

## The Role of Hormone Therapy in the Management of Menopause

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- 1. Based on our current understanding of the physiology of hot flushes, the first event in the cascade appears to be:
  - A. Increase in core temperature
  - B. Hypothalamic activation
  - C. Reduction in metabolic rate
  - D. Luteinizing hormone (LH) surge
  - E. Vasodilation

2.	A Cochrane review of double-blind, randomized, placebo-controlled trials of oral hormone therapy for vasomotor symptoms concluded that hot flush frequency was reduced by approximately:					
	A. 30% B. 45% C. 60% D. 75% E. 90%					
3.	Based on double-blind, randomized trials, which of the following strategies improves the effectiveness of oral low-dose estrogen in reducing the frequency and severity of hot flushes?					
	<ul> <li>A. Addition of medroxyprogesterone acetate</li> <li>B. Alternating low-dose and standard-dose therapy on alternate days</li> <li>C. Addition of vaginal estrogen cream</li> <li>D. Splitting the dose into twice-daily administration</li> <li>E. Taking the medication at bedtime</li> </ul>					
4.	For a patient with hot flushes who is not a candidate for hormonal treatment, which of the following has been shown to be of greater efficacy than placebo?					
	<ul> <li>A. Acupuncture</li> <li>B. Black cohosh</li> <li>C. Phytoestrogens</li> <li>D. Vitamin E</li> <li>E. Paroxetine</li> </ul>					
5.	Based on cost-effectiveness analysis, pharmacologic treatment is recommended if the 10-year risk for a major osteoporotic fracture exceeds:					
	A. 3% B. 5% C. 10% D. 15% E. 20%					

- 6. Following several years of hormone therapy, a patient discontinues her treatment. Five years after this discontinuation, it would be anticipated that her bone mineral density would be:
  - A. Comparable to that which she had at the discontinuation of therapy
  - B. Significantly greater than those who have never used hormone therapy, although less than at the end of therapy
  - C. Slightly greater than those who have never used hormone therapy
  - D. The same as those who have never used hormone therapy
  - E. Lower than those who have never used hormone therapy
- 7. Which of the following osteoporosis therapies is an anabolic agent?
  - A. Estrogen plus progesterone
  - B. Selective estrogen receptor modulators (eg, raloxifene)
  - C. Parathyroid hormone
  - D. Monthly bisphosphonates (eg, risedronate)
  - E. Estrogen plus calcium supplementation
- 8. The most likely explanation for the difference between observational studies that showed a 50% reduction in coronary heart disease in women using estrogen and the Women's Health Initiative (WHI) is:
  - A. Larger size of WHI
  - B. Lack of adequate controls in observational studies
  - C. Better definition of outcomes in the WHI
  - D. Healthy user bias in observational studies
  - E. Younger age of women in WHI
- 9. Cognitive improvements of women on hormone therapy are most likely due to:
  - A. Selection bias within the study
  - B. Increased cerebral blood flow
  - C. Improved sleep
  - D. Reduced plaque formation
  - E. Increased blood glucose

- 10. Based on current recommendations, the need for continued hormone therapy should be reassessed at least every:
  - A. 6 months
  - B. 12 months
  - C. 24 months
  - D. 5 years
  - E. 10 years

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