzyski R, et al. Health risks and benefit 3 years after stopping randomized treatment with estrogen and progestin. *JAMA* 2008;**299**(9):1036–45.

Manson JE, Hsia J, Johnson KC, Rossouw JE, Assaf A, Lasser N, et al. Women's Health Initiative Investigators. Estrogen plus progestin and the risk of coronary heart disease. *New England Journal of Medicine* 2003;**349**(6):523–34.

Rossouw J, Anderson G, Prentice R, LaCroix A, Kooperberg C, Stefanick M. Risks and benefits of estrogen plus progestin in healthy postmenopausal women: Principal results from the women's health initiative randomized controlled trial. *JAMA* 2002;**288**(3):321–33.

Rossouw JE, Prentice RL, Manson JE, Wu L, Barad D, Barnabei VM, et al. Postmenopausal hormone therapy and risk of cardiovascular disease by age and years since menopause. *JAMA* 2007;**297**(13):1465–77.

Stefanick ML, Cochrane BB, Hsia J, Barad DH, Liu JH, Johnson SR, et al. The Women's Health Initiative postmenopausal hormone trials: overview and baseline characteristics of participants. *Annals of Epidemiology* 2003;**13**(Suppl 9):S78–86.

The Womens Health Initiative Study Group. Design of the Womens Health Initiative clinical trial and observational study. The Women's Health Initiative Study Group. *Controlled Clinical Trials* 1998;**19**(1):61–109.

Wassertheil-Smoller S, Hendrix S, Limacher M, Heiss G, Kooperberg C, Baird A, et al. Effect of estrogen plus progestin on stroke in postmenopausal women. *JAMA* 2003;**289**(20):2673–84.

* Writing Group for the Women's Health Initiative Investigators. Risk and benefits of estrogen plus progestin in healthy postmenopausal women. Principal results from the women's health initiative randomized controlled trial. *JAMA* 2002;**288**(3):321–33.

WHI II 2004 {published data only}

* Anderson GL, Limacher M, Assaf AR, Bassford T, Beresford SA, Black H, et al. Women's Health Initiative Steering Committee. Effects of conjugated equine estrogen in postmenopausal women with hysterectomy: the Women's Health Initiative randomized controlled trial. *JAMA* 2004; **291**(14):1701–12.

Brunner RL, Gass M, Aragaki A, Hays J, Granek I, Woods N, et al. Women's Health Initiative Investigators. Effects of conjugated equine estrogen on health-related quality of life in postmenopausal women with hysterectomy. *Archives of Internal Medicine* 2005; **165**(17):1976–86.

Curb JD, Prentice RL, Bray PF, Langer RD, Van Horn K, Barnabei VM, et al. Venous thrombosis and conjugated equine estrogen in women without a uterus. *Archives of Internal Medicine* 2006; **166**(7):772–80.

Hendrix SL, Wassertheil-Smoller S, Johnson KC, Howard BV, Kooperberg C, Rossouw JE, et al. WHI Investigators. Effects of conjugated equine estrogen on stroke in the Women's Health Initiative. *Circulation* 2006; **113**(20):2425–34.

Hsia J, Langer R, Manson J, Kuller L, Johnson K, Hendrix S, et al. Women's Health Initiative Investigators. Conjugated equine estrogens and coronary heart disease: the Women's Health Initiative. *Archives of Internal Medicine* 2006; **166**(3):357–65.

Hsia J, Langer RD, Manson JE, Kuller L, Johnson KC, Hendrix SL, et al. Women's Health Initiative Investigators. Conjugated equine estrogens and coronary heart disease. *Archives of Internal Medicine* 2006; **291**:1701–12.

WHISP 2006 {published data only}

Collins P, Flather M, Lees B, Mister R, Proudler A, Stevenson JC, WHISP (Women's Hormone Intervention Secondary Prevention Study) Pilot Study Investigators. Randomized trial of effects of continuous combined HRT on markers of lipids and coagulation in women with acute coronary syndromes: WHISP Pilot Study. *European Heart Journal* 2006; **27**(17):2046–53.

WISDOM 2007 {published data only}

* Vickers MR, MacLennan A, Lawton B, Ford D, Martin J, Meredith S, et al. WISDOM group. Main morbidities recorded in the women's international study of long duration estrogen after menopause (WISDOM): a randomised controlled trial of hormone replacement therapy in postmenopausal women. *BMJ* 2007; **335**(7613):239.

Vickers MR, Martin J, Meade TW, WISDOM study team. The Women's international study of long-duration of estrogen after menopause (WISDOM): a randomised controlled trial. *BMC Women's Health* 2007; **7**:2.

Welton AJ, Vickers MR, Kim J, Ford D, Lawton BA, MacLennan AH, et al. WISDOM team. Health related quality of life after combined hormone replacement therapy: randomised controlled trial. *BMJ* 2008; **337**:a1190.

References to studies excluded from this review**Aitken 1973 {published data only}**

Aitken JM, Hart DM, Lindsay R. Oestrogen replacement therapy for prevention of osteoporosis after oophorectomy. *British Medical Journal* 1973; **3**:515–18.

Aloia 1995 {published data only}

Aloia JF, Vaswani A, Russo L, Sheehan M, Flaster E. The influence of menopause and hormonal replacement therapy on body cell mass and body fat mass. *American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology* 1995; **172**(3):896–900.

Angerer 2001 {published data only}

Angerer P, Störk S, Kothny W, Scmitt P, von Schacky C. Effect of oral postmenopausal hormone replacement on progression of atherosclerosis. *Arteriosclerosis, Thrombosis and Vascular Biology* 2001; **21**:262–8.

Angerer 2002 {published data only}

Angerer P, Stork S, Kothny W, Schacky C. Effect of postmenopausal hormone replacement on atherosclerosis in femoral arteries. *Maturitas* 2002; **41**(1):51–60.

Bui Minh 2002 {published data only}

Bui Minh N, Arai A, Hathaway L, Waclawiw M, Csako G, Cannon R. Effect of hormone replacement therapy on carotid arterial compliance in healthy postmenopausal women. *The American Journal of Cardiology* 2002; **90**(1):82–5.

CHART 2006 {published data only}

* Rowan J, Simon J, Speroff L, Ellman H. Effects of low-dose norethindrone acetate plus ethinyl estradiol (0.5 mg/2.5 mg) in women with postmenopausal symptoms: Updated analysis of three randomized, controlled trials. *Clinical Therapeutics* 2006; **28**(6):921–32.

Speroff L, Rowan J, Symons J, Genant H, Wilborn W. The comparative effect on bone density, endometrium, and lipids of continuous hormones as replacement therapy (CHART study). A randomized controlled trial. *JAMA* 1996; **276**(17):1397–403.

Christensen 1982 {published data only}

Christensen MS, Hagen C, Christiansen C, Transbøl IB. Dose-response evaluation of cyclic estrogen/gestagen in postmenopausal women: Placebo-controlled trial of its gynecologic and metabolic actions. *Gynecology* 1982; **144**(8):873–9.

Christiansen 1981 {published data only}

Christiansen C, Christiansen MD, Rødbro P, Hagen C, Transbøl I. Effect of 1,25-dihydroxy-vitamin D₃ in itself or combined with hormone treatment in preventing postmenopausal osteoporosis. *European Journal of Clinical Investigation* 1981; **11**(4):305–9.

Christiansen 1984 {published data only}

Christiansen C, Christensen M, Grande P, Transbøl I. Low-risk lipoprotein pattern in post-menopausal women on sequential oestrogen/progestogen treatment. *Maturitas* 1984; **5**(3):193–9.

Christiansen 1990 {published data only}

Christiansen C, Riis BJ. 17β-Estradiol and continuous norethistrone: a unique treatment for established

- osteoporosis in elderly women. *Journal of Clinical Endocrinology and Metabolism* 1990;**71**:836–41.
- Clarke 2002** *{published data only}*
Clarke SC, Kelleher J, Lloyd-Jones H, Slack M, Schofield PM. A study of hormone replacement therapy in postmenopausal women with ischaemic heart disease: the Papworth HRT atherosclerosis study. *BJOG* 2001;**109**(9): 1056–62.
- Coope 1981** *{published data only}*
Coope J. Is oestrogen therapy effective in the treatment of menopausal depression?. *The Menopause* 1981;**31**:134–40.
- Davidson 1997** *{published data only}*
Davidson MH, Maki KC, Cyrwski MS, Maki AC. Rationale and design of a trial to evaluate the impact of continuous combined hormone replacement therapy on the cardiovascular disease risk profile. 11th International Symposium on Atherosclerosis; 1997 Oct; Paris. 1997.
- Davidson 2000** *{published data only}*
Davidson M, Maki K, Marx P, Maki A, Cyrowski M, Nanavati N, et al. Effects of continuous estrogen and estrogen-progestin replacement regimens on cardiovascular risk markers in postmenopausal women. *Archives of Internal Medicine* 2000;**160**(21):3315–25.
- Enderle 1999** *{published data only}*
Enderle M, Sayer R, Balletshofer B, Meisner C, Mueck A, Haasis R, et al. Improved peripheral endothelial function in postmenopausal women with coronary artery disease after acute oral intake of 17 β -Estradiol Valerate. *Atherosclerosis* 1999;**144**(1):33.
- Gallagher 1991** *{published data only}*
Gallagher JC, Kable WT, Goldgar D. Effect of progestin therapy on cortical and trabecular bone: comparison with estrogen. *The American Journal of Medicine* 1991;**90**:171–8.
- Genant 1990** *{published data only}*
Genant HK, Baylink DJ, Gallagher JC, Harris ST, Steiger P, Herber M. Effect of estrone sulphate on postmenopausal bone loss. *Obstetrics and Gynecology* 1990;**76**(4):579–84.
- Genant 1997** *{published data only}*
Genant HK, Lucas J, Weiss S, Akin M, Emkey R, McNaney-Flint H, et al. Low-dose esterified estrogen therapy. *Archives of Internal Medicine* 1997;**157**:2609–15.
- Grady 1997** *{published data only}*
Grady D, Hulley S, Furberg C. Venous thromboembolic events associated with hormone replacement therapy. *JAMA* 1997;**278**(6):477.
- Hart 1984** *{published data only}*
Hart D, Farish E, Fletcher C, Howie C, Kitchener H. Ten years post-menopausal hormone replacement therapy-effect on lipoproteins. *Maturitas* 1984;**5**(4):271–6.
- Hassager 1987** *{published data only}*
Hassager C, Riis BJ, Strøm V, Guyene TT, Christiansen C. The long-term effect of oral and percutaneous estradiol on plasma renin substrate and blood pressure. *Circulation* 1987;**76**(4):753–8.
- Heikkinen 1997** *{published data only}*
Heikkinen A, Tuppurainen M, Niskanen L, Komulainen M, Penttilä I, Saarikoski S. Long-term vitamin D3 supplementation may have adverse effects on serum lipids during postmenopausal hormone replacement therapy. *European Journal of Endocrinology* 1997;**137**(5):495–502.
- Herrington 1996** *{published data only}*
Herrington D. Estrogen Replacement and Progression or Regression of Coronary Atherosclerosis. Proceedings of the 8th International Congress on the Menopause; 1996 Nov 3-7; Sydney. 1996:1.
- HERS II** *{published data only}*
Grady D, Herrington D, Bittner V, Blumenthal R, Davidson M, Hlatky M, et al. HERS Research Group. Cardiovascular disease outcomes during 6.8 years of hormone therapy: Heart and Estrogen/progestin Replacement Study follow-up (HERS II). *JAMA* 2002;**288**(1):49–57.
- Holmberg 2004** *{published data only}*
Holmberg L, Anderson H. HABITS (hormonal replacement therapy after breast cancer - is it safe?): a randomised comparison: trial stopped. *Lancet* 2004;**363**(9407):453–5.
- HOPE 2002** *{published data only}*
* Lindsay R, Gallagher J, Kleerekoper M, Pickar H. Effect of lower doses of conjugated equine estrogens with and without medroxyprogesterone acetate on bone in early postmenopausal women. *JAMA* 2002;**287**(20):2668–76.
Lobo R, Bush T, Carr B, Pickar J. Effects of lower doses of conjugated equine estrogens and medroxyprogesterone acetate on plasma lipids and lipoproteins, coagulation factors, and carbohydrate metabolism. *Fertility and Sterility* 2001;**76**(1):13–24.
Utian W, Shoupe D, Bachmann G, Pinkerton J, Pickar J. Relief of vasomotor symptoms and vaginal atrophy with lower doses of conjugated equine estrogens and medroxyprogesterone acetate. *Fertility and Sterility* 2001;**75**(6):1065–79.
- Hsia 2003** *{published data only}*
Hsia J, Bittner V, Tripputi M, Howard BV. Metabolic syndrome and coronary angiographic disease progression: the Women's Angiographic Vitamin & Estrogen trial. *American Heart Journal* 2003;**146**(3):439–45.
- Hsia 2004** *{published data only}*
Hsia JM, Criqui MH, Rodabough RJ, Langer RD, Resnick HE, Phillips LS, et al. Estrogen plus progestin and the risk of peripheral arterial disease: the Women's Health Initiative. *Circulation* 2003;**109**(5):620–6.
- Huang 2009** *{published data only}*
Huang AJ, Sawaya GF, Vittinghoff E, Lin F, Grady D. Hot flashes, coronary heart disease, and hormone therapy in postmenopausal women. *Menopause* 2009;**16**(4):639–43.
- Itoi 2000** *{published data only}*
Itoi H, Minakami H, Iwasaki R, Watanabe T, Araki S, Sato I. Comparison of the long-term effects of oral estrilol with the effects of conjugated estrogen on serum lipids in postmenopausal women. *Proceedings of the XVI FIGO*

World Congress of Gynecology and Obstetrics; 2000 Sept 3-8; Washington 2000; Abstract book 2:149.

Jensen 1989 *{published data only}*

Jensen J, Riis BJ, Strøm, Christiansen C. Long-term and withdrawal effects of two different oestrogen-progestogen combinations on lipid and lipoprotein profiles in postmenopausal women. *Maturitas* 1989;**11**:117–28.

Karim 2008 *{published data only}*

Karim R, Hodis HN, Stanczyk FZ, Lobo RA, Mack WJ. Relationship between serum levels of sex hormones and progression of subclinical atherosclerosis in postmenopausal women. *Journal of Clinical Endocrinology and Metabolism* 2008;**93**(1):131–8.

Kim 1996 *{published data only}*

Kim C, Min Y, Ryu W, Kwak J, Ryoo U. Effect of hormone replacement therapy on lipoprotein(a) and lipid levels in postmenopausal women: Influence of various progestogens and duration of therapy. *Archives of Internal Medicine* 1996;**156**(15):1693–1700.

Komulainen 1999 *{published data only}*

Komulainen M, Kroger H, Tuppurainen M, Heikkinen A, Alhava E, Honkanen R. Prevention of femoral and lumbar bone loss with hormone replacement therapy and vitamin D3 in early postmenopausal women: a population-based 5-year randomized trial. *The Journal of Clinical Endocrinology and Metabolism* 1999;**84**(2):546–52.

Lamon-Fava 2009 *{published data only}*

Lamon-Fava S, Herrington DSM, Reboussin DM, Sherman M, Horvath K, Schaefer EJ, et al. Changes in remnant and high-density lipoproteins associated with hormone therapy and progression of coronary artery disease in postmenopausal women. *Atherosclerosis* 2009;**205**(1):325–30.

Lamon-Fava 2010 *{published data only}*

Lamon-Fava S, Asztalos B, Howard T, Reboussin D, Horvath K, Schaefer E, et al. Association of polymorphisms in genes involved in lipoprotein metabolism with plasma concentrations of remnant lipoproteins and HDL subpopulations before and after hormone therapy in postmenopausal women. *Clinical Endocrinology* 2010;**72**(2):169–75.

Leggate 1984 *{published data only}*

Leggate J, Farish E, Fletcher C, McIntosh W, Hart D, Sommerville JM. Calcitonin and postmenopausal osteoporosis. *Clinical Endocrinology* 1984;**20**(1):85–92.

Lindsay 1984 *{published data only}*

Lindsay R, Hart DM, Clark DM. The minimum effective dose of estrogen for prevention of postmenopausal bone loss. *Journal of the American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists* 1984;**63**(6):759–63.

Madsen 2003 *{published data only}*

Madsen J, Kristensen S, Gram J, Bladbjerg E, Henriksen F, Christensen K, et al. Positive impact of hormone replacement therapy on the fibrinolytic system: a long-term randomized controlled study in healthy postmenopausal

women. *Journal of Thrombosis and Haemostasis* 2003;**1**(9):1984–91.

Marsden 2002 *{published data only}*

Marsden J, Sacks N. The national randomised trial of hormone replacement therapy in women with a history of early stage breast cancer: an update. *Journal of the British Menopause Society* 2002;**8**(4):129.

Molander 1990 *{published data only}*

Molander U, Milsom I, Ekelund P, Mellstrom, Eriksson O. Effect of oral oestriol on vaginal flora and cytology and urogenital symptoms in the post-menopause. *Maturitas* 1990;**12**:113–120.

Moriyama 2008 *{published data only}*

Moriyama CK, Oneda B, Bernardo FR, Cardoso CG, Forjaz CL, Abrahao SB. A randomized, placebo-controlled trial of the effects of physical exercises and estrogen therapy on health-related quality of life in postmenopausal women. *Menopause* 2008;**15**(4):613–8.

Mosca 2009 *{published data only}*

Mosca L, Grady D, Barrett-Connor E, Collins P, Wenger N, Amramson B, et al. Effect of raloxifene on stroke and venous thromboembolism according to subgroups in postmenopausal women at increased risk of coronary heart disease. *Stroke* 2009;**40**(1):147–55.

Nair 2005 *{published data only}*

Nair G, Waters D, Rogers W, Kowalchuk G, Stuckey T, Herrington D. Pulse pressure and coronary atherosclerosis progression in postmenopausal women. *Hypertension* 2005;**45**(1):53–7.

* Nair GV, Chaput LA, Vittinghoff E, Herrington DM, Heart and Estrogen/Progestin Replacement Study Investigators. Pulse pressure and cardiovascular events in postmenopausal women with coronary heart disease. *Chest* 2005;**127**(5):1498–506.

Neuhouser 2009 *{published data only}*

Neuhouser ML, Wassertheil-Smoller S, Thomson C, Aragaki A, Anderson GL, Manson JE, et al. Multivitamin use and risk of cancer and cardiovascular disease in the Women's Health Initiative cohorts. *Archives of Internal Medicine* 2009;**169**(3):294–304.

Nikolov 1999 *{published data only}*

Nikolov R, Golbs S, Schneider H. Estrogen replacement therapy (ERT) and hormone replacement therapy (HRT) in the prevention of cardiovascular diseases. *Zentralblatt fur Gynakologie* 1999;**121**(2):101–4.

Nordin 1980 *{published data only}*

Nordin B, Jones M, Crilly R, Marshall D, Brooke R. A placebo-controlled trial of ethinyl oestradiol and norethisterone in climacteric women. *Maturitas* 1980;**2**(3):247–51.

Obel 1993 *{published data only}*

Obel EB, Munk-Jensen N, Svenstrup B, Bennett P, Micic S, Henrik-Nielsen R, et al. A two-year double-blind controlled study of the clinical effect of combined and sequential postmenopausal replacement therapy and steroid

- metabolism during treatment. *Maturitas* 1993;**16**(1): 13–21.
- OPAL 2006** *{published data only (unpublished sought but not used)}*
 * Bots M, Evans G, Riley W, McBride K, Paskett E, Helmond FA, et al. OPAL Investigators. The effect of tibolone and continuous combined conjugated equine oestrogens plus medroxyprogesterone acetate on progression of carotid intima-media thickness: The Osteoporosis Prevention and Arterial effects of tibolone (OPAL) study. *European Heart Journal* 2006;**27**(6):746–55.
 Meijer R, Störk S, Evans GW, Grobbee DE, Bots ML. Striking increases in carotid artery wall thickness in healthy subjects. *Cerebrovascular Diseases* 2010;**30**(5):448–55.
- Pagliario 1999** *{published data only}*
 Pagliario D, Tangalakis K, Kingwell B, Craven R, Carey M, Stojanovska L. The effects of hormone replacement therapy (HRT) on performance, cardiovascular parameters and bone resorption in post menopausal 'masters' athletes. Proceedings of the 3rd Congress of the Australasian Menopause Society; 1999; Cairns. 1999.
- PEPI 1995** *{published data only}*
 Barrett-Connor E, Slone S, Greendale G, Kritz-Silverstein D, Espeland M, Johnson S, et al. The Postmenopausal Estrogen/Progestin Interventions Study: primary outcomes in adherent women. *Maturitas* 1997;**27**(3):261–74.
 Espeland M, Hogan P, Fineberg S, Howard G, Schrott H, Waclawiw M, et al. Effect of postmenopausal hormone therapy on glucose and insulin concentrations. PEPI Investigators. Postmenopausal Estrogen/Progestin Interventions. *Diabetes Care* 1998;**21**(10):1589–95.
 Espeland M, Marcovina S, Miller V, Wood P, Wasilauskas C, Sherwin R, et al. Effect of postmenopausal hormone therapy on lipoprotein(a) concentration. PEPI Investigators. Postmenopausal Estrogen/Progestin Interventions. *Circulation* 1998;**97**(10):979–86.
 Johnson S, Mebane-Sims I, Hogan P, Soy D. Recruitment of postmenopausal women in the PEPI Trial. Postmenopausal Estrogen/Progestin Interventions. *Controlled Clinical Trials* 1995;**16**(Suppl 4):S20–35.
 Smith N, Wiley J, Legault C, Rice K, Heckbert S, Psaty B, et al. Effect of progestogen and progestogen type on hemostasis measures in postmenopausal women: the Postmenopausal Estrogen/Progestin Intervention (PEPI) Study. *Menopause* 2008;**15**(6):1145–50.
 * The Writing Group for the PEPI Trial. Effects of estrogen or estrogen/progestin regimens on heart disease risk factors in postmenopausal women. *JAMA* 1995;**273**(3):199–208.
- Pinkerton 2009** *{published data only}*
 Pinkerton JV, Utian WH, Constantine GD, Olivier S, Pickar JH. Relief of vasomotor symptoms with the tissue-selective estrogen complex containing bazedoxifene/ conjugated estrogens: A randomized, controlled trial. *Menopause* 2009;**16**(6):1116–24.
- Post 2003** *{published data only}*
 Post M, Thomassen M, Mooren M, Baal W, Rosing J, Kenemans P, et al. Route of HRT administration and risk factors for venous thrombosis: A randomized, placebo-controlled study in healthy postmenopausal women. *International Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology* 2003;**83** (Suppl 3):35.
- Prentice 2008** *{published data only}*
 Prentice R. Women's health initiative studies of postmenopausal breast cancer. *Advances in Experimental Medicine and Biology* 2009;**617**:151–60.
- Prentice 2009** *{published data only}*
 Prentice RL, Manson JE, Langer RD, Anderson GL, Pettinger M, Jackson RD, et al. Benefits and risks of postmenopausal hormone therapy when it is initiated soon after menopause. *American Journal of Epidemiology* 2009; **170**(1):2–23.
- Riggs 1982** *{published data only}*
 Riggs BL, Seeman E, Hodgson SF, Taves DR, O'Fallon WM. Effect of the fluoride/calcium regimen on vertebral fracture occurrence in postmenopausal osteoporosis. *The New England Journal of Medicine* 1982;**306**(8):446–50.
- SMART-5 2012** *{published data only}*
 * Gallagher JC, Lindsay R, Pan K, Ryan KA, Mirkin S, Chines AA. Bazedoxifene/conjugated estrogens: Effects on bone mineral density and bone turnover markers in a double-blind, randomised, placebo- and active-controlled phase 3 study. *Osteoporosis International* 2012;**23**(S2): S63–S64.
 Mirkin S, Archer D, Lobo R, Pan K, Chines A. Safety and tolerability of bazedoxifene/conjugated estrogens in postmenopausal women: Findings from a 1-year, randomized, placebo- and active-controlled, phase 3 TRIAL. *Maturitas* 2012;**71**:S43–S44.
 Mirkin S, Harvey J, Pinkerton J, Pan K, Thompson J, Chines A. The effects of bazedoxifene/conjugated estrogens on breast density in postmenopausal women. *Maturitas* 2012;**71**:S44.
 Mirkin S, Ryan K, Thompson J, Chines A. Effects of bazedoxifene/conjugated estrogens on coagulation parameters in a 1-year, randomized, placebo-and active-controlled, phase 3 trial of postmenopausal women. *Endocrine Reviews* 2012;**33**:3 Meeting Abstracts.
- Soma 1991** *{published data only}*
 Soma M, Fumagalli R, Paoletti R, Meschia M, Maini M, Crosignani P, et al. Plasma Lp(a) concentration after oestrogen and progestagen in postmenopausal women. *Lancet* 1991;**337**(8741):612.
- Steiner 2007** *{published data only}*
 Steiner A, Xiang M, Mack W, Shoupe D, Felix J, Lobo R, et al. Unopposed estradiol therapy in postmenopausal women: results from two randomized trials. *Obstetrics and Gynecology* 2007;**109**:581–7.
- Stevenson 2005** *{published data only}*
 Stevenson J, Rioux J, Komer L, Gelfand M. 1 and 2 mg 17beta-estradiol combined with sequential hydrogesterone have similar effects on the serum lipid profile of postmenopausal women. *Climacteric* 2005;**8**(4):352–9.

Svendsen 1992 *{published data only}*

Svendsen OL, Hassager C, Marslew U, Christiansen C. Changes in calcanean bone mineral occurring spontaneously and during hormone replacement therapy in early postmenopausal women. *Scandinavian Journal of Clinical and Laboratory Investigation* 1992;**52**:831–836.

Toh 2010 *{published data only}*

Toh S, Hernandez-Diaz S, Logan R, Rossouw JE, Hernan MA. Coronary heart disease in postmenopausal recipients of estrogen plus progestin therapy: does the increased risk ever disappear? A randomized trial. *Annals of Internal Medicine* 2010;**152**(4):1–40.

Tuppurainen 1995 *{published data only}*

Tuppurainen M, Heikkinen A, Penttilä I, Saarikoski S. Does vitamin D3 have negative effects on serum levels of lipids? A follow-up study with a sequential combination of estradiol valerate and cyproterone acetate and/or vitamin D3. *Maturitas* 1995;**22**(1):55–61.

Ulloa 2000 *{published data only}*

Ulloa N, Bustos P, Arteaga E, Duran D, Castro G, Fruchart J, et al. Estrogen-progestin replacement therapy raises Lp A-i particles, HDL lipids and cholesterol efflux from Fu5AH cells. *Atherosclerosis* 2000;**151**(1):204.

Walter 1977 *{published data only}*

Walter S, Jensen H. The effect of treatment with oestradiol and oestriol on fasting serum cholesterol and triglyceride levels in postmenopausal women. *British journal of Obstetrics and Gynaecology* 1977;**84**(11):869–72.

WHIMS 2009 *{published data only}*

Casanova R, Espeland M, Goveas J, Davatzikos C, Gaussoin S, Maldjian J, et al. Application of machine learning methods to describe the effects of conjugated equine estrogens therapy on region-specific brain volumes. *Magnetic Resonance Imaging* 2011;**29**:546–53.

* Coker L, Hogan P, Bryan N, Kuller L, Margolis K, Betterman K, et al. Postmenopausal hormone therapy and subclinical cerebrovascular disease: the WHIMS-MRI Study. *Neurology* 2009;**72**:125–34.

Espeland M, Rapp S, Shumaker S, Brunner R, Manson J, Sherwin B, et al. Conjugated equine estrogens and global cognitive function in postmenopausal women: Women's Health Initiative Memory Study. *JAMA* 2004;**291**(24):2959–68.

Espeland M, Tindle H, Bushnell C, Jaramillo S, Kuller L, Margolis K. Brain volumes, cognitive impairment, and conjugated equine estrogens. *The Journals of Gerontology* 2009;**64**:1243–50.

Wimalawansa 1995 *{published data only}*

Wimalawansa SJ. Combined therapy with estrogen and etidronate has an additive effect on bone mineral density in the hip and vertebrae: four-year randomised study. *The American Journal of Medicine* 1995;**99**:36–42.

Yeboah 2008 *{published data only}*

Yeboah J, Klein K, Brosnihan B, Reboussin D, Herrington D. Effects of hormone therapy on soluble cell adhesion

molecules in postmenopausal women with coronary artery disease. *Menopause* 2008;**15**(6):1060–4.

Ylikorkala 1999 *{published data only}*

Ylikorkala O, Caubel P, Lim P. Effects of a 1-year pulsed progestogen, constant estrogen hormone replacement therapy regimen, Prefest, on serum lipid levels in postmenopausal women. *European Journal of Obstetrics, Gynecology, and Reproductive Biology* 1999;**86**(Suppl):S18.

References to studies awaiting assessment

NCT00154180 *{published data only}*

* NCT00154180. Kronos Early Estrogen Prevention Study (KEEPS). www.clinicaltrials.gov/ct2/show/NCT00154180 (accessed 15 March 2013). [: NCT00154180]

Naftolin F. The kronos early estrogen prevention study (KEEPS). *Climacteric* 2011;**14**:35–6.

Naftolin F, Harman SM, Black D, Brinton E, Budoff M, et al. Adverse events during four years of daily oral conjugated estrogen or transdermal estradiol plus cyclic oral progesterone treatment in recently menopausal women: The KRONOS early estrogen prevention study (KEEPS). *Menopause* 2012;**19**(12):1402–3.

References to ongoing studies

NCT00114517 *{published data only}*

Howard H. The early versus late intervention trial with estradiol (ELITE). *Climacteric* 2011;**14**:35.

* NCT00114517. ELITE: early versus late intervention trial with estradiol. www.clinicaltrials.gov/ct2/show/NCT00114517 (accessed 15 March 2013). [: NCT00114517]

Additional references

Barrett-Connor 1997

Barrett-Connor E. Sex differences in coronary heart disease. Why are women so superior?. *Circulation* 1997;**95**:252–64.

Bath 2005

Bath PMW, Gray LJ. Association between hormone replacement therapy and subsequent stroke: a meta-analysis. *BMJ* 2005;**330**:342.

British Heart Foundation Statistics Database 2012

British Heart Foundation Statistics Database 2012. Number dying from CVD and CHD. www.bhf.org.uk/publications/view-publication.aspx?ps=1002097 (accessed 14 May 2013).

Burnam 1988

Burnam MA, Wells KB, Leake B, Landsverk J. Development of a brief screening instrument for detecting depressive disorders. *Medical Care* 1998;**26**:775–89.

Campisi 2002

Campisi R, Nathan L, Pampaloni MH, Schöder H, Sayre JW, Chaudhuri G, et al. Noninvasive assessment of coronary microcirculatory function in postmenopausal women and effects of short-term and long-term estrogen administration. *Circulation* 2002;**105**(4):425–30.

Curb 2006

Curb JD, Prentice RL, Bray PF, Langer RD, Van Horn K, Barnabei VM, et al. Venous thrombosis and conjugated equine estrogen in women without a uterus. *Archives of Internal Medicine* 2006;**166**:772–80.

Cushman 2004

Cushman M, Kuller LH, Prentice R, Rodabough RJ, Psaty BM, Stafford RS, et al. Estrogen plus progestin and risk of venous thrombosis. *JAMA* 2004;**292**(13):1573–80.

de Maat 2007

de Maat M, Madsen J, Langdahl B, Bladberg E, Tofteng C, et al. Genetic variation in estrogen receptor, C-reactive protein and fibrinogen does not predict the plasma levels of inflammation markers after long term hormone replacement therapy. *Thrombosis and Haemostasis* 2007;**97**(2):234–9.

Deeks 2011

Deeks JJ, Higgins JPT, Altman DG (editors). Chapter 9: Analysing data and undertaking meta-analyses. In: Higgins JPT, Green S (editors). *Cochrane Handbook for Systematic Reviews of Interventions* Version 5.1.0 [updated March 2011]. The Cochrane Collaboration, 2011. Available from www.cochrane-handbook.org.

Dubey 2001

Dubey RK, Jackson EK. Estrogen-induced cardiorenal protection: potential cellular, biochemical, and molecular mechanisms. *American Journal of Physiology. Renal Physiology* 2001;**280**:365–88.

Furness 2009

Furness S, Roberts H, Marjoribanks J, Lethaby A, Hickey M, Farquhar C. Hormone therapy in postmenopausal women and risk of endometrial hyperplasia. *Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews* 2009, Issue 2. [DOI: 10.1002/14651858.CD000402.pub4]

Grady 1992

Grady D, Rubin SM, Petitti DB, Fox CS, Black D, Ettinger B, et al. Hormone therapy to prevent disease and prolong life in postmenopausal women. *Annals of Internal Medicine* 1992;**117**(12):1016–37.

Grady 1998

Grady D, Applegate W, Bush T, Furberg C, Riggs B, Hulley S, et al. Heart and Estrogen/progestin Replacement Study (HERS): design, methods, and baseline characteristics. *Controlled Clinical Trials* 1998;**19**(4):314–35.

Greendale 1999

Greendale GA, Lee NP, Arriola ER. The menopause. *Lancet* 1999;**353**:571–80.

Grodstein 1999

Grodstein F, Stampfer MJ, Falkeborn M, Naessen T, Persson I. Postmenopausal hormone therapy and risk of cardiovascular disease and hip fracture in a cohort of Swedish women. *Epidemiology* 1999;**10**:476–80.

Grodstein 2000

Grodstein F, Manson JE, Colditz GA, Willet WC, Speizer FE, Stampfer MJ. A prospective, observational study of postmenopausal hormone therapy and primary prevention

of cardiovascular disease. *Annals of Internal Medicine* 2000;**133**:933–41.

Grodstein 2006

Grodstein F, Manson JE, Stampfer MJ. Hormone therapy and coronary heart disease: the role of time since menopause and age at hormone initiation. *Journal of Womens Health* 2006;**15**(1):35–44.

Hendrix 2006

Hendrix SL, Wassertheil-Smoller S, Johnson KC, Howard BV, Kooperberg C, Rossouw JE, et al. Effects of conjugated equine estrogen on stroke in the women's health initiative. *Circulation* 2006;**113**:2425–34.

Higgins 2011

Higgins JPT, Green S (editors). *Cochrane Handbook for Systematic Reviews of Interventions* Version 5.1. [updated March 2011]. The Cochrane Collaboration, 2011. Available from www.cochrane-handbook.org.

Hsia 2006

Hsia J, Langer R, Manson J, Kuller L, Johnson K, Hendrix S, et al. Conjugated equine estrogens and coronary heart disease: The Women's Health Initiative. *Archives of Internal Medicine* 2006;**166**(3):357–65.

Hu 1999

Hu FB, Grodstein F, Hennekens CH, Colditz GA, Johnson M, Manson JE, et al. Age at natural menopause and risk of cardiovascular disease. *Archives of Internal Medicine* 1999;**159**:1061–6.

Jacobsen 1997

Jacobsen BK, Nilssen S, Heuch I, Kvale G. Does age at natural menopause affect mortality from ischemic heart disease?. *Journal of Clinical Epidemiology* 1997;**50**:475–9.

Kannel 1976

Kannel W, Hjortland M, McNamara P, Gordon T. Menopause and risk of cardiovascular disease: the Framingham study. *Annals of Internal Medicine* 1976;**85**:447–52.

Kilim 2013

Kilim SR, Chandala SR. A comparative study of lipid profile and oestradiol in pre- and post-menopausal women. *Journal of Clinical and Diagnostic Research* 2013;**7**(8):1596–8.

Koh 2004

Koh KK, Shin MS, Sakuma I, Ahn JY, Jin DK, Kim HS, et al. Effects of conventional or lower doses of hormone replacement therapy in postmenopausal women. *Arteriosclerosis, Thrombosis and Vascular Biology* 2004;**24**(8):1516–21.

Lakatta 2003

Lakatta EG. Arterial and cardiac aging: major shareholders in cardiovascular disease enterprises: Part III. Cellular and molecular clues to heart and arterial aging. *Circulation* 2003;**107**:490–7.

Lieberman 1994

Lieberman EH, Gerhard MD, Uehata A, Walsh BW, Selwyn AP, Ganz P, et al. Estrogen improves endothelium-dependent, flow mediated vasodilation in postmenopausal women. *Annals of Internal Medicine* 1994;**121**(12):936–41.

Losordo 1994

Losordo DW, Kearney M, Kim EA, Jekanowski J, Isner JM. Variable expression of the estrogen receptor in normal and atherosclerotic coronary arteries of premenopausal women. *Circulation* 1994;**89**:1501–10.

Magliano 2006

Magliano DJ, Rogers SL, Abramson MJ, Tonkin AM. Hormone therapy and cardiovascular disease: a systematic review and meta-analysis. *BJOG* 2006;**113**:5–15.

Main 2013

Main C, Knight B, Moxham T, Gabriel Sanchez R, Sanchez Gomez LM, Roqué i Figuls M, et al. Hormone therapy for preventing cardiovascular disease in post-menopausal women. *Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews* 2013, Issue 11. [DOI: 10.1002/14651858.CD002229.pub3]

Mann 1994

Mann RD, Lis Y, Chukwujindu J, Chanter DO. A study of the association between hormone replacement therapy, smoking and the occurrence of myocardial infarction in women. *Journal of Clinical Epidemiology* 1994;**47**:307–12.

Manson 2003

Manson, JE, Hsia J, Johnson KC, Rossouw JE, Assaf A, Lasser N, et al. Estrogen plus progestin and the risk of coronary heart disease. *New England Journal of Medicine* 2003;**349**:523–34.

Maxwell 1998

Maxwell SR. Women and heart disease. *Basic Research in Cardiology* 1998;**93**(93 (Suppl 2)):79–84.

McKinney 1998

McKinney KA, Thompson W. A practical guide to prescribing hormone replacement therapy. *Drugs* 2009;**56** (1):49–56.

Melloni 2010

Melloni C, Berger J, Wang T, Gunes F, Stebbins A, Pieper K, et al. Representation of women in randomized clinical trials of cardiovascular disease prevention. *Circulation* 2010; **3**(2):135–42.

Mendelsohn 1999

Mendelsohn ME, Karas RH. The protective effects of estrogen on the cardiovascular system. *New England Journal of Medicine* 1999;**340**:1801–11.

Mikkola 2002

Mikkola TS, Clarkson TB. Estrogen replacement therapy, atherosclerosis, and vascular function. *Cardiovascular Research* 2002;**53**:605–19.

Miller 2002

Miller J, Chan B, Nelson H. Postmenopausal Estrogen Replacement and Risk for Venous Thromboembolism: A Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis for the U.S. Preventive Services Task Force. *Annals of Internal Medicine* 2002;**136**:680–90.

Mishell 1989

Mishell DR Jr. Estrogen replacement therapy: an overview. *American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology* 1989;**161**(6 Pt 2):1825–7.

Ouyang 2006

Ouyang P, Michos E, Karas R. Hormone replacement therapy and the cardiovascular system: lessons learned and unanswered questions. *Journal of the American College of Cardiology* 2006;**47**(9):1741–53.

Paganini-Hill 2001

Paganini-Hill A. Hormone replacement therapy and stroke: risk protection or no effect?. *Maturitas* 2001;**38**:243–61.

Phillips 2005

Phillips LS, Langer RD. Postmenopausal hormone therapy: critical reappraisal and a unified hypothesis. *Fertility and Sterility* 2005;**83**:558–66.

Psaty 1994

Psaty BM, Heckbert SR, Atkins D, Lemaitre R, Koepsell TD, Wahl PW, et al. The risk of myocardial infarction associated with the combined use of estrogen and progestins in postmenopausal women. *Archives of Internal Medicine* 1994;**154**(12):1333–9.

Rathore 2003

Rathore S, Foody J, Radford M, Krumholz H. Sex differences in use of coronary revascularization in elderly patients after acute myocardial infarction: a tale of two therapies. *Chest* 2003;**124**(6):2079–86.

RevMan 2014

The Nordic Cochrane Centre, The Cochrane Collaboration. Review Manager (RevMan). 5.4. Copenhagen: The Nordic Cochrane Centre, The Cochrane Collaboration, 2014.

Robinson 1959

Robinson RW, Higano N, Cohen WD. Increased incidence of coronary heart disease in women castrated prior to the menopause. *Archives of Internal Medicine* 1959;**104**: 908–13.

Rosenberg 1993

Rosenberg L, Palmer JR, Shapiro S. A case-control study of myocardial infarction in relation to use of estrogen supplements. *American Journal of Epidemiology* 1993;**137**: 54–63.

Rossouw 2013

Rossouw JE, Manson JE, Kaunitz AM, Anderson GL. Lessons learned from the Women's Health Initiative trials of menopausal hormone therapy. *Obstetrics and Gynecology* 2013;**121**:172–6.

Salpeter 2004

Salpeter SR, Walsh JME, Greyber E, Ormiston TM, Salpeter EE. Mortality associated with hormone replacement therapy in younger and older women. *Journal of General Internal Medicine* 2004;**19**:791–804.

Salpeter 2006

Salpeter SR, Walsh JME, Greyber E, Salpeter EE. Coronary heart disease events associated with hormone therapy in younger and older women. *Journal of General Internal Medicine* 2006;**21**:363–6.

Stampfer 1991

Stampfer M, Colditz G. Estrogen replacement therapy and coronary heart disease: a quantitative assessment of

- the epidemiologic evidence. *Preventive Medicine* 1991;**20**: 47–63.
- Stefanick 2003**
Stefanick ML, Cochrane BB, Hsia J, Barad DH, Liu JH, Johnson SR, et al. The Women's Health Initiative postmenopausal hormone trials: overview and baseline characteristics of participants. *Annals of Epidemiology* 2003;**13**(Suppl 9):S78–86.
- Tofteng 2002**
Tofteng C, Jensen J, Abrahamsen B, Odum L, Brot C. Two Polymorphisms in the Vitamin D Receptor Gene-Association With Bone Mass and 5-Year Change in BoneMass With or Without Hormone-Replacement Therapy inPostmenopausal Women: The Danish OsteoporosisPrevention Study. *Journal of Bone and Mineral Research* 2002;**17**(8):1535–44.
- Townsend 2012**
Townsend N, Wickramasinghe K, Bhatnagar P, Smolina K, Nichols M, Leal J, et al. *Coronary Heart Disease Statistics*. London: British Heart Foundation, 2012.
- van der Schouw 1996**
van der Schouw YT, van der Graaf GY, Steyerberg EW, Eijkemans JD, Banga JD. Age at menopause as a risk factor for cardiovascular mortality. *Lancet* 1996;**347**:714-8.
- Wallach 1959**
Wallach S, Henneman PH. Prolonged estrogen therapy in postmenopausal women. *Journal of the American Medical Association* 1959;**171**:1637–42.
- Walsh 1991**
Walsh B, Schiff I, Rosner B, Greenberg L, Ravnikar V, Sacks F. Effects of postmenopausal estrogen replacement on the concentrations and metabolism of plasma lipoproteins. *New England Journal of Medicine* 1991;**325**:1196–204.
- Wassertheil-Smoller 2003**
Wassertheil-Smoller S, Hendrix S, Limacher M, Heiss G, Kooperberg C, Baird A, et al. Effect of estrogen plus progestin on stroke in postmenopausal women. *JAMA* 2003;**289**(20):2673–84.
- WHO 2008**
World Health Organization. Leading causes of death according to income group. <http://who.int/mediacentre/factsheets/fs310/en/index.html> (accessed 20 May 2013).
- WHO 2011**
World Health Organization. Global status report on noncommunicable diseases 2010. www.who.int/nmh/publications/ncd-report2010/en/ 2011.
- Wilson 1963**
Wilson RA, Brevetti RE, Wilson TA. Specific procedures for the elimination of the menopause. *Western Journal of Surgery, Obstetrics, and Gynecology* 1963;**71**:110–21.
- * Indicates the major publication for the study

CHARACTERISTICS OF STUDIES

Characteristics of included studies [ordered by study ID]

DOPS 2012

Methods	<p>Objective: To assess the effects of hormone therapy for the prevention of osteoporotic fractures in healthy young post- and peri-menopausal women. The primary outcome was therefore incidence of osteoporotic fracture. Prespecified clinical cardiovascular and cancer outcomes were assessed as secondary outcomes. Multicentre randomised open-label controlled trial (RCT) conducted in Denmark. The trial was conducted from 1990-2008, randomised follow-up period with mean duration of 10.1 years (trial terminated early due to results of WHI I), non-randomised follow-up continued for a further 5.7 years. The analysis in this review includes the data reported from the randomised 10.1 years of follow-up. This was chosen over the extended follow-up to reduce bias</p> <p>Recruitment: direct mailing to a random selection of the general population</p> <p>Screening: physical examination and biochemical screening at baseline</p> <p>Randomisation: sequence generation was undertaken using stratified (study centre) blocked (n = 10) computer-generated randomisation</p> <p>Stratification: not reported</p> <p>Allocation: paper states "open label" suggesting that allocation was not concealed, however, later in the paper it is stated that sealed envelopes were used</p> <p>Baseline equality of treatment groups: similar apart from the treatment group who were on average six months younger than the control group</p> <p>Blinding: open-label</p> <p>Analysis: intention to treat (ITT)</p> <p>Funding Source: Funded by the University of Aarhus, Karen Elise Jensen's Foundation, Novo Nordic, Novartis, and LEO Pharma. Novo Nordisk, Novartis, and Leo Pharma Denmark provided the study drug free of charge</p>
Participants	<p>1006 healthy white peri- or post-menopausal women aged 45-58 years, with a mean age of 49.5 years (SD ± 2.7 years), underwent treatment with HT or no treatment. The participants had a mean age of 0.58 years (SD ± 0.63 years) since menopause, 95 of 502 (18.9%) participants had undergone a hysterectomy, and 2% had used HT previously, for a median duration of 1 year</p> <p>In terms of risk factors for cardiovascular disease: Mean body mass index (kg/m²) = 25.3 (SD ± 4.3); hip: waist ratio = 1.27 (SD ± 0.11); total cholesterol concentration (mmol/L) = 6.26 (SD ± 1.10); LDL concentration (mmol/L) = 3.85 (SD ± 1.04); HDL concentration (mmol/L) = 1.71 (SD ± 0.42); triglyceride concentration (mmol/L) = 1.14 (SD ± 0.53) and fasting glucose concentration (mmol/L) = 4.7 (SD ± 0.7).</p> <p>In the treatment arm mean systolic blood pressure (mm Hg) = 129 (SD ± 18); diastolic blood pressure (mm Hg) = 81 (SD ± 11); 169 (33.6%) with vitamin D deficiency and 212 (42.3%) were current smokers</p> <p>There were no statistically significant differences in baseline characteristics between the HT treatment group and the no treatment controls for any of the reported variables apart from age. Participants in the HT group were slightly younger with a mean age of 49.5 (SD ± 2.7) years compared to a mean age of 50.0 (SD ± 2.8) years in the control group (P = 0.007)</p> <p>Inclusion criteria:</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recent post-menopausal or peri-menopausal symptoms in combination with recorded postmenopausal serum follicle stimulating hormone values • Healthy white women • Last menstrual bleeding 3-24 months before study entry or peri-menopausal symptoms (including irregular menstruations) • Recorded post-menopausal serum follicle stimulating hormone values (> 2 SD over the pre-menopausal mean) • Women who had had a hysterectomy were included if they were 45 to 52 years old and had records showing an increase in serum follicle stimulating hormone level <p>Exclusion criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • history of bone disease • uncontrolled chronic disease • previous or current cancer • previous or current thromboembolic disease • current or past treatment with glucocorticoids for more than 6 months • current or previous use of hormone therapy within the past 3 months • alcohol or drug dependency
Interventions	<p>HT regimen:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Sequentially combined HT: 2 mg synthetic 17-β-oestradiol for 12 days, 2 mg 17-β-oestradiol plus 1 mg norethisterone acetate for 10 days, and 1 mg 17-β-oestradiol for six days (women with intact uterus) 2) HT Monotherapy: 2 mg 17-β-oestradiol a day (women whom had had a hysterectomy) <p>Comparator: No treatment control</p> <p>Other treatment modalities were offered to those who experienced side effects of insufficient relief of symptoms</p> <p>Participants were classified as medication compliant if they took $\geq 80\%$ of their medication throughout the trial. However, rates of medication compliance were not reported</p> <p>Follow-up times:</p> <p>All participants underwent a physical examination and biochemical screening at baseline. They were subsequently followed-up at six months, one year, two, three, five and 10 years. Study drugs were posted to the women randomised to HT, and they were offered an annual visit. Women were advised to visit their own GP or gynaecologist if they had any health concerns. No participants were lost to follow-up, but two women were censored at time of emigration (one in each treatment group)</p>
Outcomes	<p>Primary outcomes:</p> <p>Composite of all-cause mortality and hospitalisation for MI or heart failure</p> <p>Secondary outcomes:</p> <p>Stroke</p> <p>Pulmonary embolism</p> <p>Venous thromboembolism</p> <p>Adverse events:</p> <p>Cancer</p>

Notes	<p>Methods for verifying medication compliance, and actual compliance rates were not reported. Follow-up was annual within the first five years of the trial and then only on a five-year basis thereafter, therefore it is likely that this was patient self report rather than ascertained by pill count. Patient medication compliance rates (if self reported) may therefore be overestimated, which would potentially underestimate the treatment effect in the HT group relative to the no treatment control</p> <p>Attrition rates were only reported for year 10 follow-up visit: HT group: 15%; no treatment control group: 17.7%</p> <p>At 10.1 year follow-up 266/502 (53%) of the women randomised to HT therapy had stopped treatment, whilst 236/502 (47%) continued taking some form of HT treatment. Amongst the 236 women continuing treatment, 104/236 (44%) continued to take the study medication to which they were randomised whilst 132/236 (56%) were taking 'other' HT. In the no treatment control group, 290/506 (77%) never used HT, whilst 114/506 (23%) had started using some form of HT treatment during the 10.1 year follow-up period. Of these, 61/114 (53.5%) were still taking this at the 10.1 year follow-up whilst 53/114 (46.5%) had stopped taking any form of HT treatment</p> <p>Although data were analysed on an intention-to-treat basis, the treatment cross-over between the two groups makes interpretation of the data more complex. However, overall it is likely that cross-over between treatment groups would potentially underestimate the relative treatment effect of HT compared to no treatment control</p> <p>The control group population started treatment on average 0.61 years (SD 0.65) after their menopause with the hormone group starting on average 0.58 years (SD 0.63) after. Events were not reported individually or according to starting treatment < 10 or > 10 years since the menopause. For the subgroup analysis of when treatment was started, the entirety of events in this study were analysed as if all participants had started treatment within 10 years of their menopause</p>
-------	---

Risk of bias

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Low risk	Sequence generation was undertaken using stratified (study centre) blocked (n = 10) computer generated randomisation
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Unclear risk	States open-label meaning that allocation was not concealed but later in the paper states used sealed envelopes
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias) All outcomes	High risk	Open-label trial in which participants and study personnel knew the treatment arm to which patients were randomised
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) All outcomes	High risk	PROBE (prospectively randomised, open with blinded endpoint evaluation) design was used to assess endpoints but not say

		who endpoint assessors were
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	Low risk	Attrition rates very low, with censoring unlikely to be related to patient outcome status. Study used intention-to-treat analysis. No participants were lost to follow-up
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Low risk	The trial methods paper is available, and all clinical outcomes specified in the paper are reported
Other bias	High risk	The number of women randomised to HT treatment who discontinued treatment prior to 10.1 year follow-up was high (53%), whilst in the no treatment control group 23% of women started using some form of HT during this follow-up period. This 'cross-over' between treatment arms potentially confounds the interpretation of the HT treatment effect relative to no treatment, and may potentially underestimate the true HT treatment effect

Methods	<p>Objective: To assess the effects in post-menopausal women of HT started after coronary artery bypass surgery (CABG) on saphenous vein graft (SVG) disease</p> <p>Multicentre randomised controlled (RCT) trial involving eight hospital sites in the United States. The trial was conducted from 1998-2002 over a 3.5 year follow-up (mean duration 33 ± 8 months). The trial was stopped early after the Women's Health Initiative (WHI 2002) reported an increased risk of breast cancer and no additional benefits for women on HT in terms of CVD risk on combined oestrogen and progestin combination therapy relative to placebo</p> <p>The primary outcome measure was SVG progression assessed by angiography and intravascular ultrasound (IVUS) on percent stenosis, minimal lumen diameter, and total plaque volume. Secondary outcomes (not specified a priori included death from CV disease, MI, angina and angioplasty</p> <p>Recruitment: Not reported Screening: Not reported Randomisation: Not reported Stratification: Not reported Allocation: Not reported Baseline equality of treatment groups: No substantive differences between study groups at baseline Blinding: Not reported Analysis: ITT for secondary clinical outcomes Funding Source: Research Council funded</p>
Participants	<p>Eighty-three post-menopausal women (HT: 40; placebo: 43) with a mean age of 64 (SD: ± 8.5 years) underwent treatment with either HT or placebo within six months following coronary artery bypass surgery. Post-menopausal status was defined as > 55 years of age and amenorrhoea for ≥ 1 year or follicle stimulating hormone > 50 IU. The number of women who had previously undergone a hysterectomy was not reported. Included women were 78% white, and 22% from an ethnic minority group. 40% had a history of diabetes, 69% hypertension, 81% hyperlipidaemia and 40% MI. In terms of smoking status: 16.5% were current smokers; 59.5% past smokers and 24.5% never smokers. 35% had prior HT use. Mean BMI among the women was 30 kg/m^2 (SD: 30 ± 6). Mean systolic blood pressure at baseline was 135 (SD: 6) mm Hg and diastolic blood pressure was 72.5 (SD: 10.5) mm Hg. There were no statistically significant differences between the two groups in terms of baseline demographics</p> <p>Exclusion criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • current HT use (i.e.) within the three months before enrolment • contraindication to HT including a history of hormone sensitive neoplasia or severe liver disease • history of idiopathic deep venous thrombosis or pulmonary embolus • symptomatic gallbladder disease • creatine of $\geq 2 \text{ mg/mL}$ • or a life-expectancy of < 4 years
Interventions	<p>HT regimen: 1 mg unopposed 17β-oestradiol daily with or without daily 2.5 mg medroxyprogesterone depending on hysterectomy status (continuous dosage regimen)</p> <p>Comparator: identical placebo capsule daily</p> <p>The overall compliance with study intervention assessed by pill count at each visit ex-</p>

	<p>ceeded 80% in both arms up to 30 months of treatment</p> <p>Follow-up times: Six-months: angiogram (n = 83) (actual mean time of angiogram assessment 10.7 months post CABG); intravascular ultrasound assessment (IVUS) (n = 63); 42-months: angiogram (n = 45), IVUS (n = 20). Actual mean time of participant follow-up was 33 (SD: 8) months before the study drug was stopped</p>	
Outcomes	<p>Per cent stenosis Minimal lumen diameter Total plaque volume Death from CV disease (definition not provided) Angina (definition not provided) MI (definition not provided) Angioplasty (definition not provided)</p>	
Notes	<p>Sample size calculation not reported, and therefore it is unclear whether the trial was powered adequately to detect significant differences in clinical event rates between the HT and placebo group. It was unclear how the CVD events were defined, and whether definitions may have varied between centres. Additionally, it was unclear how these were corroborated, locally or centrally and whether outcome assessors were blinded to patient treatment status</p> <p>Patient attrition rates were high for both angiographic and intravascular ultrasound (IVUS), with only 24% and 54% of patients undergoing each investigation respectively at trial termination [mean length of follow-up: 33 months (SD: eight months)]. However, follow-up for all clinical events was completed for all patients</p> <p>Data were not published for this study on the time since menopause that treatment was started. The study author was contacted but we were informed that these data were not collected. The mean age of the control group population was 64 years (SD 9). The mean age of the treatment group population was 64 years (SD 8). Events were not reported individually or according to age < 60 or > 60 years. For the subgroup analysis of when treatment was started, the entirety of events in this study were analysed as if all participants had started treatment more than 10 years of their menopause</p>	
<i>Risk of bias</i>		
Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Unclear risk	Method of sequence generation was not reported
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Unclear risk	Methods of allocation concealment not reported
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias) All outcomes	Unclear risk	Blinding of participants and study personnel not reported

EAGAR 2006 (Continued)

Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) All outcomes	Unclear risk	Blinding of outcome assessors not reported
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	Low risk	Data complete for clinical outcomes/events
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Low risk	Paper reports main outcome measures of angiographic and intravascular ultrasound (IVUS) as well as all CVD events that occurred in the trial
Other bias	Unclear risk	It is unlikely that the trial was powered to detect differences in clinical events between the HRT and placebo treatment groups. Therefore the lack of significant differences in event rates between the two groups should be treated with caution

EPAT 2001

Methods	<p>Objective: To determine the effect of oestrogen-alone HT on the progression of sub-clinical atherosclerosis in healthy post-menopausal women without pre-existing cardiovascular disease, as measured by changes in thickness of carotid artery wall</p> <p>University-based clinic randomised controlled (RCT) trial conducted in the United States over a two-year follow-up period (1994 to 1998). The primary outcome measure was carotid intima-media thickness to assess the rate of progression of sub-clinical atherosclerosis; clinical outcomes were reported as secondary outcomes</p> <p>Recruitment: Not reported</p> <p>Screening: Interested women screened by phone for eligibility, then attended three screening visits two to four weeks apart to determine final study eligibility. 1161 pre-screened by phone, 422 screened on site, of whom 52% randomised</p> <p>Randomisation: Computer-generated random numbers</p> <p>Stratification: By LDL cholesterol level (threshold < 4.15 mmol/L), previous duration of HRT, (threshold < 5 years), and diabetes mellitus status</p> <p>Allocation: Blinded medication packets assigned sequentially and remotely after eligibility confirmed</p> <p>Baseline equality of treatment groups: No substantive differences between study groups at baseline apart from a significantly higher proportion of HT patients than placebo patients had undergone a complete or partial oophorectomy at baseline (P = 0.03)</p> <p>Blinding: Participants, gynaecologists, clinical staff, and image analysts. The data monitor and data analyst were blinded to treatment assignment until analyses were completed</p> <p>Analysis: ITT</p> <p>Funding Source: National Institute on Aging</p>
Participants	222 post-menopausal women (HT: 111; placebo: 111) with a mean age of 62.2 years (range: 46 to 80 years) underwent treatment with either HT or placebo. Post-menopausal status was not defined in the trial. The ethnic origins of the women included in the

	<p>trial were: 57% White, 11% Black, 21% Hispanic, 10% Asian and 1% Other. 38% of women had undergone a hysterectomy, and 18% an oophorectomy‡. In terms of smoking status: 53% were former smokers and 47% non-smokers. Mean BMI among the women was 29.4 kg/m². Systolic blood pressure at baseline was 128 mm Hg and diastolic blood pressure was 76.1 mm Hg</p> <p>Inclusion criteria: Women were eligible if they were:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • post-menopausal (serum oestradiol level < 73.4 pmol/L [< 20 pg/mL]) • 45 years of age or older • had a low-density lipoprotein (LDL) cholesterol level of 3.37 mmol/L or greater (≥ 130 mg/dL) <p>Women with diabetes were eligible for inclusion provided their fasting blood glucose level was less than 11.1 mmol/L (< 200 mg/dL)</p> <p>Exclusion criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a diagnosis of breast or gynaecological cancer within the past five years or if these cancers were identified during screening • previous HT use for more than 10 years or if HT had been used within one month of the screening visit • five or more hot flushes daily that interfered with daily activity • diastolic blood pressure greater than 110 mm Hg • untreated thyroid disease • life-threatening disease with a survival prognosis less than 5 years • total triglyceride level of 4.25 mmol/L or greater (≤ 400 mg/dL) • high-density lipoprotein (HDL) cholesterol level less than 0.78 mmol/L (< 30 mg/dL) • serum creatinine concentration greater than 221 μmol/L (> 2.5 mg/dL) • current smokers <p>‡a significantly higher proportion of HT patients than placebo patients had undergone a complete or partial oophorectomy at baseline (P = 0.03)</p>
Interventions	<p>HT regimen: 1 mg unopposed micronised 17β-oestradiol daily (continuous dosage regimen)</p> <p>Comparator: identical placebo capsule daily</p> <p>Overall pill adherence in the trial was 95% in the HT group and 92% in the placebo group (P = 0.08). This was maintained throughout the two year follow-up trial period</p> <p>Follow-up times:</p> <p>Patients were followed up every month for the first six months and then every other month for two years. Carotid artery ultrasonography in patients with a uterus was performed at baseline and then every six months. Pelvic examination, papanicolaou smear, and mammography were performed annually</p> <p>During the trial, mean pill adherence was 95% in the oestradiol group and 92% in the placebo group (P = 0.08)</p> <p>Losses to follow-up: 33 women were not evaluable for primary study endpoints, but clinical endpoints were reported for all outcomes</p>
Outcomes	<p>Carotid intima-media thickness</p> <p>All causes of death</p> <p>Death from CV disease</p> <p>MI</p>

	Coronary artery bypass Angioplasty	
Notes	<p>The sample size power calculation was based on potential differences in change in the intima-media thickness of the right distal common carotid artery far wall between the HT and placebo groups, and therefore it is unclear whether the trial was powered adequately to detect significant differences in clinical event rates between the HT and placebo group. It was unclear how the CVD events were defined, and whether these were corroborated locally or centrally.</p> <p>Data were not published for this study on the time since menopause that treatment was started. The study author was contacted but we did not receive a reply. The mean age of the control group population was 62.1 years (SD 7.1). The mean age of the treatment group population was 60.9 years (SD 6.7). Events were not reported individually or according to age < 60 or > 60 years. For the subgroup analysis of when treatment was started, the entirety of events in this study were analysed as if all participants had started treatment more than 10 years after their menopause</p>	
Risk of bias		
Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Low risk	Computer-generated random numbers
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Low risk	Blinded medication packets assigned sequentially and remotely after eligibility confirmed
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias) All outcomes	Low risk	Participants, gynaecologists, clinical staff, image analysts, the data monitor and data analyst were blinded to treatment assignment until analyses were completed
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) All outcomes	Low risk	Adverse events and bleeding were assessed by the study gynaecologist who was blinded to treatment assignment
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	Low risk	33 women were not able to be evaluated for primary (physiological) study endpoints, but clinical endpoints were reported for all by intention-to-treat analysis
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Low risk	All expected outcomes reported
Other bias	Low risk	No obvious source of other bias

Methods	<p>Objective: To ascertain harms and benefits of combined HT among healthy post-menopausal Estonian women</p> <p>Multicentre four-armed randomised, placebo and non-treatment controlled trial (RCT) involving three primary care sites in Estonia. The trial was conducted from 1999 to 2001, with a mean follow-up of 3.4 years (range: 2 to 4.9). The trial was originally planned to be part of the Women's International Study of Long Duration Oestrogen After Menopause (WISDOM) trial based primarily in the United Kingdom, and therefore no individual sample size was undertaken for the Estonian component of the trial. The trial was planned for five-year duration, but was stopped early after the reports from WHI I 2002 were published.</p> <p>The primary aim of the trial was to assess the effects of combined oestrogen and progestin HT among healthy post-menopausal women. The trial also assessed the impact of blinding versus no blinding to treatment allocation on recruitment rates through including four trial arms: (1) blinded HT combination therapy; (2) blinded placebo therapy; (3) unblinded HT combination therapy; and (4) unblinded no treatment control groups. After adjustment of participants' age at recruitment and former oral contraceptive use between the blinded and non-blinded groups, the results were then combined, with HT therapy groups combined and placebo and no treatment control group combined, and the outcome data presented for both of the two groups</p> <p>Recruitment: Invitation sent to whole female population aged 50 to 64 of two areas of Estonia</p> <p>Screening: Number of women screened for eligibility: 39,713 (whole female pop aged 50 to 64 of two areas of Estonia)</p> <p>Randomisation: Remotely randomised in permuted block algorithm</p> <p>Stratification: By clinical centre</p> <p>Allocation: Non-transparent sealed envelopes</p> <p>Baseline equality of treatment groups: More prior use of oral contraceptive in HT group 9.2% versus 6.4%; HT group older (59 versus 58.5)</p> <p>Blinding: Participants and investigators blinded</p> <p>Analysis: ITT</p> <p>Funding Source: Academic and government grants</p>
Participants	<p>1778 healthy post-menopausal women were randomised to HT, placebo or a no treatment control group. The definition of post-menopausal was at least 12 months since last menses. (1) 404 women were randomised to blinded combination HT treatment; (2) 373 to blinded placebo; (3) 494 to unblinded combination HT therapy, and (4) 507 to no treatment control. Only the results reported for the blinded combination HT and placebo arms (n=777) included in the analyses</p> <p>The mean age of the women was 58.8 years (SD: \pm 4.0), with a mean age of menopause of 50 years (SD: \pm 3.9) years. 10% of the women had previously undergone a hysterectomy. Mean BMI was 27 kg/m². In terms of risk factors for CVD: 15% were current smokers; 13.2% were being treated for hypertension; 8.5% had a history of angina; and 1.3% had a previous MI. Mean systolic blood pressure was 137 mm Hg and mean diastolic blood pressure 86.2 mm Hg</p> <p>Inclusion criteria: Aged between 50 to 64 years and menopausal as defined above</p> <p>Exclusion criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • use of HT during the past six-months

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • untreated endometrial adenomatosis of atypical hyperplasia of the endometrium • a history of breast cancer, endometrial cancer or ovarian cancer or any other cancer treated less than five-years ago • a history of meningioma • MI within the last six months • a history of hepatitis of functional liver disorders in the last three months • a history of deep vein thrombosis, pulmonary embolism, cerebral infarction, porphyria • hypertension of more than 170/110 mm Hg despite medication • laparoscopically or histologically confirmed endometriosis
<p>Interventions</p>	<p>HT regimens :</p> <p>1) 0.625 mg conjugated equine oestrogen and 2.5 mg medroxyprogesterone acetate daily (continuous dosage regimen). For women (n = 251) within three years of their last period 5.0 mg medroxyprogesterone acetate daily along with the standard dose of 0.625 mg conjugated equine oestrogen was prescribed</p> <p>Comparator:</p> <p>2) Placebo</p> <p>3) No treatment control</p> <p>Rates of medication compliance in the trial varied considerably with adherence < 40% in HT group and < 30% in placebo group by three years (estimated from graph)</p> <p>Follow-up times: baseline, seven months, and then annually. Patients underwent a Papanicolaou smear at baseline, and measurement of weight, arterial blood pressure, pelvic and breast examination annually. A Papanicolaou smear was taken every second year</p> <p>Thirteen patients were lost to follow-up, so the clinical status of all participants at trial exit was known for 97% of the women</p>
<p>Outcomes</p>	<p>Coronary heart disease (angina, acute MI, subsequent MI, current complications following acute MI, other acute ischaemic heart disease)</p> <p>Cerebrovascular disease (subarachnoid haemorrhage, intracerebral haemorrhage, other non-traumatic intracranial haemorrhage cerebral infarction, stroke, occlusion and stenosis of vertebral arteries, occlusion and stenosis of cerebral arteries, other cerebrovascular diseases, cerebrovascular disorders, sequelae of cerebrovascular disease)</p> <p>Death from any cause</p> <p>Non-fatal MI</p> <p>Stroke</p> <p>HRQoL</p>
<p>Notes</p>	<p>No sample size calculation was performed so it is unclear whether the trial was powered to detect differences between the four treatment arms. Given the lack of patient treatment adherence which fell dramatically in the HT blinded, HT unblinded, and placebo groups from 70-76% at baseline, to 36-46% by one-year follow-up and 4-5% at four-year follow-up it is unlikely that enough clinical events associated with the use of HT relative to placebo would occur for the trial to have the power to detect any excess risks/benefits for the use of HT compared to placebo or no treatment</p> <p>The overall study population started treatment 8.8 years after the menopause. The mean age of the menopause was 50.3 (SD 3.9) in the control group and 50.4 (SD 3.8) in the hormone group. The baseline age of participants was reported according to assigned</p>

	treatment group, 54.1% of the control group and 62.6% of the hormone treatment group were < 60 years. Events were not reported individually or according to starting treatment < 10 or > 10 years since the menopause. For the subgroup analysis of when treatment was started, the entirety of events in this study were analysed as if all participants had started treatment within 10 years of their menopause	
Risk of bias		
Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Low risk	Remotely randomised in permuted blocks
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Low risk	Non-transparent sealed envelopes
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias) All outcomes	Low risk	Participants and investigators blinded
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) All outcomes	Low risk	Outcome assessment blinded apart from for cancer outcomes
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	Unclear risk	Analysed by intention to treat. However, stated participation rates differ across trial publications
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Low risk	All expected outcomes reported
Other bias	Unclear risk	EQ-5D not measured at baseline, and therefore it is unclear whether there is between group baseline imbalance. Follow-up data for EQ-5D only reported at 2- and 3.6-years follow-up

Methods	<p>Objective: To evaluate the effects of HT on the progression of coronary atherosclerosis</p> <p>Multicentered three-armed randomised controlled (RCT) trial involving six hospital sites in the United States. The trial was conducted from January 1996 to December 1997, with a mean follow-up of 3.2 ± 0.6 years. The primary aim of the trial was to assess the effects of oestrogen replacement therapy with or without low-dose progestin on angiographic progression or regression of coronary atherosclerosis in post-menopausal women. The primary outcome was therefore change in the minimum diameter of the major epicardial segments, as assessed by quantitative coronary angiography. Clinical CVD events were all assessed as secondary outcomes</p> <p>Recruitment: Media announcements, contact through hospital records and admissions, screening logs from other studies</p> <p>Screening: Not stated</p> <p>Randomisation: Computerised in random blocks</p> <p>Stratification: According to lipid lowering therapy at baseline and hospital where angiogram was performed</p> <p>Allocation: Computer displayed treatment assignment after eligible participant details entered</p> <p>Baseline equality of treatment groups: No substantive differences between study groups at baseline</p> <p>Blinding: Participants, clinic staff and all outcomes assessment blinded. Treatment assignment available to designated member of data management staff. Questions relating to adverse effects directed to gynaecology physician and nurse not connected with study</p> <p>Analysis: ITT</p> <p>Funding Source: Grants from National Heart, Lung and Blood Institute and National Center for Research Resources General Clinical Research Center, study medications from Wyeth-Ayerst Research</p>
Participants	<p>Three hundred and nine post-menopausal women with angiographically verified coronary disease were randomised to receive either (1) daily conjugated oestrogen alone ($n = 100$), (2) daily conjugated oestrogen in combination with medroxyprogesterone acetate ($n = 105$), or daily placebo ($n = 105$). Coronary artery disease was defined as at least one stenosis of 30% in any single coronary artery.</p> <p>The mean age of the women was 65.8 years (range: 41.8 - 79.9), with a mean number of years since menopause of 22.5. Post-menopausal status was defined as the presence of one of the following conditions: (1) an age of at least 55 without natural menses for at least five years; (2) no natural menses for at least one year and a serum follicle-stimulating hormone level of more than 40 IU per litre; (3) documented bilateral oophorectomy; or self reported bilateral oophorectomy, a follicle-stimulating hormone level of more than 40 IU per litre, and a serum oestradiol level of less than 25 pg per mm (91.1 pmol/L). 61% of the women had undergone a hysterectomy and 30.4% an oophorectomy</p> <p>At baseline 9% of women were taking oestrogen, and therefore underwent a three-month 'wash out' period prior to randomisation</p> <p>Included women were 82% White, 14% Black, and 4% of other racial origin. 49% had a history of MI and 47% a history of having undergone an angioplasty</p> <p>In terms of risk factors for CVD: 28% had diabetes; 67% had hypertension; 18% were current smokers; and 57% had a BMI > 27.5 kg/m². The mean systolic blood pressure of the women was 130 mm Hg and the mean diastolic blood pressure 71.8 mm Hg. There were no statistically significant differences between the three treatment groups at baseline</p>

	<p>Inclusion criteria: Stated above, but only women who were 80% or more medication compliant in the one month prior to randomisation were eligible for participation in the trial</p> <p>Exclusion criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • known or suspected breast cancer or endometrial carcinoma • previous or planned coronary artery bypass surgery • a history of deep vein thrombosis or pulmonary embolism • symptomatic gallstones • serum aspartate aminotransferase level more than 1.5 times the normal value • triglyceride level of more than 400 mg/dL (4.52 mmol/L) while fasting • serum creatinine level of more than 2.0 mg per decilitre (176.8 µmol per litre) • more than 70% stenosis of the left main coronary artery • uncontrolled hypertension • uncontrolled diabetes
Interventions	<p>HT regimen:</p> <p>1) 0.625 mg conjugated equine oestrogen daily and a placebo tablet daily (continuous dosage regimen)</p> <p>2) 0.625 mg conjugated equine oestrogen plus medroxyprogesterone acetate and placebo tablet daily (continuous dosage regimen)</p> <p>Comparator: two placebo tablets daily (continuous dosage regimen)</p> <p>Participants were classified as medication compliant if they took \geq 80% of their medication throughout the trial. Medication adherences in the 248 participants evaluated was: 74% in the oestrogen alone group (measured in 79% of participants); 84% in the combination therapy group (measured in the 84% of participants) and 86% in the placebo group (measured in 80% of participants). Additionally, five women in the placebo group initiated HT treatment outside the trial</p> <p>Follow-up times: three months, six months and then every six months thereafter. Pre-treatment investigations included serum electrolytes, haemoglobin levels, hematocrit, platelet count and prothrombin, a 12-lead electrocardiogram and angiogram (if needed). Other investigations included annual mammography and gynaecological examinations, including Papanicolaou smears and endometrial aspiration or vaginal ultrasound, to detect sub-clinical hyperplasia</p>
Outcomes	<p>Primary outcomes:</p> <p>Death from any cause</p> <p>Death from CVD disease</p> <p>Non-fatal MI</p> <p>Fatal MI</p> <p>Stroke</p> <p>Angina (hospitalisation)</p> <p>Any CVD event</p> <p>Secondary outcomes:</p> <p>Venous thromboembolism</p>
Notes	<p>The sample size calculation was predicated on the ability to detect differences between groups in the primary outcome measure, change in the minimum diameter of the major epicardial segments, as assessed by quantitative coronary angiography. It is therefore possible that the trial was not powered to detect differences between the three treatment</p>

	groups on clinical events. It is therefore not possible to state whether there is any excess risk/benefit for the use of either oestrogen alone or in combination with medroxyprogesterone acetate compared to placebo on the basis of the results reported from the trial. The control group population started treatment on average 23.1 years after their menopause with the oestrogen group starting on average 22.1 years and the combination oestrogen and medroxyprogesterone group starting 23.8 years after. Events were not reported individually or according to starting treatment < 10 or > 10 years since the menopause. For the subgroup analysis of when treatment was started the entirety of events in this study were analysed as if all participants had started treatment more than 10 years after their menopause	
Risk of bias		
Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Low risk	Computerised in random blocks
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Low risk	Computer displayed treatment assignment after eligible participant details entered
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias) All outcomes	Low risk	Participants and clinicians blinded
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) All outcomes	Low risk	Outcome assessors blinded
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	Low risk	No losses to follow-up for clinical adverse events. Analysed by ITT
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Low risk	All expected outcomes reported
Other bias	Unclear risk	More in unopposed oestrogen group using nitrates at baseline, otherwise prognostic balance between groups

Methods	<p>Single centre 10 year double-blind randomised control trial with matched pair design to evaluate the effects of oestrogen replacement therapy. Run at a hospital for chronic diseases where the participants were inpatients for the duration of the study</p> <p>The study ran at Goldwater Memorial Hospital NYC from: 1965 to 1976. Follow-up duration was 10 years</p> <p>Recruitment: from female hospitalised patients at Goldwater Memorial Hospital in New York City (a hospital for chronic diseases)</p> <p>Screening: history, physical examination and medical record review</p> <p>Randomisation: a research nurse was given matched pairs of participants and randomly selected which member of the pair would be assigned to the treatment group</p> <p>Stratification: not reported</p> <p>Allocation: by research nurse's discretion</p> <p>Baseline equality of treatment groups: all the participants were inpatients with chronic diseases, the matched pairs were identical for their primary diagnosis. The number of years since menopause were matched but gravidity and parity were not matched. Blood pressure, age and weight were not significantly different between groups</p> <p>Blinding: "a serious attempt was made to prevent the research physicians from knowing" however the code was broken in major medical complications 13 times (HRT) and 17 times (control). However the research nurse who did the allocating was not blinded</p> <p>Analysis: all participants included</p> <p>Funding Source: not reported</p>
Participants	<p>168 women with long-term chronic disease who were hospitalised for the entire study duration</p> <p>Inclusion criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● last menstrual period two or more years previously ● never taken HT ● FSH > 105.5 mU ● urinary oestrogen levels < 10 µg/dl <p>Exclusion criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● acute heart disease ● hypertension (> 160/94 mm Hg) ● any malignancy ● prior hysterectomy <p>84 matched pairs selected from pool of 329 eligible participants</p> <p>Mean age was 55.3 years in the HRT group and 54.9 in the control group (P = 0.001)</p> <p>Number of years since last menstrual period was 4.7 years in the HT group and 4.5 years in the control group (P = 0.001)</p> <p>Mean blood pressure was 122/79 in the HT group and 122/80 in the control group (P = 0.498)</p> <p>The number of participants with diabetes mellitus was 14 (16.6%) in each group</p>
Interventions	<p>HT regimen: conjugated oestrogen (Premarin) 2.5 mg daily and medroxyprogesterone acetate (Provera) 10 mg daily for 7 days in each month</p> <p>Comparator: matching placebo</p>
Outcomes	Unspecified

Notes	<p>The chronic diseases which the participants were admitted for were unspecified as was any specialty that the hospital focused upon</p> <p>Medication compliance: not reported but as all were inpatients for duration, likely to be high</p> <p>How often assessed: formally assessed on annual basis</p> <p>The code for blinding was broken 13 times in the treated group and 17 times in the control group. When the code was broken the complication was noted and the patient was evaluated to that point of the study. No events were considered if they were recorded after the code was broken</p> <p>The control group population started treatment on average 4.5 years after their menopause with the hormone group starting on average 4.7 years after. Events were not reported individually or according to starting treatment < 10 or > 10 years since the menopause. For the subgroup analysis of when treatment was started the entirety of events in this study were analysed as if all participants had started treatment within 10 years of their menopause</p>	
Risk of bias		
Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	High risk	Pairs of participants were matched for age and diagnosis. Research nurse randomly selected which of the pair would be assigned to the treatment group
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	High risk	“a serious attempt was made to prevent the research physicians from knowing” however the code was broken in major medical complications 13 times (HRT) and 17 times (control). However the research nurse who did the allocating was not blinded
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias) All outcomes	Low risk	Matched placebo used, so participants likely blinded. No prespecified outcomes but physicians unblinded if participants became ill and therefore adverse event diagnosis and reporting is likely performed by unblinded assessors
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) All outcomes	High risk	No prespecified outcomes but physicians unblinded if participants became ill and therefore adverse event diagnosis and reporting is likely performed by unblinded assessors
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	Low risk	All participants included

Selective reporting (reporting bias)	High risk	No prespecified outcomes
Other bias	Unclear risk	Death and cardiovascular outcomes were not prespecified as outcomes for this study but were reported afterwards as adverse events

ESPRIT 2002

Methods	<p>Objective: To assess whether unopposed oestrogen reduces the risk of further cardiac events in post-menopausal women who survive a first myocardial infarction</p> <p>Multicentre RCT involving 35 hospital sites in England and Wales. The trial was conducted over a two-year follow-up period (with recruitment beginning in July 1996 and ending in February 2000). All participants had suffered a first MI and were recruited within 31 days of the index event. MI was defined as two or more of: typical chest pain; ST elevation of 0.1 mV or more in at least one standard, or two precordial, leads of a 12-lead ECG; or biochemical makers indicative of MI (serum concentrations of creatinine kinase or aspartate transaminase greater than twice the normal laboratory value, or serum troponin concentration greater than the locally defined threshold for MI. The primary outcome measures were non-fatal reinfarction or cardiac death, and all-cause mortality</p> <p>Recruitment: Research nurses checked hospital case notes, approached potentially eligible women if their family doctor agreed to collaborate</p> <p>Screening: Not reported</p> <p>Randomisation: List of random numbers generated by trial statistician in blocks of four</p> <p>Stratification: By clinical centre site</p> <p>Allocation: Women assigned consecutively to numbers kept on list accessible to statistician only</p> <p>Baseline equality of treatment groups: No substantive differences between study groups at baseline</p> <p>Blinding: Participants, clinicians, outcome assessors. Pharmaceutical company dispensed medication/placebo in identical numbered packages Unblinding occurred on request of family doctor or if participant withdrew from treatment (in later stages of study, only if withdrawing participant had not had a hysterectomy). Outcome assessors remained blinded throughout</p> <p>Analysis: ITT</p> <p>Funding Source: Schering AG provided medication</p>
Participants	<p>1017 post-menopausal women (HT: 513; placebo: 504) after a first MI with a mean age of 62.6 years (range: 50 - 69) underwent treatment with either HT or placebo. Post-menopausal status was defined as no vaginal bleeding in the previous 12 months. The mean age at last menstrual period was 46.5 years of age. 24% of women (n = 245) had undergone a hysterectomy.</p> <p>In terms of ethnic origin and risk factors for a further CVD event: 97% of the women were White; 53% were smokers at the time of admission; mean BMI was 30 kg/m²; 27% had angina; 44% had high blood pressure (not defined); 7.5% had suffered a previous stroke; 15% had diabetes, and 11% had used HT > 12 months before admission to the trial</p> <p>Inclusion criteria:</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • women aged 50 to 69 years admitted to hospital who had experienced a first MI, who were discharged alive within 31 days of admission <p>Exclusion criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • use of HT or vaginal bleeding in the 12 months before admission • history of breast, ovarian, or endometrial carcinoma • active thrombophlebitis or a history of deep-vein thrombosis or pulmonary embolism • acute or chronic liver disease • Rotor syndrome, Dubin-Johnson syndrome, or severe renal disease <p>Both HT and placebo groups had similar baseline characteristics, including those identified a priori (and listed above) as potential confounders</p>
Interventions	<p>HT regimen: 2 mg daily tablet of oestradiol valerate (continuous dosage regimen)</p> <p>Comparator: identical placebo capsule daily</p> <p>Treatment compliance was not formally assessed, but patient reported to the treating physician at follow-up times. Medication compliance rates were poor, and were lower in the HT group than in the placebo group. At one year 51% of participants on the HT arm and 31% on the placebo arm were not taking their allocated tablets regularly. At two years, 57% of participants on the HT arm and 37% on the placebo arm were not taking their allocated tablets regularly</p> <p>Drop-outs included 43 women in the HT group (8%) and 57 in the placebo group (11%) who did not take any of the trial medication</p> <p>Follow-up times: patients were followed-up at 3, 6, 12, 18 months and at study exit at 24 months</p>
Outcomes	<p>Death from CVD All causes of death Death from CVD MI (non-fatal) Stoke Deep vein thrombosis Pulmonary embolism</p>
Notes	<p>The sample size power calculation was originally based on recruiting 1700 patients to achieve 80% power with a two-sided test and a 5% significance rate predicated on HT reducing the rate of non-fatal reinforcing or cardiac death by 13%. Due to financial constraints the trial was based on a total of 1017 women being randomised, and the power to detect a difference between treatment groups with this number was calculated as 56% assuming full treatment compliance in both of the treatment groups. Due to poor treatment compliance it is likely that the trial was underpowered to detect differences between treatment groups for some outcomes, and therefore the point estimates of differences between the groups are likely to be conservative.</p> <p>The overall study population started treatment on average 16.1 years after their menopause. Events were not reported individually or according to starting treatment < 10 or > 10 years since the menopause. For the subgroup analysis of when treatment was started the entirety of events in this study were analysed as if all participants had started</p>

	treatment within 10 years of their menopause	
<i>Risk of bias</i>		
Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Low risk	List of random numbers generated by trial statistician in blocks of four
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Low risk	Women assigned consecutively to numbers kept on list accessible to statistician only
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias) All outcomes	Low risk	Participants and clinicians blinded
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) All outcomes	Low risk	Outcome assessors blinded
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	Low risk	No losses to follow-up, analysed by ITT
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Low risk	All expected outcomes reported
Other bias	Low risk	No apparent source of other bias

Methods	<p>Objective: To determine if HT alters the risk of venous thromboembolism in high risk women</p> <p>Multicentre RCT with a double triangular sequential design involving four hospital sites in Norway. The trial was conducted over a 1.3 year period between February 1996 and March 1998, but stopped early as other published trial results (HERS I 1998) indicated an increased risk of venous thromboembolism (VTE) with use of HT. The primary outcome measure was VTE and the secondary outcome measure pulmonary embolisms. VTE was verified by objective tests (i.e. venography or ultrasound in the case of DVT, and lung-scan, angiography, or helical computed tomography, in the case of pulmonary embolism)</p> <p>At baseline, all participants underwent a clinical examination including breast and pelvic examinations with cytological smear test and evaluation of the endometrium with transvaginal ultrasound. A screening mammogram was also performed, as were routine haematological and clinical chemistry screening including blood lipids</p> <p>Recruitment: letters to family doctors, gynaecologists and hospitals, health bulletins and media</p> <p>Screening: Not reported</p> <p>Randomisation: computer-generated 1:1 block randomisation with fixed block sizes of ten</p> <p>Stratification: By age < 60 years or > 60 years 37 (23 HT and 14 placebo) women did not attend all visits due to premature termination of the study</p> <p>Allocation: Not reported</p> <p>Baseline equality of treatment groups: No substantive differences between study groups at baseline</p> <p>Blinding: Double-blind</p> <p>Analysis: ITT</p> <p>Funding Source: Novo-Nordisk Pharmaceutical and research forum Ulleval University Hospital</p>
Participants	<p>140 post-menopausal women who had previously had either VTE or PE (HT: 71; placebo: 69) with a mean age of 55.8 years (range: 42 to 69 years) underwent treatment with either HT or placebo. Post-menopausal status was defined as no natural menstruation for at least one year. The ethnic origin of the women included in the trial was not reported. In terms of risk factors for CVD 0.7% of women had previous/concomitant MI; 3% had angina; 1.4% had thromboembolic stroke; 3% had a transient ischaemic attack; 17% had hypertension and 2% had diabetes. The time since last DVT was four years (range: 0 - 37 years) and last PE five years (range: 0 - 34 years). There were no statistically significant differences between the two groups in terms of risk factors for CVD. In terms of smoking status: 39% were never smokers; 36% were previous smokers; 14% smoked between one to 10 cigarettes daily, whilst 10% smoked > 10 cigarettes per day. Mean BMI among the women was 27.1 kg/m². Systolic blood pressure at baseline was 138 mm Hg and diastolic blood pressure was 83 mm Hg.</p> <p>Inclusion criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Post-menopausal women younger than 70 years who had suffered previous DVT or PE <p>Twenty-eight women were also enrolled into the trial without objective testing as they had a typical history and had subsequently been treated for VTE.</p>

	<p>Exclusion criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Current use or use of anti-coagulants within the last three months • familial anti-thrombin deficiency • any type of malignant diseases including known, suspected or past history of breast carcinoma • acute or chronic liver disease or history of liver disease in which tests had failed to return as normal • porphyries • known drug abuse or alcoholism • life expectancy less than two years • participation in other clinical trials within 12 weeks before study entry 	
Interventions	<p>HT regimen: 2 mg oestradiol plus 1 mg norethisterone acetate (1 tablet) daily (continuous dosage regimen)</p> <p>Comparator: identical placebo capsule daily</p> <p>Medication compliance in terms of pill counts was conducted at each follow-up visit</p> <p>Follow-up times: patients were followed up at three months, 12 months and 24 months</p> <p>Treatment adherence was not reported</p> <p>Loss to follow-up: zero, but 37 (23 HT and 14 placebo) women did not attend all visits due to premature termination of the study</p> <p>There were 33 dropouts, 10 in HT group (two wanted to be sure of being treated with oestrogen for post-menopausal symptoms, eight had adverse effects), and 23 in the placebo group (11 wanted to be sure of being treated with oestrogen for post-menopausal symptoms, 10 had adverse effects, two no reason stated)</p>	
Outcomes	<p>Venous thrombosis</p> <p>Myocardial infarction</p> <p>Stroke</p>	
Notes	<p>Study terminated early, only 140 women enrolled of 240 planned due to the results from HERS I (1998) being made available.</p> <p>Power calculation: At a significance level of 5% and a power of 90% the sample size was estimated to a maximum of 240 women</p> <p>Data on timing of the menopause or starting treatment in relation to the menopause was not reported. The study author was emailed but no response was received. Baseline age was reported for each treatment group, control group 55.7 (SD 5.9) and 55.8 (SD 7.0) years. Events were not reported individually or according to starting treatment < 10 or > 10 years since the menopause, or age. For the subgroup analysis of when treatment was started, the entirety of events in this study were analysed as if all participants had started treatment within 10 years of their menopause</p>	
Risk of bias		
Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Low risk	Computer-generated 1:1 block randomisation with fixed block sizes of ten

Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Unclear risk	Method of allocation concealment not reported
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias) All outcomes	Low risk	Participants and study personnel blinded
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) All outcomes	Low risk	Blinded outcome assessment
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	High risk	The main findings were not reported by ITT, as drop-outs from the placebo group were not included in the denominator for the rate of recurrent thromboembolism
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Low risk	Reported all expected outcomes
Other bias	Low risk	No apparent source of other bias

Methods	<p>Randomised, double-blind, placebo-controlled trial using 2 X 2 factorial design to compare HT and alendronate on physical performance, functional ability, physical activity, falls and cognitive function in elderly women. The study ran from January 1996 to May 2001</p> <p>Randomised follow-up duration was three years and run at a single centre</p> <p>Recruitment: Newspaper advertisements, targeted mailings, presentations to senior groups and physician referrals of community-dwelling women aged 65 and older from the greater Boston Area</p> <p>Screening: Medical history, physical examination, bone densitometry, mammography and laboratory evaluation</p> <p>Randomisation: All participants took part in a three-month run-in phase, where they all took hormone therapy alendronate, calcium and vitamin D. Once completed, they were randomised according to randomised lists prepared by the study statistician</p> <p>Stratification: By prior hysterectomy and three levels of total hip bone mineral density</p> <p>Allocation: By research pharmacist</p> <p>Baseline equality of treatment groups: No substantive differences between study groups at baseline</p> <p>Blinding: Block sizes (four, eight or 12) were randomly determined to enhance blinding. Those who administered the intervention and measured the outcomes were blinded to treatment group assignment</p> <p>Analysis: ITT</p> <p>Funding Source: NIH, Wyeth-Ayerst Laboratories provided the Premarin and Preprom matching placebo and the Os-Cal plus D. Merck Research laboratories provided the alendronate and matching placebo</p>
Participants	<p>485 women entered three-month open-label run-in phase with HT, alendronate, placebo, calcium and vitamin D, 373 completed the run-in phase and were randomised</p> <p>Inclusion criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community-dwelling women • Aged 65 years and older • From the greater Boston area <p>Exclusion criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Any illness which could affect bone metabolism (e.g. hyperthyroidism, hyperparathyroidism, renal failure, hepatic failure, active malignancy) • Participants taking medications known to alter bone metabolism • Participants who had previously been treated with anti-osteoporosis medications (i.e. HT or bisphosphonates) within one year of screening • Known contraindication to HT <p>The mean age of the women were: 71.2 years (SD ± 5.6) receiving HT, 71.3 years (SD ± 4.8) in the control group (P = 0.43). The number of participants who had had a hysterectomy were 66 (35%) and 64 (34%) in those receiving HT and the control group, respectively (P = 0.91). The body mass indices were comparable 27.5 (SD ± 4.8) in those receiving HT and 27.7 (SD ± 6.5) in the control group (P = 0.76)</p>
Interventions	<p>All women in the trial received a calcium and vitamin D supplement (OsCal Plus D) and a multivitamin tablet to ensure their calcium intake was greater than 1000 mg/d and their vitamin D was between 400 and 800 IU/day</p>

	<p>HT regimen:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Conjugated equine oestrogen 0.625 mg/d (Premarin) (Medroxyprogesterone 2.5 mg/d was given to those women with an intact uterus) (n = 93) 2. Conjugated equine oestrogen 0.625 mg/d (Premarin) (Medroxyprogesterone 2.5 mg/d was given to those women with an intact uterus) Plus alendronate (dose not specified) (n = 94) <p>Comparators:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Alendronate alone (dose not specified) (n = 93) 2. Placebo alone (n = 93) <p>Follow-up time: three years</p>
<p>Outcomes</p>	<p>Outcomes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clinical characteristic - weight, height, BMI, hematocrit, albumin, 25-hydroxyvitamin D and number of medications • Physical performance assessment • Physical activity scale of the elderly • Instrumental activities of daily living • Folstein mini-mental status <p>Adverse events:</p> <p>Menstrual spotting Menstrual cramping Endometrial biopsy Endometrial cancer Breast tenderness Breast cancer Bloating Peripheral oedema DVT Weight gain High blood pressure Hospitalisations MI Chest pain Clinical fractures Colon cancer Diabetes Gallstones Depression Stress incontinence</p>
<p>Notes</p>	<p>Methods for verifying medication compliance, not specified. Medication adherence was defined as women taking at least 80% of the medication at least 80% of the entire study period and present in 115 (61%) of those in the HT group and 124 (67%) in the control group (P = 0.33). Retention was defined as a participant</p>

	<p>who had a bone mineral density scan at least 33 months after randomisation, this took place in 169 (90%) in the HT allocated group and 168 (90%) of the control group (P = 1.00). Participant visits occurred every six months</p> <p>Data on timing of the menopause or starting treatment in relation to the menopause was not reported. The study author was emailed but no response was received. Baseline age was reported for each treatment group, control group 71.3 (SD 4.8) and 71.2 (SD 5.6) years. Events were not reported individually or according to starting treatment < 10 or > 10 years since the menopause, or age. For the subgroup analysis of when treatment was started the entirety of events in this study were analysed as if all participants had started treatment more than 10 years after their menopause</p>	
Risk of bias		
Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Low risk	Randomised lists were prepared by the study statistician. Randomisation was stratified by prior hysterectomy and three levels of total hip bone mineral density to ensure balance
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Unclear risk	Block sizes (four, eight or 12) were randomly determined to enhance blinding of study staff. Further methods of allocation concealment are not reported. Also randomisation methods were prepared by the study statistician with participants randomised by the research pharmacist. Both were involved later in the study so may introduce bias
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias) All outcomes	Low risk	Double-blinded but not further specified
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) All outcomes	Low risk	Double-blinded, including those who assessed outcomes
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	Low risk	No prior published design paper. All outcomes specified in current paper were reported. Analyses were performed on intention-to-treat basis. No drop outs were reported
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Low risk	All patients randomised were included in analysis. Limited data, on events according to alendronate status, most results reported according to HT status only. All outcomes

		specified were reported
Other bias	Unclear risk	Death and cardiovascular outcomes were not prespecified as outcomes for this study but were reported afterwards as adverse events

HALL 1998

Methods	<p>Objective: to assess the effects of HT on angina and HRQoL in women with ischaemic heart disease</p> <p>Single-centre, randomised, controlled (RCT) trial involving one hospital site in Sweden. The trial was a three-arm trial comprising: one group who received 50 µg transdermal 17β-oestradiol daily for 18 days followed by 5 mg of combined treatment with medroxyprogesterone acetate orally; the second group who received 0.625 mg conjugated oestrogens (CEE) orally for 18 days followed by a combination with oral 5 mg medroxyprogesterone acetate daily, and the third group who received placebo. Due to not confounding the results of other trials in which oestrogens/progestins have been provided orally, the data presented in this trial are from the groups that received only oral medication (i.e. groups two and three).</p> <p>The length of follow-up of the trial was one year. The primary outcome was angina, with death from CVD causes, MI, and the number of angioplasties and CABG performed reported as secondary outcomes</p> <p>Recruitment: Not reported Screening: Not reported Randomisation: Not reported Stratification: Not reported Allocation: Not reported Baseline equality of treatment groups: Only limited baseline characteristics reported for the treatment groups, and no statistical comparisons made between groups. Probable baseline imbalance between treatment groups for age (placebo group older than HT group); weight (placebo group heavier than HT group); number of years since menopause (placebo group higher number than HT group) Blinding: Not reported Analysis: Unclear. No statistical tests for between group differences conducted Funding Source: Hospital grant funded</p>
Participants	<p>Forty post-menopausal women with existing coronary artery disease (HT: 20; placebo: 20) with a mean age of 60 years (range: 44 - 75) underwent treatment with either HT or placebo for a year. No definition of what constituted post-menopausal status and whether the trial included patients with a hysterectomy was reported. The mean BMI among the 40 women included in the trial was 30 kg/m² (range: 20.0 to 40.7 years); the mean time of menopause was 12.5 years (range: 2 to 26); 9.5% were former smokers, 5.5% were never smokers and 5.5% were present smokers.</p> <p>In terms of diagnosis of CVD: 55% had a previous MI; 27.5% previous bypass surgery; 22.5% previous percutaneous transluminal coronary angioplasty (PTCA) (balloon dilation); 0% had type I diabetes; 10% had type II diabetes; 32.5% had hypertension, and</p>

	<p>12.5% had claudication</p> <p>Inclusion criteria: No inclusion criteria were reported</p> <p>Exclusion criteria: No inclusion criteria were reported</p>	
Interventions	<p>HT regimen: 0.625 mg conjugated oestrogens (CEE) orally for 18 days followed by a combination with oral 5 mg medroxyprogesterone acetate daily (sequential dosage regimen)</p> <p>Comparator: identical placebo capsule daily</p> <p>The overall compliance with study intervention was not reported</p> <p>Follow-up times: Baseline, three, six, 12 months and four to six weeks after completion of the trial. Pre-treatment investigations included gynaecological history and occurrence of climacteric symptoms, Pap smear and mammography (if not performed within two years prior to recruitment). Blood samples were analysed for oestradiol, estrone, estrone sulphate and follicle stimulating hormone at baseline, three, six, 12 months and four to six weeks after trial completion. Additionally, a cardiac history, physical examination, and symptoms of angina pectoris were performed using the Canadian Heart Association protocol before trial entry. Minimal Health Related Quality of Life (HRQoL) data were measured at baseline and at one-year follow-up. The domains covered were: (1) well being; (2) mucous membrane changes; (3) climacteric symptoms; (4) breast tenderness; (5) negative mood changes; (6) headache, and (7) bleeding irregularities. The outcomes of these were not reported in the paper</p> <p>Withdrawals: 20%; 10% HT and 30% placebo</p>	
Outcomes	<p>Death from CVD cause</p> <p>Angina</p> <p>Fatal MI</p> <p>Angioplasty</p> <p>Coronary artery bypass</p>	
Notes	<p>No sample size calculation was performed and it is unlikely that the trial was powered adequately to detect significant differences in clinical event rates between the HT and placebo groups. No definition of how clinical events were defined or ascertained was reported. Additionally, no statistical analyses to assess differences in clinical event rates between the groups were performed. It is therefore unclear, whether the groups differed significantly in the number and types of events experienced. The length of trial follow-up (one year) was unlikely to be long enough to ascertain either the longer-term effects of HT use compared to placebo, or for other important CVD events to be assessed</p> <p>The control group population started treatment on average 13.3 (SD 7.8) years after their menopause with the hormone group starting on average 11.6 (SD 6.7) years after. Events were not reported individually or according to starting treatment < 10 or > 10 years since the menopause. For the subgroup analysis of when treatment was started the entirety of events in this study were analysed as if all participants had started treatment more than 10 years after their menopause</p>	
Risk of bias		
Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement

Random sequence generation (selection bias)	High risk	Methods of randomisation not reported; imbalance in baseline participant characteristics between groups
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	High risk	Methods of allocation concealment not reported
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias) All outcomes	Unclear risk	Blinding of participants and study personnel not reported
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) All outcomes	Unclear risk	Blinding of outcome assessors not reported, but may not influence ascertainment of outcomes
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	High risk	Analyses do not appear to be undertaken on an ITT basis, it is unclear whether withdrawals were included in the analyses, and no statistical tests for between group differences conducted
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Unclear risk	The paper reports the results for the main outcome of interest, angina, but it is unclear whether any other outcomes were prespecified but not reported. It appears that just the events that occurred in the trial were reported, rather than these being defined a priori for consideration in the trial. Additionally, HRQoL was measured within the trial, but the results of the assessments were not reported
Other bias	Unclear risk	It is unlikely that the trial was powered to detect differences in clinical events between the HT and placebo treatment groups. Furthermore, no statistical analyses were undertaken to assess differences in clinical event rates between the trial arms. Therefore, the lack of significant differences in event rates between the two groups should be treated with caution

Methods	<p>Objective: To assess whether combined HT alters the risk for CHD events in post-menopausal women with established coronary disease</p> <p>Multicentre, randomised, placebo-controlled, secondary prevention trial (RCT) involving 20 primary care sites in the United States. The trial recruitment was conducted from January 1993 to September 1994, with a mean follow-up of 4.1 years. The primary aim of the trial was to assess the effects of combined oestrogen and progestin therapy compared to placebo for the prevention of recurrent coronary heart disease (CHD) events in post-menopausal women with CHD. Coronary heart disease was defined as evidenced by prior MI, coronary artery bypass graft surgery (CABG), percutaneous transluminal coronary angioplasty, or other mechanical revascularisation, or at least 50% occlusion of a major coronary artery. The primary outcome was the occurrence of CHD events (CHD death or non-fatal MI). Secondary outcomes included stroke, venous thromboembolic events, angina, and breast and endometrial cancers</p> <p>Recruitment: Lists of cardiac patients, mass mailing, direct advertising</p> <p>Screening: 3463 of whom 43% were excluded (ineligible, declined to participate, did not return for appointment or did not comply with placebo run-in period)</p> <p>Randomisation: Computer-generated random numbers in blocks of four</p> <p>Stratification: By clinical centre</p> <p>Allocation: Computer displayed after participant details entered</p> <p>Baseline equality of treatment groups: More women in control arm on statins at randomisation (67% versus 54%). When adjusted in analyses - made no statistically significant difference</p> <p>Blinding: Participants, clinical centre staff, outcome assessors, data analysts, funders. Unblinding could occur when required for safety or symptom control, participants reported directly to gynaecology staff who were located separately from clinical staff, did not communicate with them about breast or gynaecological problems and were not involved in outcome ascertainment</p> <p>Analysis: ITT and also analysed by treatment received with inclusion limited to women with > 80% compliance</p> <p>Funding Source: Pharmaceutical (Wyeth-Ayerst)</p>
Participants	<p>HERS II</p> <p>An unblinded, open-label observational continuation of HERS I in which 2321 women (93% of 2510 surviving HERS participants) followed up for a further 2.7 years (originally planned for additional four years but executive committee decided no further useful information likely to emerge). Number analysed: 2311 for vital status. Losses to follow-up: ten women (1%) not contacted at final follow-up (two in HT arm; eight in control arm) of these, vital status known for five. Adherence to treatment: among women originally assigned to the HT group, 45% reported at least 80% compliance during the sixth year of follow-up. Among women originally assigned to placebo, 8% reported taking HT at six years</p>

	<p>67 years (range: 44 - 79), with a mean time of 18 years (SD: ± 8) since last menses. Included women were 89% White, 8% African-American, 2% Hispanic, < 1% Asian, and < 1% other. In terms of risk factors for CVD: 13% were current smokers, 49% were past smokers and 38% had never smoked; 18.5% had diabetes and were on oral medication or insulin; mean systolic blood pressure was 135 (SD: ± 19) mm Hg and mean diastolic blood pressure was 73 (SD: ± 10). 56% of the women had a BMI > 27 kg/m² and 23.5% had previous post-menopausal oestrogen use (after menopause but not within three-months of initial screenings for HERS trial)</p> <p>The CHD manifestations within the groups were: 9.5% had signs of congestive heart failure (presence of jugular venous distention more than 8 cm H₂O, S₃ heart sound, rales, or pitting peripheral oedema); 17% had Q-wave MI; 45% had undergone percutaneous coronary revascularisation, and 41.5% had undergone coronary artery bypass graft surgery. There were no statistically significant differences between treatment groups at baseline</p> <p>Inclusion criteria: Stated above, plus ≤ 79 years old with uterus present</p> <p>Exclusion criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CHD event within six months of randomisation • serum triglyceride level higher than 3.39 mmol/L (300 mg/dL) • use of oral, parenteral, vaginal, or transdermal sex hormones within three months of the screening visit • history of deep vein thrombosis or pulmonary embolism • history of breast cancer or breast examination or mammogram suggestive of breast cancer • history of endometrial cancer • abnormal uterine bleeding, endometrial hyperplasia, or endometrium thickness greater than 5 mm on baseline evaluation • abnormal or unobtainable Papanicolaou test result • serum aspartate aminotransferase level more than 1.2 times normal • disease (other than CHD) judged likely to be fatal within four years • New York Heart Association class IV or severe class III congestive heart failure • alcoholism or other drug abuse • uncontrolled hypertension (diastolic blood pressure 105 mm Hg or systolic blood pressure 200 mm Hg) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • uncontrolled diabetes (fasting blood glucose level 16.7 mmol/L [300 mg/dL]) • less than 80% compliance with a placebo run-in prior to randomisation • history of intolerance to hormone therapy
Interventions	<p>HT regimens: 0.625 mg conjugated oestrogen plus 2.5 mg medroxyprogesterone acetate daily (continuous dosage regimen)</p> <p>Comparator: identical placebo tablet daily.</p> <p>Rates of medication compliance in the trial were reasonably high. At the end of year-one, 82% of women in the HT group and 91% in the placebo group reported taking study medication. At three years: 75% HT arm; 81% control arm. By pill count in HT arm: at one year: 79%; at three years: 70% HT arm</p> <p>Losses to follow-up: Vital status known for all women at end of trial. 59 women did</p>

	<p>not complete follow-up (32 in experimental arm, 27 in placebo arm)</p> <p>Follow-up times: Baseline, and then every four months. At baseline, participants had a clinical examination, including breast and pelvic examination with Papanicolaou test and endometrial evaluation, a screening mammogram and standardised 12-lead electrocardiogram (ECG). Fasting total cholesterol, low-density lipoprotein (LDL) cholesterol, high-density lipoprotein (HDL) cholesterol, and triglyceride levels were also measured. Annual examinations included cardiac examination and ECG. Separate annual follow-up visits to the study gynaecologist included repeat breast and pelvic examinations with Papanicolaou smears and screening mammograms</p> <p>Health Related Quality of Life (HRQoL) was measured on four scales that assessed functional capacity, emotional health, vitality and depression. These were assessed at baseline, four months, and then follow-up at years one, two, and three. Physical function was assessed using the Duke Activity Status Index, energy/fatigue using a four-item RAND scale, mental health was measured by the RAND Mental Health Inventory, and depressive symptoms were assessed using an eight-item scale developed by Burnam 1988 to screen for depression in the National Study of Medical Outcomes</p>	
Outcomes	<p>Primary outcomes: Death from CVD Non-fatal MI Secondary outcomes:- Death from any cause Fatal MI Stroke Angina (necessitating hospitalisation) Pulmonary embolism Venous thrombosis Coronary artery bypass surgery</p>	
Notes	<p>Power calculation: 90% power to observe 24% reduction in coronary events at an average of 4.2 years (P = 0.05) follow-up. Further unblinded follow up 2.7 years (HERS II) [included in original Sanchez review] Data were not reported as events stratified to years since menopause. However, the mean age since menopause was 18 years and 84% of the study participants were > 60 years old when enrolled. For the subgroup analysis of when treatment was started, the entirety of events in this study were analysed as if all participants had started treatment more than 10 years after their menopause</p>	
Risk of bias		
Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Low risk	Computer-generated random numbers in blocks of four
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Low risk	Computer displayed after participant details entered

HERS I 1998 (Continued)

Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias) All outcomes	Low risk	Participants, clinical centre staff, data analysts and funders blinded
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) All outcomes	Low risk	Outcome assessors blinded
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	Low risk	Vital status known for all women at end of trial. 59 women did not complete follow-up (32 in experimental arm, 27 in placebo arm). Analysed by intention to treat
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Low risk	All expected outcomes reported
Other bias	Low risk	More women in control arm on statins at randomisation (67% versus 54%). When adjusted in analyses - made no statistically significant difference

STOP IT 2001

Methods	<p>Single-centre, three-year, double-blinded, placebo-controlled trial run in North America. The primary aim of the trial was to examine the effect of HRT and calcitriol, separately or combined, on bone loss in healthy elderly women</p> <p>Recruitment: Mailout sent to women in the Omaha area, followed by a phone call</p> <p>Screening: Medical and medication history</p> <p>Randomisation: Not reported</p> <p>Stratification: Not reported</p> <p>Allocation: Not reported</p> <p>Baseline equality of treatment groups: No substantive differences between groups</p> <p>Blinding: Staff, investigators and participants were blinded throughout the treatment period</p> <p>Analysis: ITT</p> <p>Funding Source: NIH, Wyeth-Ayerst Laboratories, Inc. Pharm., Hoffman-LaRoche Inc. and Pharmacia and Upjohn</p>
Participants	<p>489 healthy women were recruited</p> <p>Inclusion criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Femoral neck bone mineral density had to be within 2 SD of normal range for their age ● Aged 65 to 77 ● female <p>Exclusion criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Severe chronic illness ● Primary hyperparathyroidism ● Active renal stone disease ● Taking particular medications including: bisphosphonates, anticonvulsants,

	<p>oestrogen, fluoride, thiazide in the past six months</p> <p>The mean age of the participants was 71 years (SD 4), range 65 to 77</p> <p>Age in the placebo group 71 years (SD 4), calcitriol 72 years (SD 3), HRT 72 years (SD 4), HRT + calcitriol 71 years (SD 4)</p> <p>Years since menopause: not specified</p> <p>Previous HRT use: not specified but not allowed within six months prior to recruitment</p> <p>CVS Risk Factors</p> <p>Weight: placebo 69.4 kg (SD 13.0), calcitriol 68.3 kg (SD 13.0), HRT 69.5 kg (SD 12.4), HRT + calcitriol 67.3 kg (SD 12.0)</p> <p>Hysterectomy numbers were comparable in each of the four groups; overall 199 (41%) had undergone a hysterectomy. Those women with an intact uterus assigned to HRT received medroxyprogesterone (MPA) in addition to conjugated equine oestrogen (CEE), those without a uterus received just CEE</p>
Interventions	<p>HT regimen: conjugated oestrogen (Premarin) 0.625mg/d + Medroxyprogesterone (Provera) 2.5mg/d Hysterectomised women not given progestin</p> <p>Comparator 1: Calcitriol (Rocaltrol) 0.25 µg twice daily</p> <p>Comparator 2: HT + calcitriol</p> <p>Comparator 3: Matching placebo</p>
Outcomes	<p>Bone mineral density</p> <p>Fractures</p> <p>Falls</p> <p>Biochemistry details</p>
Notes	<p>After randomisation participants were assessed at six weeks, 12 weeks, six months and then every six months for three years</p> <p>They had bone mineral density assessed, blood tests and a questionnaire at six-monthly intervals</p> <p>Medication adherence assessed at 36 months was 78% in the placebo group, 70% in the calcitriol group, 65% in the HRT group and 62% in the HRT + calcitriol group</p> <p>Out of those still adherent, compliance at 36 months was: 92% in the placebo group, 93% in the calcitriol group, 92% in the oestrogen group and 94% taking MPA</p> <p>Major reasons for discontinuation were bleeding problems (n = 21), breast tenderness (n = 13), other significant health problems (n = 21), lost interest in the study (n = 19), cerebrovascular incident: cerebral thrombosis, cerebral haemorrhage or TIA (n = 15) and gastrointestinal problems (n = 14). Five participants died during study from causes unrelated to study medication</p> <p>Subjects were dispensed medication every six months and all returned pills were counted at that time to estimate compliance</p> <p>The calcitriol group was omitted from analysis. the HRT and HRT + calcitriol were combined for analysis</p> <p>Data were not collected on when treatment was started in relation to the menopause or when the menopause occurred. The study author was contacted but these data were not collected. The mean age in each treatment group was reported as follows, 72 years (SD 4) HRT, 71 years (SD 4) HRT and calcitriol and 71 years (SD 4). For the subgroup</p>

STOP IT 2001 (Continued)

	analysis of when treatment was started the entirety of events in this study were analysed as if all participants had started treatment more than 10 years after their menopause	
Risk of bias		
Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Low risk	Used a simple randomisation strategy stratified on hysterectomy status
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Low risk	An independent statistical group performed blinding and randomisation
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias) All outcomes	Low risk	States double-blind, staff and investigators blinded throughout treatment period. Also used placebo but no description is provided. An independent statistical group performed blinding
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) All outcomes	Low risk	"Double-blinded" but unspecified how
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	Low risk	The number of participants stopping their study medication was modest with similar rates in both the intervention and placebo groups. The primary outcome was assessed on an intention-to-treat analysis basis. 73 participants did not complete the study (11 in placebo group, 22 in calcitriol group, 20 in HT group and 20 in HT + calcitriol group); the reasons for not completing were not specified
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Low risk	All outcomes stated were reported
Other bias	Unclear risk	Death and cardiovascular outcomes were not prespecified as outcomes for this study but were reported afterwards as adverse events

Methods	<p>Objective: To determine whether HT or antioxidant vitamin supplements, alone or in combination, influence the progress of coronary artery disease in post-menopausal women as measured by angiography</p> <p>Multicentre, 2 x 2, randomised, factorial, placebo-controlled (RCT) trial involving seven hospital sites; five in the United States and two in Canada. The trial recruitment was conducted from July 1997 to July 1999), with a mean follow-up of 2.8 (SD: \pm 0.9 years). The primary aim of the trial was to assess the effects of oestrogen and/or progestin with or without antioxidant vitamins for preventing angiographic progression of coronary artery disease. Coronary artery disease was defined as having at least one coronary segment with stenosis of \geq 15% and 75% in a vessel \geq 2 mm in diameter at baseline, with the angiograph conducted within four months of trial recruitment. The primary outcome was therefore change in the minimum lumen diameter (MLD) of the vessels from baseline, as assessed by quantitative coronary angiography at follow-up. Clinical CVD events and health related quality of life were all assessed as secondary outcomes</p> <p>Recruitment: Recruited at clinical sites in USA and Canada Screening: Not reported Randomisation: Computer-randomised, permuted block design with random blocks of two and four Stratification: Clinical centre, hysterectomy status Allocation: Remotely by phone call to study co-ordinating centre Baseline equality of treatment groups: Higher prevalence of diabetes and higher fasting blood glucose levels in the HT group Blinding: Participants, investigators and staff at clinical centres blinded except (when necessary) the study gynaecologist. Adverse effects managed by gynaecologist not involved in outcome assessment who had access to treatment assignment if necessary, with permission of coordinating centre (unblinding) Analysis: No (98% of women analysed by ITT). Funding Source: National Heart, Lung and Blood Institute contract, General Clinical Research Center grant, USA</p>
Participants	<p>Four hundred and twenty-three post-menopausal women with angiographically verified coronary disease were randomised to receive either (1) daily conjugated oestrogen alone for participants who had undergone a hysterectomy; (2) daily conjugated oestrogen in combination with medroxyprogesterone acetate; (3) vitamins E and C, or (4) placebo. Post-menopausal status was defined as having bilateral oophorectomy at any age, being younger than 55 years old with a follicle-stimulating hormone level of 40 IU/ml or higher, or being older than 55 years. Included women were 66% White and 34% non-White (Black or other; specific origins not reported)</p> <p>In terms of risk factors for CVD: 37% had diabetes; 76% had hypertension; 39% were current smokers; 43% had suffered a previous MI, and 37.5% were current HT users. The mean BMI was 30.7 kg/m²; mean systolic blood pressure was 139 (SD: 21) mm Hg and the mean diastolic blood pressure 76 (SD: 10.5) mm Hg. The HT and placebo HT groups were well-balanced in terms of baseline characteristics, apart from the exception of the active HT group having a statistically significantly higher prevalence of diabetes and higher fasting blood glucose levels</p>

	<p>Exclusion criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Use of oestrogen replacement therapy within the past three months apart from oestrogen vaginal cream if used no more than 25% of the time ● use of vitamins C and E exceeding the recommended dietary allowance and unwillingness to stop taking them ● evidence of potential breast, uterine, or cervical cancer; ● any abnormal uterine bleeding or endometrial hyperplasia at baseline ● MI less than four weeks prior to randomisation ● prior or planned coronary artery bypass graft surgery ● fasting triglycerides levels higher than 500 mg/dL (5.65 mmol/L) ● creatinine level higher than 2.0 mg/dL (176.8 µmol/L) ● symptomatic gallstones ● New York Heart Association class IV congestive heart failure or a left ventricular ejection fraction known to be less than 25% ● history of hemorrhagic stroke, bleeding diathesis, pulmonary embolism, idiopathic deep venous thrombosis, or untreated osteoporosis
<p>Interventions</p>	<p>HT regimens:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) 0.625 mg conjugated equine oestrogen daily plus placebo for women who had undergone a hysterectomy (continuous dosage regimen) 2) 0.625 mg conjugated equine oestrogen plus 2.5 mg medroxyprogesterone acetate daily plus placebo for women who had not undergone a hysterectomy (continuous dosage regimen) 3) 400 IU vitamin E twice daily (800 IU) plus 500 mg vitamin C twice daily (1 g) <p>Comparator: two placebo tablets daily.</p> <p>Adherence to treatment: Evaluated for 159/211 who had angiographic follow-up: HT group took 67% of medication, placebo group took 70%; 9/108 women in placebo group crossed to open-label oestrogen</p> <p>Losses to follow-up: Five (three in HT group, two in placebo group)</p> <p>Follow-up times: Baseline, three months, and then every six months. Patients underwent a coronary angiography at baseline and trial exit. Other investigations performed at baseline were: 12-lead electrocardiogram; breast and pelvic examinations, mammography, Papanicolaou smears and fulfilment of the five health-related quality of life questionnaires (HRQoL). Baseline assays included: fasting glucose, insulin, HbA1c, fibrinogen, lipid profile, vitamins C and E and estrone</p> <p>HRQoL questionnaires: Five HRQoL questionnaires were completed at baseline and at 18 months by participants. The specific questionnaires completed were: (1) the Medical Outcome Study Short Form (SF-36); (2) Centre for Epidemiological Studies-Depression Scale; (3) Seattle Angina Questionnaire; (4) Duke Activity Scale Index, and (5) The Medical Outcomes Study Sleep Questionnaire</p>
<p>Outcomes</p>	<p>Mean change from baseline in MLD of all qualifying angiographic segments</p> <p>Death from any cause</p> <p>Death from CVD</p> <p>Non-fatal MI</p> <p>Stroke</p> <p>Secondary outcomes:</p>

	Deep vein thrombosis Health-related quality of life
Notes	<p>The sample size calculation was predicated on the ability to detect differences between groups in the primary outcome measure, change in the minimum lumen diameter of all qualifying angiographic segments, as assessed by quantitative coronary angiography. The trial was therefore not powered to detect differences in CVD clinical events between the treatment groups. Additionally, as the factorial design revealed no interactions between treatment groups, results for the two HT versus placebo treatment groups (i.e. oestrogen alone or oestrogen in combination with progestin) were pooled and presented as aggregate numbers of events. It is therefore not possible to state whether there is any excess risk/benefit for the use of either oestrogen alone or in combination with medroxyprogesterone acetate compared to placebo on the basis of the results reported from the trial</p> <p>Data were not published regarding the time that treatment was started in relation to the menopause or what age the menopause took place. The study author was contacted and advised that these data would be available from NIH. NIH were contacted but as yet these data have not been released. The mean age of study participants was reported, 65 years (SD 9) in the active group and 66 years (SD 9) in the control group. For the subgroup analysis of when treatment was started the entirety of events in this study were analysed as if all participants had started treatment more than 10 years after their menopause</p>

Risk of bias

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Low risk	Computer randomised, permuted block design with random blocks of two and four
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Low risk	Remotely by phone call to study coordinating centre
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias) All outcomes	Low risk	Participants, investigators and staff at clinical centres blinded except (when necessary) the study gynaecologist
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) All outcomes	Low risk	Participants, investigators and staff at clinical centres blinded
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	Low risk	Losses to follow-up five (three in HT group, two in placebo group), 98% of women analysed by intention to treat
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Low risk	All expected outcomes reported
Other bias	Unclear risk	Groups balanced at baseline, apart from HT group had a higher prevalence of diabetes and higher fasting blood glucose lev-

WELL-HART 2003

Methods	<p>Multicentre randomised, double-blinded, placebo-controlled trial run at 5 centres in North America. It was run from June 1995 to October 2000 and was designed to test the effects of oral micronised 17β-oestradiol with or without sequential administered medroxyprogesterone acetate, compared to control, on the progression of atherosclerosis in postmenopausal women with angiographically documented coronary artery disease. Participants were stratified according to the presence or absence of diabetes</p> <p>Recruitment: Not reported</p> <p>Screening: Not reported</p> <p>Randomisation: Computerised random number generator in the data coordinating centre used and adaptive randomisation was used to correct for imbalances between treatment groups in total cholesterol</p> <p>Stratification: According to diabetes status</p> <p>Allocation: not reported</p> <p>Baseline equality of treatment groups: The age in the oestrogen treatment group was significantly lower than the other two treatment groups (P=0.02). Otherwise there were no substantive differences between groups</p> <p>Blinding: The participants, gynaecologists, clinical staff and image analysts were all blinded to treatment assignment</p> <p>Analysis: Only those who could be quantified by quantitative coronary angiography were included</p> <p>Funding Source: NHLBI, Mead Johnson laboratories and Pharmacia and Upjohn</p>
Participants	<p>226 postmenopausal women who had at least one coronary artery lesion</p> <p>The mean age of the participants were: 64.2 years in the control group (SD 6.2), 61.8 years in the oestrogen group (SD 6.7) [E] and 64.4 years in the oestrogen-progestin group (SD 6.4) [EP] P = 0.02</p> <p>Years since menopause: 18.3 years in the control group (SD 10.5), 16.7 years in the oestrogen group (SD 10.3) [E] and 19.7 years in the oestrogen-progestin group (SD 10.5) [EP] P = 0.23</p> <p>CVS Risk Factors</p> <p>Smoking status: P = 0.55</p> <p>Current smoker: 7 (9%) [control], 11 (14%) [E], 8 (11%) [EP]</p> <p>Former smoker: 28 (37%) [control], 27 (36%) [E], 34 (46%) [EP]</p> <p>Never smoked: 41 (54%) [control], 38 (50%) [E], 32 (43%) [EP]</p> <p>Diabetes: 40 (53%) [control], 38 (50%) [E], 37 (50%) [EP] P = 0.93</p> <p>Blood pressure - systolic: 141.6 (SD 22.4) [control], 138.1 (SD 21.7) [E], 142.3 (SD 24.6) [EP] P = 0.49</p> <p>Blood pressure - diastolic: 75.9 (SD 10.5) [control], 76.5 (SD 11.1) [E], 75.3 (SD 12.5) [EP] P = 0.82</p> <p>BMI: 30.0 (SD 5.4) [control], 30.6 (SD 5.6) [E], 30.2 (SD 5.6) [EP] P = 0.83</p> <p>Inclusion criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Post-menopausal (as indicated by a serum oestradiol level below 20 pg per millilitre) • 75 years or younger

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> LDL level of 100 to 250 mg per decilitre (2.59 to 6.46 mmol/L) total triglyceride level of less than 400 mg per decilitre (4.52 mmol/L) at least one coronary-artery lesion occluding 30 percent or more of the luminal diameter Women who had undergone PTCA were eligible if they had at least 20 % stenosis in a segment of a coronary artery that was not crossed by the guidewire used for angioplasty Women who had undergone CABG were eligible if they had at least 20 % stenosis in a segment of a coronary artery which was not proximal to a patent graft <p>Exclusion criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> women who smoked > 15 cigarettes per day a diagnosis of breast cancer or gynaecological cancer within 5 years before screening a life-threatening disease and a projected survival of less than 5 years a diastolic blood pressure > 110 mm Hg a fasting glucose of more than 200 mg per decilitre thyroid disease a serum creatinine more than 2.5 mg per decilitre (220 µmol/L) heart failure (Killip class III or IV and an ejection fraction below 30%) more than five hot flushes per day which interfered with their daily activities plans to undergo revascularisation within six months of the screening visit baseline coronary angiogram obtained before or less than six months after a revascularisation procedure a MI less than six weeks before the screening visit
Interventions	<p>HT regimen: 1 mg of oral micronised 17β-oestradiol [E] (Estrace, Mea Johnson) daily, plus a placebo tablet matching medroxyprogesterone acetate for 12 consecutive days of every month</p> <p>HT regimen 2: 1 mg of oral micronised 17β-oestradiol (Estrace, Mea Johnson) daily, plus 5 mg medroxyprogesterone acetate [P] (Provera, Upjohn) for 12 consecutive days of every month</p> <p>Comparator: two placebo tablets, one matching each of the active drugs for 12 consecutive days of every month</p>
Outcomes	<p>Primary outcomes: Average (per-participant) change from baseline in the percent stenosis in all lesions evaluated by quantitative coronary angiography</p> <p>Secondary outcomes: Average (per-participant) change in minimal luminal diameter (on quantitative angiography) Global change score</p>
Notes	<p>LDL was reduced to a target of less than 130 mg per decilitre (3.36 mmol/L) by means of dietary intervention and lipid lowering therapy (usually with a statin)</p> <p>Follow-up times: median duration 3.3 years</p> <p>Medication compliance: P = 0.28</p> <p>Control group: 93.6% with oestrogen matched placebo and 98.4% with progestin matched placebo</p> <p>Oestrogen group: 92.6% with oestrogen and 99.9% with progestin matched placebo</p>

	<p>Oestrogen-Progestin group: 94.1% with oestrogen and 96.1% with progestin</p> <p>Participants were assessed with visits every month for the first six months and then every other month up until 36 months</p> <p>Methods for verifying medication compliance by pill counts at study visits</p> <p>The number who dropped out or swapped medication: not clear, though four participants used open-label oestrogen</p> <p>The mean time since menopause that treatment was started for the study population overall was 18.2 years. For the subgroup analysis of when treatment was started, the entirety of events in this study were analysed as if all participants had started treatment more than 10 years after their menopause</p>	
Risk of bias		
Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Low risk	Stratification according to the presence or absence of diabetes Randomisation with the use of a computerised random-number generator Adaptive randomisation was used for imbalances among the treatment groups in the total cholesterol
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Low risk	Data co-ordinating centre performed randomisation
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias) All outcomes	Low risk	Participants, gynaecologists and clinical staff were blinded
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) All outcomes	Low risk	Image analysts were blinded
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	Low risk	44 participants dropped out between different treatment groups but in comparable numbers between groups (11 in the control group, 17 in the oestrogen group and 16 in the oestrogen-progestin group). The reasons for dropping out included: death (n = 5), medical problems (n = 7), open-label use of oestrogen therapy (n = 4), loss of follow-up (n = 5) and personal reasons (n = 23)
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Low risk	No prior published design paper All outcomes specified in current paper were reported

Other bias	Unclear risk	Death and cardiovascular outcomes were not prespecified as outcomes for this study but were reported afterwards as adverse events
------------	--------------	---

WEST 2001

Methods	<p>Objective: To determine whether 17β-oestradiol reduces the risk of recurrent stroke or death among post-menopausal women who have experienced a transient ischaemic attack or non-disabling ischaemic stroke</p> <p>Multicentre, randomised, controlled (RCT) trial involving 21 hospital sites in the United States. The trial was conducted from December 1993 to May 1998, with a mean follow-up duration of 2.8 years \pm 17 months. The primary outcome measures were the number of strokes or deaths that occurred, with further clinical events of MI, and TIA also reported</p> <p>Medical testing for patients at baseline included computerised tomography (CT) scan, clinical breast examination, electrocardiogram, and a pelvic examination including a Papanicolaou smear (in women who had not undergone a hysterectomy). Additionally, neurological examination was performed by a trained nurse using the National Institutes of Health (NIH) Stroke Scale, and tests on physical and cognitive performance, including the Boston Naming Test, a test of digit span recall, category work list generation, a depression screen, the Mini-Mental Status Examination and a test of delayed spatial recognition were undertaken</p> <p>Recruitment: Admissions to 20 largest regional hospitals in Connecticut and Massachusetts; also via contact with selected neurology groups and direct referrals from physicians</p> <p>Screening: 5296 screened for eligibility (2772 ineligible, 1843 declined to participate, 17 unable to be randomised within protocol time frame)</p> <p>Randomisation: Computer generated at pharmacy, in blocks of four</p> <p>Stratification: By trial centre and risk level (three levels)</p> <p>Allocation: By remote contact with trial pharmacy</p> <p>Baseline equality of treatment groups: No substantive differences between study groups at baseline</p> <p>Blinding: Participants, investigators and endpoint assessors blinded. Study internist unblinded in the case of overriding concern about a woman's clinical care</p> <p>Analysis: ITT</p> <p>Funding Source: National Institute of Neurological Disorders and Stroke grant, Medical Research Council of Canada grant. Mead Johnson laboratories provided support and study drug</p>
Participants	<p>664 post-menopausal women (HT: n = 337; placebo: n = 327) with a mean age of 71.5 (SD: \pm 10 years) who had undergone either a non-disabling ischaemic stroke or a transient ischaemic attack in the previous 90 days prior to recruitment. Post-menopausal status was defined as amenorrhoea for at least 12 months or, for women who had undergone a hysterectomy without oophorectomy, an oestradiol level less than 40 pg/mL and a follicle-stimulating hormone level over 40 mIU/mL. The number of women who had previously undergone a hysterectomy was 44.5%. 29.5% of the women had previously</p>

	<p>used oestrogen-replacement therapy.</p> <p>In terms of ethnic background included women were: 83.5% White; 13% Black; and 3.5% other (unspecified). 24% had a previous MI; 14.5% congestive heart failure; 7% atrial fibrillation; 73.5% hypertension; and 28% diabetes. 12.5% were current cigarette smokers, and the mean BMI among the women was 28 kg/m² (SD: ± 6)</p> <p>In terms of neurological characteristics: 18.5% had a history of stroke before the index (ischaemic or TIA) event, and 75% had a stroke as the index event. In relation to summary risk stratum of the occurrence of another event [based on a validated instrument that included the five clinical features of age, blood pressure, diabetes, cardiac disease, and index event (stroke versus TIA)] 12.5% of women were classified as low risk, 67% as medium risk, and 20.5% as high risk</p> <p>Inclusion criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Age over 45 years ● post-menopausal (at least 12 months since cessation of menstrual periods) ● a qualifying neurological event of TIA or non-disabling ischaemic stroke within 90 days of randomisation <p>Exclusion criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● estimated survival less than five years ● history of breast or uterine cancer ● an identical twin with breast cancer ● severe psychiatric illness <p>Temporary exclusion criteria that had to be resolved by the time of randomisation were moderate to severe neurological disability, or clinical suspicion of breast or uterine cancer</p>
Interventions	<p>HT regimen: 1 mg 17β-oestradiol daily (plus a course of 5 mg medroxyprogesterone acetate once a year for 12 days or annual transvaginal ultrasound [to screen for endometrial hyperplasia] for women with a uterus) plus standard care (continuous dosage regimen)</p> <p>Comparator: identical placebo capsule daily plus standard care</p> <p>The overall compliance with study intervention assessed by pill count at each visit (including women who discontinued treatment) was 60% (56% in the HT group and 64% in the placebo group). Compliance among women who did not discontinue the study drug was 90% in both treatment groups.</p> <p>Dropouts: 34% of the HT group and 24% of the placebo group</p> <p>Losses to follow-up: Zero</p> <p>Follow-up times: Baseline and then every three-months</p>
Outcomes	<p>Death</p> <p>Stroke</p> <p>Death from CVD cause</p> <p>Non-fatal MI</p> <p>Secondary outcomes:-</p> <p>Venous thromboembolism</p> <p>Pulmonary embolism</p>
Notes	<p>Sample size calculations and recruitment of participants were adequate to allow for drop-outs, and able to provide the power to detect any statistically significant differences between the HT and placebo group in terms of the primary outcomes of interest. The clinical events of interest were defined according to standard criteria and verified by a</p>

neurologist blinded to treatment allocation, or by objective measures of disease such as positive results on a duplex ultrasonogram or venogram for the diagnosis of VTE. All events were centrally corroborated, and sensitivity analyses undertaken to examine the effect of including only medication compliant patients in the analyses. Study publication pools results for women on unopposed and combined therapies. Vital status was confirmed for all women at the conclusion of the trial

Data were not stratified according to time since menopause that treatment was started, however the mean time since menopause for the study population as a whole was 25 years. The age of each treatment group was 71 years (SD 10) for the control group and 72 years (SD 10) for the hormone group. For the subgroup analysis of when treatment was started the entirety of events in this study were analysed as if all participants had started treatment more than 10 years after their menopause

<i>Risk of bias</i>		
Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Low risk	Computer-generated at pharmacy, in blocks of four
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Low risk	By remote contact with trial pharmacy
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias) All outcomes	Low risk	Participants and investigators blinded
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) All outcomes	Low risk	Endpoint assessors blinded
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	Low risk	No losses to follow-up, analysed by ITT
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Low risk	All expected outcomes reported
Other bias	Low risk	No apparent source of other bias

Methods	<p>Objective: To assess the major health benefits and risks of the most commonly used combined hormone preparation in the United States</p> <p>Multicentre, randomised, placebo-controlled, primary prevention trial (RCT) involving 40 primary care sites in the United States. The trial recruitment was conducted from January 1993 to September 1998, with a mean follow-up of 5.2 years (range: 3.5 to 8.5); planned duration 8.5 years. The primary aim of the trial was to assess the effects of oestrogen in combination with progestin compared to placebo on disease incident rates of CHD, hip fractures and deaths from all causes. The primary outcome measure was CHD events (defined as non-fatal MI and CHD death), with invasive breast cancer as the primary adverse outcome.</p> <p>Secondary outcomes included stroke (both fatal and non-fatal), pulmonary embolism, DVT, angina (both hospitalisation due to and confirmed), revascularisation (CABG or percutaneous coronary intervention (PCI) combined), death from all causes, as well as a global index of risks and benefits defined as time to the first event among CHD, invasive breast cancer, stroke, pulmonary embolism, endometrial cancer, colorectal cancer, hip fracture or death due to other causes to summarise overall effects.</p> <p>Late in 1999, the National Institutes of Health Data and Safety Monitoring Board (DSMB) observed small but consistent early adverse effects in cardiovascular outcomes and in the global index. However, none of the disease specific monitoring boundaries had been crossed. These adverse CV effects continued throughout 2000 and 2001, but the trial continued because the balance of risks and benefits remained uncertain. The trial was finally stopped early after a mean follow-up of 5.2 years in May 2002, when the DSMB found that the adverse effects in CVD persisted, although these remained within the monitoring boundaries, but the weighted log-rank test statistic for breast cancer had crossed the designated stopping boundary, and the global index was supportive of a finding of overall harm. The trial was therefore terminated at the end of May 2002</p> <p>Recruitment: Letter of invitation in conjunction with media awareness programme. Sampling method gave women from minority groups six-fold higher odds for selection than Caucasian women and resulted in sample with 84% racially/ethnically designated “white”, 16% non-“white”</p> <p>Screening: Interested women screened by phone or mail for eligibility, then attended three screening visits for history, clinical examination and tests. Three-month washout period before baseline evaluation of women using post-menopausal hormones at baseline screening. Lead-in placebo pills given for at least four weeks during screening process to establish compliance with pill taking</p> <p>Randomisation: Centrally randomised by permuted block algorithm</p> <p>Stratification: By clinical centre site and age group</p> <p>Allocation: By local access to remote study database</p> <p>Baseline equality of treatment groups: No substantive differences between study groups at baseline</p> <p>Blinding: All participants, clinic staff, and outcome assessors blinded, with the exception of 331 participants who were unblinded from the unopposed oestrogen arm and reassigned to combined HT arm due to change in protocol</p> <p>Analysis: ITT</p> <p>Funding Source: The National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute. Wyeth-Ayerst Research provided the study medication</p>
---------	---

Participants	<p>16,608 healthy post-menopausal women were randomised to receive either daily conjugated equine oestrogen in combination with progestin (n = 8506) or placebo (n = 8102). Post-menopausal was defined as no vaginal bleeding for six months (12 months for 50 to 54 years), or having ever used post-menopausal hormones. The mean age of the women was 63.25 years [(SD: 7.1) (range: 50 to 79)]. Age ratio of 33%: 45%: 21% for the baseline age categories of 50 to 59, 60 to 69, 70 to 79, respectively (enrolment targeted to achieve ratio of 30: 45: 25)</p> <p>Included women were 84% White, 7% Black, 5% Hispanic, 0.4% American Indian, 2.2% Asian/Pacific Islander, and 1.4 % unknown. In terms of previous hormone use: 74% were 'never' HT users, 20% were past users and 6% were current users (therefore requiring a three-month washout period prior to randomisation). 70% of women had used HT < five years, 18% for five to < ten years, and 12% for \geq 10 years</p> <p>In terms of risk factors for CVD: 50% were never smokers, 39.5% were past smokers, and 10.5% were current smokers. The mean BMI among the women was 28.5 kg/m²; mean systolic blood pressure was 128 (SD: \pm 17.5) mm Hg and mean diastolic blood pressure was 75.7 (SD: \pm 9.1)</p> <p>The CHD manifestations within the groups were: 4.4% were being treated for diabetes, 36% for hypertension or BP \geq 140/90 mm Hg, 1.8% had a previous MI, 2.9% had angina, 1.3% had undergone either CABG/PTCA surgery, 0.9% had suffered a previous stroke, and 0.9% had DVT or PE.†; 12.7% had elevated cholesterol levels requiring medication, 6.7% were using statins at baseline, and 19.6% aspirin</p> <p>Inclusion criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● age 50 to 79 years at initial screening ● post-menopausal ● likelihood of residence in the area for three years ● informed consent <p>Exclusion criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● invasive cancer in the past ten years ● breast cancer at any time or suspicion of breast cancer at baseline screening ● endometrial cancer or endometrial hyperplasia at baseline ● malignant melanoma ● acute MI, stroke, TIA or pulmonary embolism or deep vein thrombosis that was nontraumatic or that had occurred in the previous six months † ● known chronic active hepatitis or severe cirrhosis ● blood counts indicative of disease ● bleeding disorder ● lipaemic serum and hypertriglyceridaemia diagnosis ● current use of anticoagulants or tamoxifen ● PAP smear or pelvic abnormalities ● severe hypertension ● current use of oral corticosteroids ● reasons of adherence or retention: severe menopausal symptoms inconsistent with
--------------	---

	<p>assignment to placebo</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● inability or unwillingness to discontinue current HT use or oral testosterone use ● inadequate adherence with placebo run-in ● unwillingness to have baseline or follow-up endometrial aspirations ● alcoholism ● drug dependency ● mental illness ● dementia <p>† Prior to the publication of the results of HERS I in 1997, (which led to a change in the inclusion criteria) women with a history of venous thromboembolism (VTE) were eligible for inclusion. From this point onwards women with indicated prior VTE were excluded. At this point 171 women with a history of VTE had been enrolled into the trial</p>
Interventions	<p>HRT regimens: 0.625 mg conjugated equine oestrogen plus 2.5 mg medroxyprogesterone acetate (MPA) daily</p> <p>Comparator: identical placebo tablet daily</p> <p>Medication adherence was defined as participants taking > 80 study pills, and was monitored by weighing medication bottles at each clinic visit. Medication adherence data for each trial year were not reported, but by the time of study termination 40% of women had stopped taking study medication (HRT: 42%; placebo: 38%). Therefore only 60% of women remained medication compliant. At 5.2 years follow-up 6.2% of women in the HT arm had initiated hormone use through their own physician and 10.7% of women in the placebo arm had also initiated hormone use (drop-in)</p> <p>Follow-up times: baseline, and then every six months. At baseline participants had a clinical examination, including breast and pelvic examination with Papanicolaou test and endometrial evaluation, a screening mammogram and standardised 12-lead electrocardiogram (ECG). Fasting total cholesterol, low-density lipoprotein (LDL) cholesterol, high-density lipoprotein (HDL) cholesterol, and triglyceride levels were measured in a subsample of participants. Annual examinations included mammograms and clinical breast examinations. ECG results were collected at three- and six-year follow-up</p> <p>Participant attrition rates were low. Over the 5.2 year follow-up 3.5% [total n = 583; (HRT: n = 307; placebo: n = 276)] women withdrew, were considered lost to follow-up, or stopped providing outcome data for more than 18-months. Vital status at the end of the trial was therefore known for 15,576 (96.5%) of randomised participants, including 580 (2.7%) known to be deceased</p>
Outcomes	<p>Primary outcomes:</p> <p>CHD (defined as acute MI requiring overnight hospitalisation, silent MI, or CHD death)</p> <p>Death from CVD</p> <p>Non-fatal MI (defined as acute MI requiring overnight hospitalisation, silent MI)</p> <p>Secondary outcomes:</p> <p>Death from any cause</p> <p>Stroke (fatal and non-fatal combined)</p> <p>Angina (confirmed)</p> <p>Revascularisation (CABG or PCI combined)</p> <p>Pulmonary embolisms</p>

	Venous thrombosis (pulmonary embolism plus DVT combined) HRQoL not included in the analyses; length of follow-up: 5.6 years	
Notes	<p>The sample size calculation was adequate so the trial was powered to detect differences between the HT and placebo groups in terms of CVD events, and adverse events. All outcomes were prespecified and defined <i>a priori</i>, and reported in the trial results. All study personnel, except the study gynaecologist were 'blinded'. The gynaecologist was 'unblinded' if necessary to treatment group, but separate from the rest of the trial team, and therefore 'blinding' is likely to have been maintained. Participant attrition rates were very low at 3.5%. However, medication compliance rates were low, with only 60% of women still medication compliant at 5.2 year follow-up. This is likely to have 'diluted' the true effects, both positive and negative, of the HT combination therapy compared to placebo relative to what might be observed with full medication adherence. Additionally the trial was stopped early which would have further decreased the power to detect differences between the two trial arms, and reduced the precision of the estimated effects for the outcomes assessed.</p> <p>Events for this trial were reported stratified according to the time since menopause that treatment was started. This allowed accurate allocation of events, specifically: death, coronary heart disease (death from cardiovascular causes and non-fatal myocardial infarction), stroke and venous thromboembolism, to subgroup analysis according to whether treatment was started < 10 years or > 10 years after the menopause</p>	
Risk of bias		
Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Low risk	Centrally randomised by permuted block algorithm
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Low risk	By local access to remote study database
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias) All outcomes	Low risk	All participants and clinic staff blinded, with the exception of 331 participants
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) All outcomes	Low risk	Outcome assessors blinded
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	Low risk	583 participants (3.5%) withdrew, were lost to follow-up, or stopped providing outcome information for more than 18 months Analysis conducted on ITT basis
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Low risk	All expected outcomes reported
Other bias	Low risk	No apparent source of other bias

Methods	<p>Objective: To assess the effects on major disease incidence rates of the most commonly used post-menopausal HT in the United States</p> <p>Trial type: Multicentre randomised placebo controlled primary prevention trial (RCT) involving 40 primary care sites in the United States. The trial recruitment was conducted from January 1993 to September 1998, with a mean follow-up of 6.8 years (range: 5.7 to 10.7). The primary aim of the trial was to assess the effects of oestrogen therapy compared to placebo on disease incident rates of CHD, hip fractures and deaths from all causes. The primary outcome measure was CHD events (defined as acute MI requiring overnight hospitalisation, silent MI, or CHD death), with invasive breast cancer as the primary adverse outcome. Secondary outcomes included stroke (both fatal and non-fatal), pulmonary embolism, DVT, angina (both hospitalisation due to and confirmed), revascularisation (CABG or PCI combined), death from all causes, as well as a global index of risks and benefits defined as time to the first event among CHD, stroke, pulmonary embolism, breast cancer, colorectal cancer, hip fracture or death due to other causes to summarise overall effects.</p> <p>The trial was stopped early after a mean follow-up of 6.8 years when the National Institutes of Health (NIH) concluded that CEE alone did not appear to affect the risk of heart disease, but was associated with a significant increase in the risk of stroke, and given the likelihood that neither cardio-protection or breast cancer risk would be demonstrated in the remaining intervention period terminated the trial on March 1, 2004</p> <p>Recruitment: Letter of invitation in conjunction with media awareness programme. Sampling method gave women from minority groups six-fold higher odds for selection than Caucasian women and resulted in sample with 84% racially/ethnically designated “white”, 16% non-“white”</p> <p>Screening: Interested women screened by phone or mail for eligibility, then attended three screening visits for history, clinical examination and tests. Three-month washout period before baseline evaluation of women using post-menopausal hormones at baseline screening. Lead-in placebo pills given for at least four weeks during screening process to establish compliance with pill taking</p> <p>Randomisation: Centrally randomised by permuted block algorithm</p> <p>Stratification: By clinical centre site and age group</p> <p>Allocation: By local access to remote study database</p> <p>Baseline equality of treatment groups: No substantive differences between study groups at baseline</p> <p>Blinding: All participants, clinic staff, and outcome assessors blinded, with the exception of 331 participants who were unblinded from the unopposed oestrogen arm and reassigned to combined HT arm due to change in protocol</p> <p>Analysis: ITT</p> <p>Funding Source: The National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute. Wyeth-Ayerst Research provided the study medication</p>
Participants	<p>10,739 healthy post-menopausal women who had previously undergone hysterectomy with or without an oophorectomy (including 248 in experimental arm, 183 in placebo arm who joined this study after randomisation to corresponding arms in WHI 2002 having subsequently had a hysterectomy for reasons other than cancer) were randomised to receive either daily conjugated equine oestrogen (n = 5310) or placebo (n = 5429). The mean age of the women was 63.6 years [(SD: ± 7.3; range: 50 to 79)] (Age ratio of 33%: 45%: 21% for the baseline age categories of 50 to 59, 60 to 69, 70 to 79, respectively) . Included women were 75% White, 15% Black, 6% Hispanic, 1% American Indian,</p>

	<p>1.5% Asian/Pacific Islander, and 1.5% unknown. In terms of previous hormone use: 74% were 'never' HT users, 20% were past users and 6% were current users (therefore requiring a three-month washout period prior to randomisation). 53% of women had used HRT < five years, 19% for five to < 10 years, and 18% for ≥ 10 years.</p> <p>In terms of risk factors for CVD: 51% were never smokers, 38.5% were past smokers, and 10.5% were current smokers. The mean BMI among the women was 28.5 kg/m² (SD: ± 5.85); mean systolic blood pressure was 127.5 (SD: ± 17.55) mm Hg and mean diastolic blood pressure was 75.7 (SD: ± 9.1). The CHD manifestations within the groups were: 4.4% were being treated for diabetes, 36% for hypertension or BP $\geq 140/90$ mm Hg, 1.6% had a previous MI, 2.9% had a history of angina, 1.3% had undergone either CABG/PTCA surgery, 0.85% had suffered a previous stroke, and 0.85% had a history of DVT or PE</p> <p>Inclusion criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • women age 50 to 79 years of age at initial screening • who had undergone a hysterectomy (thereby considered menopausal for enrolment purposes) <p>Exclusion criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • invasive cancer in the past ten years • breast cancer at any time or suspicion of breast cancer at baseline screening • endometrial cancer or endometrial hyperplasia at baseline • malignant melanoma • acute MI, stroke, TIA or pulmonary embolism • deep vein thrombosis that was non-traumatic or that had occurred in the previous six months • known chronic active hepatitis or severe cirrhosis • blood counts indicative of disease • bleeding disorder • lipaemic serum and hypertriglyceridaemia diagnosis • current use of anticoagulants or tamoxifen • papanicolaou smear or pelvic abnormalities • severe hypertension • current use of oral corticosteroids • bleeding disorder; • for reasons of adherence or retention: severe menopausal symptoms inconsistent with assignment to placebo • inability or unwillingness to discontinue current HT use or oral testosterone use • inadequate adherence with placebo run-in • unwillingness to have baseline or follow-up endometrial aspirations • alcoholism • drug dependency • mental illness • dementia
Interventions	<p>HT regimens: 0.625 mg conjugated equine oestrogen daily (CEE) (continuous dosage regimen)</p> <p>Comparator: identical placebo tablet daily</p> <p>Medication adherence was defined as participants taking > 80 study pills, and was monitored by weighing medication bottles at each clinic visit. Medication adherence data for each trial year were not reported, but by the time of study termination 53.8% of women had stopped taking study medication. Therefore only 46.2% of women remained med-</p>

	<p>ication compliant. Compliance rates did not differ significantly between the two trial arms. At 6.8 years follow-up 5.7% of women in the HT arm had initiated hormone use through their own physician and 9.1% of women in the placebo arm had also initiated hormone use (drop-in)</p> <p>Follow-up times: Baseline, and then every six-month, with an annual clinic visit. At baseline participants completed a medical, reproductive history and psychosocial questionnaire; ECG, and underwent breast examination and gynaecological examination. Mammograms and breast examinations were repeated annually and ECGs were repeated at visit years three and six.</p> <p>Participant attrition rates were low. Over the 6.8 year follow-up 5.2% [total n = 563; (HT: n = 262; placebo: n = 301)] women withdrew [n = 321 (HT: n = 136; placebo: n = 185)] were considered lost to follow-up [n = 142 (HT: n = 126; placebo: n = 116)], or stopped providing outcome data for more than 18-months. Vital status at the end of the trial was therefore known for 10,176 (94.8%) of randomised participants, including 580 (5.4%) known to be deceased</p>
Outcomes	<p>Primary outcomes: CHD (defined as acute MI requiring overnight hospitalisation, silent MI, or CHD death) Death from CVD Non-fatal MI (defined as acute MI requiring overnight hospitalisation, silent MI)</p> <p>Secondary outcomes: Death from any cause Stroke (fatal and non-fatal combined) Angina (confirmed) Revascularisation (CABG or PCI combined) Pulmonary embolisms Venous thrombosis (pulmonary embolism plus DVT combined) HRQoL not included in the analyses; length of follow-up: 7.1 years</p>
Notes	<p>The sample size calculation was adequate so the trial was powered to detect differences between the HT and placebo groups in terms of CVD events. All outcomes were pre-specified and defined <i>a priori</i>, and reported in the trial results. All study personnel, except the study gynaecologist were 'blinded'. The gynaecologist was 'unblinded' if necessary to treatment group, but separate from the rest of the trial team, and therefore 'blinding' is likely to have been maintained. Participant attrition rates were low at 5.2%. However, medication compliance rates were low, with only 46.2% of women still medication compliant at 6.8 years follow-up. This is likely to have 'diluted' the true effects, both positive and negative, of oestrogens relative to placebo relative to what might be observed with full medication adherence. Additionally, the trial was stopped early which would have further decreased the power to detect differences between the two trial arms, and reduced the precision of the estimated effects for the outcomes assessed.</p> <p>Events for this trial were reported stratified according to the time since menopause that treatment was started. This allowed accurate allocation of events, specifically: death, coronary heart disease (death from cardiovascular causes and non-fatal myocardial infarction), stroke and venous thromboembolism, to subgroup analysis according to whether treatment was started < 10 years or > 10 years after the menopause</p>
<i>Risk of bias</i>	

WHI II 2004 (Continued)

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Low risk	Centrally randomised by permuted block algorithm
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Low risk	By local access to remote study database
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias) All outcomes	Low risk	All participants and clinic staff blinded, with the exception of 331 participants
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) All outcomes	Low risk	Outcome assessors blinded
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	Low risk	563 participants (5.2%) withdrew, were lost to follow-up, or stopped providing outcome information for more than 18 months Analysis conducted on ITT basis
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Low risk	All expected outcomes reported
Other bias	Low risk	No apparent source of other bias

WHISP 2006

Methods	<p>Multicentre, randomised, controlled, pilot study involving 17 centres in UK. The trial was run from October 1999 to October 2002 and was designed to test effect of oral oestradiol-17β 1 mg plus norethisterone acetate 0.5 mg daily, or matching placebo, on lipids, lipoproteins and haemostasis markers in post-menopausal women who had recently had an acute coronary syndrome [ACS]</p> <p>Recruitment: Not reported</p> <p>Screening: Not reported</p> <p>Randomisation: Randomised by telephone call to the co-ordinating centre</p> <p>Stratification: By centre</p> <p>Allocation: Blinded treatment pack allocated to participant</p> <p>Baseline equality of treatment groups: No substantive differences between treatment groups</p> <p>Blinding: Staff and participants were blinded</p> <p>Analysis: Primary outcome of lipid level analysed according to last recorded level carried through for participants who were lost to follow-up. For the outcomes of this review reported as adverse events these were analysed in an ITT manner</p> <p>Funding Source: UK MRC and Novo Nordisk</p>
Participants	<p>100 postmenopausal women > 55 years who were enrolled 2-28 days post-ACS</p> <p>The mean age of participants was: 69.4 years in the HT group (SD 8.6), 68.3 years in the placebo group (SD 9.0)</p> <p>Years since menopause: 21.6 years in the HT group (interquartile range 15.8to 29.9)</p>

	<p>[HT], 23.9 years in the placebo group(interquartile range 13.8 to 30.5)</p> <p>CVS Risk Factors BMI: 26.0 (SD 3.9) [HT], 26.4 (SD 4.7) [placebo] Smoking (current): 17 (34.7%) [HT], 13 (25.5%) [placebo] Smoking (ex): 14 (28.6%) [HT], 19 (37.2%) [placebo] Smoking (never): 18 (36.7%) [HT], 19 (37.2%) [placebo] Diabetes: 37 (75.5%) [HT], 40 (78.4%) [placebo]</p> <p>Inclusion criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Post-menopausal women (amenorrhoea for > 12 months or women with hysterectomy > 12 months oestrogen deficiency symptoms or aged > 55 • > 48 hours and < 28 days after admission with ACS (MI or unstable angina), plus at least one of the following: elevated cardiac enzymes (CK or AST twice upper limit or CKMB or troponin above the threshold considered diagnostic for myocardial damage in that centre), changes on the electrocardiogram (ECG) supportive of a diagnosis of acute myocardial ischaemia, prior history of CHD documented by history of prior MI or prior revascularisation or angiography showing > 50% stenosis in at least one major epicardial coronary artery • Provision of written informed consent <p>Exclusion criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women for whom the diagnosis of ACS is not confirmed at the time they are considered for randomisation • Use of HT currently or within the previous 12 months (except for vaginal oestrogen use) • Patients for whom there are clear indications for, or contraindications to, long-term HT • Increased risk of thromboembolism • Prior history of deep venous thrombosis or pulmonary embolus • BMI > 32 kg/m² • Prolonged immobility or bed rest • Known breast or endometrial cancer • Post-menopausal bleeding that has not been adequately investigated prior to the start of the study • Presence of non-cardiac condition influencing survival
Interventions	<p>HT regimen: continuous combined oral oestradiol-17β 1 mg plus norethisterone acetate 0.5 mg daily</p> <p>Comparator: placebo</p>
Outcomes	<p>Primary outcomes: lipid profile, markers of coagulation and fibrinolysis</p> <p>Secondary outcomes: feasibility of enrolment and safety and tolerability of HRT</p>
Notes	<p>Methods for verifying medication compliance: checked every three months in clinic, not specified how</p> <p>Follow-up duration was planned for 12 months, but was reported to be a median of seven months</p> <p>Events were not stratified according to time since menopause. However the median time since menopause that treatment was started was reported for each group, 23.9 years (interquartile range 13.8 to 30.5) for the control group and 21.6 years (interquartile range 15.8 to 29.9) for the hormone group. For the subgroup analysis of when treatment</p>

	was started, the entirety of events in this study were analysed as if all participants had started treatment more than 10 years after their menopause	
<i>Risk of bias</i>		
Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Low risk	Telephone call to co-ordinating centre and stratified randomisation (blocks of four)
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Low risk	Telephone call to separate centre
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias) All outcomes	Low risk	States double-blind and placebo-controlled. A blinded treatment pack was allocated to patients. Not stated if personnel assessing outcome were blind
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) All outcomes	Unclear risk	Staff were blinded. Not stated if personnel assessing outcome were blind
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	High risk	Significant difference between numbers of participants lost to follow-up between different treatment groups, 13 in the treatment group compared to 6 in the control group, the reasons are not stated. Intention-to-treat analysis was not specified
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Low risk	No prior published design paper. All outcomes specified in current paper were reported
Other bias	Unclear risk	Death and cardiovascular outcomes were not prespecified as outcomes for this study but were reported afterwards as adverse events

Methods	<p>Objective: To assess the long-term benefits and risks of HT</p> <p>Multicentre three-armed randomised controlled (RCT) trial involving 499 general practices; (n = 385 UK); (n = 91 Australia) and (n = 24) New Zealand</p> <p>The trial was conducted between 1999 - 2002, with an intended follow-up period of ten-years. The trial was halted early after the publication of the results from WHI I 2002, which showed no statistically significant benefit for treatment with HT compared with placebo. The median follow-up time was 11.9 months (interquartile range: 7.1 to 19.6) for the entire trial participants and 12.8 months (range: 7.5 to 20.4) months for participants randomised to combination therapy. The trial was composed of three different strata:</p> <p>Strata 1: Women with an intact uterus or sub-total hysterectomy not taking HT randomised to combined oestrogen and progesterone therapy or placebo</p> <p>Strata 2: Hysterectomised women taking HT and randomised to oestrogen only HT or combined HT</p> <p>Stratum 3: Hysterectomised women not taking HT randomised to oestrogen only HT or combined HT or placebo</p> <p>The design therefore allowed for two main comparisons to be made: (1) combined oestrogen and progesterone therapy versus placebo, and in women who had a hysterectomy, (2) oestrogen alone versus combination oestrogen and progesterone therapy</p> <p>Only the baseline demographic data and results from strata 1 are reported within this report, as this was the only comparison of HT versus placebo within the trial</p> <p>Recruitment: Practice registries</p> <p>Screening: 14,203 screened for eligibility All women took placebo medication during run in: those who achieved 80% compliance were randomised</p> <p>Randomisation: Remote computer-generated</p> <p>Stratification: By hysterectomy status and intended use of HT: women with no uterus and unwilling to take placebo randomised to CEE or combined HT. Equal probability of any treatment within each stratum</p> <p>Allocation: Remote computer-generated</p> <p>Baseline equality of treatment groups: No substantive differences at baseline</p> <p>Blinding: All participants, clinic staff, and outcome assessors blinded except when vaginal bleeding triggered a code break</p> <p>Analysis: ITT</p> <p>Funding Source: Non-commercial medical research funding</p>
Participants	<p>4385 healthy women in strata one (out of a total of 5692 women randomised) were randomised to either combined HT or placebo</p> <p>The mean age of the women was 63.3 years (SD: 4.7), with a mean of 14.7 years (SD: 7.1) since menopause. Post-menopausal status was defined as the presence of no menses in the past 12 months or having undergone a hysterectomy. Women taking HT at baseline screening, who were prepared to enter the placebo controlled strata of the study, ceased therapy for three months before the run-in phase. During run-in they took placebo so that at randomisation they had not taken HT for six months</p> <p>At baseline, 9% of women were taking oestrogen, and therefore underwent a three-month 'wash out' period prior to randomisation</p> <p>2% of the included women were of non-white ethnic status; 18% were using HT at screening and 86% had previously used HT. In terms of risk factors for CVD: mean BMI was 28.0 kg/m²; mean systolic blood pressure was 136.5 mm Hg and mean diastolic</p>

	<p>blood pressure 73 mm Hg; 24% were current smokers; 55% were former smokers; 10% had previous angina; 3% had a previous MI; 3% had a previous stroke and 7% had diabetes. Inclusion criteria: Stated above, but only women who were 80% or more medication compliant in the run-in period were eligible for participation in the trial</p> <p>Exclusion criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • for the placebo-controlled group oral transdermal HT use in the last six months • ever use of HT implant in women with a uterus • HT implant inserted in last eight months in women with a hysterectomy • history of endometriosis or endometrial hyperplasia in a woman with a uterus • history of invasive breast cancer, lobular carcinoma in situ (LCIS), ductal carcinoma in-situ (DCIS), Paget's disease of the nipple or atypical hyperplasia of the breast; BRCA1 or BRCA2 mutation carrier • history of melanoma • invasive cancer at any other site apart from basal and squamous cell skin cancer within the last ten years • history of meningioma, myocardial infarction, cerebrovascular accident, subarachnoid haemorrhage or transient ischaemic attack within the last six months • history of currently active liver disease or chronic liver disease but excluding Hepatitis A unless currently active • severe renal impairment • gall bladder disease in a woman who had not had a cholecystectomy or of gallstones following a cholecystectomy • deep vein thrombosis, pulmonary embolism or retinal vein occlusion • positive thrombophilia screen (Factor V Leiden or prothrombin mutations, Protein C, Protein S or antithrombin III deficiencies, APC resistance, dysfibrinogenaemia or antiphospholipid antibodies) • otosclerosis • porphyria • currently pregnant or taking contraceptive drugs in the last 12 months • current triglyceride level (fasting) > 5.5 mmol/L • active participant in any other intervention trial likely to affect trial outcomes • taking tamoxifen, toremifene, raloxifene or any other selective oestrogen receptor modulator (SERM) • history of hepatitis B, hepatitis C or HIV (not an exclusion criteria in New Zealand)
Interventions	<p>HT regimen: 0.625 mg conjugated equine oestrogen in combination with 2.5 mg medroxyprogesterone acetate (MPA) daily (continuous dosage regimen)</p> <p>Comparator: placebo tablet daily</p> <p>Participants were classified as medication compliant if they took $\geq 80\%$ of their medication throughout the trial. Trial treatment delivered 73% of time to women in combined HT arm and 86% of time to women on placebo</p> <p>Follow-up times: four, 14, 27, 40 and 52 weeks and then at six-month intervals. At baseline recent cervical screening and mammography were checked and then at each follow-up visit information was collected on all outcomes (none of the outcomes were defined), adverse events and patients other medical history</p> <p>Losses to follow-up: five</p> <p>Dropouts: 615 (14%) had withdrawn from randomised treatment by trial closure</p>

Outcomes	Primary outcomes: Death from CVD Angina Non-fatal MI Fatal MI Secondary outcomes: Pulmonary embolism Venous thromboembolism Health-related quality of life	
Notes	Powered in protocol to detect 25% reduction in CHD over ten years. This assumed an 18,000 sample size but trial stopped early with 26% of target A further 1307 women were in comparison of combined therapy vs oestrogen only and not included in this review Events were not stratified according to time since menopause. However the mean time since menopause that treatment was started was reported for each group, 14.7 years (SD 7.1) for the control group and 14.8 years (SD 7.2) for the hormone group. For the subgroup analysis of when treatment was started, the entirety of events in this study were analysed as if all participants had started treatment more than 10 years after their menopause	
<i>Risk of bias</i>		
Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Low risk	Remote computer-generated
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Low risk	Remote computer-generated
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias) All outcomes	Low risk	All participants and clinic staff blinded except when vaginal bleeding triggered a code break
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) All outcomes	Low risk	All outcome assessors blinded except when vaginal bleeding triggered a code break
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	Low risk	615 (14%) had withdrawn from randomised treatment by trial closure. Analysed by ITT
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Low risk	All expected outcomes reported
Other bias	Low risk	No apparent source of other bias

Characteristics of excluded studies *[ordered by study ID]*

Study	Reason for exclusion
Aitken 1973	No outcomes relevant to this review
Aloia 1995	No outcomes relevant to this review
Angerer 2001	No outcomes relevant to this review
Angerer 2002	No outcomes relevant to this review
Bui Minh 2002	Insufficient follow-up duration and no relevant outcomes
CHART 2006	No outcomes relevant to this review
Christensen 1982	No outcomes relevant to this review
Christiansen 1981	No outcomes relevant to this review
Christiansen 1984	No outcomes relevant to this review
Christiansen 1990	No control group
Clarke 2002	Wrong intervention. Transdermal patches used
Coope 1981	Study population not post-menopausal and not generalisable population as majority recruited suffered from depression
Davidson 1997	Abstract only; did not report relevant clinical outcomes
Davidson 2000	No outcomes relevant to this review
Enderle 1999	No outcomes relevant to this review and insufficient follow-up duration
Gallagher 1991	No outcomes relevant to this review
Genant 1990	No outcomes relevant to this review
Genant 1997	No outcomes relevant to this review
Grady 1997	Letter commenting on historical studies, no new data
Hart 1984	No outcomes relevant to this review
Hassager 1987	No outcomes relevant to this review
Heikkinen 1997	No outcomes relevant to this review

(Continued)

Herrington 1996	Review article, no new data
HERS II	This trial was the long-term open label follow-up phase of HERS I 1998 , and therefore not included as a separate trial, as done in the original review
Holmberg 2004	Wrong patient population: trial is of women with breast cancer
HOPE 2002	No outcomes relevant to this review
Hsia 2003	No outcomes relevant to this review
Hsia 2004	WHI: combination trial with 5.6 year follow-up; reports peripheral arterial disease outcomes only. No relevant clinical outcomes
Huang 2009	No clinically relevant data reported. Reports number of hot flushes by year and treatment group in the HERS 1 trial
Itoi 2000	No outcomes relevant to this review and no control group
Jensen 1989	No outcomes relevant to this review
Karim 2008	No outcomes relevant to this review
Kim 1996	No outcomes relevant to this review
Komulainen 1999	No clear placebo comparison
Lamon-Fava 2009	No outcomes relevant to this review
Lamon-Fava 2010	No outcomes relevant to this review
Leggate 1984	No outcomes relevant to this review
Lindsay 1984	No outcomes relevant to this review
Madsen 2003	No outcomes relevant to this review
Marsden 2002	Abstract for a trial to be undertaken
Molander 1990	Length of follow-up insufficient
Moriyama 2008	Wrong comparison. HT compared with either being physically active or sedentary, and being active or sedentary compared to placebo
Mosca 2009	Wrong intervention (Raloxifene) and outside the scope of the review
Nair 2005	No relevant clinical outcomes reported. Examination of relationship between baseline brachial pulse pressure and CV outcomes in HERS I

(Continued)

Neuhouser 2009	Does not report results for HT or placebo users separately from all women randomised to take vitamins
Nikolov 1999	Review article no new data
Nordin 1980	Wrong population (included pre-menopausal women), insufficient duration of treatment and non-relevant outcomes
Obel 1993	No outcomes relevant to this review
OPAL 2006	No outcomes relevant to this review
Pagliari 1999	Wrong intervention. Transdermal patches used
PEPI 1995	No outcomes relevant to this review
Pinkerton 2009	No outcomes relevant to this review
Post 2003	No outcomes relevant to this review
Prentice 2008	WHI: outcomes for breast cancer for both the oestrogen alone and combination trials. No relevant outcomes reported
Prentice 2009	No relevant clinical outcomes reported. WHI: outcomes for breast cancer for both the oestrogen alone and combination trials
Riggs 1982	No outcomes relevant to this review
SMART-5 2012	No outcomes relevant to this review
Soma 1991	No outcomes relevant to this review and not a randomised control trial
Steiner 2007	No outcomes relevant to this review
Stevenson 2005	No outcomes relevant to this review
Svensden 1992	No outcomes relevant to this review
Toh 2010	Effect of HT in WHI compared with The Nurses Health Study. The outcome is not clear and defined, just stated as CHD risk
Tuppurainen 1995	No outcomes relevant to this review
Ulloa 2000	No relevant clinical outcomes and insufficient follow-up duration
Walter 1977	No outcomes relevant to this review
WHIMS 2009	No outcomes relevant to this review
Wimalawansa 1995	Percutaneous HRT, no oral HRT intervention

(Continued)

Yeboah 2008	No outcomes relevant to this review
Ylikorkala 1999	No outcomes relevant to this review and no control group

Characteristics of studies awaiting assessment [ordered by study ID]

NCT00154180

Methods	Randomised placebo controlled trial
Participants	Recently menopausal healthy women (within 36 months of menses)
Interventions	0.45 mg oral oestrogen weekly with 200 mg cyclic oral, micronised progesterone for 12 days each month
Outcomes	Rate of change of carotid intimal medial thickness by ultrasound; Cognitive and Affective scores; health related quality of life
Notes	Sponsor: Kronos Longevity Research Institute

Characteristics of ongoing studies [ordered by study ID]

NCT00114517

Trial name or title	Early versus Late Intervention Trial with Estradiol (ELITE)
Methods	Randomised placebo controlled trial
Participants	Post-menopausal healthy women
Interventions	17 β -oestradiol versus placebo
Outcomes	Atherosclerotic progression and cognition
Starting date	2005 to 2013
Contact information	Principal Investigator: Howard N. Hodis, MD; University of Southern California, Atherosclerosis Research Unit, Division of Cardiovascular Medicine, Department of Medicine
Notes	Additional information: USC Atherosclerosis Research Unit ELITE Trial

DATA AND ANALYSES

Comparison 1. Hormone therapy versus placebo in primary prevention

Outcome or subgroup title	No. of studies	No. of participants	Statistical method	Effect size
1 Death (all-causes)	8	34422	Risk Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	1.00 [0.89, 1.12]
2 Death (cardiovascular causes)	3	28353	Risk Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	0.81 [0.47, 1.40]
3 Non-fatal myocardial infarction	7	29482	Risk Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	1.02 [0.80, 1.31]
4 Stroke	4	28719	Risk Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	1.32 [1.12, 1.56]
5 Angina	2	27347	Risk Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	0.90 [0.74, 1.08]
6 Venous thromboembolism	6	33477	Risk Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	1.92 [1.24, 2.99]
7 Pulmonary embolism	3	31732	Risk Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	1.89 [1.17, 3.04]
8 Revascularisation	3	27569	Risk Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	0.96 [0.85, 1.09]

Comparison 2. Hormone therapy versus placebo in secondary prevention

Outcome or subgroup title	No. of studies	No. of participants	Statistical method	Effect size
1 Death (all-causes)	7	5445	Risk Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	1.04 [0.87, 1.24]
2 Death (cardiovascular causes)	6	5259	Risk Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	1.00 [0.78, 1.29]
3 Non-fatal myocardial infarction	7	5359	Risk Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	0.98 [0.81, 1.18]
4 Stroke	5	5172	Risk Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	1.09 [0.89, 1.33]
5 Angina	3	3155	Risk Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	0.91 [0.74, 1.12]
6 Venous thromboembolism	6	4399	Risk Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	2.02 [1.13, 3.62]
7 Pulmonary embolism	3	3920	Risk Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	2.48 [0.92, 6.70]
8 Revascularisation	3	3155	Risk Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	0.98 [0.63, 1.53]

Comparison 3. Hormone therapy versus placebo in both primary and secondary prevention

Outcome or subgroup title	No. of studies	No. of participants	Statistical method	Effect size
1 Death (all-causes)	15	39868	Risk Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	1.01 [0.92, 1.11]
2 Death (cardiovascular causes)	9	33613	Risk Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	0.96 [0.78, 1.18]
3 Non-fatal myocardial infarction	14	34841	Risk Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	1.01 [0.89, 1.14]
4 Stroke	10	34672	Risk Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	1.24 [1.10, 1.41]
5 Angina	5	30502	Risk Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	0.90 [0.79, 1.03]
6 Venous thromboembolism	10	37313	Risk Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	1.92 [1.36, 2.69]
7 Pulmonary embolism	7	36316	Risk Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	1.81 [1.32, 2.48]
8 Revascularisation	6	30724	Risk Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	0.95 [0.85, 1.05]
9 Death (all-causes): by year on treatment	2		Risk Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	Subtotals only

9.1 1-year follow-up	2	27347	Risk Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	1.46 [0.93, 2.30]
9.2 2-year follow-up	2	27270	Risk Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	1.04 [0.72, 1.50]
9.3 3-year follow-up	2	27157	Risk Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	1.12 [0.81, 1.54]
9.4 4-year follow-up	2	27010	Risk Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	1.02 [0.76, 1.36]
9.5 5 year follow-up	2	26827	Risk Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	0.90 [0.66, 1.23]
9.6 6 year follow-up	1	10427	Risk Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	1.22 [0.81, 1.82]
9.7 7-year follow-up	1	10333	Risk Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	1.03 [0.67, 1.57]
9.8 8-year follow-up	1	10249	Risk Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	0.74 [0.45, 1.23]
10 Death (all-causes): cumulatively by year on treatment	15		Risk Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	Subtotals only
10.1 1-year follow-up	4	31832	Risk Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	1.43 [0.94, 2.17]
10.2 2-year follow-up	3	28287	Risk Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	1.06 [0.80, 1.42]
10.3 3-year follow-up	9	30296	Risk Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	1.15 [0.96, 1.37]
10.4 4-year follow-up	3	29773	Risk Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	1.09 [0.95, 1.25]
10.5 5 year follow-up	2	26827	Risk Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	1.06 [0.91, 1.23]
10.6 6 year follow-up	1	10427	Risk Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	1.12 [0.93, 1.36]
10.7 7-year follow-up	1	10333	Risk Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	1.11 [0.93, 1.31]
10.8 8-year follow-up	1	10249	Risk Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	1.06 [0.90, 1.24]
10.9 10-year follow-up	2	1174	Risk Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	0.55 [0.31, 0.96]

Comparison 4. Subgroup analysis of timing hypothesis (<10 years versus >10 years since menopause)

Outcome or subgroup title	No. of studies	No. of participants	Statistical method	Effect size
1 Death (all-causes)	15		Risk Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	Subtotals only
1.1 Hormone therapy commenced <10 years after menopause	5	9088	Risk Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	0.70 [0.52, 0.95]
1.2 Hormone therapy commenced >10 years after menopause	12	27750	Risk Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	1.06 [0.95, 1.18]
2 Coronary heart disease (death from cardiovascular causes and non-fatal myocardial infarction)	14		Risk Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	Subtotals only
2.1 Hormone therapy commenced <10 years after menopause	4	8311	Risk Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	0.52 [0.29, 0.96]
2.2 Hormone therapy commenced >10 years after menopause	12	23491	Risk Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	1.07 [0.96, 1.20]
3 Stroke	9		Risk Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	Subtotals only
3.1 Hormone therapy commenced <10 years after menopause	3	8143	Risk Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	1.37 [0.80, 2.34]
3.2 Hormone therapy commenced >10 years after menopause	8	22722	Risk Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	1.21 [1.06, 1.38]

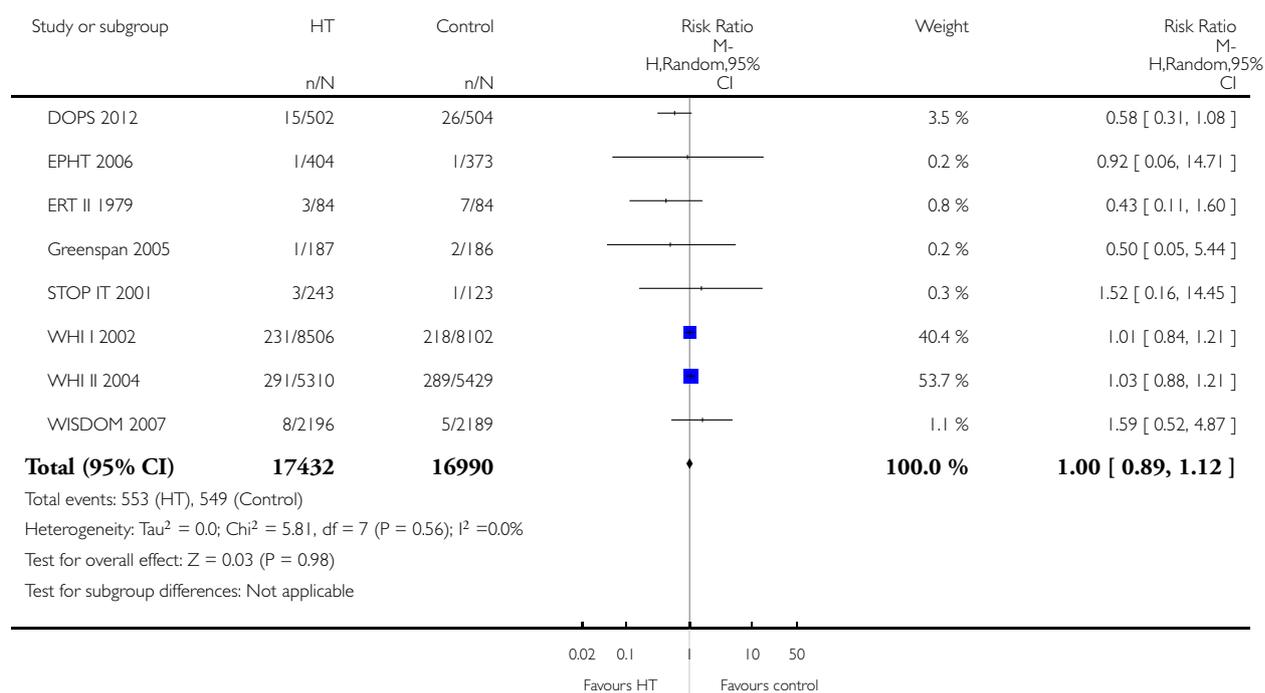
4 Venous thromboembolism	10		Risk Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	Subtotals only
4.1 Hormone therapy commenced <10 years after menopause	3	9838	Risk Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	1.74 [1.11, 2.73]
4.2 Hormone therapy commenced >10 years after menopause	9	27475	Risk Ratio (M-H, Random, 95% CI)	1.96 [1.37, 2.80]

Analysis 1.1. Comparison 1 Hormone therapy versus placebo in primary prevention, Outcome 1 Death (all-causes).

Review: Hormone therapy for preventing cardiovascular disease in post-menopausal women

Comparison: 1 Hormone therapy versus placebo in primary prevention

Outcome: 1 Death (all-causes)

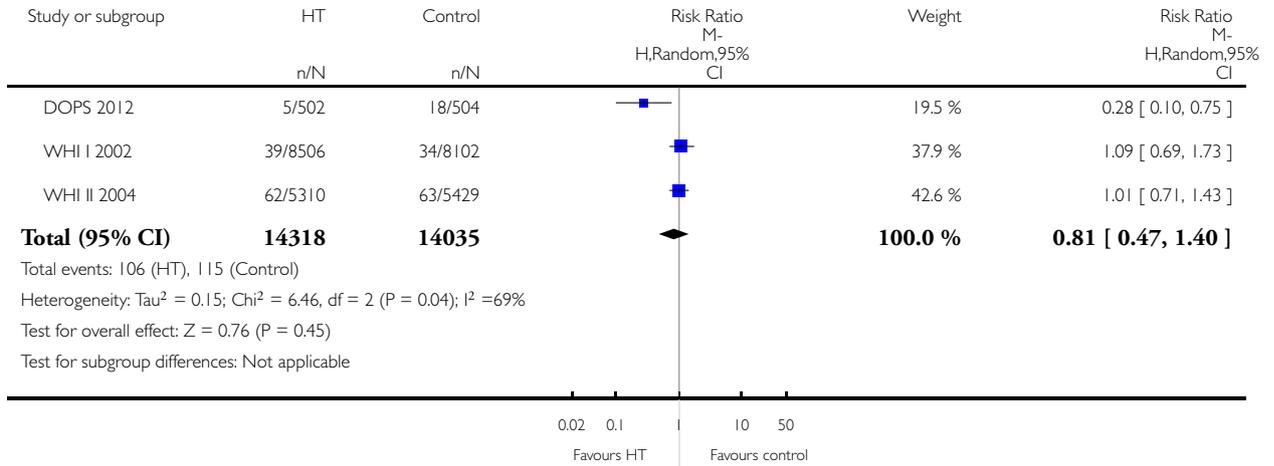


Analysis 1.2. Comparison 1 Hormone therapy versus placebo in primary prevention, Outcome 2 Death (cardiovascular causes).

Review: Hormone therapy for preventing cardiovascular disease in post-menopausal women

Comparison: 1 Hormone therapy versus placebo in primary prevention

Outcome: 2 Death (cardiovascular causes)

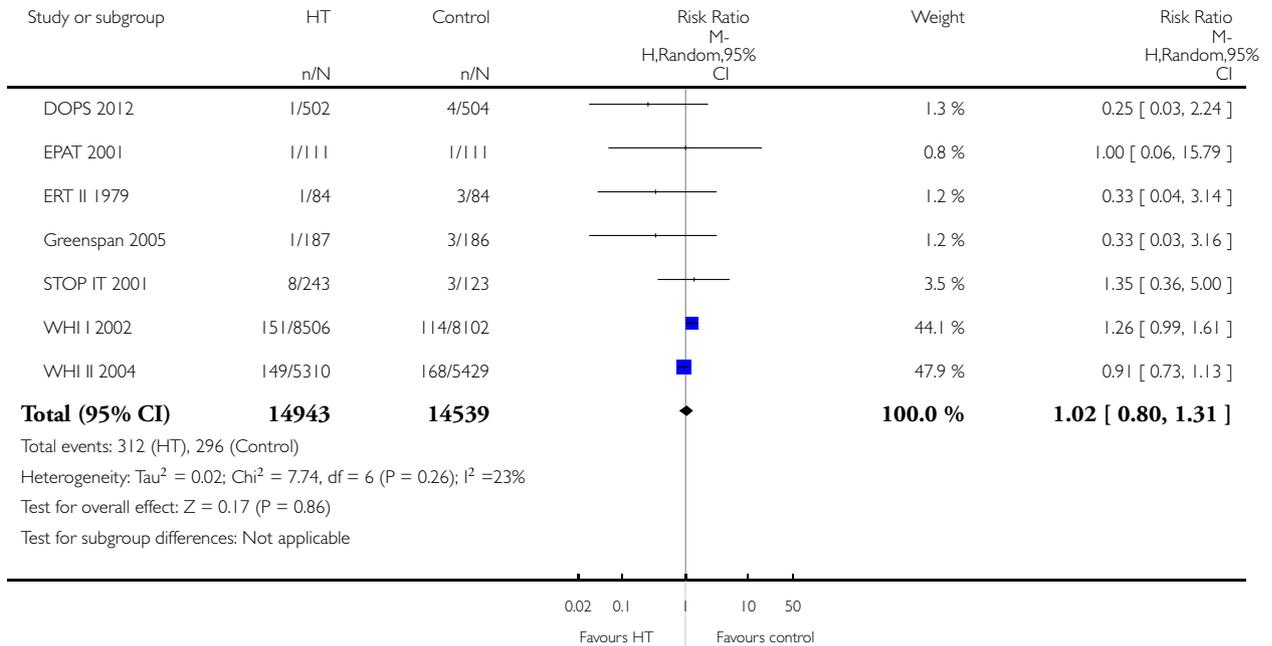


Analysis 1.3. Comparison 1 Hormone therapy versus placebo in primary prevention, Outcome 3 Non-fatal myocardial infarction.

Review: Hormone therapy for preventing cardiovascular disease in post-menopausal women

Comparison: 1 Hormone therapy versus placebo in primary prevention

Outcome: 3 Non-fatal myocardial infarction

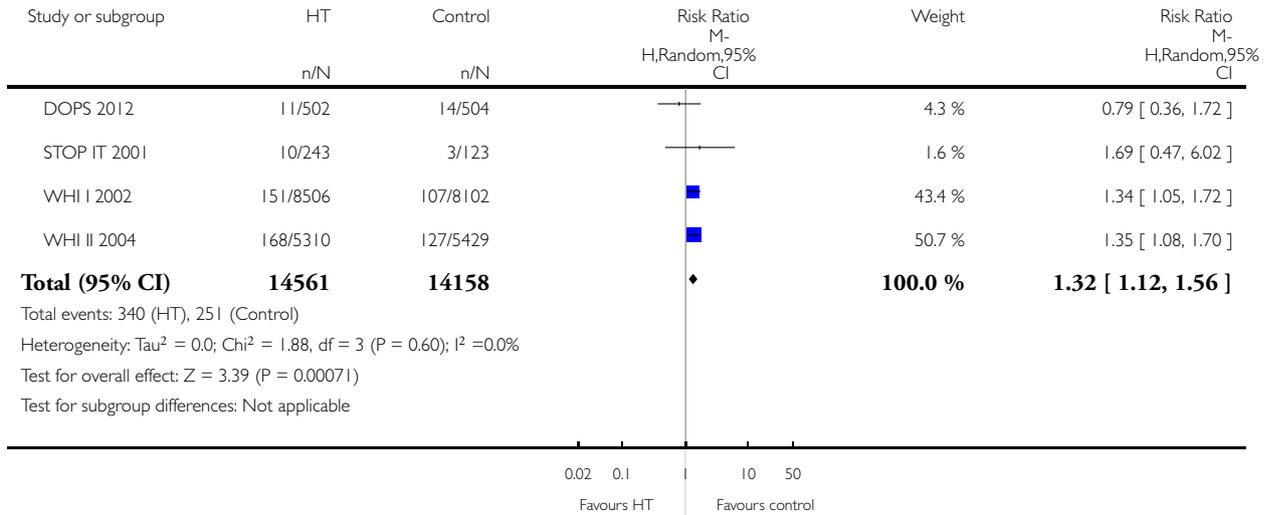


Analysis 1.4. Comparison 1 Hormone therapy versus placebo in primary prevention, Outcome 4 Stroke.

Review: Hormone therapy for preventing cardiovascular disease in post-menopausal women

Comparison: 1 Hormone therapy versus placebo in primary prevention

Outcome: 4 Stroke

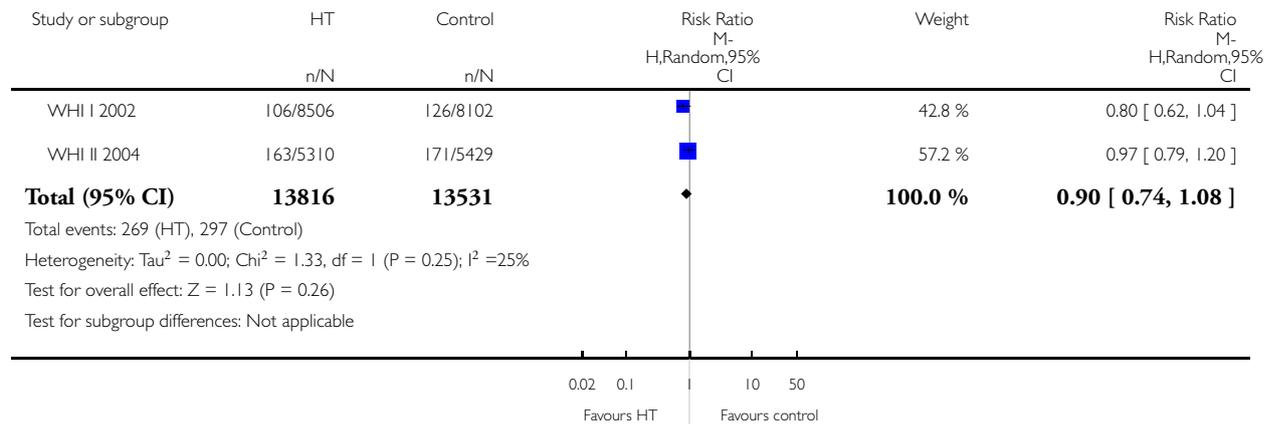


Analysis 1.5. Comparison 1 Hormone therapy versus placebo in primary prevention, Outcome 5 Angina.

Review: Hormone therapy for preventing cardiovascular disease in post-menopausal women

Comparison: 1 Hormone therapy versus placebo in primary prevention

Outcome: 5 Angina

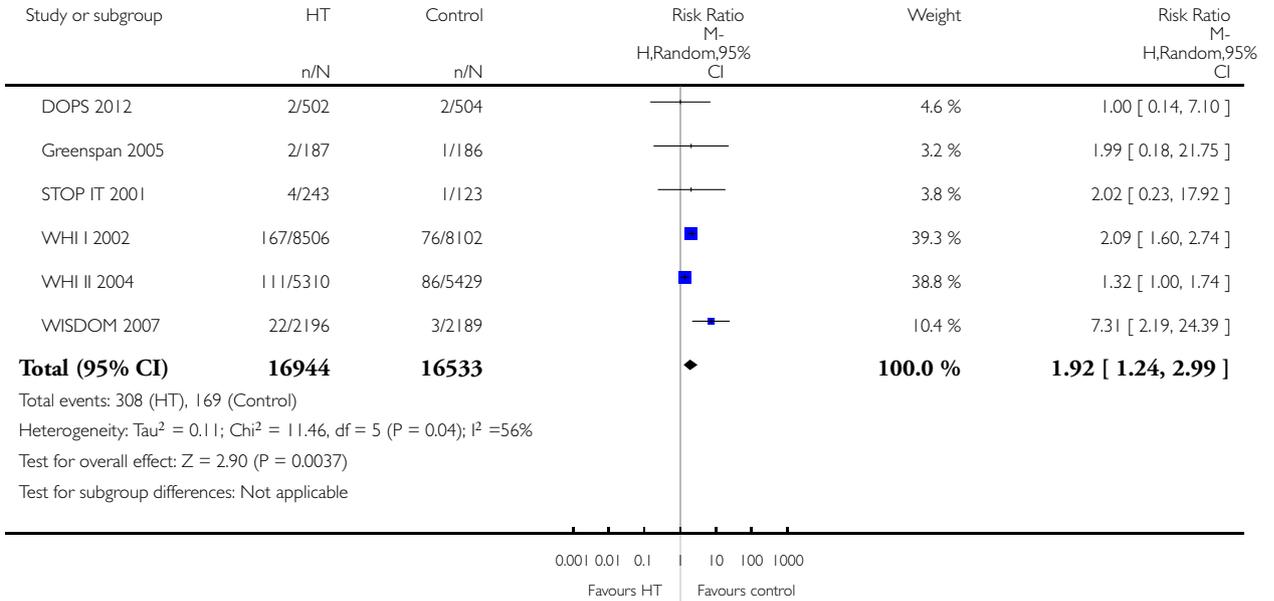


Analysis 1.6. Comparison 1 Hormone therapy versus placebo in primary prevention, Outcome 6 Venous thromboembolism.

Review: Hormone therapy for preventing cardiovascular disease in post-menopausal women

Comparison: 1 Hormone therapy versus placebo in primary prevention

Outcome: 6 Venous thromboembolism

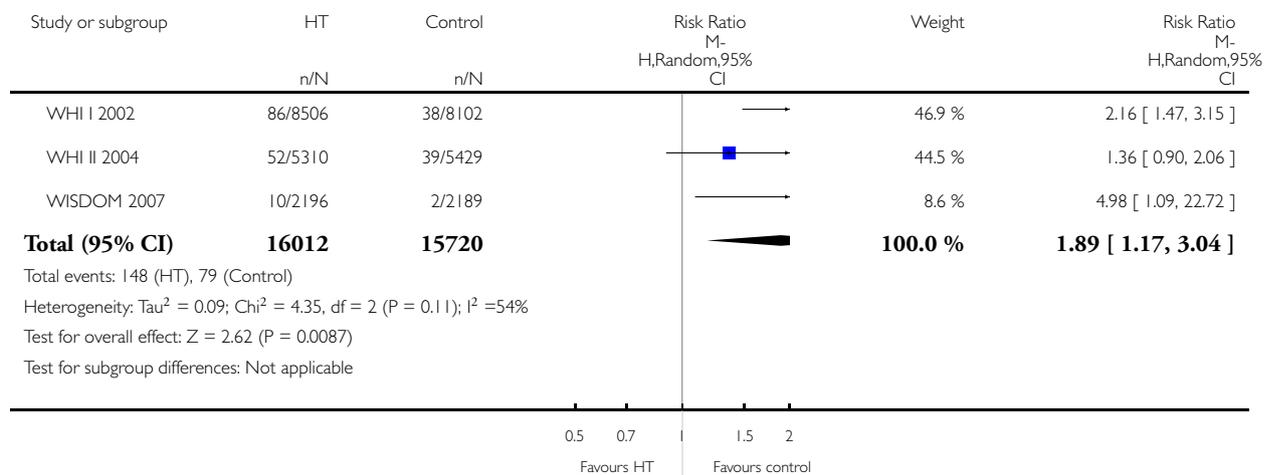


Analysis 1.7. Comparison 1 Hormone therapy versus placebo in primary prevention, Outcome 7 Pulmonary embolism.

Review: Hormone therapy for preventing cardiovascular disease in post-menopausal women

Comparison: 1 Hormone therapy versus placebo in primary prevention

Outcome: 7 Pulmonary embolism

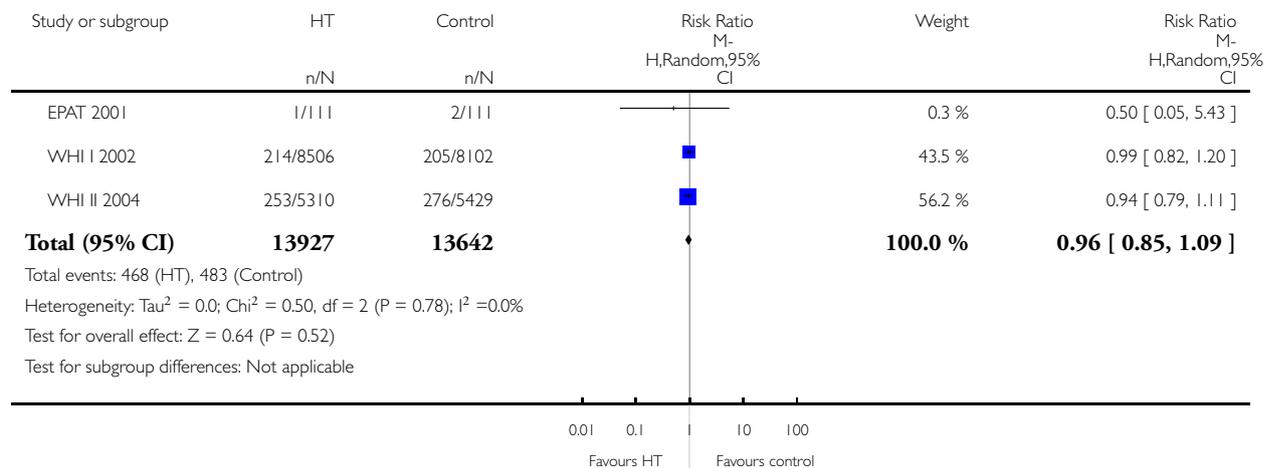


Analysis 1.8. Comparison 1 Hormone therapy versus placebo in primary prevention, Outcome 8 Revascularisation.

Review: Hormone therapy for preventing cardiovascular disease in post-menopausal women

Comparison: 1 Hormone therapy versus placebo in primary prevention

Outcome: 8 Revascularisation

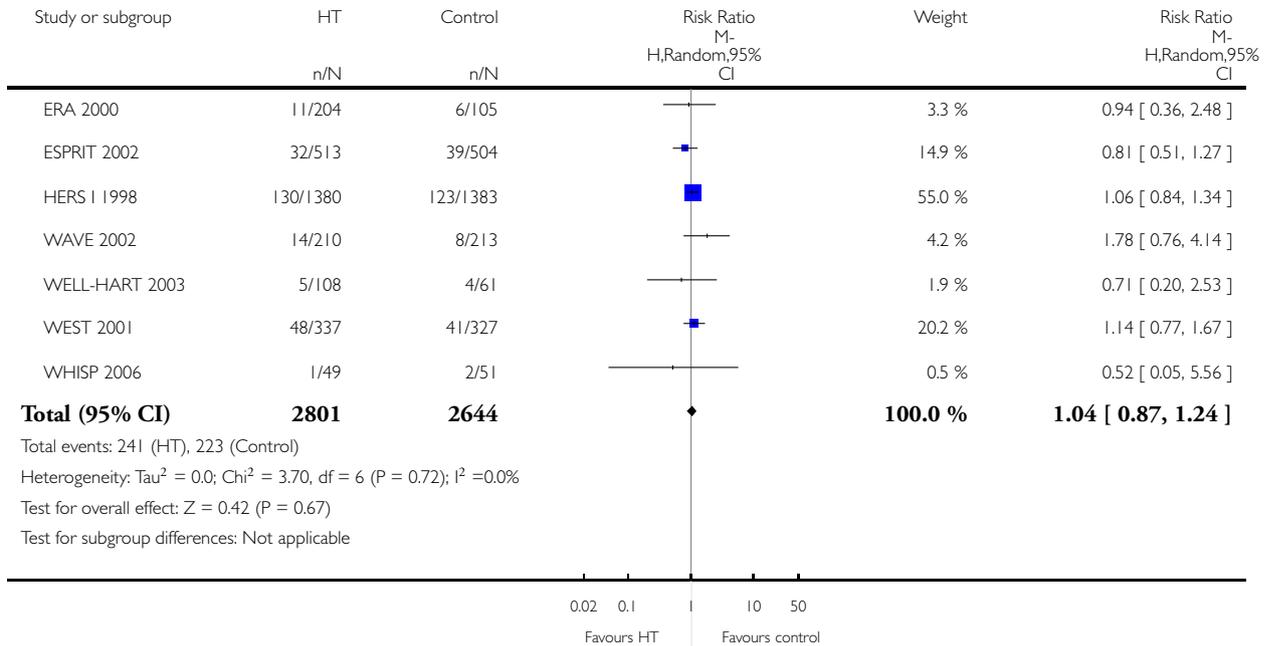


Analysis 2.1. Comparison 2 Hormone therapy versus placebo in secondary prevention, Outcome 1 Death (all-causes).

Review: Hormone therapy for preventing cardiovascular disease in post-menopausal women

Comparison: 2 Hormone therapy versus placebo in secondary prevention

Outcome: 1 Death (all-causes)

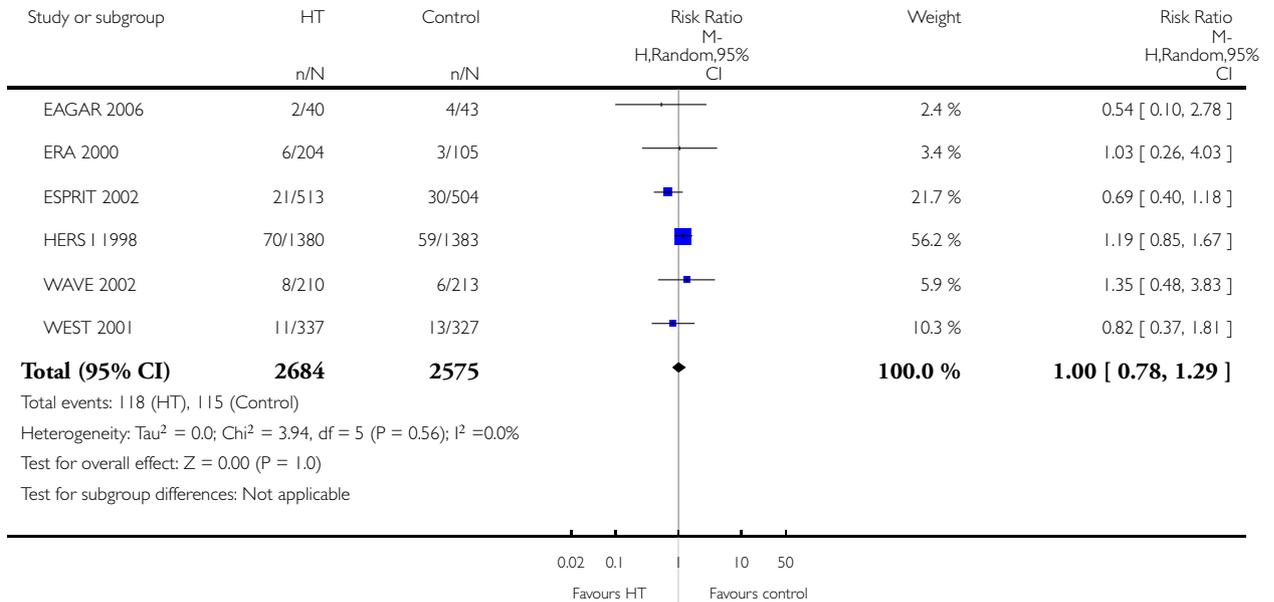


Analysis 2.2. Comparison 2 Hormone therapy versus placebo in secondary prevention, Outcome 2 Death (cardiovascular causes).

Review: Hormone therapy for preventing cardiovascular disease in post-menopausal women

Comparison: 2 Hormone therapy versus placebo in secondary prevention

Outcome: 2 Death (cardiovascular causes)

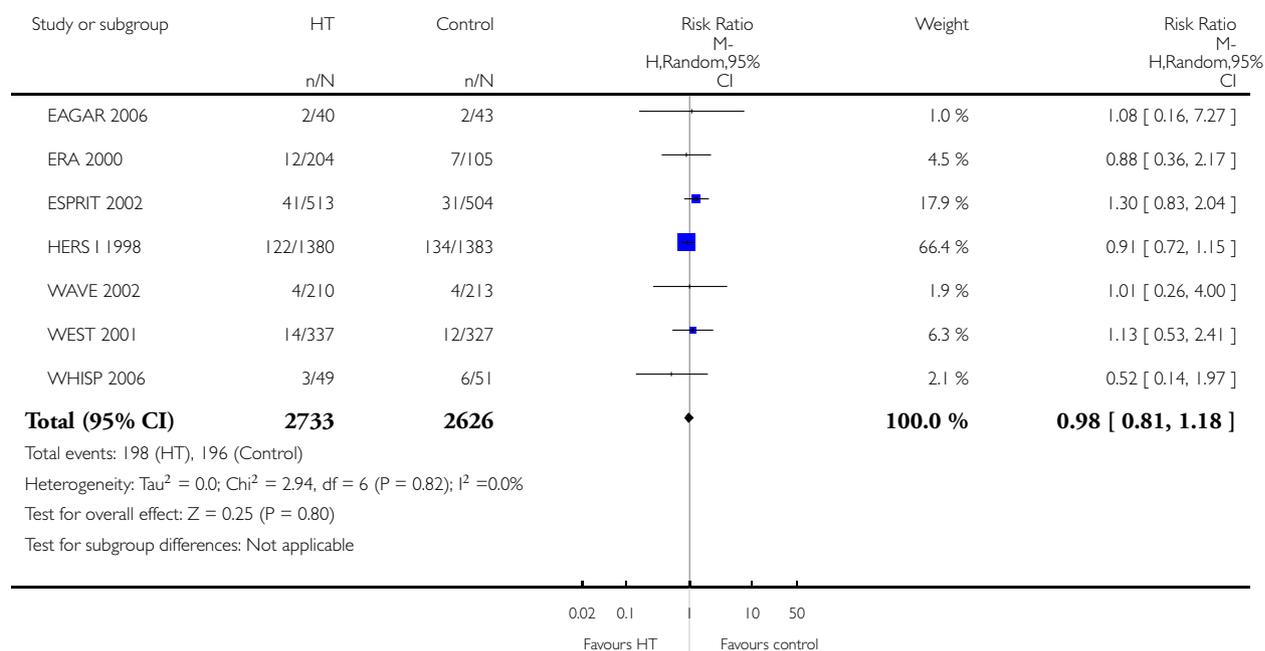


Analysis 2.3. Comparison 2 Hormone therapy versus placebo in secondary prevention, Outcome 3 Non-fatal myocardial infarction.

Review: Hormone therapy for preventing cardiovascular disease in post-menopausal women

Comparison: 2 Hormone therapy versus placebo in secondary prevention

Outcome: 3 Non-fatal myocardial infarction

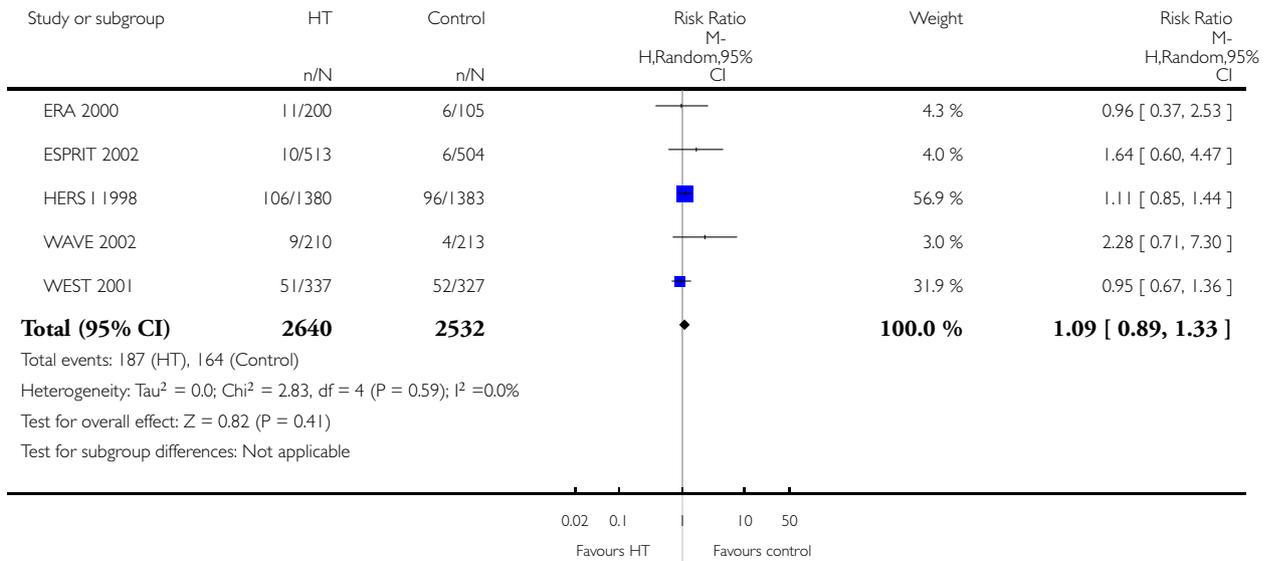


Analysis 2.4. Comparison 2 Hormone therapy versus placebo in secondary prevention, Outcome 4 Stroke.

Review: Hormone therapy for preventing cardiovascular disease in post-menopausal women

Comparison: 2 Hormone therapy versus placebo in secondary prevention

Outcome: 4 Stroke

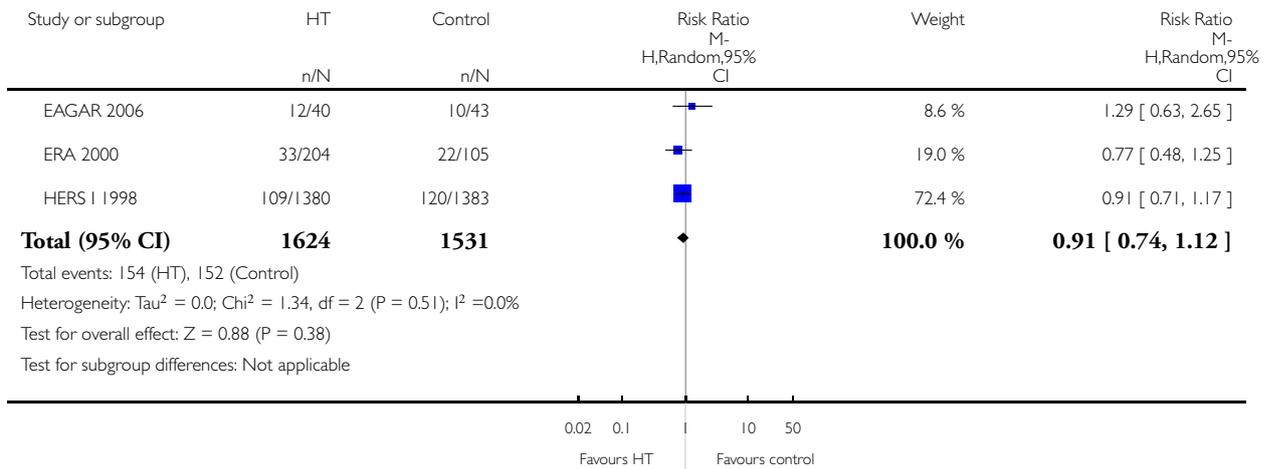


Analysis 2.5. Comparison 2 Hormone therapy versus placebo in secondary prevention, Outcome 5 Angina.

Review: Hormone therapy for preventing cardiovascular disease in post-menopausal women

Comparison: 2 Hormone therapy versus placebo in secondary prevention

Outcome: 5 Angina

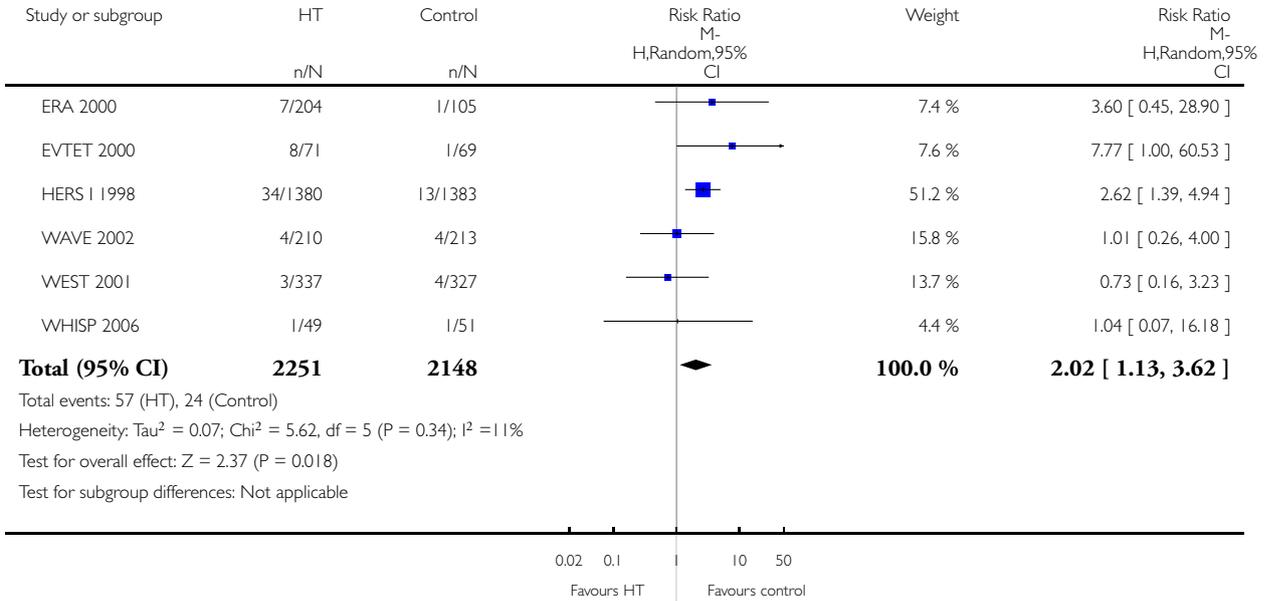


Analysis 2.6. Comparison 2 Hormone therapy versus placebo in secondary prevention, Outcome 6 Venous thromboembolism.

Review: Hormone therapy for preventing cardiovascular disease in post-menopausal women

Comparison: 2 Hormone therapy versus placebo in secondary prevention

Outcome: 6 Venous thromboembolism

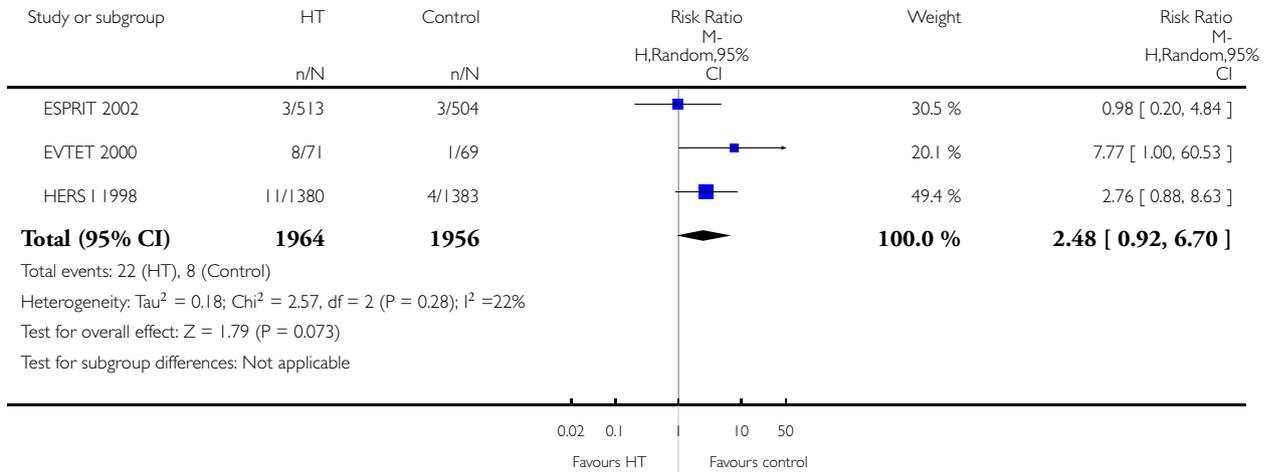


Analysis 2.7. Comparison 2 Hormone therapy versus placebo in secondary prevention, Outcome 7 Pulmonary embolism.

Review: Hormone therapy for preventing cardiovascular disease in post-menopausal women

Comparison: 2 Hormone therapy versus placebo in secondary prevention

Outcome: 7 Pulmonary embolism

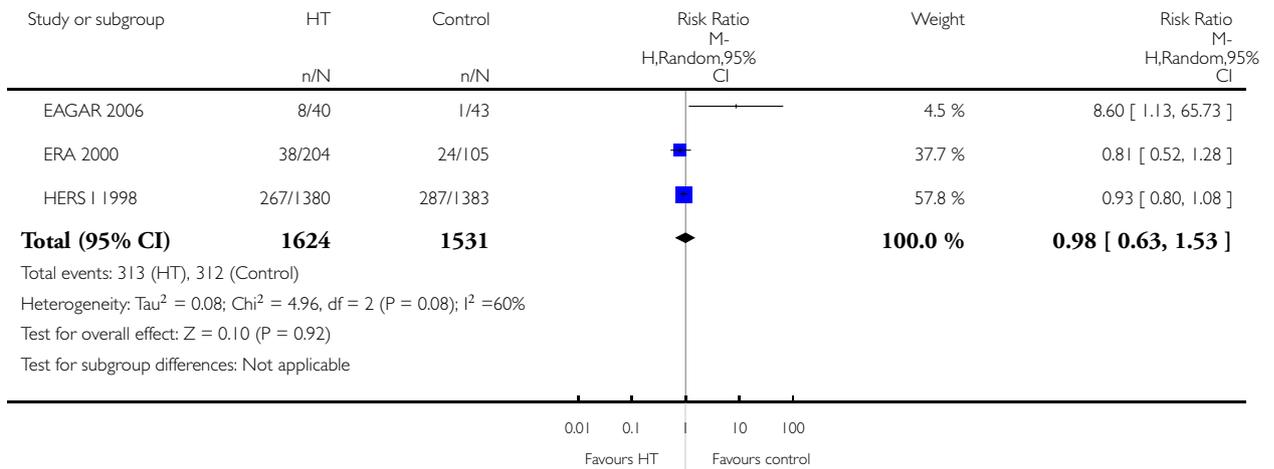


Analysis 2.8. Comparison 2 Hormone therapy versus placebo in secondary prevention, Outcome 8 Revascularisation.

Review: Hormone therapy for preventing cardiovascular disease in post-menopausal women

Comparison: 2 Hormone therapy versus placebo in secondary prevention

Outcome: 8 Revascularisation

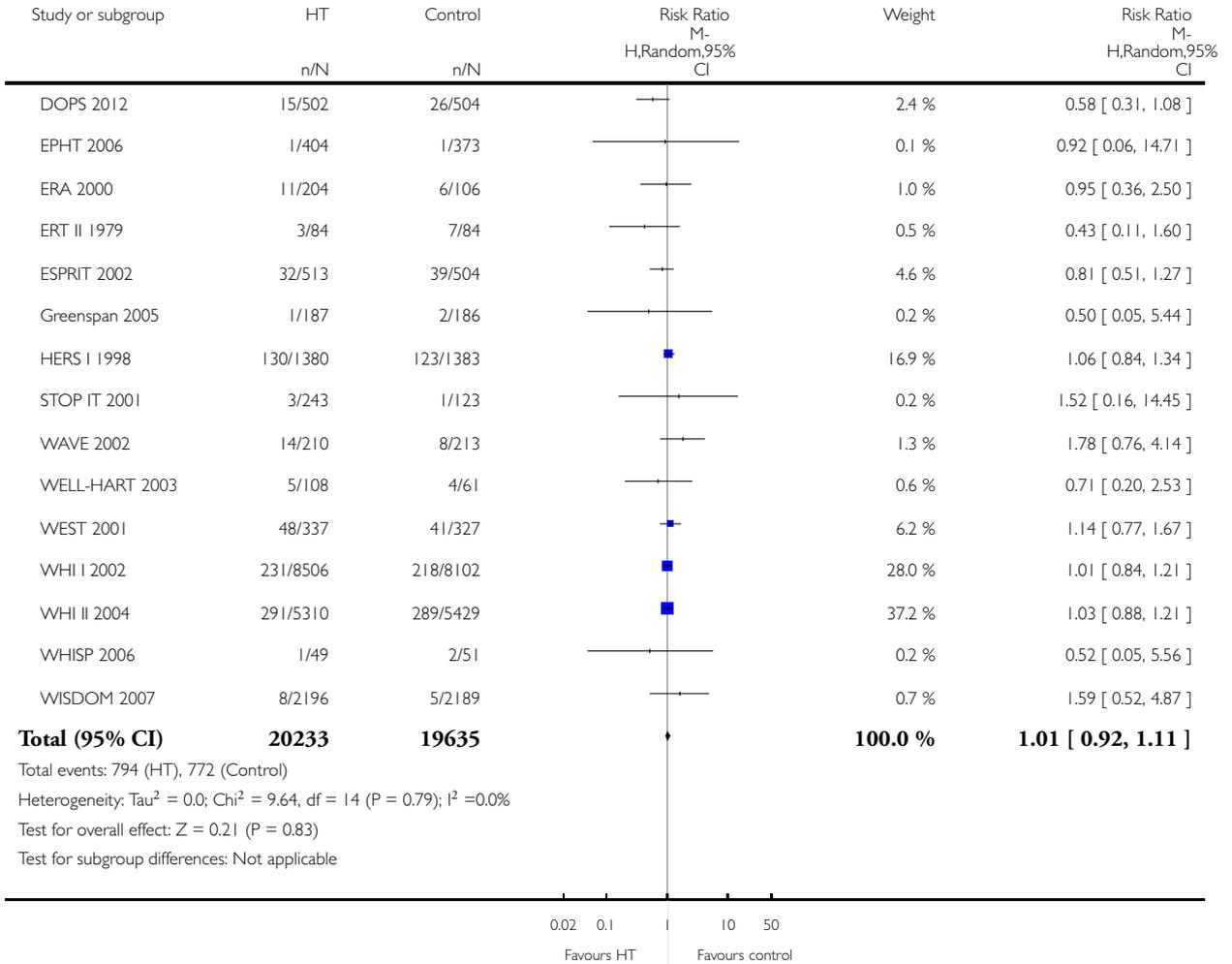


Analysis 3.1. Comparison 3 Hormone therapy versus placebo in both primary and secondary prevention, Outcome 1 Death (all-causes).

Review: Hormone therapy for preventing cardiovascular disease in post-menopausal women

Comparison: 3 Hormone therapy versus placebo in both primary and secondary prevention

Outcome: 1 Death (all-causes)

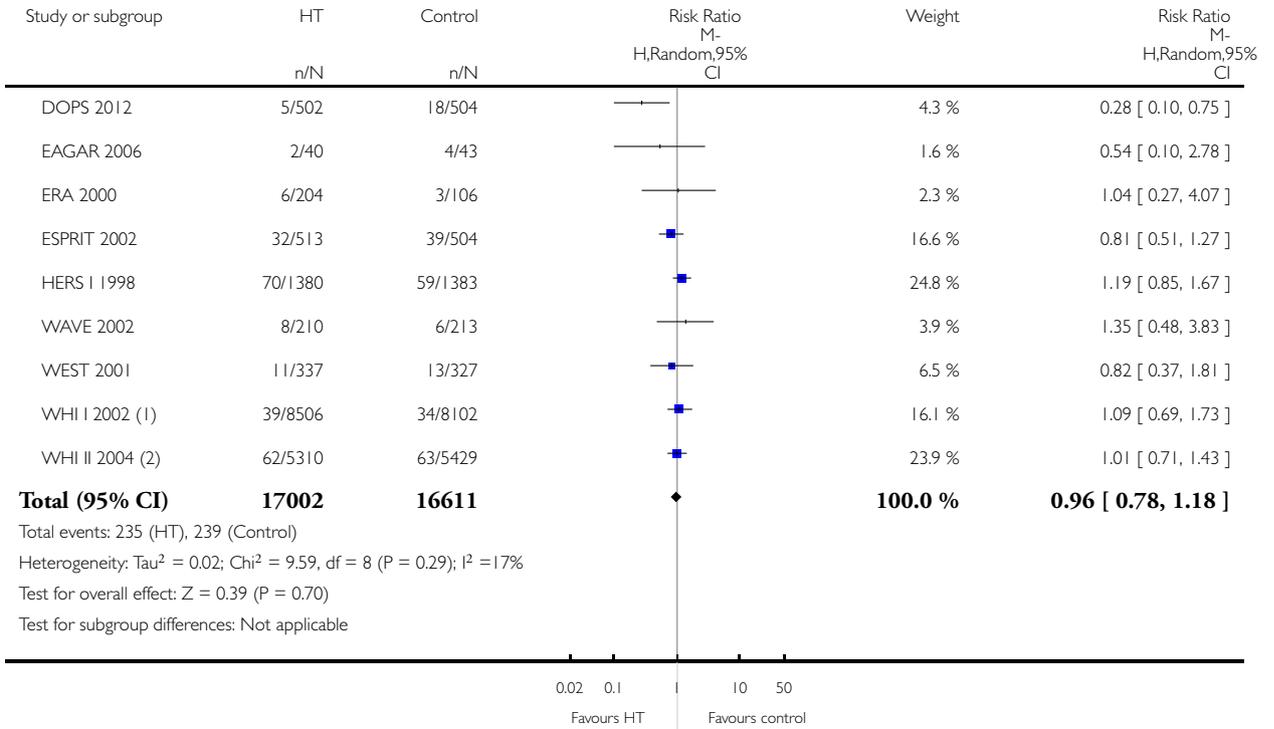


Analysis 3.2. Comparison 3 Hormone therapy versus placebo in both primary and secondary prevention, Outcome 2 Death (cardiovascular causes).

Review: Hormone therapy for preventing cardiovascular disease in post-menopausal women

Comparison: 3 Hormone therapy versus placebo in both primary and secondary prevention

Outcome: 2 Death (cardiovascular causes)



(1) WHI I: data from Mason, J (2003) (5.6 year follow-up)

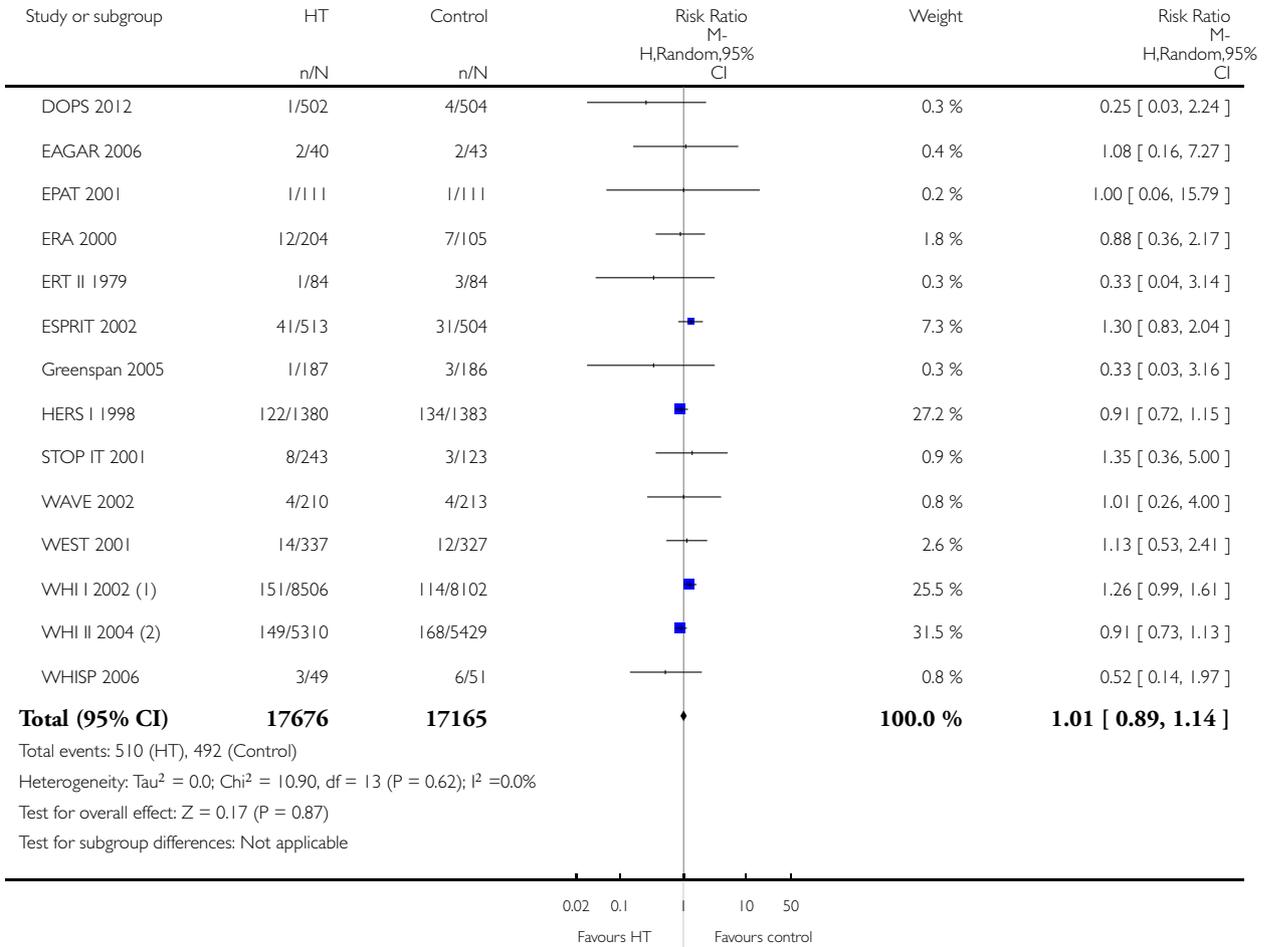
(2) WHI II: data from: Hsia, J (2006) (7.1 year follow-up)

Analysis 3.3. Comparison 3 Hormone therapy versus placebo in both primary and secondary prevention, Outcome 3 Non-fatal myocardial infarction.

Review: Hormone therapy for preventing cardiovascular disease in post-menopausal women

Comparison: 3 Hormone therapy versus placebo in both primary and secondary prevention

Outcome: 3 Non-fatal myocardial infarction



(1) WHI I: data from Mason, J (2003) (5.6 year follow-up)

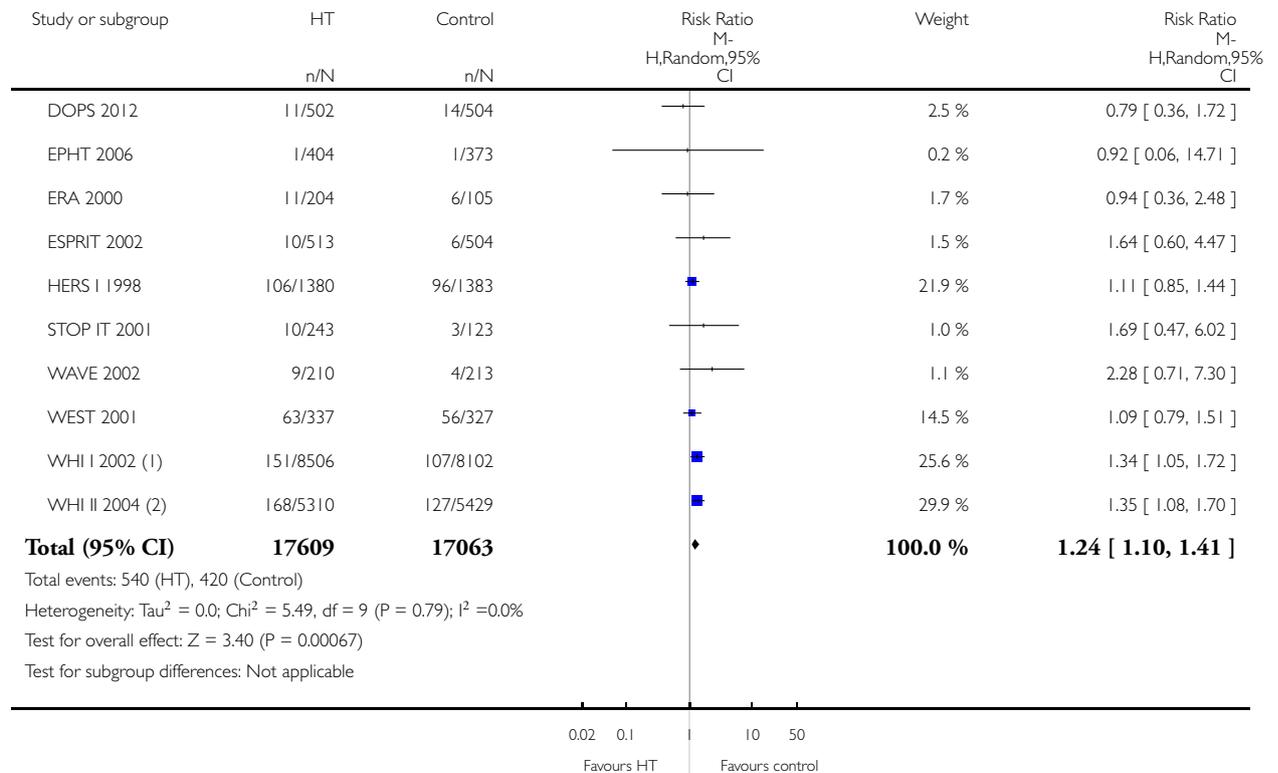
(2) WHI II: data from: Hsia, J (2006) (7.1 year follow-up)

Analysis 3.4. Comparison 3 Hormone therapy versus placebo in both primary and secondary prevention, Outcome 4 Stroke.

Review: Hormone therapy for preventing cardiovascular disease in post-menopausal women

Comparison: 3 Hormone therapy versus placebo in both primary and secondary prevention

Outcome: 4 Stroke



(1) WHI I: data from Wassertheil-Smoller, S (2003) (5.6 year follow-up)

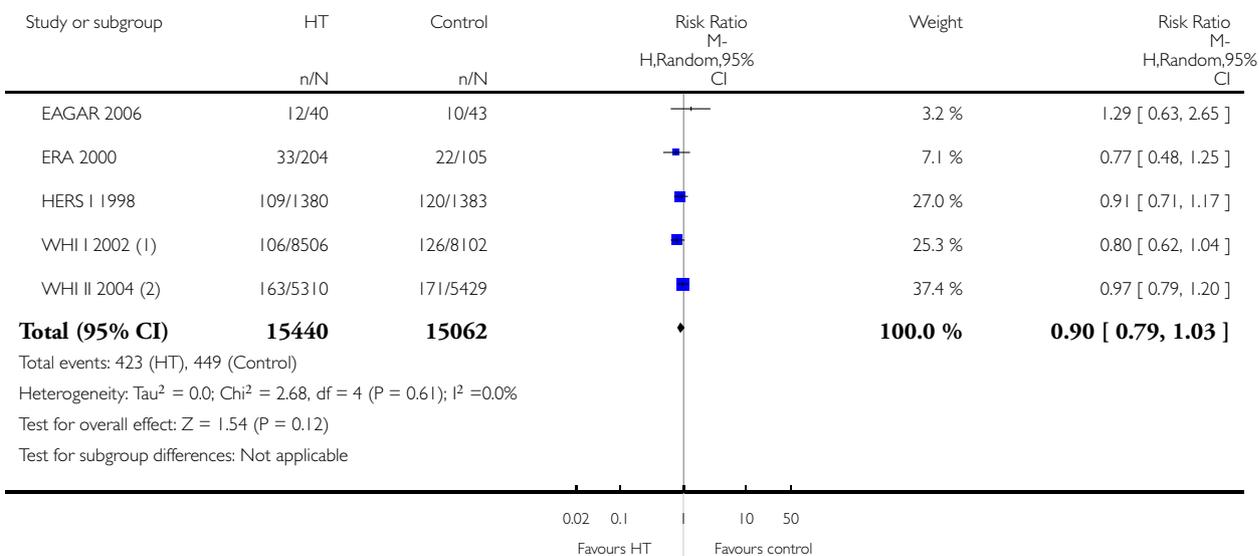
(2) WHI II: data from Hendrix, S (2006) (7.1 year follow-up)

Analysis 3.5. Comparison 3 Hormone therapy versus placebo in both primary and secondary prevention, Outcome 5 Angina.

Review: Hormone therapy for preventing cardiovascular disease in post-menopausal women

Comparison: 3 Hormone therapy versus placebo in both primary and secondary prevention

Outcome: 5 Angina



(1) WHI I: data from Mason, J (2003) (5.6 year follow-up)

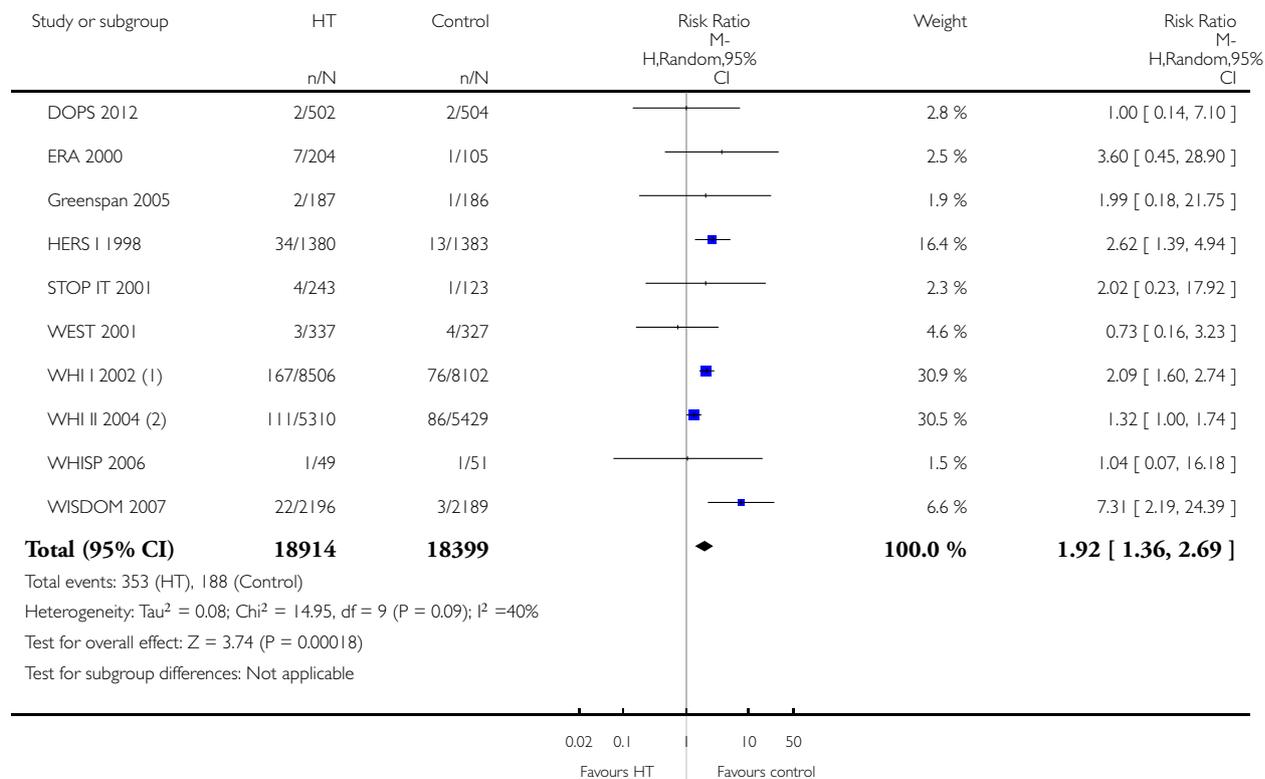
(2) WHI II: data from: Hsia, J (2006) (7.1 year follow-up)

Analysis 3.6. Comparison 3 Hormone therapy versus placebo in both primary and secondary prevention, Outcome 6 Venous thromboembolism.

Review: Hormone therapy for preventing cardiovascular disease in post-menopausal women

Comparison: 3 Hormone therapy versus placebo in both primary and secondary prevention

Outcome: 6 Venous thromboembolism



(1) WHI I: data from Cushman, M (2004) (5.6 year follow-up)

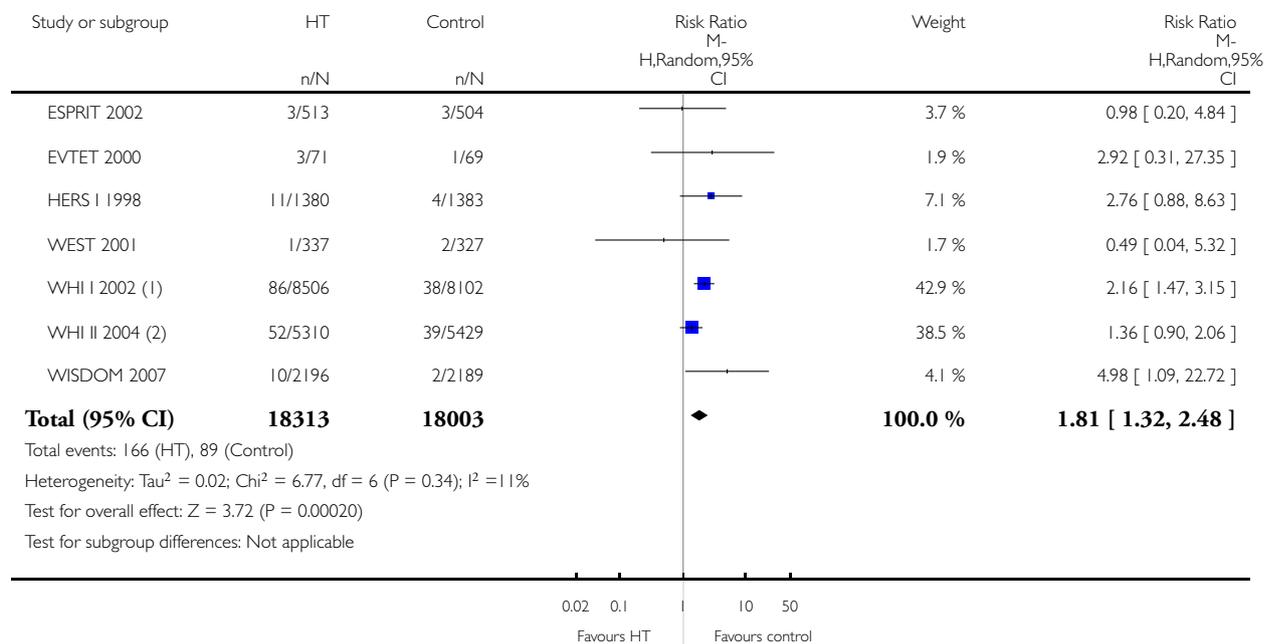
(2) WHI II: data from Curb, J (2006) (7.1 year follow-up)

Analysis 3.7. Comparison 3 Hormone therapy versus placebo in both primary and secondary prevention, Outcome 7 Pulmonary embolism.

Review: Hormone therapy for preventing cardiovascular disease in post-menopausal women

Comparison: 3 Hormone therapy versus placebo in both primary and secondary prevention

Outcome: 7 Pulmonary embolism



(1) WHI I: data from Cushman, M (2004) (5.6 year follow-up)

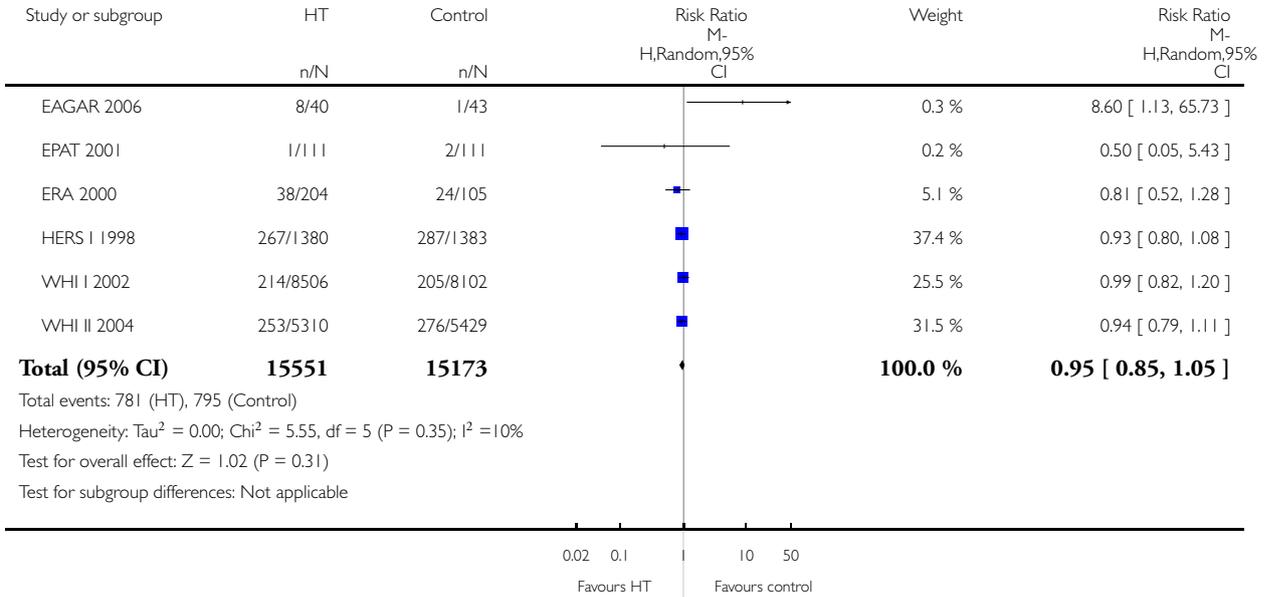
(2) WHI II: data from Curb, J (2006) (7.1 year follow-up)

Analysis 3.8. Comparison 3 Hormone therapy versus placebo in both primary and secondary prevention, Outcome 8 Revascularisation.

Review: Hormone therapy for preventing cardiovascular disease in post-menopausal women

Comparison: 3 Hormone therapy versus placebo in both primary and secondary prevention

Outcome: 8 Revascularisation

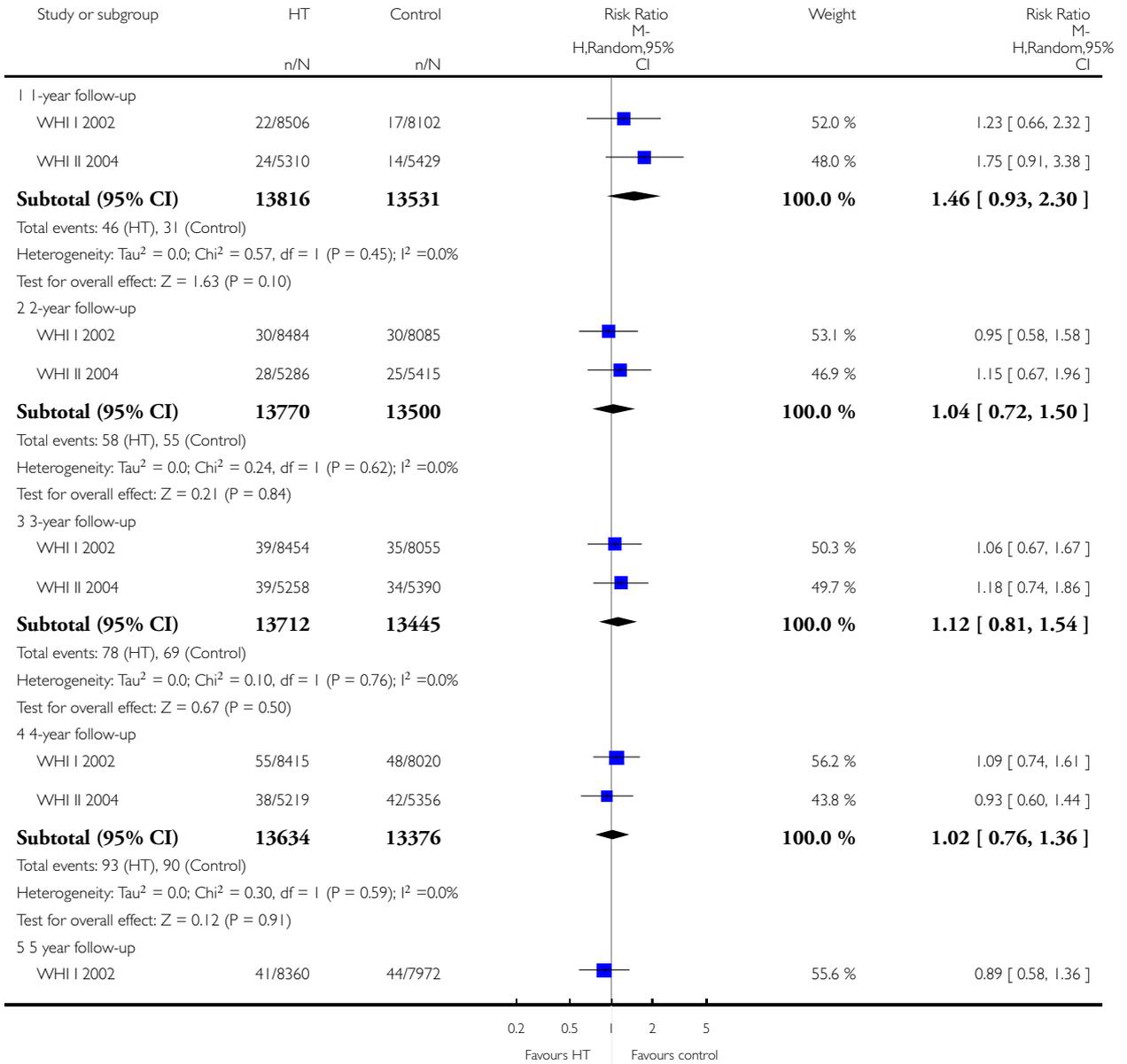


Analysis 3.9. Comparison 3 Hormone therapy versus placebo in both primary and secondary prevention, Outcome 9 Death (all-causes): by year on treatment.

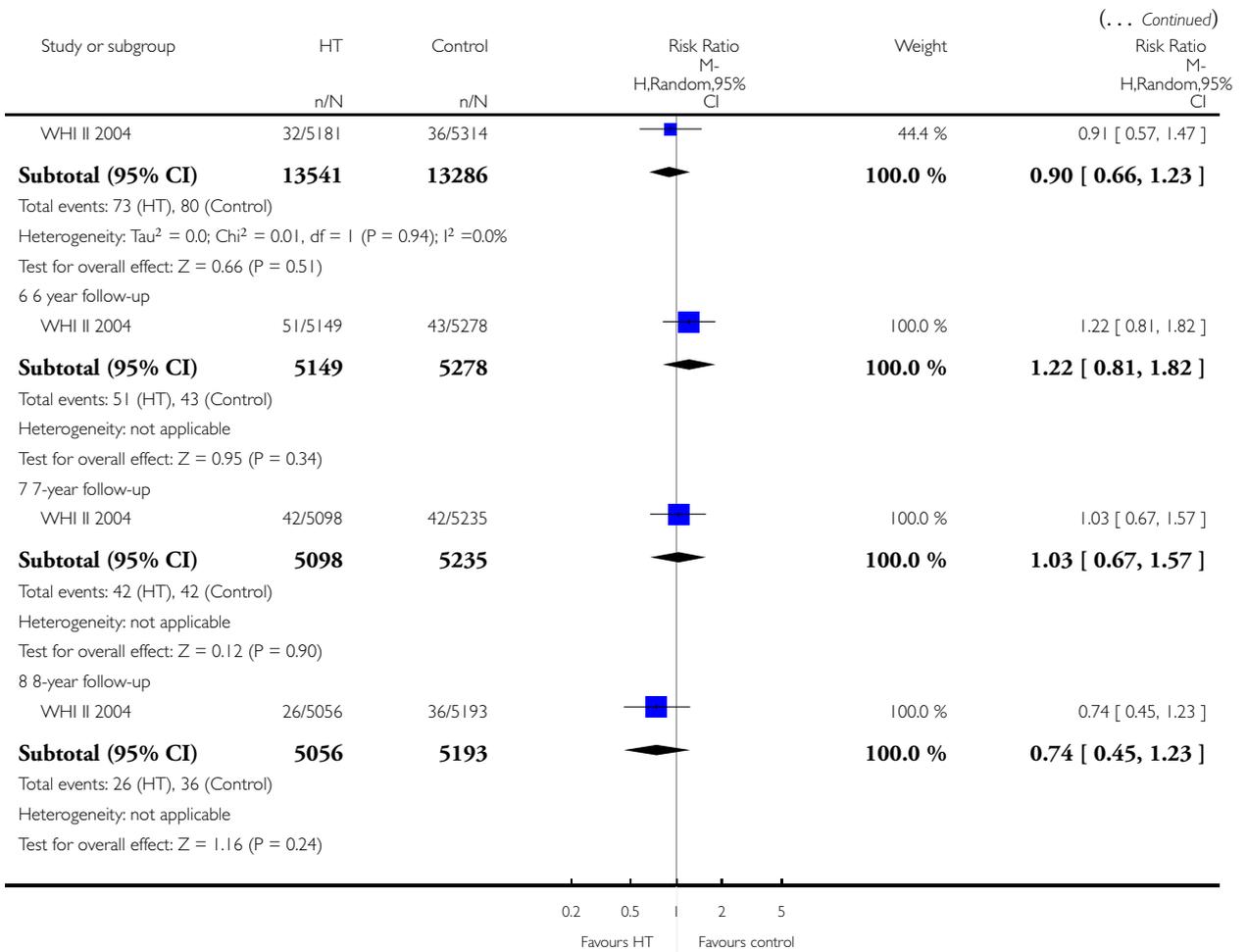
Review: Hormone therapy for preventing cardiovascular disease in post-menopausal women

Comparison: 3 Hormone therapy versus placebo in both primary and secondary prevention

Outcome: 9 Death (all-causes): by year on treatment



(Continued ...)

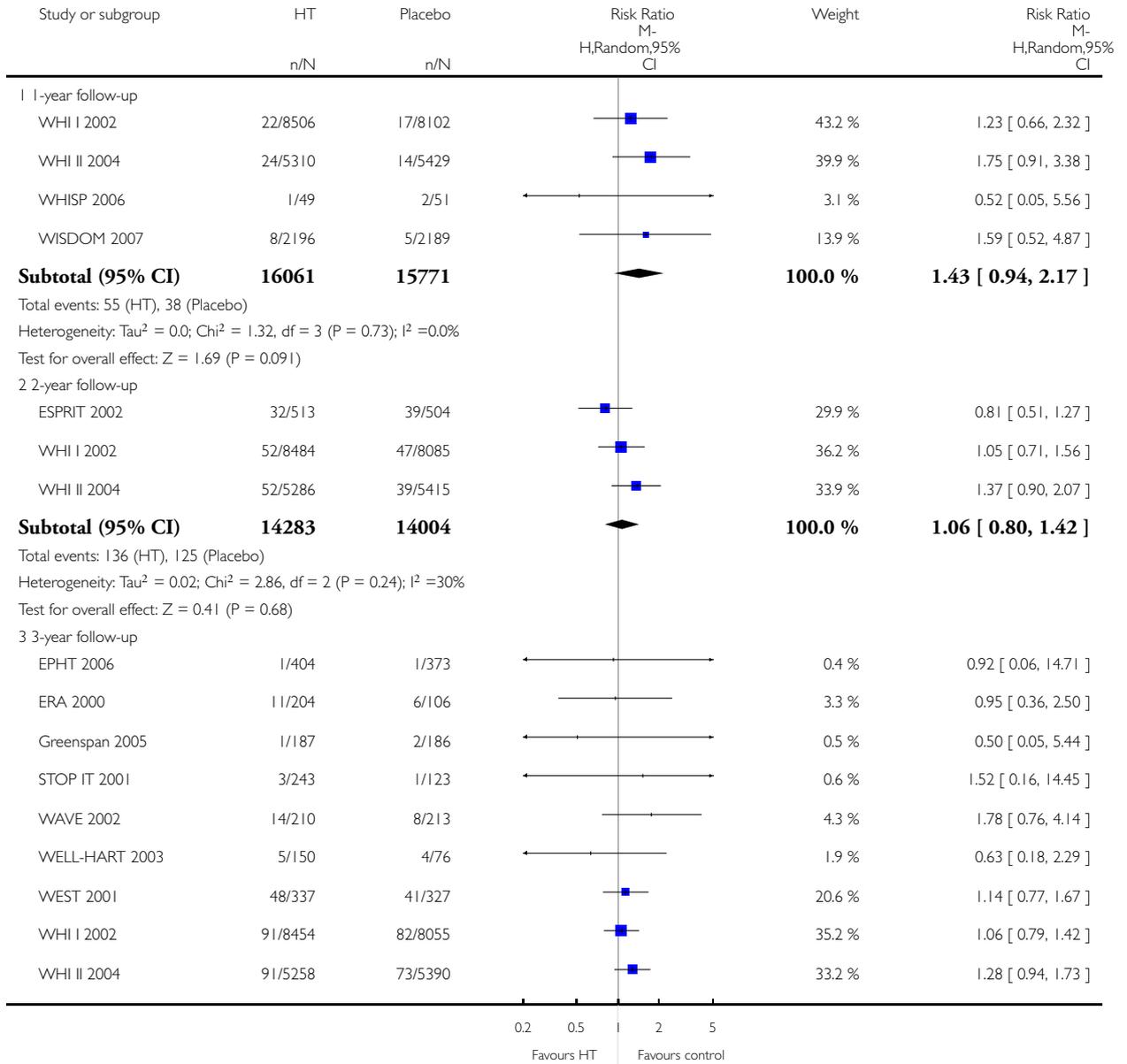


Analysis 3.10. Comparison 3 Hormone therapy versus placebo in both primary and secondary prevention, Outcome 10 Death (all-causes): cumulatively by year on treatment.

Review: Hormone therapy for preventing cardiovascular disease in post-menopausal women

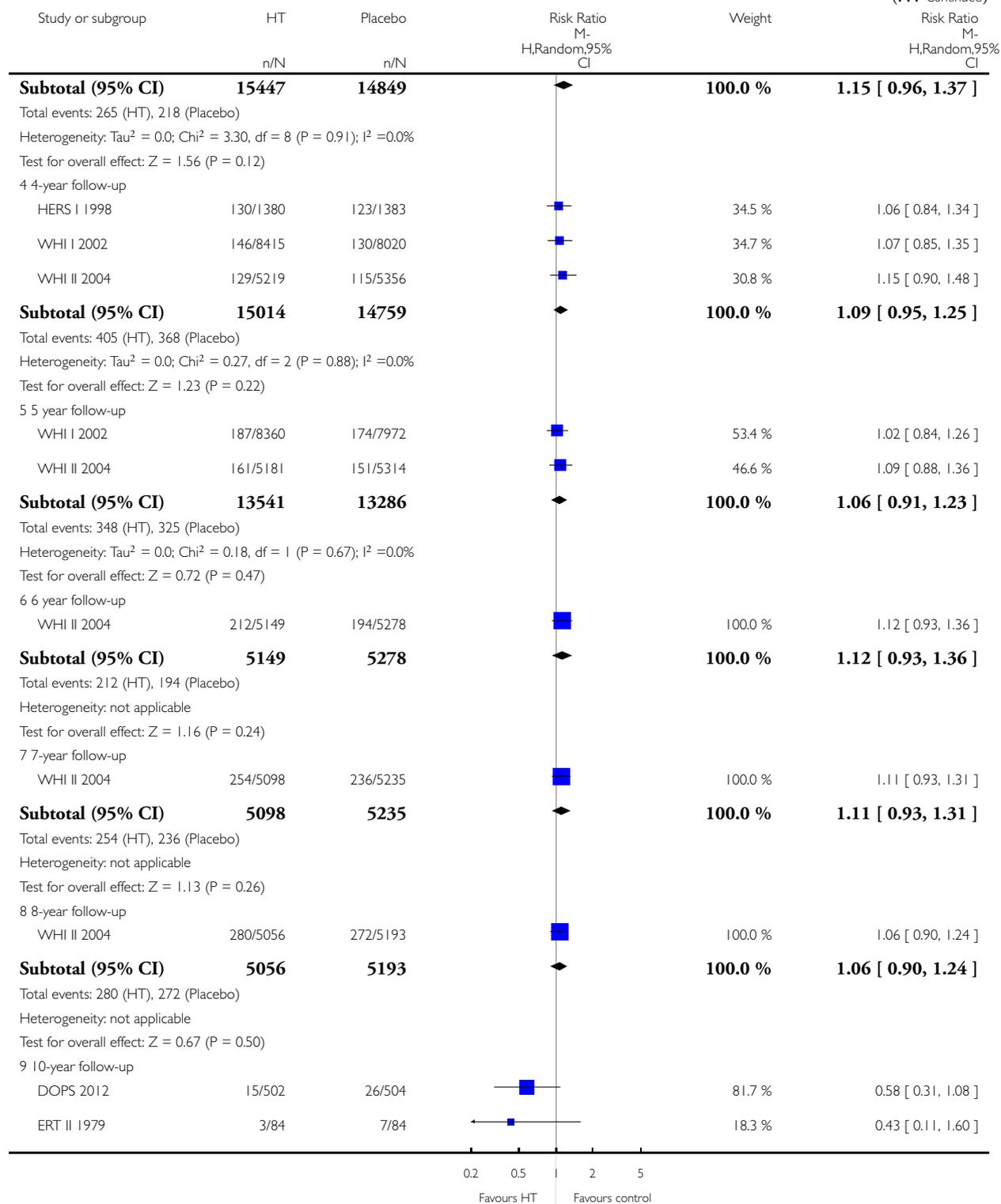
Comparison: 3 Hormone therapy versus placebo in both primary and secondary prevention

Outcome: 10 Death (all-causes): cumulatively by year on treatment



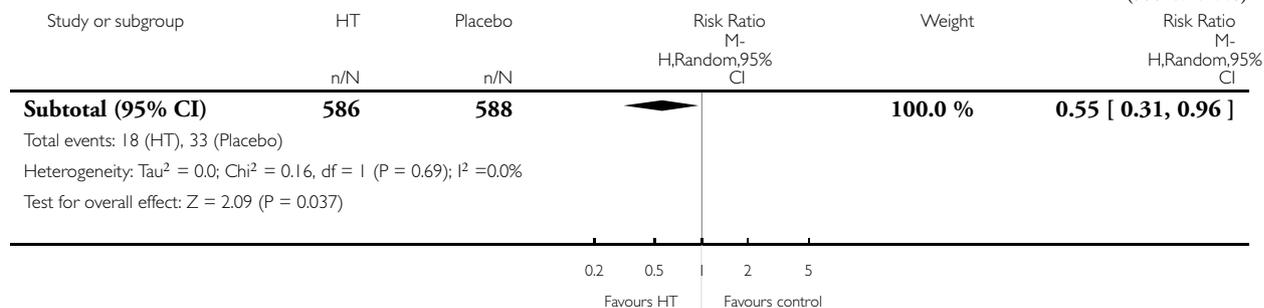
(Continued ...)

(... Continued)



(Continued ...)

(... Continued)

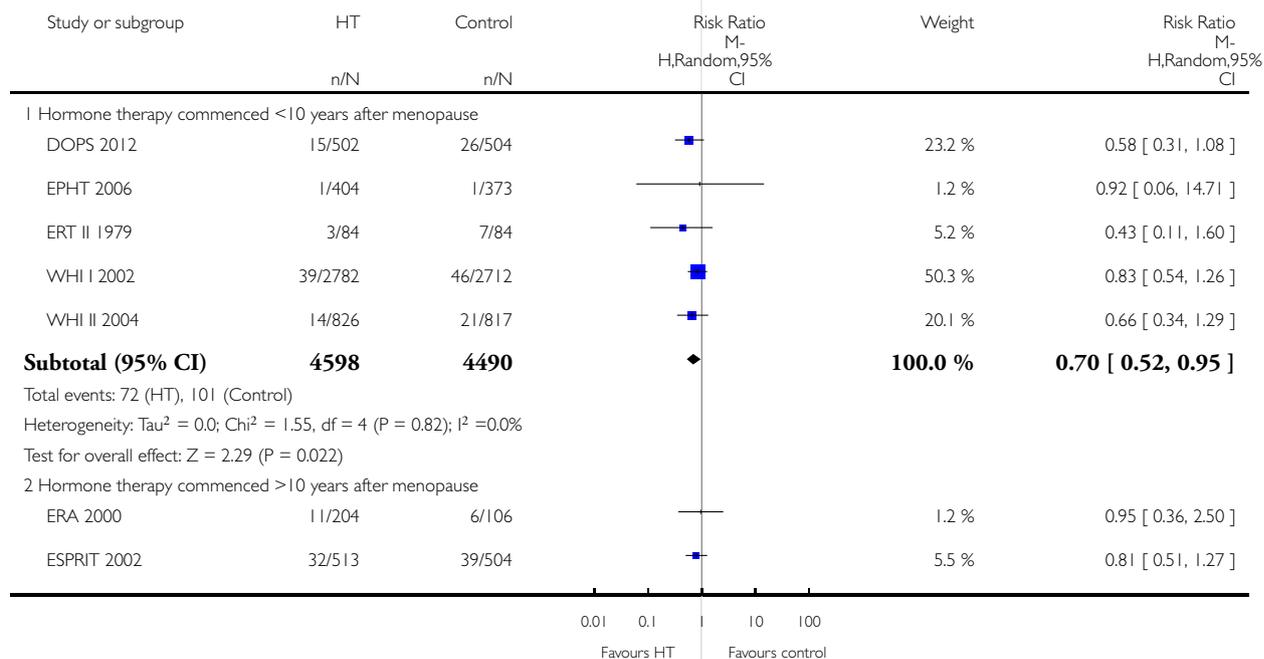


Analysis 4.1. Comparison 4 Subgroup analysis of timing hypothesis (<10 years versus >10 years since menopause), Outcome 1 Death (all-causes).

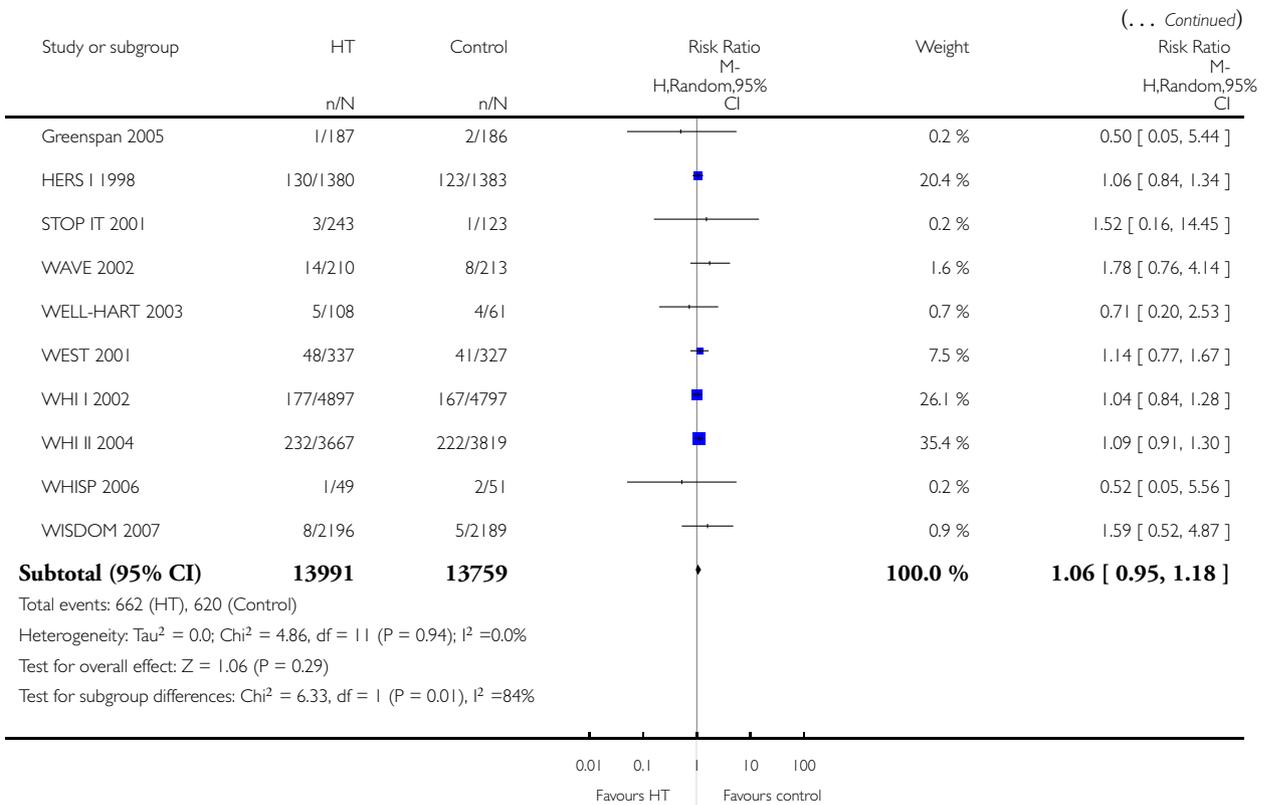
Review: Hormone therapy for preventing cardiovascular disease in post-menopausal women

Comparison: 4 Subgroup analysis of timing hypothesis (<10 years versus >10 years since menopause)

Outcome: 1 Death (all-causes)



(Continued ...)

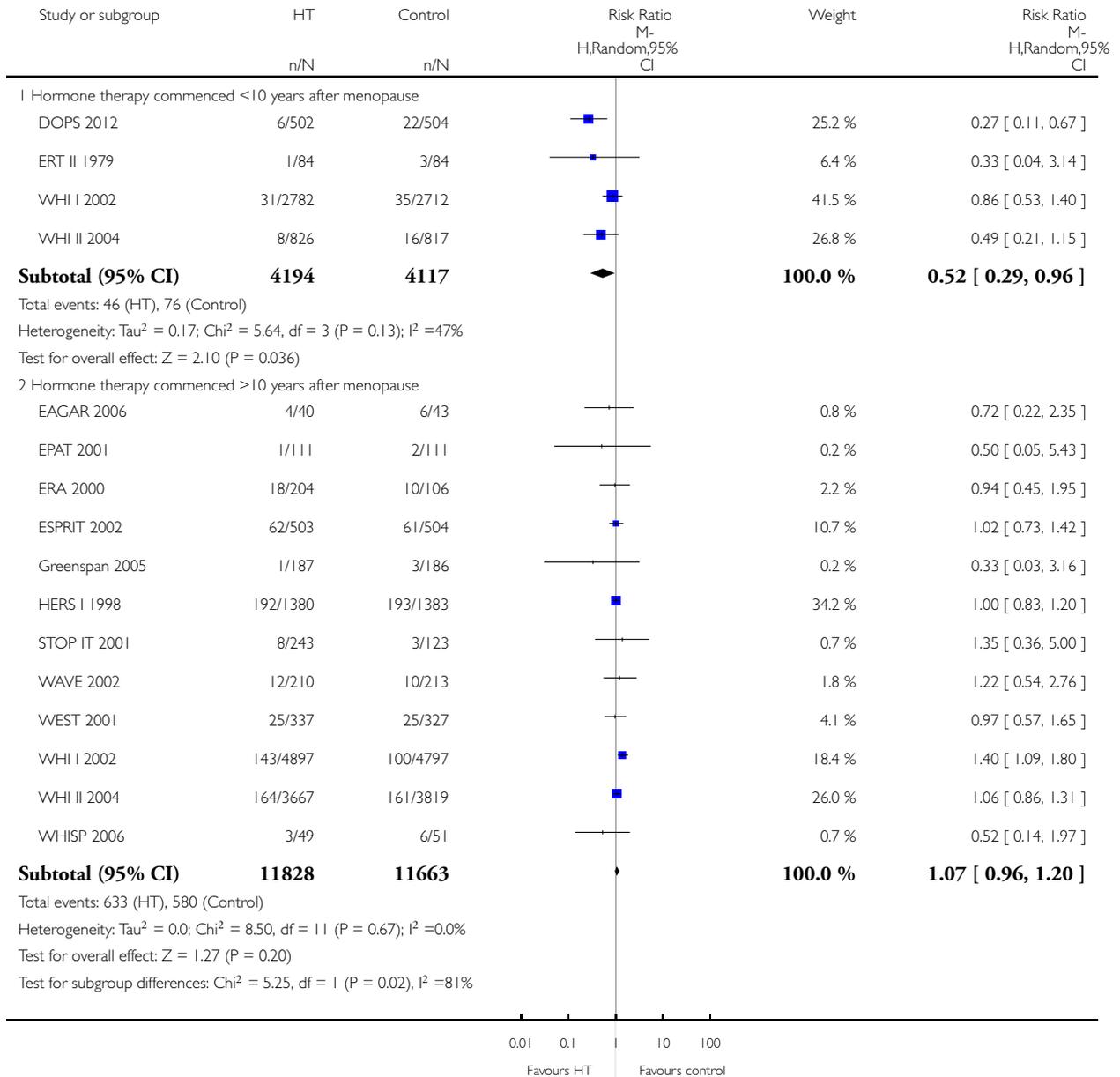


Analysis 4.2. Comparison 4 Subgroup analysis of timing hypothesis (<10 years versus >10 years since menopause), Outcome 2 Coronary heart disease (death from cardiovascular causes and non-fatal myocardial infarction).

Review: Hormone therapy for preventing cardiovascular disease in post-menopausal women

Comparison: 4 Subgroup analysis of timing hypothesis (<10 years versus >10 years since menopause)

Outcome: 2 Coronary heart disease (death from cardiovascular causes and non-fatal myocardial infarction)

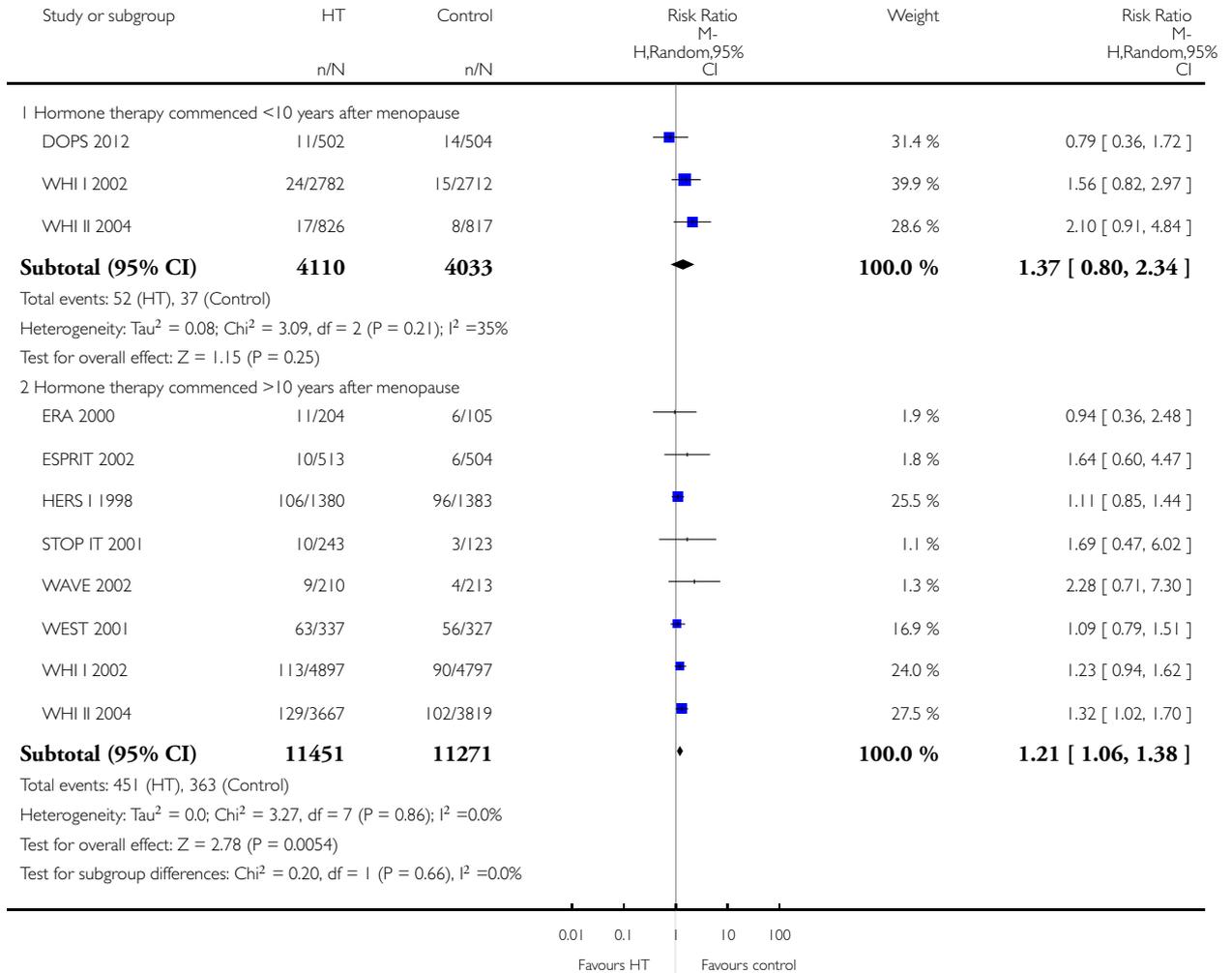


Analysis 4.3. Comparison 4 Subgroup analysis of timing hypothesis (<10 years versus >10 years since menopause), Outcome 3 Stroke.

Review: Hormone therapy for preventing cardiovascular disease in post-menopausal women

Comparison: 4 Subgroup analysis of timing hypothesis (<10 years versus >10 years since menopause)

Outcome: 3 Stroke

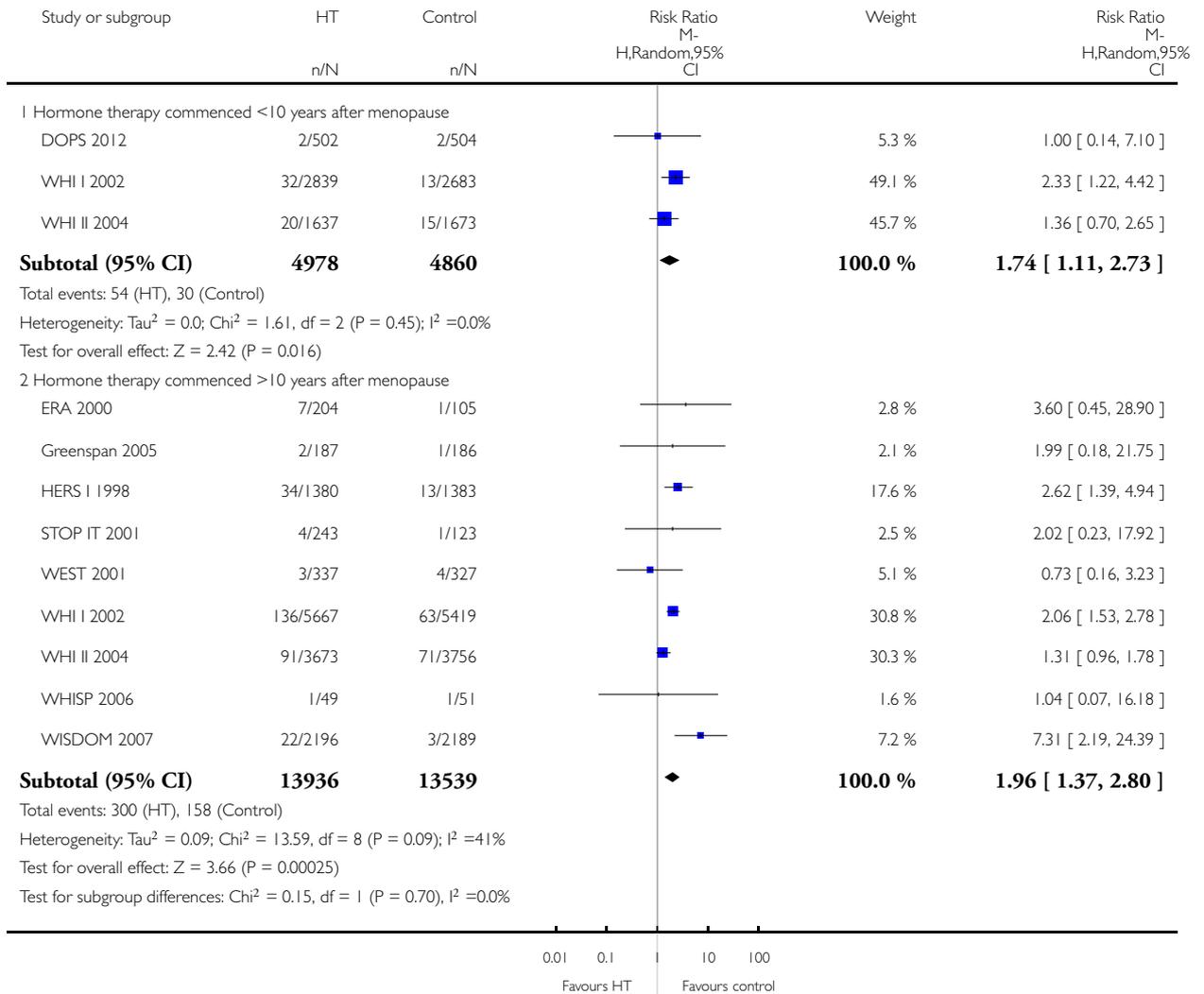


Analysis 4.4. Comparison 4 Subgroup analysis of timing hypothesis (<10 years versus >10 years since menopause), Outcome 4 Venous thromboembolism.

Review: Hormone therapy for preventing cardiovascular disease in post-menopausal women

Comparison: 4 Subgroup analysis of timing hypothesis (<10 years versus >10 years since menopause)

Outcome: 4 Venous thromboembolism



ADDITIONAL TABLES

Table 1. Studies reviewed for relevant adverse events

Study	Population size	Duration of follow-up (years)	Outcomes	Included in Review	Adverse events reported								
					Death (all-causes)	Death (CV causes)	Non-fatal MI	Stroke	Angina	Revascularisation	VTE	PE	
CHART 2006	1265	2	Bone mineral density Serum lipids (LDL, HDL, TG) Endometrial hyperplasia and proliferation	No									
de Maat 2007²	436	5	CRP Fibrinogen	No									
ERT II 1979	168	10	Not specified	Yes	✓		✓						✓
Genant 1997	406	2	Bone mineral density Serum lipids Endometrial tissue structure	No (no events in placebo arm)	✓								✓
Greenspa 2005	373	3	Time to rise	Yes	✓		✓					✓	

Table 1. Studies reviewed for relevant adverse events (Continued)

			mineral density Serum lipids Lipoproteins Glucose tolerance Coagulation/fibrinolytic factors									
Kim 1996	551	1	Serum lipids, Lipoproteins	No								
Leggate 1984	54	10	Bone mineral density	No								
OPAL 2006	571	3	Change in carotid intima media thickness	No (no events in one group)	✓			✓*	✓*		✓*	✓*
PEPI 1995	875	3	HDL Systolic blood pressure Serum insulin Serum glucose Fibrinogen	No (no events in some groups)	✓		✓*	✓*			✓*	✓*
SMART-	503	1	Endome-	No (no				✓†			✓	

Table 1. Studies reviewed for relevant adverse events (Continued)

5 2012			trial hyperplasia	events in one group)								
Stevenson 2005	579	2	Serum lipids	No								
STOP IT 2001	369	3	Bone mineral density Serum 25-hydroxyvitamin D Serum lipids Depression Calcium absorption Serum PTH Osteocalcin Urinary N-telopeptides/ creatinine ratio	Yes	✓		✓	✓			✓	
Tofteng 2002 ²	429	5	Bone mineral density	No								
WELL-HART 2003	226	3.3	Change in coronary stenosis	Yes	✓	✓*	✓*	✓*	✓*	✓*	✓*	✓*
WHISP 2006	100	0.58 (7 months)	Serum lipids Anti-throm-	Yes	✓	✓ ¹	✓	✓ ¹			✓	

Table 2. Summary of trial characteristics (Continued)

Greenspan 2005	US	3	373	71.2	35	Primary	Single and combination	None
HALL 1998	Sweden	1.0	40	60	NR	Secondary	Combination	CHD
HERS I 1998	US	4.1	2763	67	0	Secondary	Combination	CHD
WAVE 2002	International	2.8	423	66	NR	Secondary	Combination	CHD
WELL-HART 2003	US	3.3	226	63.5	44	Secondary	Single and combination	CHD
WEST 2001	US	2.8	664	72	45	Secondary	Single	MI or TIA
WHI I 2002 ³	US	5.6	16,608	63	0	Primary	Combination	None
WHI 2004 ⁴	US	7.1	10,739	64	100	Primary	Single	None
WHISP 2006	UK	0.58 (7 months)	100	68.9	NR	Secondary	Combination	ACS
WISDOM 2007 ¹	International	1	4385	63	NR	Primary	Combination	None

¹ Trial stopped early due to publication of WHI I 2002 results

² Trial stopped early due to publication of HER I 1998 results

³ Trial stopped early as the weighted log-rank test statistic for breast cancer crossed designated stopping boundary, and global index supportive of finding of overall harm.

⁴ Trial stopped early as National Institutes of Health (NIH) concluded that conjugated equine oestrogen alone did not appear to affect the risk of heart disease, but was associated with a significant increase in the risk of stroke

CABG: coronary artery bypass graft; CHD: Coronary heart disease; DVT: Deep vein thrombosis; MI: myocardial infarction; NR: not reported; PE: Pulmonary embolism; TIA: Transient ischaemic attack

Table 3. Medication adherence in the trials

Trial	Adherence definition	Assessment method	HR arm	Placebo arm
DOPS 2012	Not reported			
EAGAR 2006	% study medication taken	Pill counts	> 80% up to 30 months of treatment	> 80% up to 30 months of treatment

Table 3. Medication adherence in the trials (Continued)

EPAT 2001	% study medication taken	Pill counts	Level of adherence 95% (87% of participants evaluated)	Level of adherence 92% (92% of participants evaluated)
EPHT 2006	> 80% of prescribed treatment taken	Number of collected/returned drugs and clinic reports	< 40% compliant at three years (estimated from graph)	< 30% compliant at three years (estimated from graph)
ERA 2000	% study medication taken	Pill counts	Level of adherence at 3.2 years: Women on single therapy (measured in 79% of participants): 74%; women on combination therapy (measured in 82% of participants): 84%	Level of adherence at 3.2 years: (measured in 80% of participants): 86% 5 women initiated treatment outside study
ERT II 1979	Not reported			
ESPRIT 2002	“Regular tablet use”	Self report to family doctor. Self report to study nurse at six weeks and whenever in contact with trial staff	Number non-adherent: 51% at 12 months 57% at 24 months	Number non-adherent: 31% at 12 months 37% at 24 months
EVTET 2000	Not reported			
STOP IT 2001	Not defined	Pill counts	65% at 36 months in those taking HRT 62% at 36 months in those taking HRT + calcitriol	78% at 36 months
Greenspan 2005	≥ 80% of the medication ≥ 80% of the study period	Not reported	61%	67%
HALL 1998	Not reported			
HERS I 1998	Taking at least 80% of study medication	Pill counts	82% adherent at one year; 75% adherent at three years 3% initiated treatment outside study About 50% continued to	91% adherent at one year; 81% adherent at three years Under 10% used HRT during unblinded follow-up (4.2 to 6.8 years)

Table 3. Medication adherence in the trials (Continued)

			use open-label HT during unblinded follow-up (4.2 to 6.8 years)	
WAVE 2002	% study medication taken	Pill counts	At 2.8 years: Adherence 67% in the 78% of women analysed	At 2.8 years: Adherence 70% in the 81% of women analysed
WELL-HART 2003	% study medication taken	Pill counts	Oestrogen group: 92.6% with oestrogen and 99.9% with progestin matched placebo Oestrogen-Progestin group: 94.1% with oestrogen and 96.1% with progestin	93.6% with oestrogen matched placebo and 98.4% with progestin matched placebo
WEST 2001	% study medication taken	Self report to study nurse three-monthly Computer chip in medication bottle records opening date and time Pill counts	At 2.8 years: Mean adherence including drop-outs: 70% Mean adherence excluding dropouts: 90% 35% discontinued medication by 2.8 years, of whom 1% initiated treatment outside study	At 2.8 years: Mean adherence including dropouts: 74% over 2.8 years Mean adherence excluding dropouts: 90% 24% discontinued medication 2% initiated treatment outside study
WHI I 2002	Taking at least 80% of study medication Temporary discontinuation (e.g. during surgery) permitted	Weighing medication bottles	42% non-adherent by 5.2 years Of these 6.2% initiated HRT outside study	38% non-adherent by 5.2 years Of these 10.7% initiated HRT outside study
WHI II 2004	Taking at least 80% of study medication Temporary discontinuation (e.g. during surgery) permitted	Weighing medication bottles	At 6.8 years, about 53.8% of women were non-adherent In addition 5.7% of women had initiated hormone use through their own physician	At 6.8 years, about 53.8% of women were non-adherent In addition 9.1% of women had initiated hormone use through their own physician
WHISP 2006	Not specified	Not specified	25 out of 49 discontinued study drug (51%)	14 out of 51 discontinued study drug (27%)

Table 3. Medication adherence in the trials (Continued)

WISDOM 2007	Supply of study medication	Time at risk minus temporary interruptions and time after withdrawal from treatment	73% of time	86% of time
-------------	----------------------------	---	-------------	-------------

HRT: hormone replacement therapy

Table 4. Summary of outcomes by trials - primary prevention

Outcome	Death	Death (CV causes)	Non-fatal MI	Stroke	Angina	Venous thromboembolism	Pulmonary embolism	Revascularisation
Trial								
DOPS 2012	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	X	X
EPAT 2001	X	X	✓	X	X	X	X	✓
EPHT 2006	✓	X	X ¹	X	X	X	X	X
ERT II 1979	✓	X	✓	X	X	X	X	X
Greenspan 2005	✓	X	✓	X	X	✓	X	X
STOP IT 2001	✓	X	✓	✓	X	✓	X	X
WHI I 2002	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
WHI II 2004	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
WISDOM 2007	✓	X	X	X	X	✓	✓	X
Number of trials	8	3	7	4	2	6	3	3
Total N	34,422	28,353	29,482	28,719	27,347	33,477	31,732	27,569

¹ No events in control group.

CV: cardiovascular; MI: myocardial infarction

Table 5. Summary of outcomes by trials - secondary prevention

Outcome	Death	Death (CV causes)	Non-fatal MI	Stroke	Angina	Venous thromboembolism	Pulmonary embolism	Revascularisation
Trial								
EAGAR 2006	X	✓	✓	X	✓	X	X	✓
ERA 2000	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓
ESPRIT 2002	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	X	✓	X
EVTET 2000	X	X	X	X	X	✓	✓	X
HALL 1998	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
HERS I 1998	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
WAVE 2002	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	X	X
WELL-HART 2003	✓	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
WEST 2001	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	X	X
WHISP 2006	✓	X ¹	✓	X	X	✓	X	X
Number of trials	7	6	7	5	3	6	3	3
Total N	5445	5259	5359	5172	3155	4399	3920	3155

¹ No outcomes relevant to this review.

CV: cardiovascular; MI: myocardial infarction

Table 6. Trials according to number of years since menopause when treatment commenced

Study	Population	Time since menopause (years)	Mean age (years)
< 10 years since menopause (or mean age < 60)			
DOPS 2012	1006	0.59	

Table 6. Trials according to number of years since menopause when treatment commenced (Continued)

ERT II 1979	168	4.6	
EPHT 2006	1178	8.8	
EVTET 2000	140	NK ³	55.7
WHI I 2002	5494	< 10 yrs	
WHI II 2004	1643	< 10 yrs	
TOTAL	9629		
≥ 10 years since menopause (or mean age ≥ 60)			
WHI I 2002	9694	≥ 10	
WHI II 2004	7468	≥ 10	
HALL 1998	373	12.5	
WISDOM 2007	4385	14.7	
ESPRIT 2002	1017	16.1	
HERS I 1998	2763	18	
WELL-HART 2003	226	18.2	
WHISP 2006	100	22.8	
ERA 2000	309	23.0	
WEST 2001	664	25	
EPAT 2001	222	NK ³	62.2
EAGAR 2006	83	NK ¹	64
WAVE 2002	423	NK ²	65
STOP IT 2001	489	NK ¹	71
Greenspan 2005	489	NK ³	71.2
TOTAL	28705		

Table 6. Trials according to number of years since menopause when treatment commenced (Continued)

¹Author contacted but data was not collected.

²Author contacted; reported data available from National Institutes of Health (NIH) (who funded trial) but data currently pending.

³Author emailed, but no reply.

NK: not known

APPENDICES

Appendix I. Search strategies original review

#1 CARDIOVASCULAR-DISEASES*:ME

#2 CEREBROVASCULAR-DISORDERS*:ME

#3 CHOLESTEROL*:ME

#4 BLOOD-COAGULATION-FACTORS*:ME

#5 CARDIOVASCULAR

#6 CORONARY

#7 ANGINA*

#8 MYOCARDIAL

#9 STROKE

#10 HYPERTENSION

#11 CHOLESTEROL

#12 EMBOLI*

#13 THROMBO*

#14 CEREBROVASCULAR

#15 ATHEROSCLERO*

#16 ARTERIOSCLERO*

#17 LIPIDS*:ME

#18 LIPID*

#19 HYPERLIPIDEMIA*:ME

#20 (HYPERLIPIDEMIA or HYPERLIPIDAEMIA)

#21 FIBRIN*

#22 (((((((#1 or #2) or #3) or #4) or #5) or #6) or #7) or #8) or #9)

#23 ((((((((((#10 or #11 or #12) or #13) or #14) or #15) or #16) or #17) or #18) or #19) or #20) or #21)

#24 (#22 or #23)

#25 ESTROGEN-REPLACEMENT-THERAPY*:ME

#26 HRT

#27 (HORMONE near REPLAC*)

#28 (OESTROGEN near REPLAC*)

#29 (ESTROGEN near REPLAC*)

#30 ((MENOPAUS* or POSTMENOPAUS*) or POSTMENOPAUS*)

#31 OESTROGEN

#32 ESTROGEN

#33 (#31 or #32)

#34 (#30 and #33)

#35 (((#25 or #26) or #27) or #28) or #29)

#36 (#34 or #35)

#37 (#24 and #36)

Appendix 2. Search strategies 2010

Cochrane Controlled Trial Register, Issue 1, April 2010 (search date: 20/04/2010)

- #1. MeSH descriptor Cardiovascular Diseases explode all trees
- #2. MeSH descriptor Cerebrovascular Disorders explode all trees
- #3. CARDIOVASCULAR*
- #4. CORONARY
- #5. ANGINA*
- #6. MYOCARD*
- #7. HEART NEAR/3 ATTACK
- #8. STROKE*
- #9. MeSH descriptor Embolism and Thrombosis explode all trees
- #10. EMBOL*
- #11. THROMBO*
- #12. CEREBROVASCULAR
- #13. MeSH descriptor Hypertension explode all trees
- #14. HYPERTENSION
- #15. MeSH descriptor Arteriosclerosis explode all trees
- #16. ARTERIOSCLER* OR ARTEROSCLER*
- #17. ISCHAEMIC OR ISCHEMIC
- #18. MeSH descriptor Hyperlipidemias explode all trees
- #19. HYPERLIPIDEMIA* OR HYPERLIPIDAEMIA*
- #20. (#1 OR #2 OR #3 OR #4 OR #5 OR #6 OR #7 OR #8 OR #9 OR #10 OR #11 OR #12 OR #13 OR #14 OR #15 OR #16 OR #17 OR #18 OR #19)
- #21. MeSH descriptor Hormone Replacement Therapy explode all trees
- #22. HRT OR ERT OR ORT
- #23. HORMONE NEAR/4 (REPLAC* OR THERAP* OR SUPPLEMENT*)
- #24. ESTROGEN NEAR/4 (REPLAC* OR THERAP* OR SUPPLEMENT*)
- #25. OESTROGEN NEAR/4 (REPLAC* OR THERAP* OR SUPPLEMENT*)
- #26. (#21 OR #22 OR #23 OR #24 OR #25)
- #27. (menopaus* OR postmenopaus* OR post-menopaus*)
- #28. MeSH descriptor Postmenopause, this term only
- #29. (#27 OR #28)
- #30. oestrogen OR estrogen
- #31. (#29 AND #30)
- #32. (#26 OR #31)
- #33. (#20 AND #32)

MEDLINE search 20/04/2010

1. CARDIOVASCULAR-DISEASES#.DE.
2. CEREBROVASCULAR-DISORDERS#.DE.
3. CARDIOVASCULAR.TI,AB.
4. CORONARY.TI,AB.
5. ANGINA\$2.TI,AB.
6. (MYOCARDIAL OR HEART NEAR ATTACK).TI,AB.
7. STROKE\$4.TI,AB.
8. EMBOLISM-AND-THROMBOSIS#.DE.

9. EMBOL\$5.TI,AB.
10. THROMBO\$6.TI,AB.
11. CEREBROVASCULAR.TI,AB.
12. HYPERTENSION.W..DE.
13. HYPERTENSION.TI,AB.
14. ARTERIOSCLEROSIS#.W..DE.
15. (ARTERIOSCLERO\$5 OR ARTEROSCLERO\$5).TI,AB.
16. (ISCHAEMIC OR ISCHEMIC).TI,AB.
17. HYPERLIPIDEMIAS#.W..DE.
18. (HYPERLIPIDEMIA\$4 OR HYPERLIPIDAEMIA\$4).TI,AB.
19. 1 OR 2 OR 3 OR 4 OR 5 OR 6 OR 7 OR 8 OR 9 OR 10
20. 11 OR 12 OR 13 OR 14 OR 15 OR 16 OR 17 OR 18
21. 19 OR 20
22. HORMONE-REPLACEMENT-THERAPY#.DE.
23. (HRT OR ERT OR ORT).TI,AB.
24. HORMONE NEAR (REPLAC\$6 OR THERAP\$4 OR SUPPLEMENT\$6)
25. ESTROGEN NEAR (REPLAC\$6 OR THERAP\$4 OR SUPPLEMENT\$6)
26. OESTROGEN NEAR (REPLAC\$6 OR THERAP\$4 OR SUPPLEMENT\$6)
27. 22 OR 23 OR 24 OR 25 OR 26
28. MENOPAUS\$4 OR POSTMENOPAUS\$4 OR POST-MENOPAUS\$4
29. POSTMENOPAUSE.W..DE.
30. 28 OR 29
31. (ESTROGEN OR OESTROGEN).TI,AB.
32. 30 AND 31
33. 27 OR 32
34. PT=RANDOMIZED-CONTROLLED-TRIAL
35. PT=CONTROLLED-CLINICAL-TRIAL
36. (SINGL\$4 OR DOUBLE\$4 OR TRIPLE\$4 OR TREBLE\$4) AND (BLIND\$4 OR MASK\$4)
37. RANDOM\$5 OR PLACEBO\$2
38. RANDOM-ALLOCATION.DE.
39. DOUBLE-BLIND-METHOD.DE.
40. SINGLE-BLIND-METHOD.DE.
41. (CLINIC\$3 NEAR TRIAL\$2).TI,AB.
42. RETRACT\$5 NEAR PUBLICATION
43. 34 OR 35 OR 36 OR 37 OR 38 OR 39 OR 40 OR 41 OR 42
44. ANIMAL=YES NOT HUMAN=YES
45. 21 AND 33 AND 43
46. 45 NOT 44

EMBASE search 20/04/2010

1. CARDIOVASCULAR-DISEASE#.DE.
2. CEREBROVASCULAR-DISEASE#.DE.
3. CARDIOVASCULAR.TI,AB.
4. CORONARY.TI,AB.
5. ANGINA\$2.TI,AB.
6. MYOCARDIAL.TI,AB. OR (HEART NEAR ATTACK).TI,AB.
7. STROKE\$4.TI,AB.
8. EMBOL\$5.TI,AB.
9. THROMBO\$6.TI,AB.
10. CEREBROVASCULAR.TI,AB.
11. HYPERTENSION.W..DE.
12. HYPERTENSION.TI,AB.

13. ARTERIOSCLEROSIS#.W..DE.
14. (ARTERIOSCLERO\$5 OR ARTHROSCLERO\$5).TI,AB.
15. (ISCHAEMIC OR ISCHEMIC).TI,AB.
16. (HYPERLIPIDEMIA\$4 OR HYPERLIPIDAEMIA\$4).TI,AB.
17. HYPERLIPIDEMIA#.W..DE.
18. 1 OR 2 OR 3 OR 4 OR 5 OR 6 OR 7 OR 8 OR 9 OR 10 OR 11 OR 12 OR 13 OR 14 OR 15 OR 16 OR 17
19. Hormone-Substitution#.DE.
20. (HRT OR ERT OR ORT).TI,AB.
21. HORMONE NEAR (REPLAC\$6 OR THERAP\$4 OR SUPPLEMENT\$6).TI,AB.
22. ESTROGEN NEAR (REPLAC\$6 OR THERAP\$4 OR SUPPLEMENT\$6).TI,AB.
23. OESTROGEN NEAR (REPLAC\$6 OR THERAP\$4 OR SUPPLEMENT\$6).TI,AB.
24. (menopaus\$4 OR postmenopaus\$4 OR post-menopaus\$4).TI,AB.
25. Postmenopause.W..DE.
26. 39 OR 40
27. (oestrogen OR estrogen).TI,AB.
28. 41 AND 42
29. 19 OR 20 OR 34 OR 37 OR 38 OR 43
30. 44 AND 18
31. factorial\$
32. crossover\$2 OR cross ADJ over\$2
34. (RANDOM\$ OR PLACEBO\$).DE, TI, AB.

LILACS search conducted 20/04/2010

Search 1:

“HORMONE REPLACEMENT THERAPY” OR
 ((hormone OR oestrogen OR oestrogen) AND (replac\$ or therap\$ or supplement\$)) or (hrt OR ert OR ort) AND (“clinical trials, RANDOMIZED” or “controlled clinical trials, RANDOMIZED” OR ((trial\$ or ensa\$ or estud\$) AND (clin\$)) OR ((singl\$ or doubl\$ or doble\$ or duplo\$ or trebl\$ or trip\$) AND (blind\$ or cego\$ or ciego\$ or mask\$ or mascar\$)) OR (random\$ or randon\$ or casual\$ or acaso\$ or azar or aleator\$)) = 318

Search 2:

((“POSTMENOPAUSE” OR menopaus\$ or postmenopaus\$ or post-menopause) AND (oestrogen or estrogen))

Appendix 3. Search strategies 2014

CENTRAL

- #1 MeSH descriptor: [Cardiovascular Diseases] explode all trees
- #2 MeSH descriptor: [Cerebrovascular Disorders] explode all trees
- #3 MeSH descriptor: [Hypertension] this term only
- #4 (cardiovascular or coronary or angina* or myocardial or stroke* or embol* or thrombo* or cerebrovascular or hypertension or arteriosclero* or atherosclero* or ischaemi* or ischemi*):ti,ab
- #5 (heart near/2 attack):ti,ab
- #6 MeSH descriptor: [Hyperlipidemias] explode all trees
- #7 MeSH descriptor: [Cholesterol] explode all trees
- #8 MeSH descriptor: [Blood Coagulation Factors] explode all trees
- #9 MeSH descriptor: [Lipids] explode all trees
- #10 (hyperlipidemia* or hyperlipidaemia* or cholesterol or lipid* or fibrin*):ti,ab
- #11 #1 or #2 or #3 or #4 or #5 or #6 or #7 or #8 or #9 or #10
- #12 MeSH descriptor: [Progestins] explode all trees
- #13 (progestogen or medroxyprogesterone acetate or MPA or dydrogesterone or norethisterone or norethindrone or oestrogen or estrogen or estradiol or CEE or premarin or estriol or oestradiol):ti,ab

#14 (hormone* near/3 therap*):ti,ab
 #15 (hormone* near/3 supplement*):ti,ab
 #16 #12 or #13 or #14 or #15
 #17 MeSH descriptor: [Climacteric] this term only
 #18 MeSH descriptor: [Menopause] this term only
 #19 MeSH descriptor: [Perimenopause] this term only
 #20 MeSH descriptor: [Postmenopause] this term only
 #21 MeSH descriptor: [Menopause, Premature] this term only
 #22 (postmenopaus* or post-menopaus* or perimenopaus* or peri-menopaus* or climacter* or menopaus*):ti,ab
 #23 #17 or #18 or #19 or #20 or #21 or #22
 #24 #16 and #23
 #25 #11 and #24
 #26 MeSH descriptor: [Hormone Replacement Therapy] explode all trees
 #27 (HRT or ERT or ORT):ti,ab
 #28 (hormone near/3 replac*):ti,ab
 #29 (estrogen near/3 replac*):ti,ab
 #30 (oestrogen near/3 replac*):ti,ab
 #31 #26 or #27 or #28 or #29 or #30
 #32 #11 and #31
 #33 #25 or #32

MEDLINE

1 exp Cardiovascular Diseases/
 2 exp Cerebrovascular Disorders/
 3 cardiovascular.ti,ab.
 4 coronary.ti,ab.
 5 angina\$.ti,ab.
 6 (myocardial or (heart adj2 attack)).ti,ab.
 7 stroke\$.ti,ab.
 8 embol\$.ti,ab.
 9 thrombo\$.ti,ab.
 10 cerebrovascular.ti,ab.
 11 hypertension.ti,ab.
 12 Hypertension/
 13 (arteriosclero\$ or artherosclero\$).ti,ab.
 14 (ischaemi\$ or ischemi\$).ti,ab.
 15 exp Hyperlipidemias/
 16 (hyperlipidemia\$ or hyperlipidaemia\$).ti,ab.
 17 exp Cholesterol/
 18 cholesterol.ti,ab.
 19 exp Blood Coagulation Factors/
 20 exp Lipids/
 21 lipid\$.ti,ab.
 22 fibrin\$.ti,ab.
 23 or/1-22
 24 exp Progestins/
 25 progestogen.tw.
 26 (medroxyprogesterone acetate or MPA).tw.
 27 dydrogesterone.tw.
 28 (norethisterone or norethindrone).tw.
 29 (oestrogen or estrogen).ti,ab.
 30 estradiol\$.ti,ab.

31 CEE.ti,ab.
 32 premarin.ti,ab.
 33 estriol.ti,ab.
 34 oestradiol.ti,ab.
 35 (hormone\$ adj3 (therap* or supplement*)).ti,ab
 36 or/24-35
 37 climacteric/ or menopause/ or perimenopause/ or postmenopause/ or menopause, premature/ 38 (postmenopaus\$ or post-menopaus\$ or post menopaus\$).tw.
 39 (perimenopaus\$ or peri-menopaus\$ or peri menopaus\$).tw.
 40 (climacter\$ or menopaus\$).tw.
 41 or/37-40
 42 36 and 41
 43 23 and 42
 44 exp hormone replacement therapy/
 45 (HRT or ERT or ORT).ti,ab.
 46 ((hormone or estrogen or oestrogen) adj3 replac\$).ti,ab.
 47 or/44-46
 48 23 and 47
 49 43 or 48
 50 randomized controlled trial.pt.
 51 controlled clinical trial.pt.
 52 randomized.ab.
 53 placebo.ab.
 54 clinical trials as topic.sh.
 55 randomly.ab.
 56 trial.ti.
 57 or/50-56
 58 49 and 57
 59 exp animals/ not humans.sh.
 60 58 not 59

Embase

1 exp cardiovascular disease/
 2 exp cerebrovascular disease/
 3 cardiovascular.ti,ab.
 4 coronary.ti,ab.
 5 angina\$.ti,ab.
 6 (myocardial or (heart adj2 attack)).ti,ab.
 7 stroke\$.ti,ab.
 8 embol\$.ti,ab.
 9 thrombo\$.ti,ab.
 10 cerebrovascular.ti,ab.
 11 hypertension.hw.
 12 hypertensi\$.ti,ab.
 13 exp arteriosclerosis/
 14 arteriosclerosis.hw.
 15 (arteriosclero\$ or atherosclero\$).ti,ab.
 16 (ischaemi\$ or ischemi\$).ti,ab.
 17 (hyperlipidemia\$ or hyperlipidaemia\$).ti,ab.
 18 exp hyperlipidemia/
 19 hyperlipidemia.hw.
 20 exp Cholesterol/

21 cholesterol.ti,ab.
 22 exp blood clotting factor/
 23 exp lipid/
 24 lipid\$.ti,ab.
 25 fibrin\$.ti,ab.
 26 or/1-25
 27 exp hormone substitution/
 28 (HRT or ERT or ORT).ti,ab.
 29 ((hormone or oestrogen or estrogen) adj3 replac\$).ti,ab.
 30 or/27-29
 31 26 and 30
 32 exp gestagen/
 33 progestin\$.ti,ab.
 34 progestogen\$.ti,ab.
 35 (medroxyprogesterone acetate or MPA).tw.
 36 dydrogesterone.tw.
 37 (norethisterone or norethindrone).ti,ab.
 38 (oestrogen or estrogen).ti,ab.
 39 estradiol\$.ti,ab.
 40 CEE.ti,ab.
 41 premarin.ti,ab.
 42 estriol.ti,ab.
 43 oestradiol.ti,ab.
 44 progesterone\$.ti,ab.
 45 (hormone adj3 (therap\$ or supplement\$)).ti,ab.
 46 or/32-45
 47 exp "menopause and climacterium"/
 48 (postmenopaus\$ or "post menopaus\$").ti,ab.
 49 (perimenopaus\$ or "peri menopaus\$").ti,ab.
 50 (climacter\$ or menopaus\$).ti,ab.
 51 or/46-49
 52 26 and 46 and 51
 53 crossover procedure/
 54 double blind procedure/
 55 single blind procedure/
 56 (cross over\$ or crossover\$).ti,ab.
 57 placebo\$.ti,ab.
 58 (doubl\$ adj blind\$).ti,ab.
 59 allocat\$.ti,ab.
 60 trial.ti.
 61 randomized controlled trial/
 62 random\$.ti,ab.
 63 or/53-62
 64 63 and (31 or 52)
 65 exp animal/ or exp invertebrate/ or animal experiment/ or animal model/ or animal tissue/ or animal cell/ or nonhuman/
 66 human/ or normal human/
 67 65 and 66
 68 65 not 67
 69 64 not 68

LILACS

Search A

((MH:“Estrogen Replacement Therapy” OR “MH:”Hormone Replacement Therapy“) OR (terapeutica AND hormonal) OR (terapia AND hormona\$) OR (terapia AND reposicao) OR (terapia AND estrogen\$) OR (tratamiento AND hormonal) OR (terapia AND reemplazo) OR (hormone AND replac\$) OR (hormone AND therap\$) OR (hormone AND supplement\$) OR (estrogen AND replac\$) OR (estrogen AND therap\$) OR (estrogen AND supplement\$) OR (oestrogen AND replac\$) OR (oestrogen AND therap\$) or (oestrogen AND supplement\$) OR (HRT OR ERT OR ORT OR THS)) limited to Controlled Clinical Trials Topic List

Search B

(MH:Climacteric OR MH:Menopause OR MH:”Menopause, Premature“ OR MH:Perimenopause OR MH:Postmenopause OR pos-menopaus\$ OR posmenopaus\$ OR postmenopaus\$ OR post-menopaus\$ OR climacteric OR climaterio OR menopaus\$ OR perimenopaus\$) limited to Controlled Clinical Trials Topic List

WHAT'S NEW

Last assessed as up-to-date: 25 February 2014.

Date	Event	Description
25 February 2014	New search has been performed	Date of search February 2014.
25 February 2014	New citation required but conclusions have not changed	We included six new trials, with a total of 2239 participants in this review update. The review now includes 40,410 women randomised to either hormone therapy or no treatment/placebo. Nine trials were primary prevention and ten were secondary prevention trials We updated the searches to February 2014 and combined the cardiovascular outcomes of coronary artery bypass graft and angioplasty under "Revascularisation". We excluded health-related quality of life from the outcomes. We combined single and combination therapy for analysis. We have presented subgroup analysis results for the timing hypothesis

HISTORY

Protocol first published: Issue 3, 2000

Review first published: Issue 2, 2005

Date	Event	Description
20 June 2012	New search has been performed	We included four new trials, with a total of 15,984 participants in the review update. We included one trial in the previous review and excluded the open-label long-term follow-up of another trial. The review update therefore included 13 randomised controlled trials with a total of 38,171 women randomised to either hormone therapy or placebo. Five trials were primary

(Continued)

		prevention and eight were secondary prevention trials
20 June 2012	New citation required but conclusions have not changed	We updated the searches to April 2010, and included the cardiovascular outcomes of angina, coronary artery bypass graft, angioplasty, and health-related quality of life as further relevant additional outcomes
20 February 2012	Amended	The results and conclusion of the update review have not changed from those of the original review. However, there is further substantive evidence that treatment with hormone therapy in post-menopausal women for either primary or secondary prevention of cardiovascular disease events is not effective, and causes an increase in the risk of stroke, and venous thromboembolic events

CONTRIBUTIONS OF AUTHORS

Anne Eisinga developed and ran the search strategies. Study selection, quality assessment and data extraction were performed by Henry Boardman and Louise Hartley. Caroline Main calculated the absolute risk increases/decreases and the numbers needed to treat/harm. Henry Boardman wrote the first draft of the review, and all co-authors commented on this and contributed to the final draft of the review. All authors have approved the manuscript.

DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST

None known.

SOURCES OF SUPPORT

Internal sources

- UK Cochrane Centre, UK.
Cochrane Fellowship Grant

External sources

- NIHR, UK.
Cochrane Programme Grant

DIFFERENCES BETWEEN PROTOCOL AND REVIEW

In this updated review the outcomes of coronary artery bypass graft (CABG) and angioplasty were combined into a single outcome measure "revascularisation". This treatment options are closely related and their combination gives increased power to assessing the effect of HT upon them.

Health-related quality of life (HRQoL) was excluded from outcomes to focus on cardiovascular endpoints and relevant subgroup analysis on time of commencing of HT in relation to the menopause.

We have presented subgroup analysis results based on the timing hypothesis in this version of the review.

INDEX TERMS

Medical Subject Headings (MeSH)

*Postmenopause; Cardiovascular Diseases [*prevention & control]; Estrogen Replacement Therapy [adverse effects; *methods]; Hormone Replacement Therapy [adverse effects; methods]; Stroke [chemically induced]; Venous Thromboembolism [chemically induced]

MeSH check words

Adult; Aged; Aged, 80 and over; Female; Humans; Middle Aged