



MOTTO AND VISION





To impart evidence based research oriented medical education

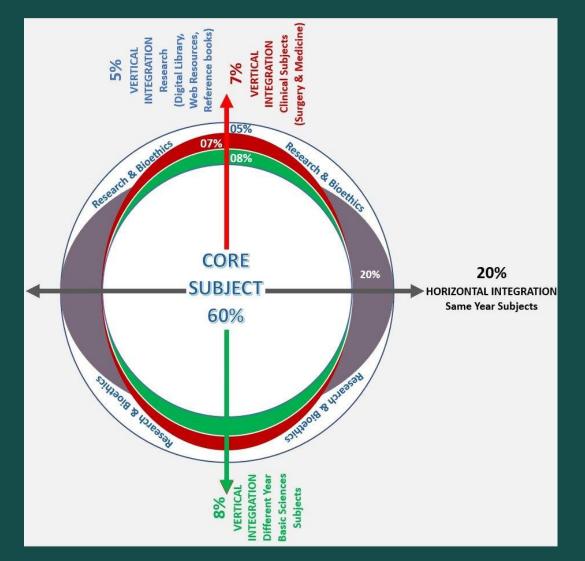
To provide best possible patient care

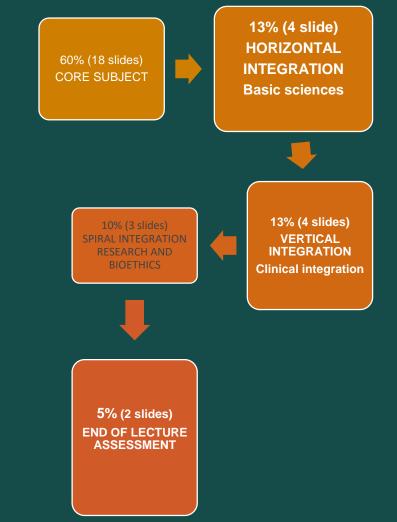
To inculcate the values of mutual respect and ethical practice of medicine



PROFESSOR UMAR MODEL OF INTEGRATED LECTURE











ESTROGENS AND ANTIESTROGENS

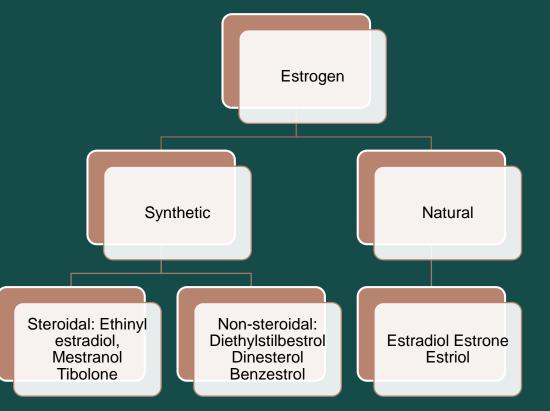
DR MEMUNA KANWAL

Sources:Bertram G. katzung Basic & Clinical Pharmacology 15th Edition

WHAT IS ESTROGEN?

- It's a female gonadal hormone
- Sites of estrogen production

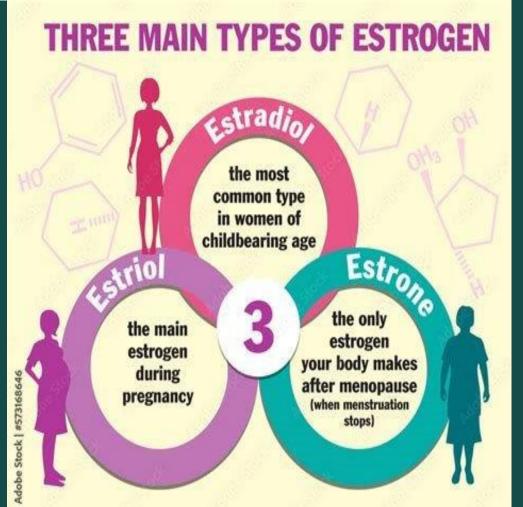


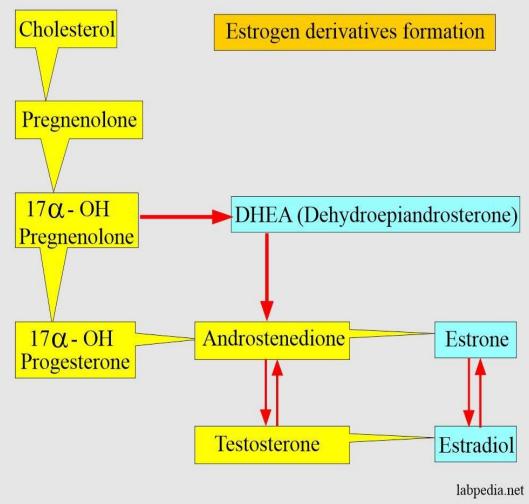






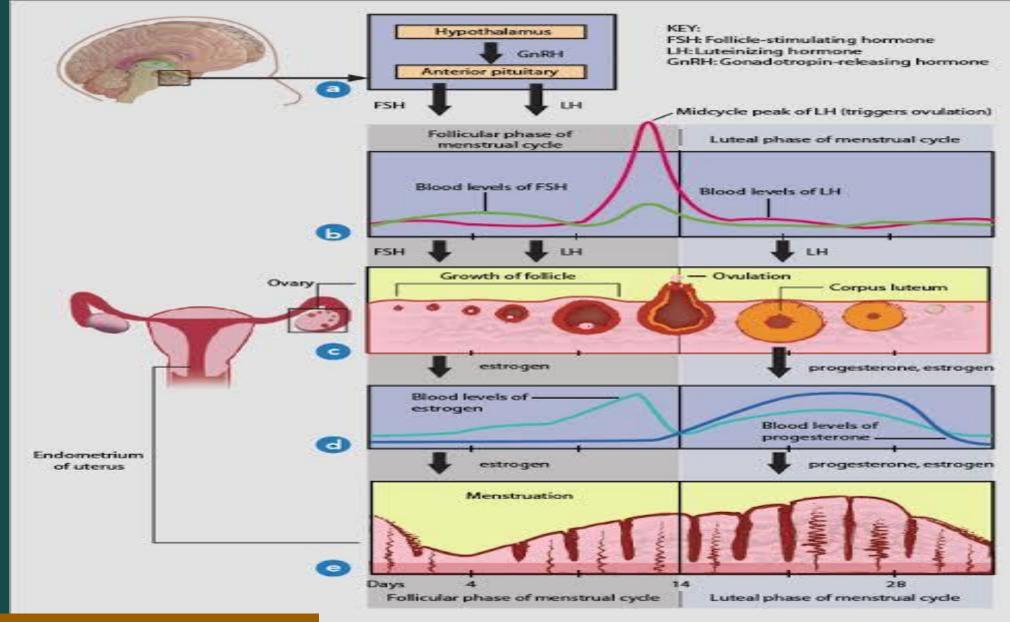










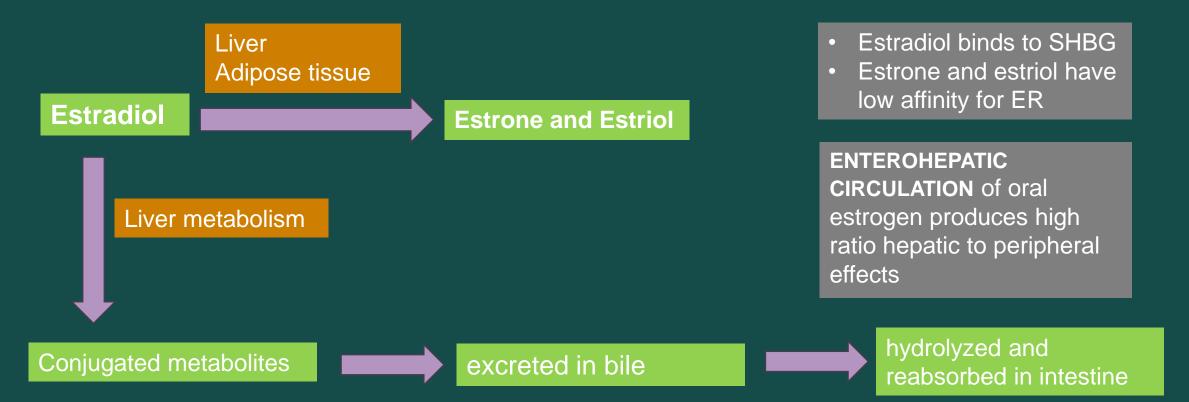


SPIRAL INTEGRATION

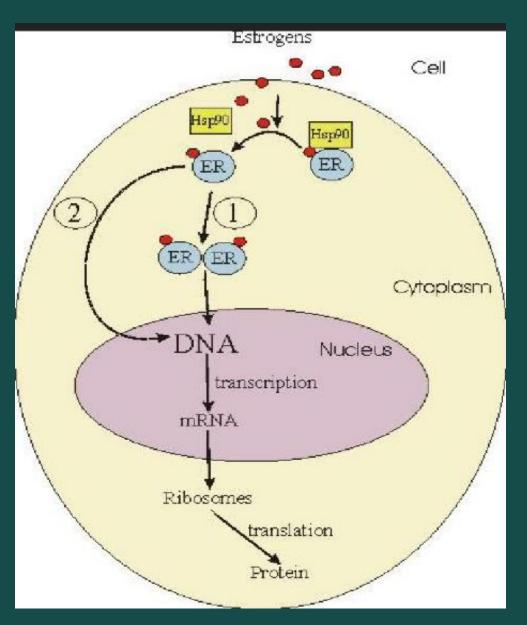


PHARMACOKINETICS













MECHANISM OF ACTION

ER alpha: induce transcription Predominant in uterys, vagina, breast, blood vessels ER beta: have repressor domain Predominant in prostate and ovaries, bone, brain

ACTIONS OF ESTROGEN ON BODY

Female maturation	 Develops vagina, uterus, fallopian tubes in female Secondary sexual characteristics 	Estrogen is made by ovaries a
Endometrial effects		oy ovanes o
Effects on blood coagulability		In ch
Effects on bones		Inc fat
Metabolic effects	 Effects on proteins Effects on lipids	Matu main bone densi

ESTROGEN ACTION Libido Memory Mental health ٠ 2. 2 -Muscle Breaststrength development Preventing atherosclerosis ncrease cholesterol in bile Ovulation crease Uterus lining Vaginal lubrication Stimulate t store turation and endometrial intenance of growth e mineral sity

HORIZONTAL INTEGRATION





Superpowers of Oestrogen Memory function Increases good cholesterol (HDL) Libido adjustments Body temperature adjustments · Decreases bad cholesterol (LDL) **Breast Growth** Bone Strength Feeding Function · Maturation and maintenance of bone mineral density **Cholesterol production** · Youthful skin "Anti-aging effect" regulation **Triggers** serotonin Maturation, stimulation · Monthly Preparation for Sleep & energy menstruation or pregnancy

- Effects on brain
- Effects on skin
- Effects on liver

CLINICAL USES OF ESTROGEN



- Primary hypogonadism
- Contraception
- Hormone replacement therapy
- Osteoprosis after menopause
- Senile vaginitis





VERTICAL INTEGRATION



RUTH University Color Revenue Medical Integration

ADVERSE EFFECTS OF ESTROGEN

Nausea, headache

Breast tenderness

Postmenopausal uterine bleeding

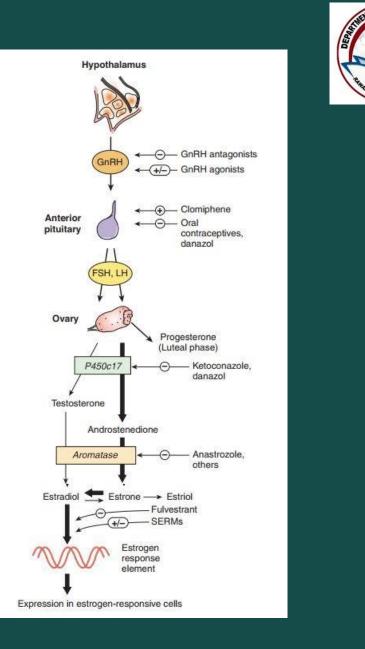
Peripheral edema, hypertension

Increased risk of THROMBOEMBOLISM

Increased risk of CA endometrium, and breast CA

ANTIESTROGENS

- Selective Estrogen Receptor Modulators
- Pure Estrogen Receptor Antagonists
- Synthesis Inhibitors





SELECTIVE ESTROGEN RECEPTOR MODULATORS

Mixed estrogen agonists that have agonist effects is	5	SERD	Oestrogen	SERM	SERM
some tissues and act as partial agonists or antagonists in other tissues	*	*		*	*
Tamoxifen					
Raloxifene	<u>،</u> ۵			*	ER Uteru
Toremifene	Proteasomal degradation	* 7	D		
Bezedoxifene		The signals will	mRNA	+	1
Clomiphene	p	comote transcription & cell division		Breast receptor r activated & no o division	

CORE SUBJECT

The signals will promote transcription &cell division in the uterus



TAMOXIFEN



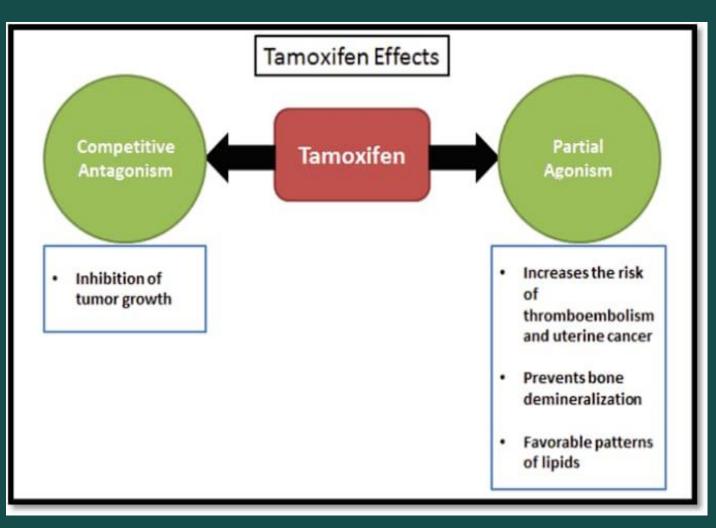
AGONIST EFFECTS

- Endometrial receptors
- o Increased risk of VTE
- o Bone

ANTAGONIST EFFECTS

- o Breast
- Hot flushes

Toremifene is similar to tamoxifen



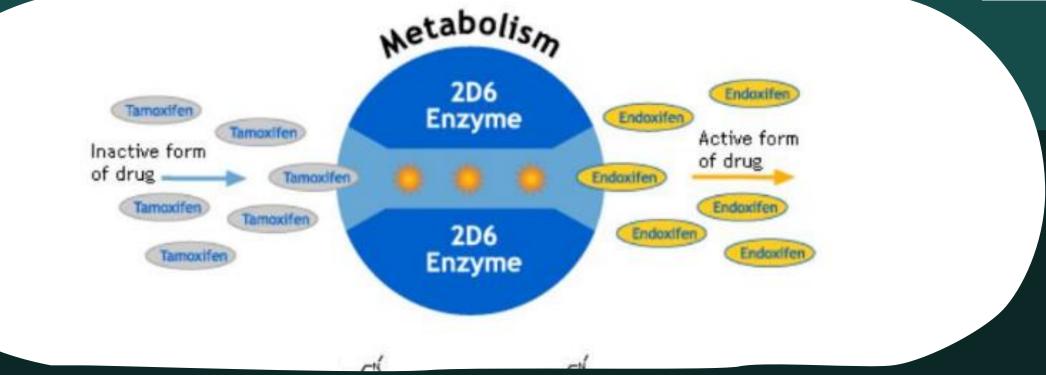
TAMOXIFEN METABOLISM

Metabolised in liver

Role of pharmacogenetics in tamoxifen Metabolism?





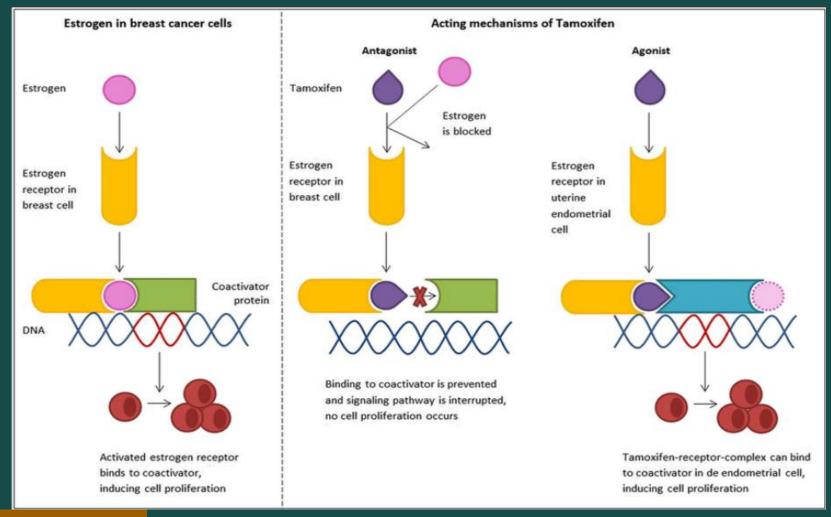




CLINICAL USES OF TAMOXIFEN



- Treatment of hormone responsive breast cancer
- Prophylaxis of breast CA in high risk patients



CORE SUBJECT+VERTICAL INTEGRATION

RALOXIFENE

AGONIST: at bone, increased risk of VTE

ANTAGONIST: at breast, hot flushes

No effect on endometrial tissue

Clinical uses

- Prevention and treatment of osteoporosis in postmenopausal women
- Prophylaxis of breast cancer in high risk women



BAZDOXIFENE

Used for prevention of osteoporosis in postmenopausal women

Used to treat vasomotor symptoms associated with menopause

Antagonist effects in breast and uterus

Increased risk of VTE

CORE SUBJECT+VERTICAL INTEGRATION





SERMS COMPARISON



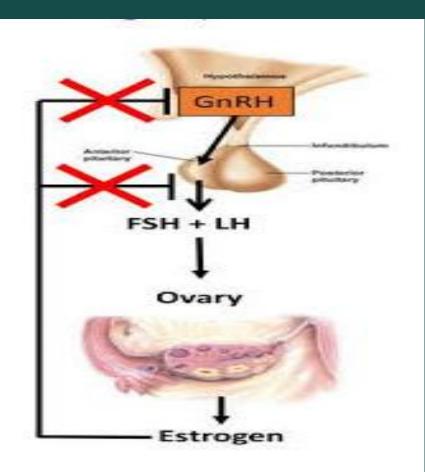
	BONE	ENDOMETRIUM	BREAST	VASOMOTOR SYMPTOMS	VTE
TAMOXIFEN	Agonist	Agonist	Antagonist	Increased	Increased
RALOXIFENE	Agonist	No Effect	Antagonist	Increased	Increased
BAZDOXIFENE	Agonist	Antagonist	Antagonist	Reduced	Increased



CLOMIPHENE

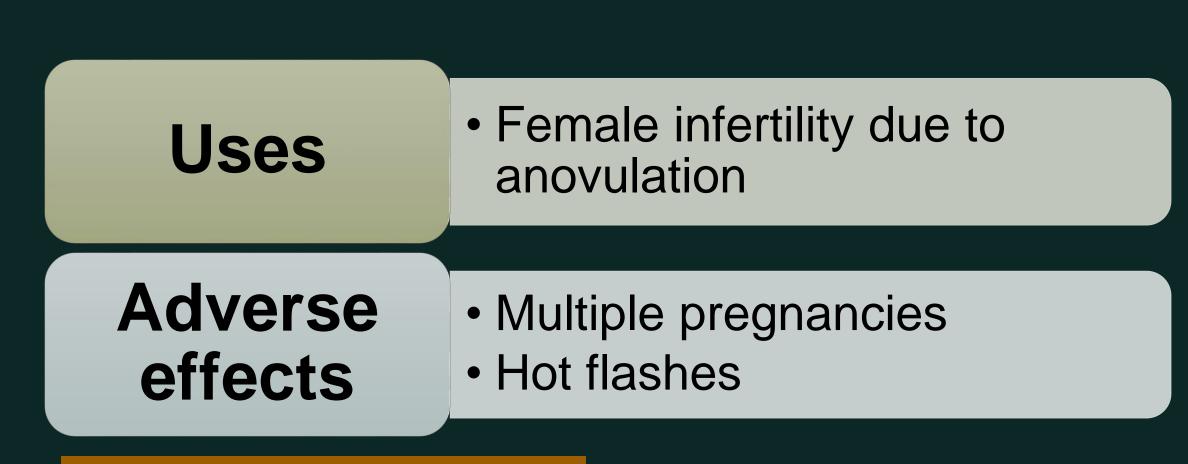


- Agonist at ovary
- Antagonist at hypothalamus and anterior pituitary
- Mechanism of action
 - Prevent estrogen negative feedback of HP-Gonadal axis
 - Promote increased expression of GnRH and gonadotrophins
 - Increased production of FSH and LH
 - Increased follicular development and ovulation



CLOMIPHENE





CORE SUBJECT+VERTICAL INTEGRATION

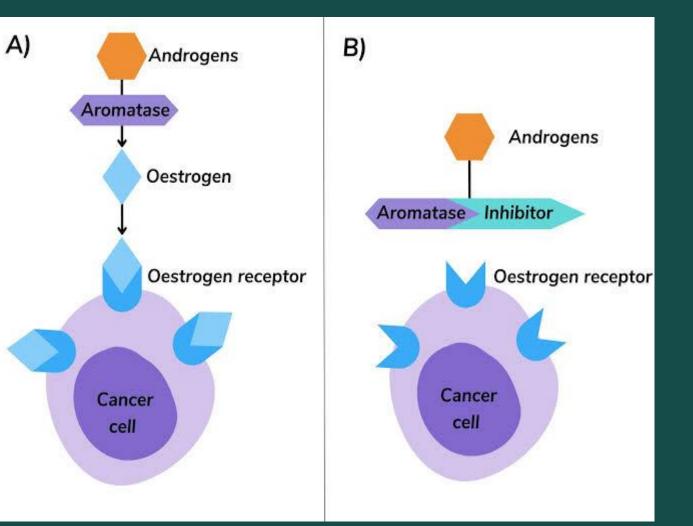


SYNTHESIS INHIBITORS



Aromatase Inhibitors

- o Anastrozole, Letrozole, Fadrozole
- Exemestane: irreversible inhibitor
- **Uses:** CA breast resistant to tamoxifen



SYNTHESIS INHIBITOR: DANAZOL



Weak agonist of progestin, androgen & glucocorticoid receptors

Mechanism of action

- Inhibit midcycle LH surge
- Binds to and translocate androgen receptors into nucleus to initiate androgen specific RNA synthesis
- inhibit cytochrome P450 enzymes involved in gonadal steroid synthesis
- ETHISTERONE: its metabolite has both progestational and mild androgenic effects

DANAZOL



Long half life: 15 hours

Excreted in feces and urine

Uses: Endometriosis, Fibrocystic disease of breast

Adverse effects:

- Weight gain, edema, decreased breast size, acne and oily skin
- Deepening of voice, hirsutism, headache, hot flushes, changes in libido
- May cause adrenal supression

Used with caution in hepatic dysfunction

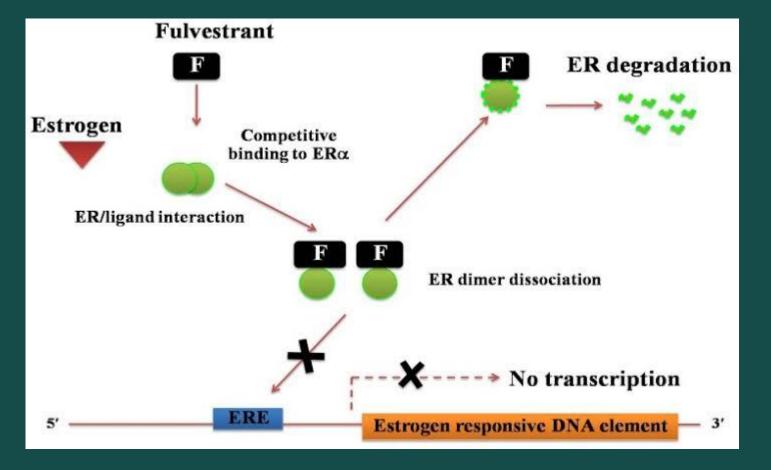
Contraindicated in pregnancy and lactation

PURE ESTROGEN RECEPTOR ANTAGONISTS

CORE SUBJECT

Fulvestrant

Treatment of CA breast resistant to tamoxifen

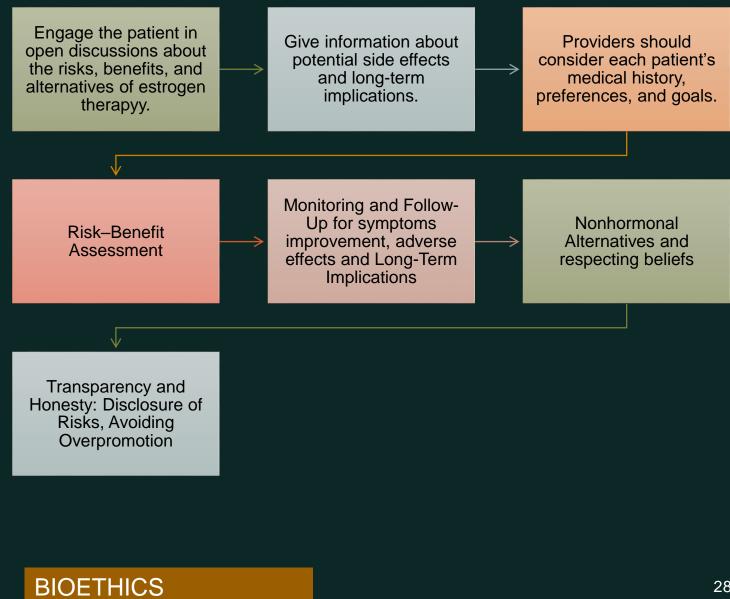


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BIOETHICAL **CONSIDERATIONS**







HOW TO ASSESS DIGITAL LIBRARY



Go to the website of HEC National Digital Library.

On Home Page, click on the INSTITUTES.

A page will appear showing the universities from Public and Private Sector and other Institutes which have access to HEC National Digital Library HNDL.

Select your desired Institute.

A page will appear showing the resources of the institution

Journals and Researches will appear

You can find a Journal by clicking on JOURNALS AND DATABASE and enter a keyword to search for your desired journal.



FURTHER READING



Sriprasert I, Kono N, Karim R, Hodis HN, Stanczyk FZ, Shoupe D, Mack WJ. Factors associated with serum estradiol levels among postmenopausal women using hormone therapy. Obstetrics & Gynecology. 2020 Oct 1;136(4):675-84.

Clusan L, Le Goff P, Flouriot G, Pakdel F. A closer look at estrogen receptor mutations in breast cancer and their implications for estrogen and antiestrogen responses. International journal of molecular sciences. 2021 Jan 13;22(2):756.



END OF LECTURE ASSESSMENT



- Which of the following is not an estrogen preparation
- Mestranol
- Ethinyl estradiol
- Estrone
- Norethindrone
- Estradiol acetate

- In women with CA breast resistant to tamoxifen which drug is used
- Fulvestrant
- Bazedoxifene
- Raloxifene
- Mifepristone
- Danazol



END OF LECTURE ASSESSMENT



- Which of the following drugs is approved for prevention and treatment of osteoporosis in postmenopausal women
- Clomiphene
- Letrozole
- Tamoxifen
- Bazedoxifene
- Raloxifene

- Which of the following SERMs is used for ovulation induction
- Clomiphene
- Anastrozole
- Tamoxifen
- Raloxifene
- Danazol

