

STUDY PROTOCOL

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Hormone replacement therapy in women with cancer and risk of cancer-specific mortality and cardiovascular disease: a protocol for a cohort study from Scotland and Wales

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Abstract

Background: Hormone replacement therapy (HRT) is widely used and has proven benefits for women with menopausal symptoms. An increasing number of women with cancer experience menopausal symptoms but the safety of HRT use in women with cancer is unclear. There are particular concerns that HRT could accelerate cancer progression in women with cancer, and also that HRT could increase the risk of cardiovascular disease in such women. Therefore, our primary aim is to determine whether HRT use alters the risk of cancer-specific mortality in women with a range of common cancers. Our secondary objectives are to investigate whether HRT alters the risk of second cancers, cardiovascular disease, venous thromboembolism and all-cause mortality.

Methods: The study will utilise independent population-based data from Wales using the SAIL databank and Scotland based upon the national Prescribing Information System. The study will include women newly diagnosed with common cancers from 2000 to 2016, identified from cancer registries. Women with breast cancers will be excluded. HRT will be ascertained using electronic prescribing in Wales or dispensing records in Scotland. The primary outcome will be time to cancer-specific mortality from national mortality records. Time-dependent cox regression models will be used to calculate hazard ratios (HR) and 95% confidence intervals (95% CIs) for cancer specific death in HRT users compared with non-users after cancer diagnosis after adjusting for relevant confounders, stratified by cancer site. Analysis will be repeated investigating the impact of HRT use immediately before cancer diagnosis. Secondary analyses will be conducted on the risk of second cancers, cardiovascular disease, venous thromboembolism and all-cause mortality. Analyses will be conducted within each cohort and pooled across cohorts.

Discussion: Our study will provide evidence to inform guidance given to women diagnosed with cancer on the safety of HRT use and/or guide modifications to clinical practice.

Keywords: Cancer, Hormone replacement therapy, Mortality, Cardiovascular disease

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Background

Menopausal hormone replacement therapy (HRT) is widely used globally [1] and has been shown to reduce menopausal related vasomotor symptoms (hot flashes, flushing, and night sweats) and urogenital atrophy [2]. HRT preserves bone mass and is approved by the Food and Drug Administration to prevent postmenopausal osteoporosis [3]. It has also been shown to reduce joint pain, mood swings, sleep disturbances and improve quality of life [2]. Consequently, it has been acknowledged that a reluctance to treat menopausal symptoms can cause unnecessary suffering [4, 5].

Use of HRT in women with cancer

An increasing number of women with cancer experience menopausal symptoms. HRT is contraindicated in patients with breast cancer and oestrogen-dependent cancers [3, 6, 7] but not in patients with other cancers and authors have argued against the denial of HRT in these patients except when based upon evidence, given the benefits of HRT [8]. Numerous researchers have made recommendations, based upon limited evidence, for and against the use of HRT in patients with cancer depending upon the site of their cancer [8–10].

HRT and cancer-specific mortality

Various studies have provided evidence suggesting that oestrogen may accelerate the progression of certain cancers. For instance, preclinical studies suggest that oestrogen stimulates growth in bladder [11] and gastric cancer cell lines [12] and lung cancer mouse models [13]. Also, observational studies have shown increases in the risk of glioma and meningioma with use of oestrogen only HRT [14] and the Women's Health Initiative trial showed a marked increase in death from lung cancer in the oestrogen plus progestin group compared with placebo (HR 1.71, 95%CI 1.16–2.52) [15]. Despite this suggestive evidence, there have not yet been any epidemiological studies of HRT use after bladder, gastric or brain cancer and survival. Although three epidemiological studies have investigated HRT use before lung cancer diagnosis and survival, their results were conflicting [16–18] and none investigated HRT use after diagnosis.

The role of oestrogen in cancer is complex, however, and there is contrasting evidence that oestrogen could delay cancer progression at several cancer sites. For instance, preclinical studies have shown that oestrogen inhibits cell growth and/or induces apoptosis in oesophageal adenocarcinoma [19] and malignant melanoma cell lines [20]. HRT use is associated with a reduced risk of various cancers including liver [21], non-Hodgkin lymphoma [22], and colorectal cancer [23]. A number of studies have investigated hormone replacement therapy

after colorectal cancer [24, 25] and melanoma [26, 27] but epidemiological evidence at other cancer sites is sparse. For instance, HRT before diagnosis was associated with reduced mortality in 234 patients with primary liver cancer [21], but HRT after diagnosis was not investigated and in a study of 130 leukaemia patients no excess recurrences were observed in HRT users [28].

HRT and cardiovascular disease

Studies in the general population have observed that women taking HRT have increased risks of various cardiovascular diseases including coronary heart disease [29], stroke [30] and venous thromboembolism (VTE) [31], particularly in the first years of use [29]. VTE is of particular concern as cancer patients are already at increased risk [32] and it is a common cause of death in cancer patients [33]. Despite this evidence, the risk of cardiovascular disease, and VTE, in cancer patients using HRT has not been investigated previously in large epidemiological cohorts.

Aims

Our primary aim is to determine the association between HRT use and the risk of cancer-specific mortality in women with a range of common cancers. Our secondary aims are to determine the association between HRT and risk of all-cause mortality, second cancers, cardiovascular disease and VTE in women with cancer.

Methods/design

Data sources

The study will utilise the Scottish National Prescribing Information System (Scotland) [34] and the SAIL databank (Wales) [35]. Data sources were selected because they have high quality cancer registry data linked to mortality and prescribing or dispensing data (see Table 1 for details).

Cohorts

Population-based cohorts of newly diagnosed, from 2000 to 2016, incident female cancer patients aged 40 to 79 will be identified within each data source. The eighteen most common female cancers, excluding breast cancer (as HRT is generally contraindicated in breast cancer patients), will be investigated including: lung, colorectal, cervical, uterine, malignant melanoma, ovarian, non-Hodgkin's lymphoma, pancreas, kidney, leukaemia, oral, bladder, oesophagus, thyroid, multiple myeloma, brain, gastric and liver. Patients previously diagnosed with other invasive cancer diagnoses (apart from non-melanoma skin cancer) will be excluded.

Table 1 Characteristics of included cohorts

Country	Cancer data source	Diagnosis years	Medication data source	Outcome data source	End follow-up	Outcome
Wales (SAIL databank)	Welsh Cancer Intelligence and Surveillance Unit (National Cancer registry for Wales)	2000 to 2016	Primary Care GP dataset (GP prescription records)	Annual District Death Extract	2019	Cancer-specific death
Scotland (eDRIS)	Scottish Cancer Registry	2009 to 2016	Prescribing Information System (dispensed medications)	National Records of Scotland Death Records	2019	Cancer-specific death

Exposure

HRT use will be ascertained from electronic general practitioner (GP) prescribing records (Wales) or dispensing records (Scotland). We will capture both the route of administration (oral, transdermal, vaginal, injection or implant) and type of HRT including oestrogen-only (conjugated equine oestrogen and estradiol) and combined oestrogen with progestogen preparations (oestrogen with medroxyprogesterone acetate, dydrogesterone, norethisterone acetate, norgestrel/levonorgestrel, or drospirenone).

Outcome

The primary outcome will be cancer-specific mortality (based upon cancer as the underlying cause of death) from national mortality records (see Table 1). Secondary outcomes of all-cause mortality (from mortality records), any second cancer (and by type, from cancer registry records), and cardiovascular disease (from hospital admissions data or mortality records) including separately coronary heart disease, stroke, VTE and any cardiovascular disease (based upon coronary heart disease or stroke), will also be investigated.

Covariates

The following covariates will be identified: age, year, ethnicity, stage (from cancer registry records), cancer treatment (including radiotherapy, chemotherapy and surgery, from cancer registry records), grade (from cancer registry records), relevant comorbidities (including Charlson comorbidity conditions, from hospital admissions in Scotland and GP records and hospital admissions in Wales), medication use (including aspirin, statins and other medications associated with cancer survival), hysterectomy/oophorectomy (from hospital admissions in Scotland and hospital admissions and GP records in Wales), family history of cancer (from GP records, not available in Scotland), deprivation (based upon the relevant Index of Multiple Deprivation [34, 35]) and smoking and Body Mass Index (BMI from GP records, not available in Scotland).

Statistical analysis

Two main analyses will be conducted investigating HRT use after diagnosis and immediately before diagnosis.

In the analysis of HRT use after diagnosis, patients will be followed from 6 months after cancer diagnosis to cancer-specific mortality (censored on death from other causes or end of follow-up). Consequently, patients who died from any cause in the first 6 months after cancer diagnosis will be excluded as it seems unlikely that HRT use after diagnosis could impact upon such deaths (in sensitivity analyses this duration will be varied, described later). HRT use will be modelled as a time varying covariate to avoid immortal time bias [36], i.e. patients will be considered non-users and then users after a lag of 6 months after their first HRT prescription. A lag is recommended in studies of medication use and cancer survival [37] as it moves the exposed period forward which is more likely to reflect when the medication will have an impact. A dose-response analysis will be conducted by duration of use based upon daily defined doses (DDDs) and number of prescriptions. An individual will be considered a non-user prior to 6 months after first HRT use, a user of 0 to 1 year of prescriptions from 6 months after first prescription to 6 months after their 12th prescription (or 365th DDD) and a greater user after this time. Time-dependent cox regression models will be used to calculate hazard ratios (HRs), and 95% confidence intervals (CIs), for HRT use after cancer diagnosis adjusting for age, year, ethnicity, stage, cancer treatment, grade, comorbidities, prior hysterectomy/oophorectomy, medication use (as time-varying covariates) and deprivation. A two-stage analysis procedure using random effects models will be conducted to pool results across cohorts [38]. Separate analyses will be conducted by type and route of administration of HRT.

In the analysis of HRT before diagnosis, cancer patients will be followed from diagnosis to cancer-specific mortality. HRT use will be identified in the 18 months before diagnosis excluding HRT use in the six months immediately before diagnosis, as depending upon the cancer drug use can increase in this period due to cancer symptoms [39]. Cox regression models will be used to

calculate HRs and 95% CIs for cancer-specific death in HRT users compared with non-users. Age, year, ethnicity, comorbidities, prior hysterectomy/oophorectomy and medication use before diagnosis will be included in these cox regression models to calculate adjusted HRs and 95% CIs. Stage, grade and cancer treatments will be excluded from the models investigating HRT before diagnosis, as these could lie on the causal pathway. As before two-stage methods will pool results across cohorts.

A number of additional analyses will be conducted. First, the main analysis will be repeated additionally adjusting for characteristics not available in both cohorts e.g. family history, smoking and BMI (only available in Welsh data). An analysis will be conducted restricted to women over age 55 (i.e. post-menopausal women) and an analysis will be conducted widening the age groups to include younger women aged 18 to 40 (Scottish data). An analysis of HRT after diagnosis will be conducted using a new-user design i.e. restricting analyses to cancer patients who did not use HRT before diagnosis [40], and after adjustment for HRT before diagnosis. A separate analysis will be conducted investigating the timing of HRT initiation after cancer diagnosis. Analyses of HRT after diagnosis will be conducted varying the lag from 6 months to 1 and 2 years.

The primary analysis strategy will be repeated for the secondary outcome of all-cause mortality and second cancers. A different analysis strategy will be used to investigate the secondary outcome of cardiovascular disease and VTE. In these analyses current use of hormone replacement therapy after cancer diagnosis will be modelled as a time-varying covariate. Patients will become a current user upon the date of each hormone replacement therapy prescription, and remain a user for the duration of the prescription, based upon the daily defined dose, plus 30 days to account for any residual effect. The exposure period from the end of one prescription plus 30 days to the start of the next will be allocated to past use. Cox regression models will then be used to calculate HRs and 95% CI for cardiovascular disease overall and by type comparing hormone replacement therapy current use and past use to non-users, adjusting for the confounders mentioned previously.

In general, multiple imputation will be used to impute missing values particularly for stage, smoking and BMI. As recommended cancer-specific death status and cumulative hazard will be included in imputation models [41], along with exposure and confounder variables and results will be combined using Rubin's rules. STATA 16 will be used for all analyses.

Sample size calculation

Sample size calculations were conducted based upon the number of cancer cases in published studies from

Scotland [42, 43], and in Wales based upon published counts of cases from the Welsh Cancer Intelligence and Surveillance Unit assuming 90% have GP linked data (provided by SAIL databank). The number of deaths was estimated based upon survival at 6 months and 5 years from English published female survival curves [44]. In sample size calculations we estimated that 7% of female cancer patients would use HRT after diagnosis similar to published reports (e.g. 5% of a Swedish colorectal cancer cohort used HRT after diagnosis [25], and 9% of a Danish melanoma cohort used HRT after diagnosis [26]).

For instance, we estimate there will be 22,000 colorectal cancer cases diagnosed in Scotland (diagnosed 2009 to 2016) and Wales (diagnosed 2000 to 2016), of whom, approximately 20% (4400) will die within 6 months (and be removed from analysis of HRT after diagnosis) and a further 31% (6820) will die within 5 years. Therefore, based on a cohort of 17,600 colorectal cancer patients and 6820 cancer-specific deaths, we would have over 80% power to detect, as significant at the 5% level, a HR for cancer-specific mortality of 1.15 (or 0.85) for HRT users after diagnosis (i.e. we could detect an increased risk of cancer-specific mortality in HRT users of 15%) using Schoenfeld's method [45]. Similarly, in gastric cancer patients, we anticipate 3300 patients and 1181 cancer-specific deaths in the analysis of HRT after diagnosis and therefore we would have over 80% power to detect, as significant at the 5% level, a HR for cancer-specific mortality of 1.45 for HRT users after diagnosis. A similar analysis is being conducted in England using QResearch and we anticipate pooling results across the three cohorts which will further increase power.

Discussion

These large population cohort studies from Scotland and Wales will provide real world data on the association between HRT use and the risk of cancer-specific mortality in women with a range of common cancers. These cohorts will also provide information on the risk of other potential adverse outcomes of HRT use in cancer patients, such as cardiovascular disease, VTE, second cancers and all-cause mortality. This study will provide cancer patients and clinicians with evidence on the safety of HRT in cancer patients, allowing them to make better informed decisions on whether to use HRT. The study will also provide important mechanistic insights into the role of oestrogen in cancer progression.

Abbreviations

BMI: body mass index; CI: confidence interval; DDD: daily defined dose; GP: general practitioner; HRT: hormone replacement therapy; HR: hazard ratio; VTE: venous thromboembolism

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None.

Authors' contributions

All authors were involved in the preparation of this manuscript. UM, BH, CH, PM, JH, TR, CC1 and CC2 made substantial contribution to the study design. CC2 drafted the original manuscript. UM, BH, CH, PM, JH, TR, CC1 and CC2 revised the manuscript. All authors have read and have agreed both to be personally accountable for the author's own contributions and to ensure that questions related to the accuracy or integrity of any part of the work, even ones in which the author was not personally involved, are appropriately investigated, resolved, and the resolution documented in the literature. The author(s) read and approved the final manuscript.

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Availability of data and materials

Not applicable.

Declarations**Ethics approval and consent to participate**

Approval for analysis of the Welsh data has been obtained from the SAIL Databank Information Governance Review Panel (Reference: 0965) and approval for the analysis of the Scottish data has been obtained from the Public Benefit and Privacy Panel for Health and Social Care (Reference: 2021–0014). In both Scotland and Wales only de-identified data will be used and therefore written informed consent was not obtained. However patients from Wales included in SAIL Databank are informed that their anonymous routine data is being used for research and can opt-out by informing their GP (<https://ijpds.org/article/view/1134/2641>). Similarly, patients from Scotland are informed that their non-identifiable routine data is being used for research and have the right to object to its use (<https://www.isdscotland.org/Health-Topics/Cancer/Scottish-Cancer-Registry/docs/SCRIS-data-protection-notice-190731.pdf>).

Consent for publication

Not applicable.

Competing interests

The authors declare that they have no competing interests.

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