Index

A
Acupuncture, 49
Adnexal torsion
   endometriosis, 298, 299
   oophorectomy, 298
   ovarian cysts, 298, 299
   ovariectomy, 298
Adnexectomies, 296–297, 299
A Diabetes Outcome Progression Trial (ADOPT), 131
Adrenal axis aging, 22–23
Agatston score, 122
Aging
   adrenal axis aging, 22–23
   androgen levels, 30
   endocrine changes, 17, 18
   female hormonal status, 17
   glucocorticoids, 22
   gonadal hormone production, 21
   hormonal deficiency, 17
   mitochondria, 197–198
   neuroendocrine (see Neuroendocrine aging)
   neuropeptides, 21
   neurosteroids, 21
   neurotransmitters, 21
   somatotropic axis aging, 25–27
   therapeutic strategies, 35
   thyroid axis aging, 23–25
Allopregnanolone replacement therapy, 37–38
Alzheimer’s disease, 21
Androgens, 5, 278
Anticancer mechanisms, 236–238
Anti-Müllerian hormone (AMH), 19
Antioxidant effects, 237
Antiphospholipid (aPL) antibody positivity, 88–89
Antithyroid antibodies, 87
Apoptosis, 234
Arrhythmias, 198–200
Artificial limb ischaemia, 121
Assisted reproductive technology (ART), 86, 113, 116
   application, 116
   hypothalamic inhibition, 115
Atherosclerotic plaques, 255, 257
Atypical hyperplasia, 206
Autoimmune disorders, 85
Autonomous nervous system dysfunction, estradiol, 196
B
Basic fibroblast growth factor (bFGF), 236
Behavioural intervention techniques, 46
Benign breast diseases (BBD)
   clinical characteristics, 219
   cysts, 217–220
   diagnostic procedures, 219
   eponyms, 217
   estradiol/progesterone ratio, luteal phase, 218–219
   fibroadenoma, 217
   pathophysiology, 218–219
   therapy, 219–220
   transient hyperprolactinaemia, 219
Beta-3 adrenergic agonist (Mirabegron), 290
Bilateral prophylactic mastectomies, 207
Bilateral risk-reducing mastectomy, 211
Bilateral risk-reducing salpingo-oophorectomy, 208–209, 211
Bilateral salpingectomy, 294
Bisphosphonates, 178
Bladder aging
   functional and structural changes, 287–288
   urinary incontinence
      mixed UI, 289
      overactive bladder syndrome, 289–290
   prevalence and severity, 289
functional and structural changes (cont.)
  stress, 289
  urgency, 289
Bladder function, 306
Bladder outlet obstruction, 307
Body mass index (BMI), 153
Bone metabolism, 104–106
  and metformin, 130–132
Brain cells, 20
  adrenal and ovarian steroids, 35
  estrogen, cognitive function, 35
  estrogens and cognitive function, 39
  female brain senescence, 35–36
BRCA mutation carriers
  lifestyle factors, 206
  menopausal symptoms, treatment, 209–211
  RRM, 206–207
  RRSO, 208–209
Breast
  adiponectin, 216
  BBD (see Benign breast diseases (BBD))
  carcinoma, 220
  development of, 215
  estradiol and progesterone effects, 215, 216
  glandular component, 216–217
  glucocorticoids (cortisol), 216
  growth factors, 215, 216
  IGF-1, 216
  insulin, 216
  leptin, 216
  luteal phase, 216
  thyroxin, 216
Breast cancer (BC)
  genetic risk factors, 205
  HRT, 245–246
  lifetime cumulative risk, 205
  mathematical models, 205–206
  and metformin, 134–135
  MHT, 256–257
Myo-Ins and InsP6
  anticaner activity, 238
  antioxidant effects, 237
  apoptosis, 234
  cell cycle control, 234
  chemopreventive, 238–239
  motility and invasiveness, 235
  PI3K/Akt pathway, 235
  p53 network, 234–235
  therapeutic efficacy, 238–239
  Wnt signaling, 236
  prevention, 206
Breast cancer survivors (BCSs)
  menopausal symptoms
  chemotherapy, 224
HABITS trial, 224, 225
  hormonal supplementation, 224
LIBERATE trial, 225
  management of, 224
  psychosocial long-term and late effects, 224
  randomized controlled trials, 224, 225
  sexual complaints, 224
  vasomotor symptoms, 223–224
  nonhormonal treatments, hot flushes, 225–227
  treatment-associated toxicities, 223
Brugada syndrome, 200
C
  Candidate gene association studies, 28
Cardiometabolic dysfunction. See Polycystic ovary syndrome (PCOS)
Cardiovascular diseases (CVD)
  estradiol, women, 196
  gender-dependent factors, 198
  and metformin, 129–130
  mitochondria, aging, 197–198
  postmenopausal women, risks and mortality, 195
  subclinical
    Agatston score, coronary artery calcium, 122
    carotid intima media thickness, 122
    flow-mediated dilation, 121
    risk profiles, 122
  testosterone, men, 196
Celiac disease, 89
Cell cycle control, 234
Central neurosteroidogenesis, 21
Cervical cancer and metformin, 133
Chemoprevention, 238–239
Climacteric syndrome
  cluster and factor analysis, 43
  connective tissue degeneration, 50–54
  health related quality of life, 65–66
  low sexual desire, 57–65
  Menopause Rating Scale II, 43, 44
  mental changes, mood, 54–57
  sleep disorders and insomnia, 49–50
  therapeutic effect, 43
  uro-genital disorders, 57–65
  validated rating scales, 43, 44
  vasomotor symptoms, 43, 45–49
Clinical thyroid disease, 24
Colorado thyroid disease prevalence study, 109
Community-based multiethnic study, menopausal transition, 24
Connective tissue degeneration
  MHT, musculo-skeletal pain, 52, 53
  musculo-skeletal symptoms, 50–52
  physio-pathological degenerative mechanisms, 50
  skin, mucosae, eye, 52, 54
Constipation, 305–307
Cooper’s disease, 217
Coronary atherosclerosis, 122
Coronary heart disease (CHD), 107
ageing, 187
  female gonadal steroids, 187
  HRT, 248–249
  on metabolic parameters, 188
menopause
  HRT, 187
  on metabolic parameters, 187–188
MHT, 255–256
  risk factors, 187
Cystic disease
  apocrine structures, 217
  gastrin-related peptide, 218
  IGF, 218
  melatonin, 218
  platelet-derived growth factor, 218
types, 218

D
Danish Osteoporosis Prevention Study (DOPS), 247–248
d-chiro-inositol (d-chiro-Ins), 238
Dehydroepiandrosterone (DHEA), 20
Diet
  characteristics, 155
  eating patterns, 155
  and adiposity, 156
  for healthy body composition, 157
  muscle cell regeneration, nutrients and food sources, 156
  quality alterations, 156
  randomized rolled trials, 155
  sarcopenia, prevention, 156
  vitamin D3 supplementation, 156
Dietary Approaches to Stop Hypertension (DASH) diet, 155
Dilating cardiomyopathy, 198
Dyspareunia
  clinical evaluation, 61
  prevalence, 60–61
  WHI Observational Study, 61
E
Early vs. Late Intervention Trial with Estradiol (ELITE), 255
ELITE trial, 190
Endometrial cancer
  estradiol, 196
  and metformin, 133–134
Endometriosis, 88
EPIC cohort study, 247
Epidemiological surveys, 38
Epithelial ovarian cancer (EOC), 294, 295
ESHRE guidelines, 80
Estradiol, women
  direct vascular effects, 196
  dyslipidemia, 196
  endothelial dysfunction, 196
  hepatic excretion, apolipoprotein A, 196
  hypertension, 196
  inflammation, 196
  insulin resistance, 196
  obesity, 196
Estrogen receptors (ERs), 108, 305
Estrogen replacement therapy, 25
Estrogen therapy, 211, 288, 289
Euthyroidism, 87
Evidence-based management, 80
Exercise programs, 158, 159

F
Fascial reconstructive techniques, 312
Female infertility
  autoimmune diseases, 85
  TAI, 85–88
Female sexual dysfunction (FSD), 9
Female Sexual Function Index (FSFI) questionnaire, 277
Fertility
  autoimmune diseases, 85
  diagnostic and management strategies, 89
  TAI, 85–88
Fibroadenoma, 217
Fibroblast growth factor (FGF), 236
Fibrocystic breast disease, 217
Flow-mediated dilation (FMD) technique, 121
Follicular cell function, 19
Fragility fractures, See Osteoporosis
FRAX, fracture risk assessment tool, 171
French E3N study, 249

G
Gallbladder disease, HRT, 249
Generalized autoimmune disorder, 87
Genitourinary syndrome of menopause (GSM), 223, 288
diagnosis, 262–263
emerging interventions, 266
global assessment scales
disadvantages, 263
vaginal health index, 263
vulva health index, 263, 264
novel efficacious, 266
pathophysiology, 262
QOL
DIVA scores, 265
European survey data, 264–265
impact of, 261–262
surrogate rating scales, 264
symptoms, 262
and vulvovaginal atrophy, 228–229
women and healthcare providers, 266
Gestational diabetes mellitus (GDM), 119–121
Global assessment scales
menopause assessment tool, 263, 265
vaginal health index, 263
vulva health index, 263, 264
Global Longitudinal Study of Osteoporosis in Women (GLOW), 131
Gluconeogenesis, 145
Gonadal hormones, 198–200
Grading of Recommendations, Assessment, Development and Evaluations (GRADE) approach, 79
GSM. See Genitourinary syndrome of menopause (GSM)

H
Harvard Study of Moods and Cycles, 36
Healthy diet
characteristics, 155
eating patterns, 155
and adiposity, 156
for healthy body composition, 157
muscle cell regeneration, nutrients and food sources, 156
quality alterations, 156
randomized controlled trials, 155
sarcopenia, prevention, 156
vitamin D3 supplementation, 156
Heart and Estrogen/Progestin Replacement Study (HERS), 190
Heart, gonadal steroids, 198–200
Hepatic first-pass effect, 248
Hormone deficiency, 24
Hormone replacement therapy (HRT)
bone mineral density, 210
breast cancer, 245–246
CHD, 189–191, 248–249
estradiol, 196
evidence-based management, 80
gallbladder disease, 249
menopause
on CHD, 187
on metabolic parameters, 187–188
on metabolic parameters, 188
oestrogen replacement, 188
ovarian cancer, 246–247
stroke, 247–248
vascular effects, 188–189
VTE, 248
Human sexual desire
hormonal and non-hormonal factors, 60
and sexual enjoyment, 60
Human sexual dysfunction
DHEA administration, 64–65
dyspareunia, 60–61
endocrine changes
androgens, 61
oestrogens, 61
hormonal treatment, 62
non-hormonal pharmacological treatment
bupropion, 62
flibanserin, 62
non-pharmacologic interventions, 62
off-label androgen treatment, 64, 65
testosterone therapy, 63–64
treatment, 61
Human-specific intracellular steroid-inactivating enzymes, 8
Hyperaldosteronism, estradiol, 196
Hyperplasia, atypical, 206
Hyperstimulation, 20
Hyperthyroidism, 25
and atrial fibrillation, 107
and cardiovascular risk, 107
and fractures, 104–105
prevalence, 25
subclinical, 25
Hypoactive sexual desire distress (HSDD), 60, 63
Hypothyroidism, 87
and fractures, 105–106
Hypoxia, synergistic activity, 236
Index

I
Immunno-based assays, 6
Inflammatory pathway, 236
Inositol-based cellular pathways, 233
Inositol hexakisphosphate (InsP6) anticancer activity, 238
antioxidant effects, 237
chemopreventive, 238–239
molecular mechanism of action
  apoptosis, 234
  cell cycle control, 234
  motility and invasiveness, 235
  PI3K/Akt pathway, 235
  p53 network, 234–235
  Wnt signaling, 236
therapeutic efficacy, 238–239
Inositol phosphoglycans (IPG), 238
Insulin-like growth factor II (IGF-II), 236
International Diabetes Federation (IDF) criteria, 142
Intracrinology, 276
  DHEA secretion, 4, 5
  estradiol, 7
  intracellular formation, 3–4
  sex steroid-synthesizing enzymes, peripheral tissues, 6–8
  tissue-specificity, 11–12
Intracytoplasmic sperm injection (ICSI) procedures, 96, 114, 115
Intravaginal administration
  pain at sexual activity, 271, 275
  parabasal cells, 271, 272
  superficial cells, 271, 273
  vaginal pH, 271, 274
Intravaginal dehydroepiandrosterone, 9–11
  ANCOVA test, 272
  androgens, 270
  atrophic/inactive endometrium, 279
  beneficial effect, 278
  clinical efficacy, 270, 271
  estrogenic and androgenic action, 274
  estrogen secretion, 270
  intracellular estrogens, 270
  intracrinology controlling, 270
  intravaginal administration
  pain at sexual activity, 271, 275
  parabasal cells, 271, 272
  superficial cells, 271, 273
  vaginal pH, 271, 274
  male partner, 274
  maturation index, 272
  mechanism, 269
metabolism, 270
MS/MBS dyspareunia, 271, 272
serum estradiol, 276
sexual function, 277–279
three phase III clinical trials, 270
treatment-emergent adverse events, 274–275, 279
vaginal administration, 273
validation, 276
VVA signs, 272
Intrinsinc sphincter deficiency (ISD), 310
In vitro fertilization (IVF), 86, 88, 89, 95–98, 114, 115, 294
Ischaemic stroke, 247
Ischemic heart disease (IHD), 123, 196

K
KEEPs Cognitive and Affective study (KEEPs Cog), 40, 41
KEEPs trial, 190

L
Levator ani injury, 304
Linkage analysis, 27
Lower urinary tract symptoms (LUTS), 288
Luteal phase defect (LPD), 29
Luteinizing hormone (LH) secretion pattern, 19

M
Mammary gland epithelial cell proliferation, leptin, 216
Maturation index, 272
Mediterranean diet, 155
Menopausal disorders, 210
Menopausal hormone therapy (MHT)
  age, 253–254
  antidepressants, 57
  for bone protection, 175
  bone-specific drug, 175
  breast cancer, 256–257
  CHD, 255–256
  cost-effectiveness, 174–175
  depressive symptoms, 55, 56
doses, 254
follow-up, 254–255
fracture prevention, 47
indications, 254
KEEPs trial, 55
low-dose and ultra-low-dose administration, 174
Menopausal hormone therapy (MHT) (cont.)
- musculo-skeletal pain, 52, 53
- oestrogen discontinuation, bone, 175
- oestrogens, 46–47
- peri- and postmenopausal women, 253
- in perimenopause, 47
- POF, 253
- regimens, 254
- safe contraception, 47
- safety concerns, 175
- for sexual dysfunction, 62–64
- SSRIs, 57
- thrombosis, 257
- tibolone, 47, 173–176
- treatment duration, 255

Menopausal replacement therapy, estradiol, 196

Menopausal transition. See also Obesity
- ageing, 141
- basal metabolism, 145
- fat mass control, 145
- gonadal steroid hormones, 144
- hormonal changes, 141
- insulin resistance, 141
- metabolic and hemodynamic impairments, 141
- and MS and menopausal transition, 143–145

Menopause
- adiposity management, 154
- to aging (see Aging)
- CHD (see Coronary heart disease (CHD))
- climacteric symptoms (see Climacteric syndrome)
- and cognitive decline, 38–39
- definition, 253
- diet (see Healthy diet)
- and fertility, 95–96
- and mood disorders, 36–38
- natural evolution, 30
- obesity (see Obesity)
- physical activity
  - and adiposity, 158
  - and aging, 157, 160
  - beneficial exercise programs, 159
  - benefits of, 159
  - and cardiovascular physiological pathways, 157–158
  - in postmenopausal population, 159
  - and sarcopenia, 158–159
- sex steroid physiology, women (see Intracrinology)
- sex steroid withdrawal (see Brain)
- transition (see Aging)
- women, care, 81–83

Menopause assessment tool, 263, 265

Menopause hormone therapy (MHT), 81

Mental changes, mood
- anxiety and depression scores, 54, 55
- endocrine unstable life periods, 54
- oestrogen deficiency, 54
- psychological symptoms, 54
- treatment, 55–57

Metabolic syndrome (MS), 141.
See also Obesity
- characteristics, 142
- diagnosis, 142, 143
- economics and social costs, 142
- heterogeneous disorder, 142
- insulin resistance, 143
- management, perimenopause, 145–147
- and obesity and menopausal transition, 143–145
- prevalence, 103
- visceral adiposity, 142

Metformin (MET)
- AMP-activated protein kinase, 127
- antiaging effects, 135
- antihyperglycemic effect, 127
- antiproliferative effect, 127
- basal and postprandial glucose levels, 128
- and bone metabolism, 130–132
- and breast cancer, 134–135
- and cardiovascular diseases, 129–130
- cellular respiration, 127–128
- and cervical cancer, 133
- clinical trials, 135
- and endometrial cancer, 133–134
- gluconeogenic genes, 127
- immunoregulatory effects, 135
- insulin resistance, 127, 128
- monotherapy, 127
- in oncology, 132
- oral antidiabetic agents and insulin, 127
- and ovarian cancer, 133
- and pancreatic β-cells, 130
- PCOS treatment, 127
- pleiotropic actions, 135
- in prediabetic states and obesity, 128–129
- prediabetic syndrome, 127

MHT. See Menopausal hormone therapy (MHT)

Mild cognitive impairment (MCI), 41

Million Women Study (MWS), 246, 249

Minislings, 310

Mitochondria, aging, 197–198

Mood disorders, 21
- anxiety, 36–38
- bilateral oophorectomy, 37
depression, 36–38
psychological distress, 36
and vasomotor symptoms, 37
Motility, 235
Myocardial apoptosis, 198
Myocardial fibrosis, estradiol, 196
Myocardial response, acute ischemia, 197
Myoinositol (Myo-Ins)
anticancer activity, 238
antioxidant effects, 237
chemopreventive, 238–239
molecular mechanism of action
apoptosis, 234
cell cycle control, 234
motility and invasiveness, 235
PI3K/Akt pathway, 235
p53 network, 234–235
Wnt signaling, 236
therapeutic efficacy, 238–239
N
Natrium retention, estradiol, 196
Natural egg fertilization, 87
Natural evolution of menopause, 30
Natural menopause, 20
Necrosis, estradiol, 196
Neuroendocrine aging
apoptosis, 19
biological delay, ovaries and follicles, 18
fertile life, 22
hypothalamic-pituitary-ovarian axis, 19
neuropeptides and neurochemical molecules, 19
sex steroid levels, 22
Neurosteroids
biology, 37
biosynthesis, 21
in central menopausal symptoms, 37
cerebral trauma pathologies, 21
CNS pathologies, 20
functional significance, 21
glia and neuronal cell modulation, 21
menopausal symptoms, 21
mitochondrial catabolism, 21–22
neurodegenerative conditions, 20
neurosteroid levels, 21
paracrine/autocrine effects, 21
Non-coronary atherosclerosis, 122
Non-hormonal anti-resorptive therapies
adherence, 179
alendronate, 178
denosumab, 179
ibandronate, 178
nitrogen-containing bisphosphonates, 178
parathyroid hormone, 180
risedronate, 178
strontium ranelate, 179–180
zoledronic acid, 178
O
Obesity, 141. See also Metabolic syndrome (MS)
aging, 154
antiobesity drugs, 149
bariatric surgery, 149
behavioural therapy, 147
caloric-restricted diet, 148
central/visceral, 142
definition, 153–154
diabetes mellitus, 142
estrogen deprivation, 154
hormonal pattern, 147
insulin-resistance, 142
lipids and glucose profiles, 142
management, perimenopause, 145–147
menopausal symptoms, 147–148
and menopausal transition, 154
metformin, 128–129
and MS and menopausal transition,
143–145
physical activity, 148, 149
prevalence, 153–154
prevention, 148–149
Oestrogen deficiency, 54, 173
Oestrogen-progestogen therapy, 246–247
Oncology, metformin, 132
Oocyte donation
endometrial preparation,
embryo transfer, 97
infertility treatment, 99
medical evaluation, 99
pregnancy
complications, 97–99
outcomes, 96–97
Oophorectomy, 210, 297
Osteo-anabolic treatment
adherence, 179
alendronate, 178
denosumab, 179
ibandronate, 178
nitrogen-containing
bisphosphonates, 178
parathyroid hormone, 180
risedronate, 178
strontium ranelate, 179–180
zoledronic acid, 178
Osteocalcin (OC), 104
Osteoporosis
  biochemical analysis, 172
  bone turnover markers, 172–173
  calcium intake, 167
  clinical diagnostic tests, 173
  definition, 165
  densitometry, 170–171
  diagnosis, 169–171
  distal forearm (wrist) fractures, 166
  dual-energy X-ray absorptiometry, 170–171
  epidemiology, 166
  healthy lifestyle, 168
  hip fractures, 166
  incidence, 165
  intervention level, 171, 172
  minimal trauma fractures, 165
  physical activity, 168
  postmenopausal women
    clinical risk factors, 168–169
    medical history, 168–169
  prevalence, 103
  prevention, 166–167
  prevention of falls, 168
  protein intake, 167–168
  quantitative ultrasound measurements, 171
  risk factors, 103
  scintigraphy, 171
  vertebral fractures, 166
  vitamin D supplementation, 167
  X-ray (fracture detection), 169
Osteoprotegerin (OPG), 104
Ovarian cancer (OC), 294
  HRT, 246–247
  and metformin, 133
Ovarian dysgenesis, 98
Ovarian estrogen secretion, 21
Ovarian hyperstimulation/pregnancy, 87
Ovarian stimulation (OS), 113
Ovariectomies, 296–297
Overactive bladder (OAB) syndrome, 287, 310
  antimuscarinic agents, 289
  behavior modification, 289
  Beta-3 adrenergic agonist (Mirabegron), 290
  botulinum toxin type A, 290
  estrogen deficiency, 289
  OnabotulinumtoxinA, 290
  prevalence, 289
  PTNS, 290
  sacral nerve stimulation, 290
P
  Pancreatic β-cells and metformin, 130
Pelvic floor reconstructive surgery in aging
  advanced bladder prolapse, 307
  bladder function, 306
  bladder outlet obstruction, 307
  constipation, 305–307
  due to bladder muscle atrophy, 307
  functional ability, 307
  obstructed defecation, 307, 308
  POP, 304–305, 311–313
  post-void residual urine volume, 307
  strained or lengthy defecation, 308
  surgical strategies, 306
  UI, 304–305, 308–310
  urodynamic evaluation, 307
  urodynamic signs, 306–307
  vaginal atrophy, 307
  ileo-coccygeus muscles, 304
  pubo-coccygeus, 304
  pubo-rectalis, 304
  qualitative and quantitative alterations, 304
  robotic surgery, 313
  vascular network, 304
Pelvic organ prolapse (POP)
  anatomical landmark, 311
  anti-incontinence surgery, 313
  estrogen receptors, 305
  fascial reconstructive techniques, 312
  incidence, 311
  mesh augmentation, 313
  miniinvasive trans-abdominal correction, 311
  prevalence, 311
  progesterone receptors, 305
  sacral colpo/cervicopexy procedure, 312–313
  surgical strategies, 311
Penn Ovarian Aging Study (POAS), 36
Percutaneous tibial nerve stimulation (PTNS), 290
Perimenopause, 19
PI3K/Akt pathway, 235
p53 network, 234–235
Polycystic ovary syndrome (PCOS), 88, 144
  aetiology, 119
  cardiac complaints, 124
  cardiometabolic features, 121
  endocrine disorder, 119
  genetic determinants, 119
  hyperandrogenism, clinical/biochemical, 119
  incidence, 119
  long-term health implications, 122–124
Index

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Page</th>
<th>Index</th>
<th>Title</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>119</td>
<td>medical intervention</td>
<td>119</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>119–121</td>
<td>metabolic dysfunction</td>
<td>119–121</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>119</td>
<td>morphology</td>
<td>119</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>119</td>
<td>ovulatory dysfunction</td>
<td>119</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>119, 120</td>
<td>women’s health perspective</td>
<td>119, 120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>197</td>
<td>Polymorphic variants in genes</td>
<td>197</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>253</td>
<td>Postmenopausal estrogen</td>
<td>253</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39–41</td>
<td>Post-WHIMS Era</td>
<td>39–41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>196</td>
<td>Potassium loss, estradiol</td>
<td>196</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>128–129</td>
<td>Prediabetes, metformin</td>
<td>128–129</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>97–99</td>
<td>Pregnancy complications</td>
<td>97–99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>96</td>
<td>delivery rates</td>
<td>96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>98</td>
<td>maternal and foetal complications</td>
<td>98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>98</td>
<td>obstetric and neonatal complications</td>
<td>98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>96–97</td>
<td>outcomes</td>
<td>96–97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>119, 120</td>
<td>Pregnancy-induced hypertension</td>
<td>119, 120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>95</td>
<td>Premature menopause</td>
<td>95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>253</td>
<td>Premature ovarian failure (POF)</td>
<td>253</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>81</td>
<td>Premature ovarian insufficiency</td>
<td>81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>210</td>
<td>Premenopausal oophorectomy</td>
<td>210</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Premenopause breast development</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>fertility</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>lactation</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>menstrual cycle</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>pregnancy</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>sex organ development</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>Primary hypothyroidism</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>98</td>
<td>Primary ovarian failure</td>
<td>98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>305</td>
<td>Progesterone receptors</td>
<td>305</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>293</td>
<td>Prophylactic bilateral salpingectomy (PBS) advantage</td>
<td>293</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>293</td>
<td>short- and long-term outcomes</td>
<td>293</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>207</td>
<td>Prophylactic contralateral mastectomy</td>
<td>207</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>207</td>
<td>Prophylactic mastectomies bilateral</td>
<td>207</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>207</td>
<td>contralateral</td>
<td>207</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>196</td>
<td>Prothrombotic activity, estradiol</td>
<td>196</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>215</td>
<td>Puberty</td>
<td>215</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Q**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Page</th>
<th>Index</th>
<th>Title</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>265</td>
<td>Quality of life (QOL), VVA/GSM DIVA scores</td>
<td>265</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>264–265</td>
<td>European survey data</td>
<td>264–265</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>261–262</td>
<td>impact of</td>
<td>261–262</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>264</td>
<td>surrogate rating scales</td>
<td>264</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**R**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Page</th>
<th>Index</th>
<th>Title</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>86</td>
<td>Recombinant FSH (r-FSH)</td>
<td>86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>98–99</td>
<td>Reproductive medicine</td>
<td>98–99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>215–217</td>
<td>Reproductive period</td>
<td>215–217</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>208–209</td>
<td>Risk-reducing salpingo-oophorectomy (RRSO), bilateral</td>
<td>208–209</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>206–207</td>
<td>Risk reduction mastectomy (RRM)</td>
<td>206–207</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>119</td>
<td>Rotterdam criteria</td>
<td>119</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>156</td>
<td>Sarcopenic obesity</td>
<td>156</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>217</td>
<td>Schimmelbusch’s disease</td>
<td>217</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>177</td>
<td>Selective oestrogen receptor modulators (SERMs)</td>
<td>177</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>177</td>
<td>bazedoxifene</td>
<td>177</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>176–177</td>
<td>conjugated equine oestrogens</td>
<td>177</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>295, 296</td>
<td>Serous tubal intraepithelial cancer (STIC)</td>
<td>295, 296</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Serum dehydroepiandrosterone</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Sex steroids deficiency</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38</td>
<td>deprivation</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>intracrine formation</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9–11</td>
<td>intravaginal DHEA</td>
<td>9–11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>medicine, advantages</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>197</td>
<td>and mitochondrial damage accumulation</td>
<td>197</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>270</td>
<td>physiology in women (see Intracrinology)</td>
<td>270</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8–9</td>
<td>serum estradiol</td>
<td>8–9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>in species below primates</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8–9</td>
<td>testosterone</td>
<td>8–9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>277–279</td>
<td>Sexual function</td>
<td>277–279</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>89</td>
<td>Sjogren syndrome</td>
<td>89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>49–50</td>
<td>Sleep disorders insomnia</td>
<td>49–50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>49–50</td>
<td>treatment</td>
<td>49–50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25–27</td>
<td>Somatotropic axis aging</td>
<td>25–27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>247–248</td>
<td>Stroke, HRT</td>
<td>247–248</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>108–109</td>
<td>Subclinical hyperthyroidism</td>
<td>108–109</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>109</td>
<td>Subclinical hypothyroidism</td>
<td>109</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>109</td>
<td>aging</td>
<td>109</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>106–107</td>
<td>and cardiovascular risk</td>
<td>106–107</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>109</td>
<td>categories</td>
<td>109</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>110</td>
<td>medications</td>
<td>110</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>109</td>
<td>postmenopausal women</td>
<td>109</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>110</td>
<td>replacement therapy</td>
<td>110</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>113, 115</td>
<td>reproductive outcomes</td>
<td>113, 115</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>294</td>
<td>Subtotal laparoscopic hysterectomies (SLH)</td>
<td>294</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>236</td>
<td>Syndecan-4-dependent focal adhesion</td>
<td>236</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>89</td>
<td>Systemic autoimmune disorders</td>
<td>89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>89</td>
<td>Systemic lupus erythematosus</td>
<td>89</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**S**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Page</th>
<th>Index</th>
<th>Title</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>236</td>
<td>Systemic lupus erythematosus</td>
<td>236</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
T
Tension-free Vaginal Tape (TVT), 309
Testosterone therapy in male, 196
Thyroid autoimmunity (TAI), 25, 114
antithyroglobulin antibodies, 85, 86
antithyroid antibodies, 85
anti-thyroperoxidase level, 85, 86
and autoimmune disorders, 88–89
clinical pregnancy, 86
clinical/subclinical thyroid dysfunction, 85
embryo implantation, 86
and insufficiency, 85
miscarriage rates, 87
polyclonal B cell activation, 87
and reproductive disorders, 88
reproductive outcome, 87
TSH levels, 87
Thyroid axis aging, 23–25
Thyroid cancer
  estrogen receptors, 108
hormonal and reproductive factors, 107
hysterectomy, 107
incidence, 107
Thyroid disorders, climacteric women
and bone metabolism, 104–106
subclinical hyperthyroidism, 103
subclinical hypothyroidism, 103
Thyroid function
  and ART, 113
early embryo development, 113
early gestation, 113, 114
fertility, 113
during ovarian stimulation, 113, 114
randomized controlled trials, 115
role of, 113
Tibolone, 176
  bone architecture and quality, 173
oestrogen, 173–176
Tillaux-Phocas disease, 217
Total Laparoscopic Hysterectomies (TLH), 294
Trans-Obturator Tape (TOT), 309
Tubectomy
  epithelial ovarian cancer, 295
methods, 295
patients and results, 295
salpingectomy/permanent contraception, 294
serous tubal intraepithelial cancer, 295, 296
SLH, 294
TLH, 294
Turner’s syndrome, 95, 98
TVT Obturator (TVT-O), 309–310
Twin pregnancies, 98

U
Urinary incontinence (UI)
in aging, 304–305
  incidence, 308
mid-urethral slings, 309
minislings, 310
sub-urethral sling, 309, 310
surgical strategies, 309
TOT, 309
trans-abdominal retropubic urethropexies, 309, 310
TVT, 309
TVT-O, 309–310
urethral bulking agents, 309, 310
mixed UI, 289
overactive bladder syndrome, 289–290
prevalence and severity, 289
stress, 289
urgency, 289
Uro-genital disorders
and low sexual desire, 60–65
VVA, 57–60

V
Vaginal health index, 263
Vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF), 236
Vasomotor symptoms (VMS), 43
acupuncture, 49
hormonal treatments, 46–47
hot flushes, 45, 46
non-hormonal pharmacological treatments
  Black cohosh (Cimicifuga racemosa), 49
  Chinese herbs, 49
  clonidine, 48
  gabapentin, 48
  herbal products, 49
  phytoestrogens, 48–49
  SNRIs, 48
  SSRIs, 48
  stellate ganglion blockade, 48
  verapilride, 48
treatment, 46
Venous thromboembolism (VTE)
  HRT, 248
  MHT, 257
Ventricular arrhythmias, estradiol, 196
Ventricular tachycardia, 200
Vulva health index, 263, 264
Vulvo-vaginal atrophy (VVA), 4
atrophic symptomatic, 57
diagnosis, 262–263
global assessment scales
disadvantages, 263
menopause assessment tool, 263, 265
vaginal health index, 263
vulva health index, 263, 264
hormonal treatments, 59–60
incidence, 57–58
interventions, 266
lubricants and moisturizers, 59
management, 59
non-hormonal treatments, 59
ospemifene, 60
painful intercourse, 58
pathophysiology, 262
QOL
DIVA scores, 265
European survey data, 264–265
impact of, 261–262
surrogate rating scales, 264

signs, 272
symptomatology, 57, 58, 262
vaginal dryness, 58
vaginal oestrogen, 59
women and healthcare providers, 266

W
Waist/hip ratio (WHR), 142
Weight gain. See Obesity
Western diet, 155
WHIMS-Young (WHIMS-Y) study, 40
WHI oestrogen-alone arm, 246, 248
WHI oestrogen-progestogen arm, 248
WHI Study of Cognitive Aging (WHISCA), 40
Wnt signaling, 236