

Prediction of Menopause: the key to subfertility management?

The menopause and its management – a revisit
Edinburgh, October 6&7, 2008



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Reproductive Medicine
UMC Utrecht

Take Home Message

Prediction of Menopause: the key to subfertility management?

Yes and No

Agenda

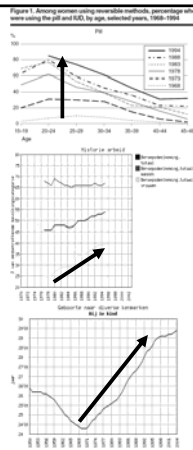
- **The Problem: age related female subfertility**
- **The Key: ovarian ageing**
- **The Solution: prediction menopause??**
- **Discussion**

The problem...

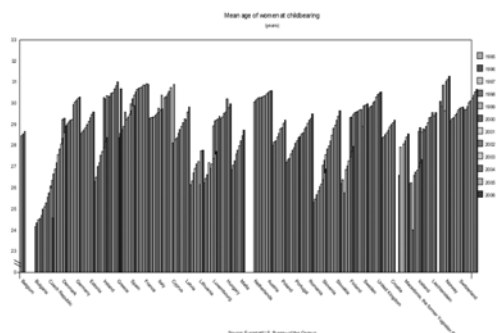


Career Lifestyle

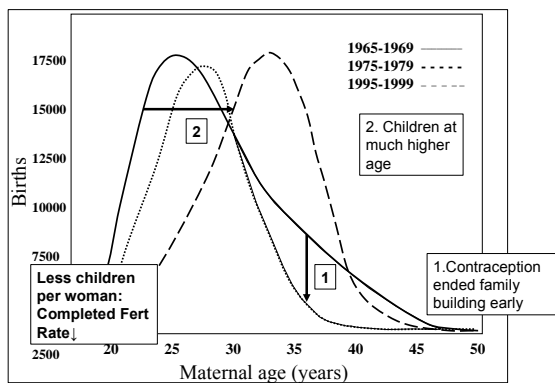
- **Female**
 - Contraception
 - Education
 - Labour Participation
 - Postponement Childbearing
- **Male:**
 - Postponement “Childbearing”



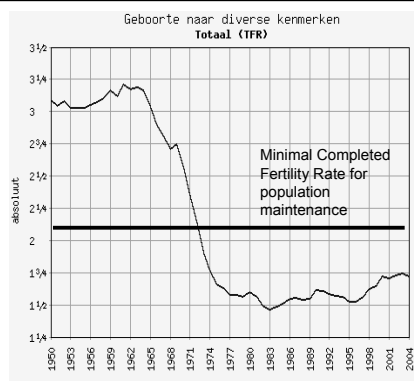
Mean Female age at childbirth in the EU: although variable across countries.... trend is up and up.....



Career Lifestyle - Distribution of childbirths according to maternal age at childbirth for 3 time periods - Netherlands

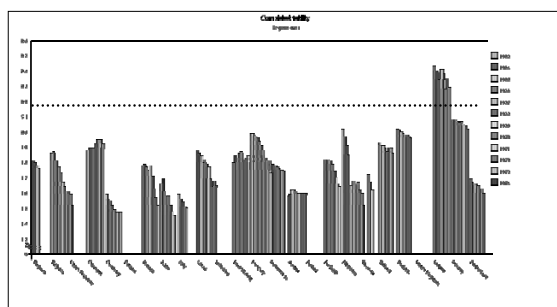


Reduced Fertility Rates.. Replacement..?

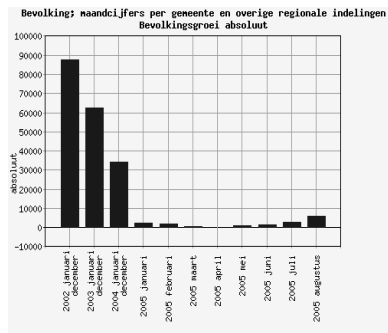


Source : CBS

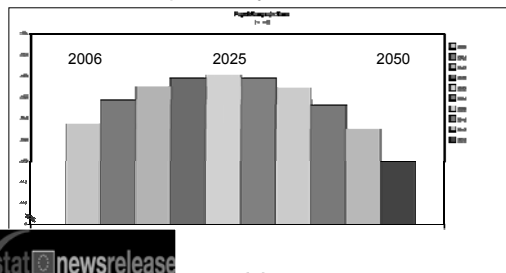
Majority of EU countries has a Completed Fertility Rate below the level necessary to maintain the population level. Currently France is doing well (bonus policy)



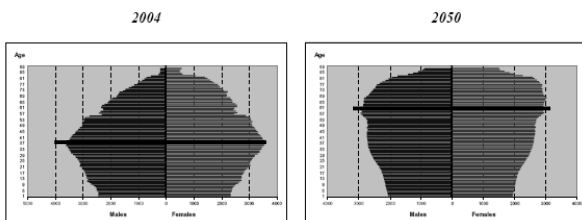
Crimp..



Population Projections for EU

eurostat newsrelease

eurostat newsrelease



Sources: EPC and European Commission (2005)

The Problem

Postponing Childbearing

Reduced Completed Fertility Rates

Population Size Reduction

Economical Impacts....

Age related female fertility decay

Agenda

- **The Problem:** age related female subfertility
- **The Key:** ovarian ageing
- **The Solution:** prediction menopause?
- **Discussion**

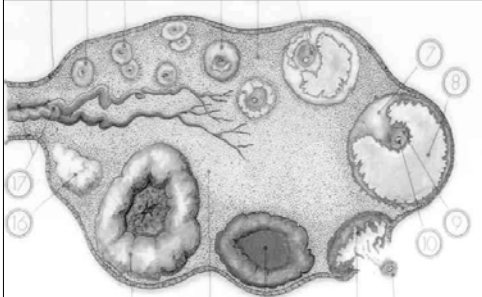
The couple trying to conceive a child without success after one or two years of trying....

No explanation found in the infertility work up...

Which is true for 60% of those couples. What is wrong with them..??

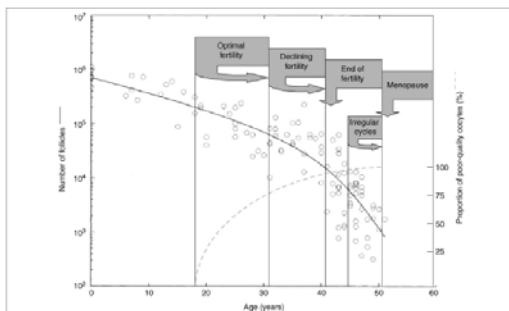
Te Velde, 2002

Reproductive ageing = Ovarian ageing



Ovarian reserve

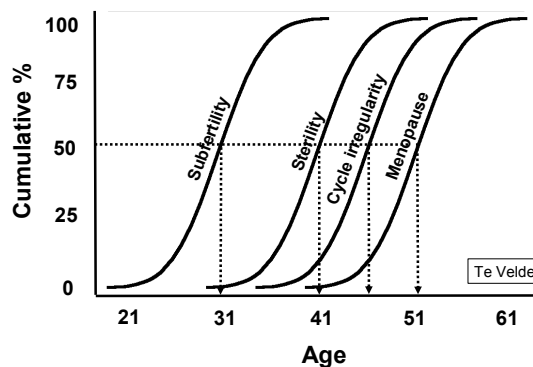
= Quantitative and Qualitative decline of the follicle/oocyte pool



Faddy, 1995, De Bruijn, 2003, O'Connor, 2001

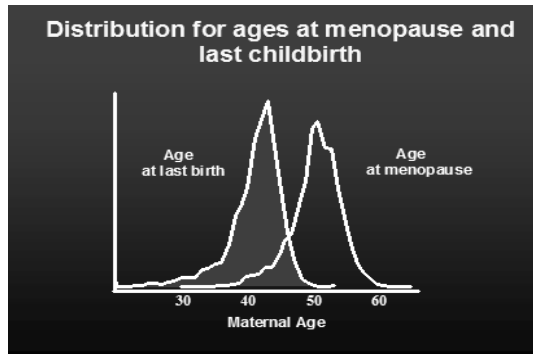
Variation in age at menopause and preceding "reproductive events"

Fixed intervals?



Te Velde, 2002

Analogy



Consistent Poor Responders in IVF (almost sterile) have decreased interval to MP or Transition compared to normal responders (normal fertile)

Study	Study group				Control group			Adjusted* Odds or Hazard ratio
	N	Median Follow Up	MP or Transition	FSH IU/l	N	Median Follow Up	MP or Transition	
Farhi, 1997	12	9 months		23-85				
De Boer, 2003	636	6 years	22%	-	3675	6 years	7%	~3.1 (Odds)
Lawson, 2003	118	5 years	50%	-	265	5 years	16%	~3.1 (Hazard)
Nikolaou, 2002	12	4 years	92%	-	24	4 years	17%	~5.3 (Odds)

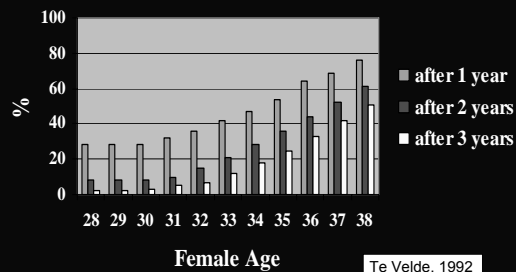
* Adjustments were carried out for age and/or smoking behaviour

And...Human Fertility.... is not super....



Category	MFR	Cumulative pregnancy rate after			
		6 months	12 months	24 months	60 months
Superfertile	60%	100%
Normally fertile	20%	74%	93%	100%	..
Moderately subfertile	5%	26%	46%	71%	95%
Severely subfertile	1%	6%	11%	21%	45%
Infertile	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%

Estimated Non-pregnant proportion in couples of moderate female fecundity adjusted for female age

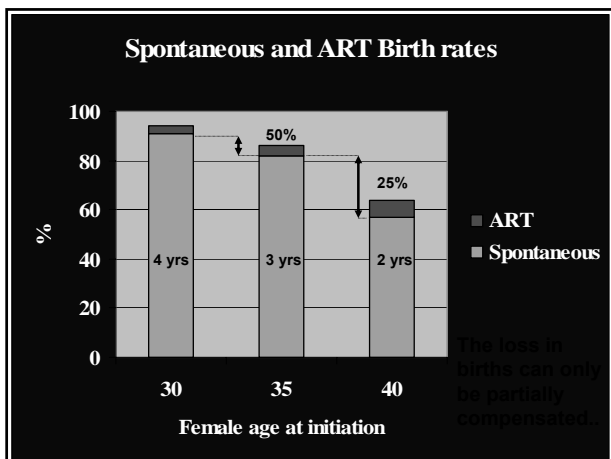


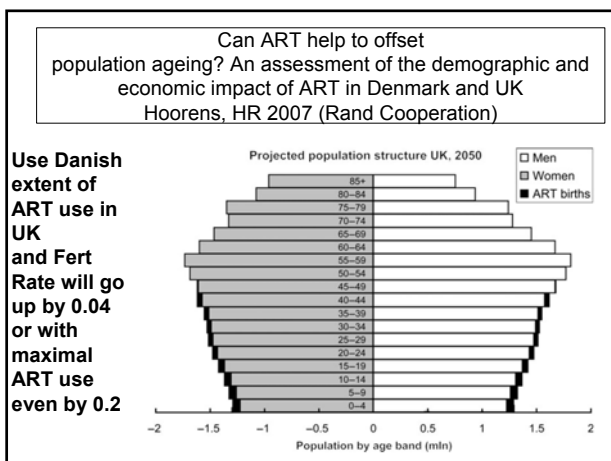
Managing female age related sub/infertility - options

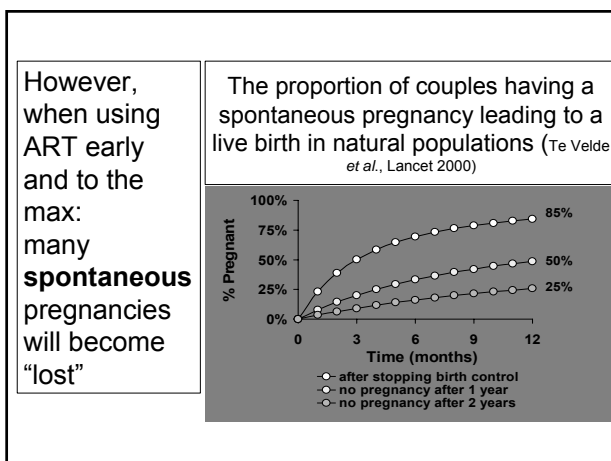
- More and better infertility treatment ??
- Campaign ??

Leridon

- Monte Carlo simulation model for Live Birth probability
 - MFR
 - Early pregnancy loss rate
 - Rate of becoming naturally sterile
- Age corrected
 - (starting to conceive at 30, 35 en 40 year)
- Effect applying IVF
 - (in sub/infertility of 4, 3 or 2 years duration)







Managing female age related sub/infertility - options

- More and better infertility treatment ??
 - Beware of complications: handicapped twin offspring
- Campaign ??

Estimates of Subfertility for the Dutch population based on non-pregnant rates in the Saguenay Population (Eijkemans, 2004)

	Number not pregnant	
Age at Marriage	After 18 months	
20-24	1261	10%
25-29	4660	16%
30-34	6439	20%
35-39	3472	32%
Total Subfertile	15832	18%

Estimates of Subfertility for the Dutch population based on non-pregnant rates in the Saguenay Population (Eijkemans, 2004).

Effect of Preventive campaign

	Number not pregnant		Decrease	%
Age at Marriage	After 18 months			
20-24	1261	10%		
25-29	11547	16%		
30-34	0			
35-39	0			
Total Subfertile	12808	15%	3042	19.1

Campaigning

- At the population level 20% reduction subfertility: substantial
- Measures not necessary for large group of high and normal fertile women who will have no subfertility even if waited until after 30 or 35: overkill

The Key

Ovarian ageing produces unwanted sub- or in-fertility

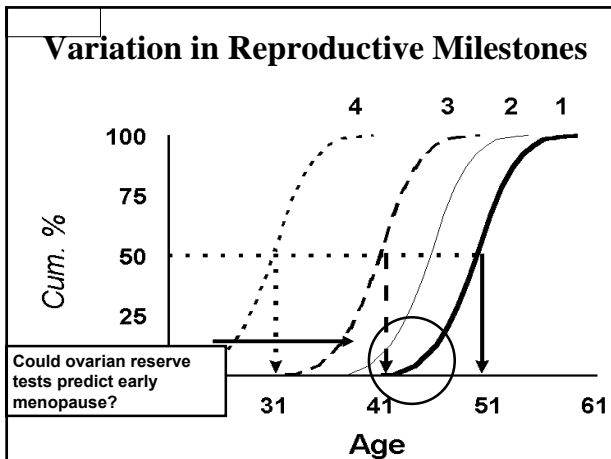
Rate of ovarian ageing is variable among women

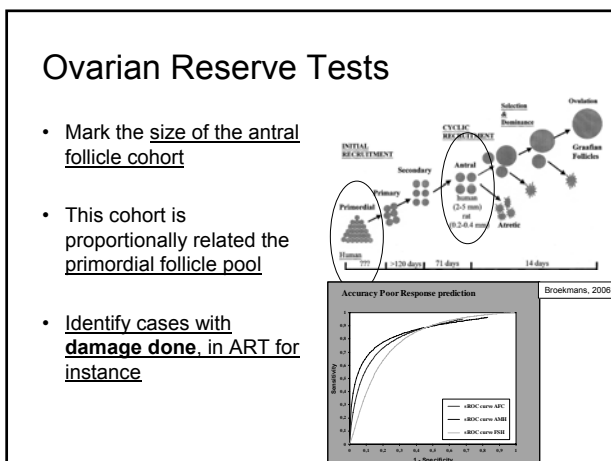
Events in reproductive ageing have fixed temporal relationship ??

ART and campaigns have limited effect

Agenda

- The Problem: age related female subfertility
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The Solution

Is not in the classical Ovarian Reserve tests

Is not in Campaigning nor in more IVF

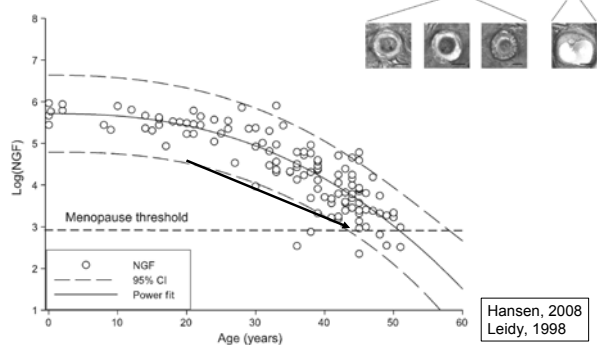
Is it in predictors of fertility lifespan, ie menopause?

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- All 20-25 year old females
- Test predicting menopause

Low numbers at age 20: early menopause?

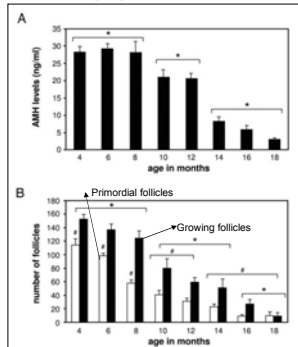


Which marker describes the full period (15-50) of decreasing numbers of follicles??

We don't know really

Serum Anti-Müllerian Hormone Levels Reflect the Size of the Primordial Follicle Pool in Mice

Marlies E. Kevenaar, Mohamed F. Moerasshib, Piet Kramer, Brigitte M. N. van de Lang-Born, Frank H. de Jong, Nigel P. Groome, Axel P. N. Themmen, and Jenny A. Visser

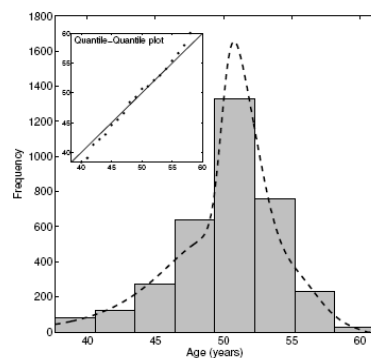


AMH helps us in mice

Is this also true for the human female?

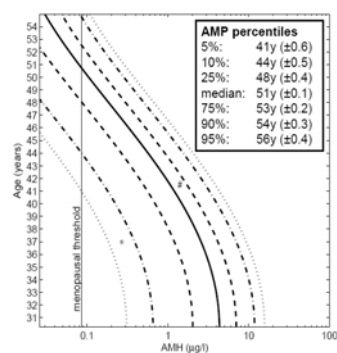
AMH predicted age at menopause conforms with observed age at menopause

Disseldorp, JCEM 2008



Prediction of Age category at Menopause from Age/AMH

Disseldorp, JCEM 2008



AMH predicts cycle irregularity, independent from female age, **in 4 year follow up study**, n= 163

Van Rooij, Menopause, 2004

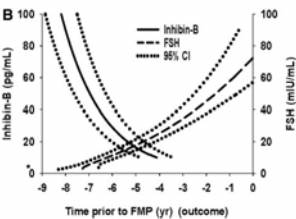
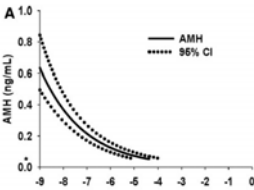
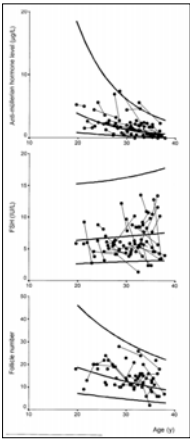
Currently working on follow up 12 years...

TABLE 3. Predictive capacity of ovarian reserve markers assessed at T₁ for outcome cycle irregularity within 4 years

	OR (95% CI)	P	ROC _{AUC} (95% CI)
Multivariable analysis, all variables			
AMH (per 0.1 µg/L)	0.81 (0.67–0.99)	0.04	
Inhibin B (per ng/L)	0.98 (0.97–0.997)	0.02	
Age (per y)	1.39 (0.97–1.98)	0.07	
			0.92 (0.86–0.99) ^a

AMH levels decline with female age **in follow up**, as do AF numbers, but not FSH over a mean range of 2.1 years

De Vet, 2002



A 9 years follow up showed AMH to drop to undetectable levels some 4-5 years before the actual LMP

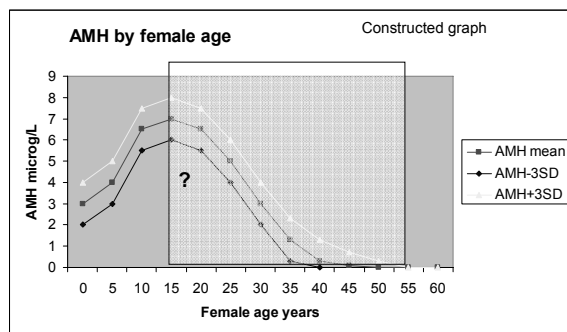
Sowers, 2008

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AMH predicting menopause as proxy for fertility lifespan: we need much longer data....

...or transversal normative data in order to set the limit for "severely at risk for early menopause and short fertility lifespan"

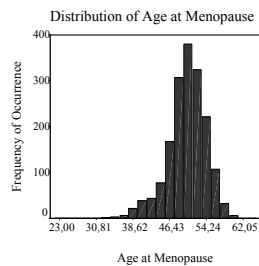


and genes...

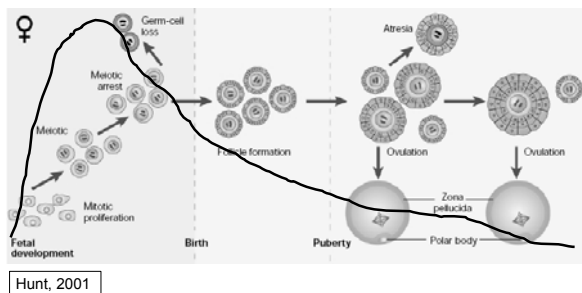
- **Heritability factor for age at MP**
0.5-0.8...based on twin studies
 - Snieder, 1998
 - De Bruin, 2001
 - Treloar, 1998

Menopause Variation

- Genes
 - Not a simple single gene
 - Complex quantitative trait
- Environment, mainly smoking



Genes involved in the built up and wastage of follicles



How to find the genes

Phenotypes: POF vs controls and early/late menopause

Candidate functional genes
Genome Wide screening

Association studies in cohorts with known age at natural menopause

Linkage analysis in familial POF

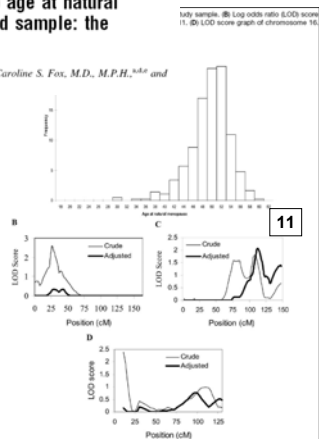
Candidate gene (SNP) Association studies in Natural Menopause cohorts: consistent findings??

Study	Year	Gene	No	Effect on AMP in years	Notes
van Asselt	2003	FV Leiden	373	3.1	S
Kevenaar	2007	AMH II rec	2361	2.6	S, in nullipara
Tempfer	2005	FV Leiden	728	2.4	S
		APOE-2	738	1.5	S
Disseldorp	2008	FV Leiden	742	1.9	NS
		APOE-2	742	2	NS
		FVII	742	0.8	S
Hefler	2006	CYP1B1-4	1345	0.8	S
Dvornyk	2006	ER-α	248	0.2	NS
Hefler	2005	CYP1B1-4	1360	0.8	S
Riener	2003	IL-1RA	90	1	NS
He	2007	ESR2	229	0.3	NS
		CYP-19	229	1.1	S
		CYP-17	229	0.1	NS
Kok	2005	ER-α	365	0.3	NS
Huber	2006	SRD-5A2	323	1.1	NS
Words	2004	Nos-3	87	0.1	NS
Zhang	2007	HDC	265	1.6	S
Mitchell	2008	CYP-19	152	2.6	S
		HSDB-1	152	1.9	S

Genome-wide linkage analysis to age at natural menopause in a community-based sample: the Framingham Heart Study

Jeanne M. Murabito, M.D., Sc.M.,^{1,2} Qiong Yang, Ph.D.,^{1,2} Caroline S. Fox, M.D., M.P.H.,^{1,2,3} and L. Adrienne Cupples, Ph.D.^{1,2}

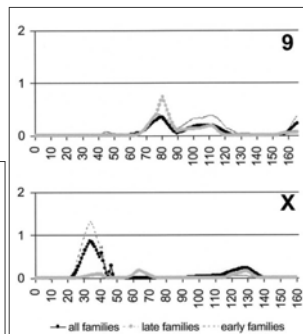
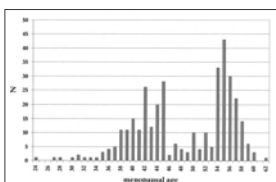
Genome wide (10cM) Linkage in families with known natural MP age: Adjusted LOD 2.1 for locus on chromosome 11



Linkage Analysis of Extremely Discordant and Concordant Sibling Pairs Identifies Quantitative Trait Loci Influencing Variation in Human Menopausal Age

Wendel M. van Asselt,^{1,2,3,4} Helen S. Kirk,^{1,2,3} Hein Putter,¹ Cisca Wijmenga,¹ Petra H. M. Peeters,¹ Yvonne E. van der Schoot,¹ Diederick E. Grobbee,¹ Jghen R. de Velder,¹ Sander A. M. Meuwissen,¹ and Peter L. Ponsioen¹

Genome wide (10cM) Linkage in families with discordant natural MP age



High density GWA

Studies are underway

Candidate functional genes (identified in POF cases..)

- ZFX (low germ cell number)
- BMP15 (altered folliculogenesis)
- NOBOX (disrupted oogenesis)
- LHX8 (impaired oogenesis)
- GDF9 (disrupted folliculogenesis)
- Fragile X (altered follicle depletion)
- FOXL2 (increased follicle depletion)
-

Simpson Ann. N.Y. Acad. Sci., 2008

More Candidate functional genes Knauff, 2008

Gene*	Gene-name	Locus in human	animal / human	Gene*	Gene-name	Locus in human	animal / human
HSDB2	hydroxy-delta-5-steroid dehydrogenase, 3 beta and steroid delta-isomerase 2	1p13.1	human	KITLG	KIT ligand	12p21	Mouse
DDX28	DDX28 (Xage-Gla-Ala-Acp) box polypeptide 28	1p21.1-p13.2	Rat	Foxo1a	Forkhead box O1	11q14.1	Mouse / human
Md4	Marl homologue 4	1p31	Mouse	Bcl1	B-cell lymphoma 2	11q14.1-q14.2	Mouse
LHX8	LHX8 homologue 8	1p31.1	Mouse / human	BCL2L2	BCL2-like 2	14q12-q13	Mouse
TGFB3	transforming growth factor-beta receptor III	1p33-p32	human	Rarg4	Rarg4 (Rarg4) protein 4	14q22-q23	Mouse
Wnt4	Wingless-related MMTV integration site 4	1p38	Mouse	ESR2	Estrogen Receptor beta	14q22.2	Mouse
GLA4	Gsp junction protein, alpha 4	1p35.1	Mouse	PDLG	Polyoma, Dna, Gamma	15q25	Human
Rargb	Rarg4 (Rarg4) protein b	1p35-p32	Mouse	cpb8	cytoplasmic polypurification element binding protein 1	15q25.2	Mouse
Gpr3	G protein-coupled receptor 2	1p36.1-p35	Mouse / human	SHCB1	SHCB1 adaptor protein 1	16p11.2	Mouse
FTGLA	folliculogenesis specific testis helix-loop-helix	2p13.3	Mouse / human	Yba2	Y-box binding protein 2	17p11.2-p11.1	Mouse / human
LHR	Luteinizing Hormone Receptor (LHR)	2p21	Mouse	NOG	Noggin	17q22	Human
ESR8	ESR8 receptor	2p23-p16	Mouse / human	Bcl2	B-cell CLL/lymphoma 2	18q21.3	Mouse
ESR5	estrogenic steroid initiation factor 5B	2p12.2	Human	NANOS3	Nanos homolog 3	19p13.12	Mouse / human
INHA	inhibin, alpha	2p13-q36	Human	AMH	anti-Müllerian hormone	19p13.3	Mouse / human
Mbl1	Marl homologue 1	3p21.3	Mouse	LHB	luteinizing hormone beta polypeptide	19q13.32	Human

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Genes predicting menopause as proxy for fertility lifespan: they are there, but in a complex fashion....

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Counselling Centre



Test to be developed
Counsel on fertility lifespan and associated issues, like CV disease
Counsel on lifestyle, like smoking

Would young women be interested?

Prediction of Fertility Lifespan

- Endocrine markers: AMH?
 - Follow up studies, many underway
 - Cross-sectional data for age specific reference values
- Genetic markers: to be assessed!?
 - Large studies needed and confirmation!
 - Follow up studies
- Lifestyle factors: smoking

Take Home Message

Prediction of Menopause: the key to subfertility management?

Yes and No

Thank you

Or will the credi(bili)t(y) crisis do the job?
