Highlights from 25 Years of the Women's Health Initiative Memory Study (WHIMS)

Steve Rapp, PhD for the WHIMS Team

Professor

Departments of Psychiatry & Behavioral Medicine and Social Science & Health Policy

Wake Forest School of Medicine

April 17, 2019

Women 's Health Research Day





Disclosures

Nothing to disclose

Women's Health Initiative Memory Study (1995-present)







Sally Shumaker, PhD Wake Forest

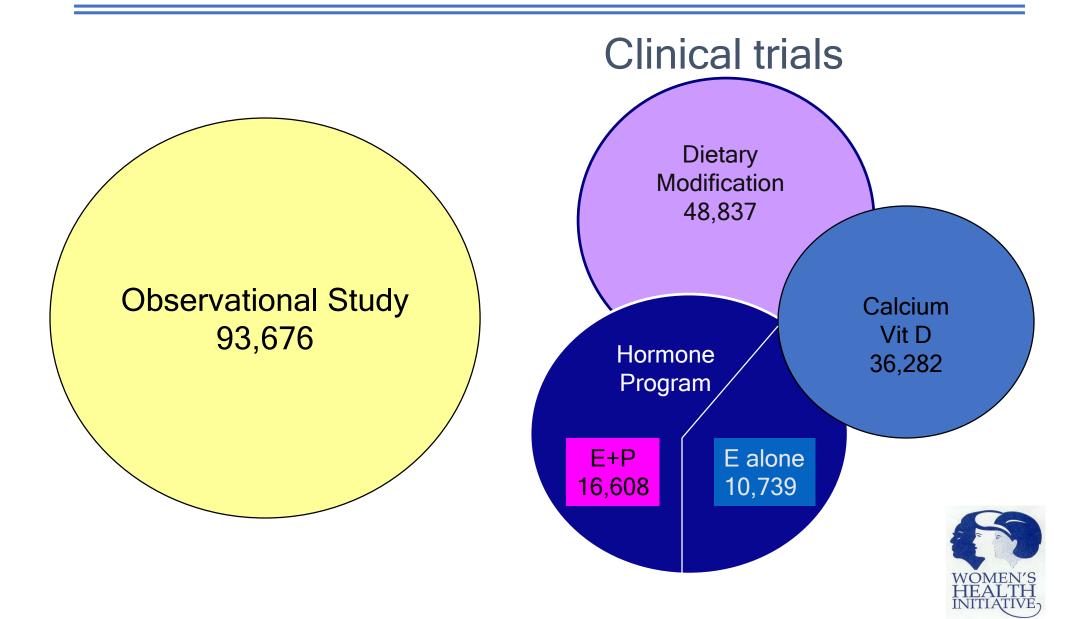




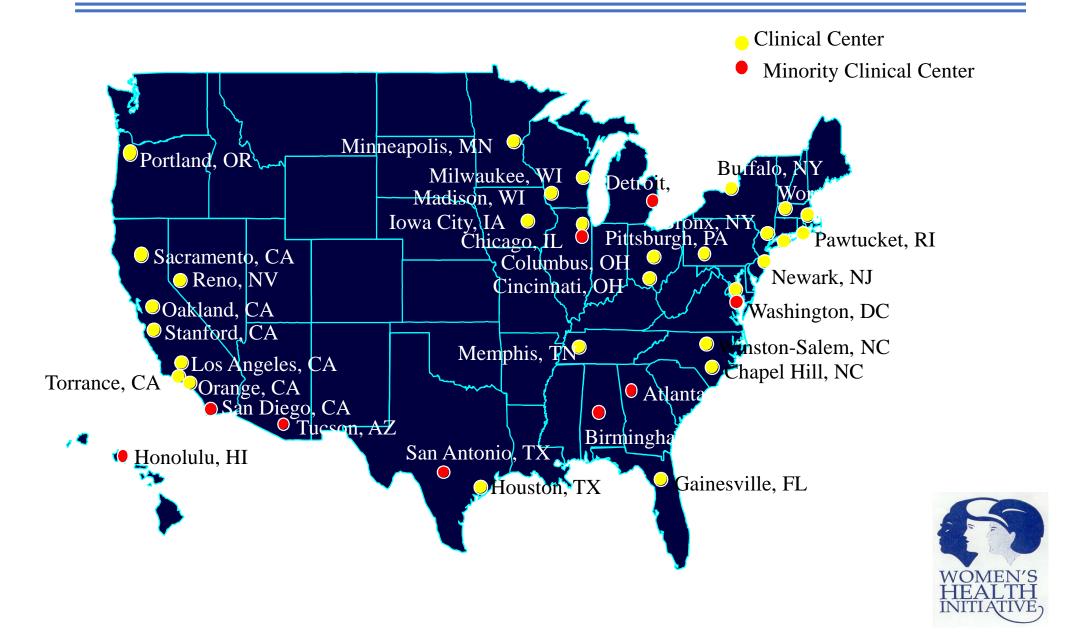




Women's Health Initiative



WHIMS Clinical Centers



WHIMS Study Design (65-79 yrs. of age)

Women who had no uterus at start of study Ended: 2/29/04

.

YES

N=2,947

Conjugated equine estrogen (CEE) 0.625 mg/d

Hysterectomy

Women who had a uterus at start of study Ended: 7/9/02

NO N=4,532 CEE 0.625 mg/d + medroxyprogesterone acetate (MPA) 2.5 mg/d

Placebo

Placebo

WHIMS Study Design (cont'd.)

HT Trial Design = 7 years

HT trials stopped early due to harm

Primary Outcome:

Probable Dementia (PD)

Secondary Outcomes:

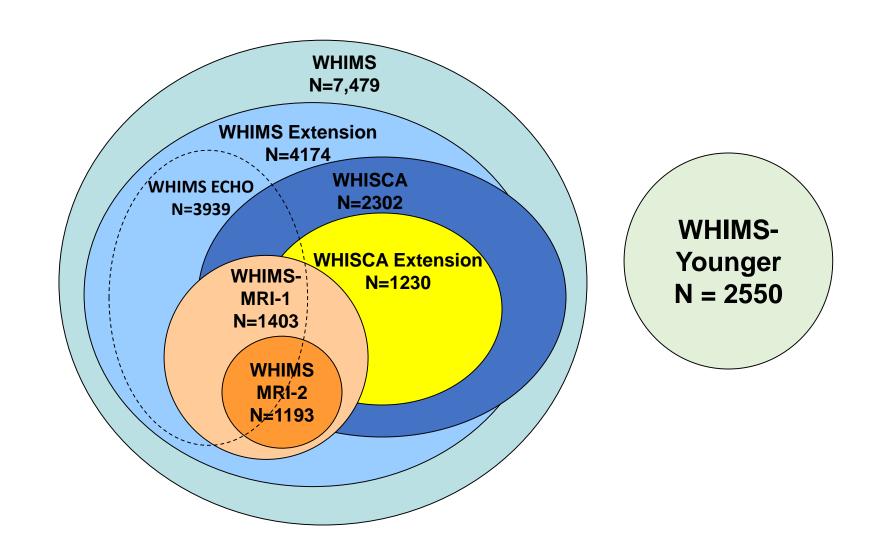
- Combined PD + Mild
 Cognitive Impairment (MCI)
- Global Cognitive Function

E-alone (CEE) 2947

E+P (CEE+MPA) 4532 Average Follow- up 5.2 years

Average Follow-up 4.1 years

WHIMS Suite of Studies 1996-2019



WHIMS Methodology (1996/98-2008)

- 1. <u>Annual administration of global cognitive measure (Modified Mini Mental State Exam)</u>
- 2. If triggered, full neuropsychiatric eval, neurocognitive test battery, proxy interview, labs, CT at local clinic
- 3. <u>Central adjudication of No Cognitive Impairment, MCI or probable Dementia</u>
- 4. Repeat steps 1-3 unless adjudicated PD

WHIMS-ECHO Methodology (2009-present)

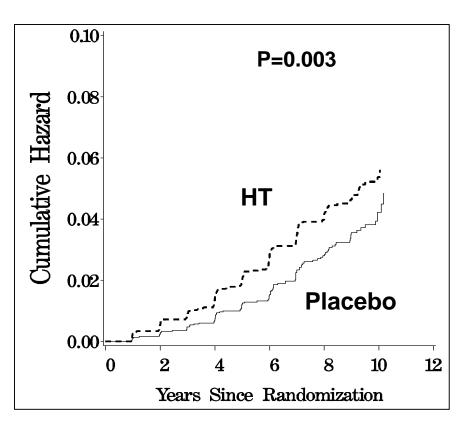
- 1. Annual administration of validated telephone cognitive battery
- 2. If triggered, administration of Dementia Questionnaire to proxy
- 3. <u>Central adjudication of No Cognitive Impairment, MCI or probable Dementia</u>
- 4. Repeat steps 1-3 unless adjudicated PD
- 5. If deceased, administer DQ to proxy

WHIMS Hypotheses

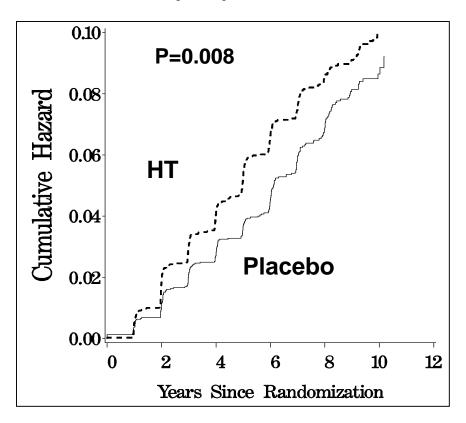
Does random assignment to conjugated equine estrogen (with and without progesterone) reduce the incidence of Dementia/Mild Cognitive Impairment and reduce global cognitive decline in postmenopausal women (>65 years old) compared to placebo?

HT is associated with an <u>increased incidence</u> of Dementia and Any Impairment (Dementia+Mild Cognitive Impairment)

Probable Dementia



Any Impairment

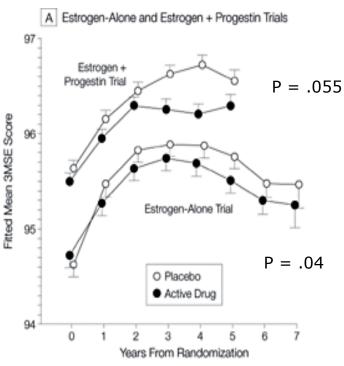


Mean Duration of Trials:

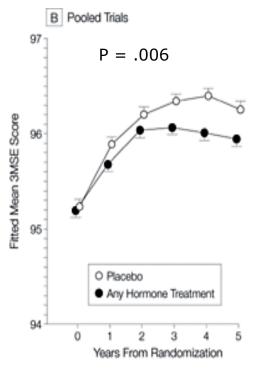
CEE+MPA: 4.2 yrs; CEE-Alone: 5.4 yrs

Shumaker, et al. JAMA 2003;7:217-23. Shumaker, et al. JAMA 2004;291:2947-58.

HT is associated with <u>poorer</u> global cognitive function







No. of Women
Placebo 3634 3546 3391 3369 3044 1970
Any Hormone Treatment 3518 3443 3278 3253 3002 2001

Rapp SR, et al. JAMA 2003;289:2663-2672 Espeland MA, et al. JAMA 2004;291:2959-2968.



Did the adverse effect of HT continue after the trial ended?

Assignment > 65 years of age at enrollment to HT was <u>associated with small broad-based decrements in global cognitive function and several domain-specific cognitive functions that persist.</u>

Espeland, et al, J Amer Geri Soc, 2010; 58:1263-1271

Espeland, et al, J Gerontol Med Sci, 2017;72:838-845

Does HT adversely affect the brain?

CEE with and without MPA was associated with <u>small but significant</u> decrements in hippocampal and frontal regions

Resnick et al, Neurology, 2009;72:135-142

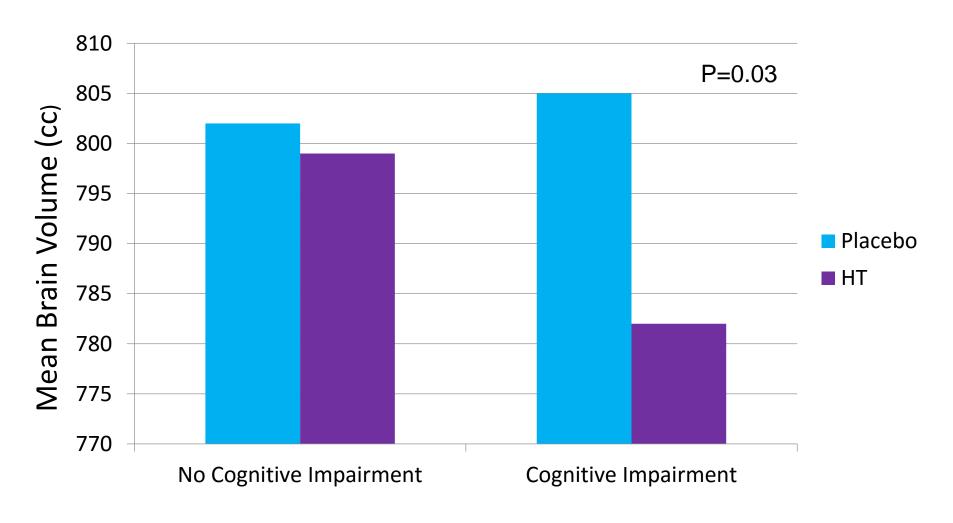
A widespread pattern of <u>significant volume loss was detected in women undergoing HT mainly in the anterior cingulate and adjacent medial frontal gyrus, and the orbitofrontal cortex using voxel-based morphometry</u>

Zhang, T. et al PLoS ONE,2011;11:e0150834

CEE <u>did not affect rates of decline in brain volumes or increases in brain lesion volumes</u> in the 4.7 years following the end of HT trial.

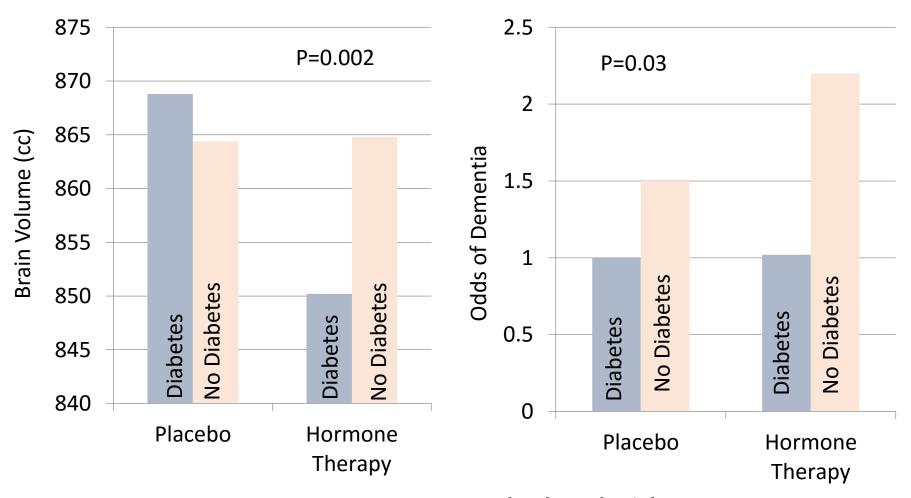
Coker et al Neurology 2014;82:427-434

HT Associated with Smaller Total Brain Volume Among Women with Cognitive Impairment



Espeland, et al. J Gerontol A Biol Sci Med Sci 2009;64:1243-50.

HT Differentially Affects Brain Volumes and Risk of Dementia for Women With Diabetes



Espeland, et al. Diabetes Care 2015;38:2316-24. Espeland, et al. Neurology 2015;29;85:1131-8.

'Window of Opportunity' Hypothesis: Does exposure to HT close to the menopausal transition affect the risk of cognitive decline and impairment?

"CEE-based therapies produced <u>no overall sustained benefit or risk</u> <u>to cognitive function</u> when administered to women aged 50 to 55 years."

Espeland et al, JAMA Internal Medicine, 2013;173(15):1429-1436

Cardiovascular disease and risk of cognitive decline

Over 8.4 years of follow-up among women with CVD, the risk of cognitive decline...

- **1** 29%
- 1 45% increased risk for women w hx of Angina
- Doubled risk w hx of MI

Among women without CVD....

Hypertension increased risk of cognitive decline

Diabetes increased risk of cognitive decline

Among women with CVD

Diabetes increased risk of cognitive decline

Haring, et al J Am Heart Assoc 2013;2:e000369

Does cognitive decline predict CVD, mortality?

In women >65 yr free of CVD, those with <u>lower baseline</u> <u>cognitive function and faster decline</u> in global cognitive function were at <u>greater risk for incident CVD, CVD death</u> <u>and all-cause mortality</u>

Leng et al, J Gerontol A Biol Sci Med Sci, 2018;73:779-785

Hypertension, cognitive function and the brain

BP at WHI baseline was <u>strongly related to amount of</u> <u>white matter lesion volume 8 years later.</u> Women with HTN (>140/90 mm Hg) had <u>more white matter lesion</u> <u>volume in most brain regions, esp. the frontal lobe</u>.

Kuller et al, J Clin Hypertension, 2010;12:203-212

Is obesity associated with poorer cognitive and poorer brain health in older women?

Worse cognitive performance is associated with all-cause weight loss in older women

Driscoll et al, Obesity, 2011;19:1595-1600

Obesity predicted <u>less</u> brain atrophy and <u>lower</u> ischemic lesion loads.

Driscoll et al, J Gerontol Med Sci, 2016;71:1216-1222

Is diet associated with cognitive impairment?

Over an average of 9.7 yrs., higher Dietary Inflammatory Index score was associated with greater cognitive decline and earlier onset of cognitive impairment

Hayden, K. et al, Alzheimer's Dementia, 2017;13:1187-1196

Retinopathy, cognitive function and the brain

Presence of <u>retinopathy was associated with poorer</u>

<u>cognitive function (3MS)</u> over 10-yr. follow-up and

<u>greater ischemic volumes</u> in total brain and parietal lobe.

Haan et al, Neurology, 2012; 78:942-949

Air pollution, the brain and cognitive decline

Residing in places with <u>fine particulate matter</u> exceeding EPA standards <u>increased the risks for global cognitive decline and all-cause dementia</u> respectively by 81% and 92%, with <u>stronger adverse effects in APOE $\varepsilon 4/4$ carriers.</u>

Cacciottolo M, et al., Transl Psychiatry. 2017 Jan 7(1):e1022

Greater particulate matter exposure was associated with smaller WM and GM volumes

Chen et al, Ann Neurol 2015;78:466-476 Casanova et al Front in Human Neurosci, 2016;10.495

WHIMS Innovations

Telephone administration of cognitive tests and questionnaires in older women is reliable and valid

Rapp et al, J Amer Geri Soc, 2012;60:1616-1623

Supplemental Case Ascertainment Protocol, a proxy-based interview reduced biases in estimated incidence rates and risk factor relationships

Gaussoin et al Int J Geri Psychiatry, 2012;27:205-214.

Using machine learning approach applied to ADNI imaging and cognitive data, **Alzheimer's Disease Pattern Similarity Scores** distinguished well between women with and without cognitive impairment in WHIMS cohort Casanova et al PLoS One, 2013;8:e77949

Opportunities to Collaborate in WHIMS, WHI

Resources

- Large cohorts (WHI, WHIMS and many ancillary studies)
- Deep phenotyping
- Genotyping
- Bio specimens
- Imaging studies

Opportunities

- Propose papers
- Propose ancillary studies
- WHI Extension 2020-2025
- WHIMS 2021-?

WHIMS Team

- Sally Shumaker, PhD
- Mark Espeland, PhD
- Steve Rapp, PhD
- Laura Coker, PhD
- Claudine Legault, PhD
- Sarah Gaussoin, MS
- Maggie Dailey, PhD
- Dan Beavers, PhD
- Bev Snively, PhD
- Iris Leng, PhD
- Kate Hayden, PhD

- Leslie Vaughan, PhD
- Ramon Casanova, PhD
- Laura Baker, PhD
- Katie Garcia, MS
- Mark Brown, MS
- Darrin Harris, BS
- Julia Robertson, BS
- Patricia Hogan, MS
- Beverly Jones, MD
- John Absher, MD
- Valerie Wilson, MD

NIA

Susan Resnick, PhD

WHIMS Staff

- Debbie Pleasants
- Cheryl Summerville
- Sonya Ashburn
- Debbie Booth
- Doris Clark
- Ashley Lentz
- Heather Dailey
- Brad Caudle
- Debbie Allen
- Gina Miller
- Josh Evans
- Debbie Felton
- Pam Nance



WHIMS ECHO and WHIMS-Y are supported by the National Institute of Aging (HHSN271-2011-00004C). The WHI program is funded by the National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute, National Institutes of Health, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. Wyeth Pharmaceuticals;



Related Ancillary Studies

- Cocoa Supplement and Multivitamin Outcomes Study in the Mind (COSMOS-MIND; Laura Baker PI)
- Women's Health Initiative Sleep Hypoxia Effects on Resilience (WHISPER; Laura Baker PI)
- Investigating the Biology of Cognitive Resilience in WHIMS "APOE ε4 Escapees" (Susan Resnick, PI)

Thank you



Cognitive Studies Timeline

