3rd International Danube Symposium Vienna



The brain-hormone connection: investigating the Influence of sex (hormones) and gender

Prof. Catherine Gebhard, MD, PhD

Department of Cardiology, Inselspital University Hospital Bern Department of Nuclear Medicine, University Hospital Zurich





Sex AND Gender Impact Health and Disease

Sex

Biological differences such as genes, sex hormones, anatomy, and physiology





Sex (biological factors)

X chromosome:

~1,500 genes, including genes related to heart, brain and immune function

Y chromosome:

<100 genes, including genes related to reproductive function

Autosomal genes

Epigenetic modifications

Sexual hormones

Sex modifies behaviour

Environment modifies biology through lifestyle and epigenetics



Gender (sociocultural factors)

Gender dimensions:

- Gender roles
- Gender relations
- Institutionalized gender
- Gender identity

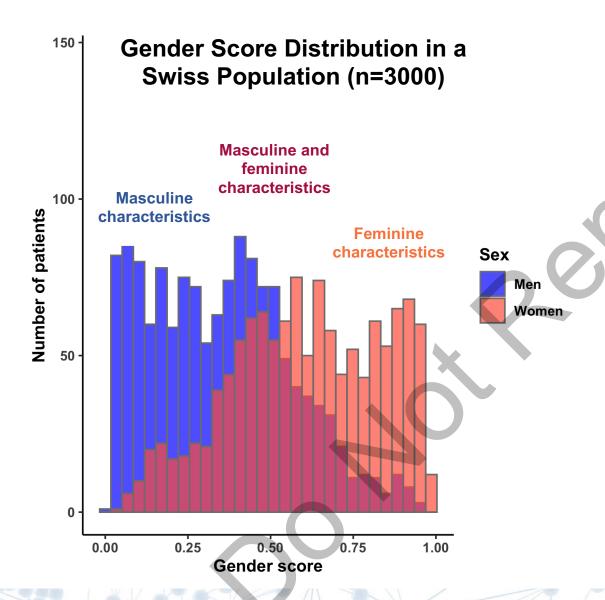
Sociocultural factors:

- Sociocultural attributes assigned or self-assigned
- Lifestyle (nutrition, physical activity)
- Environmental (toxins)
- Social environment (e.g. health-care system)

Gender
Socially
constructed
characteristics of
women and men



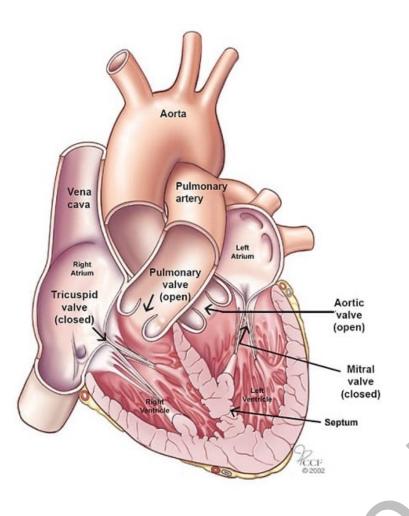
How to Assess Gender?

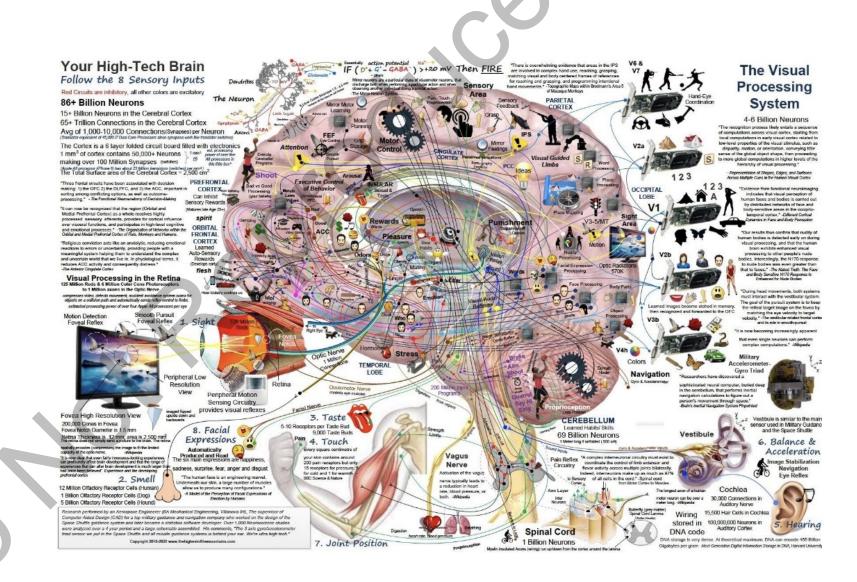


Definition of Gender:

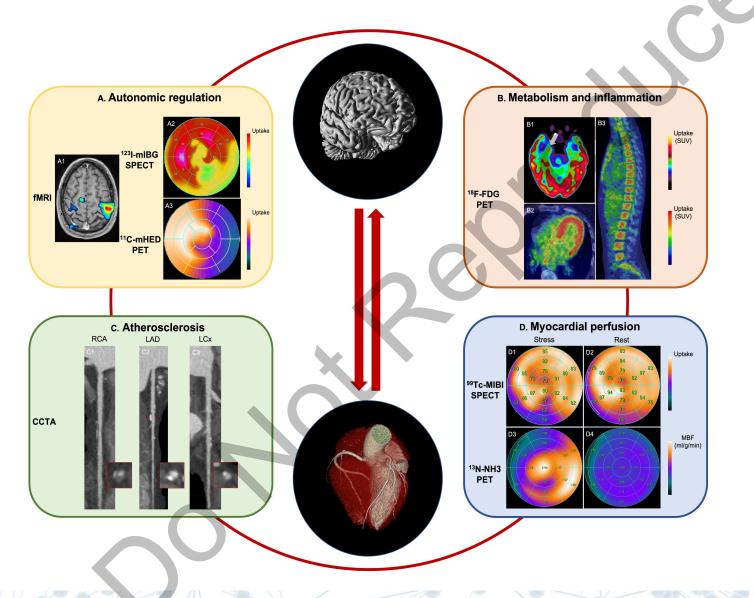
- Gender roles
- (e.g. child care)
- Gender identity
- (a personal conception of oneself as man or woman)
- Gender relationships
- (e.g. social support)
- Institutionalized gender
- (e.g. education level, personal income)

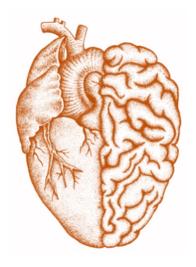
Heart versus Brain





The Brain-Heart Connection





Heart Brain Interactions: Role of Sex and Gender

Stroke

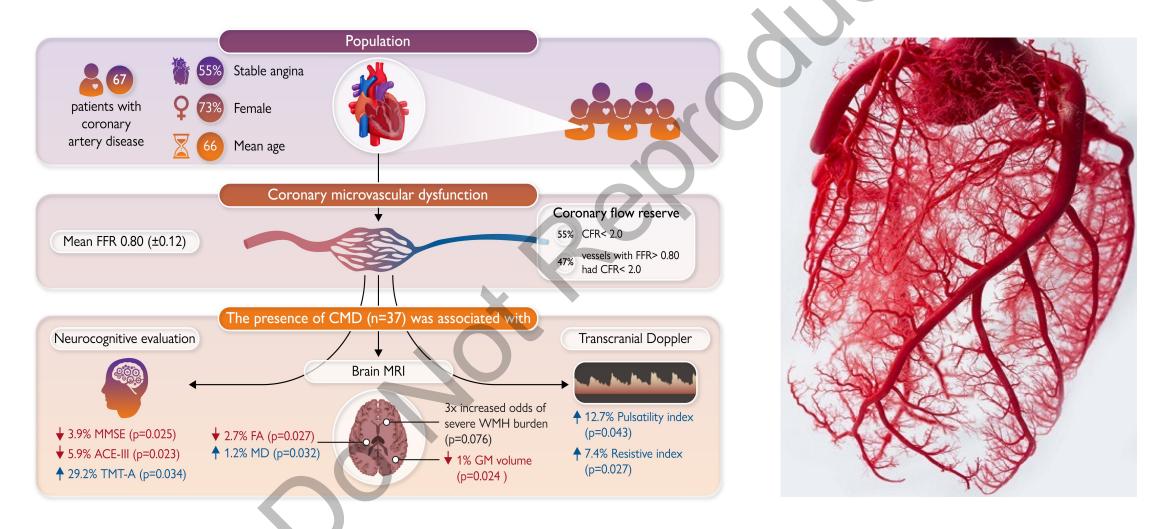
- Stroke due to atrial fibrillation is more common in women than in men
- Women with stroke have a higher incidence of MACE, cardiovascular mortality, and heart failure than men, mechanism unknown

Dementia

- Dementia affects women twice as often as men
- Women suffering from hypertension have worse cognitive performance than normotensive women



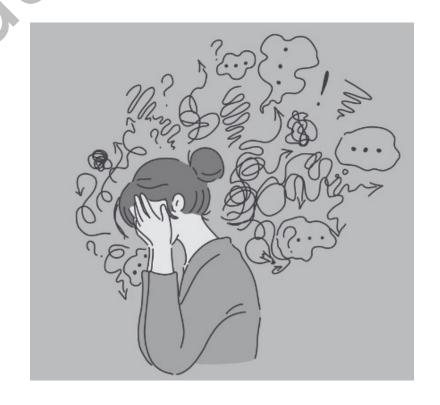
Coronary Microvascular Dysfunction is Associated with Impaired Cognitive Function



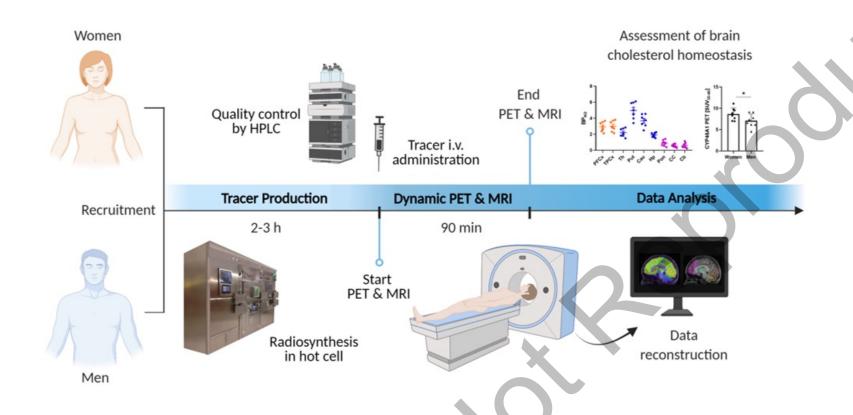
Heart Brain Interactions: Role of Sex and Gender

Depression

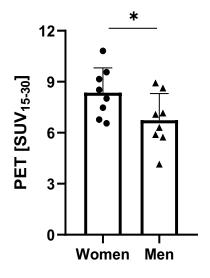
- The prevalence of depression after MI is higher in women than men
- Depression is a stronger cardiovascular risk factor in women than in men
- Greater activation of the sympathetic nervous system in women with depression
- Cholesterol and estrogen

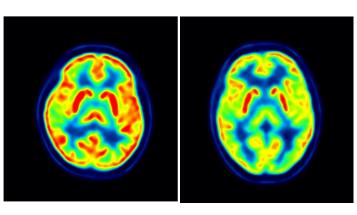


Depression and Cholesterol Clearance

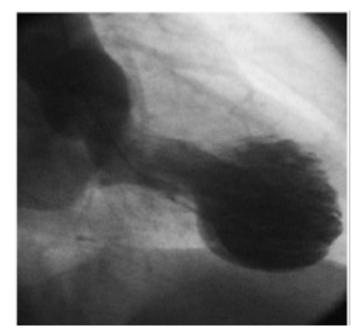


- Cholesterol clearance is enhanced in healthy women compared to men
- Low brain cholesterol is associated with depression
- Cholesterol (= substrate for steroid hormone synthesis) -> reduced local biosynthesis of estrogen

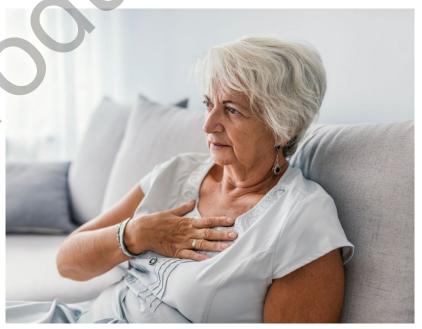




Heart Brain Interactions: Takotsubo Syndrome







Predominantly affects postmenopausal women (9x more often than men)

Takotsubo-Mechanisms?

Male animals only

Immobilization Stress With α₂-Adrenergic Stimulation Induces Regional and Transient Reduction of Cardiac Contraction Through Gi Coupling in Rats

Ryohei Kuroda, MD, Kaori Shintani-Ishida, PhD, Kana Unuma, MD, and Ken-ichi Yoshida. MD

Novel rat model reveals important roles of β -adrenoreceptors in stress-induced cardiomyopathy

Yangzhen Shao ^{a,1}, Bjorn Redfors ^{a,*,1}, Margareta Scharin Täng ^a, Helge Möllmann ^{b,c}, Christian Troidl ^{b,c}, Sebastian Szardien ^b, Christian Hamm ^{b,c}, Holger Nef ^{b,c}, Jan Borén ^a, Elmir Omerovic ^a

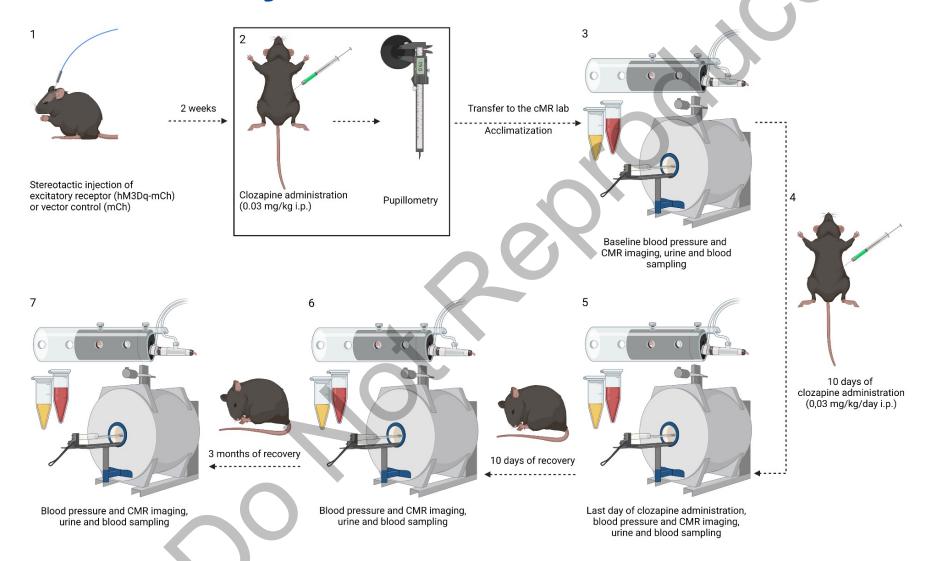


^a Wallenberg Laboratory at Sahlgrenska Academy, University of Gothenburg, Gothenburg, Sweden

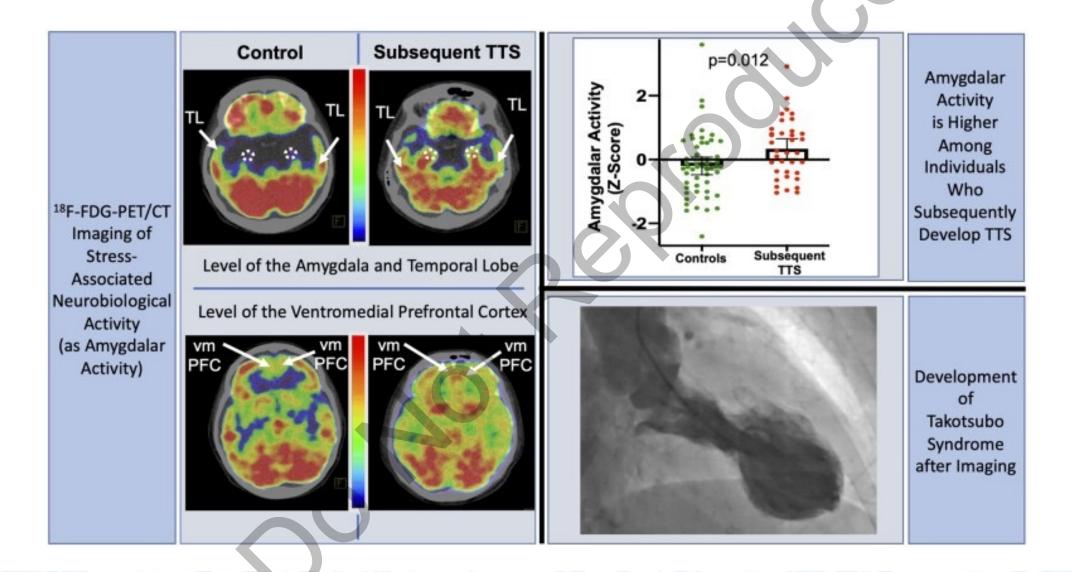
b Department of Cardiology, Kerckhoff Heart and Thorax Center, Bad Nauheim, Germany

^c University of Giessen, Department of Cardiology, Giessen, Germany

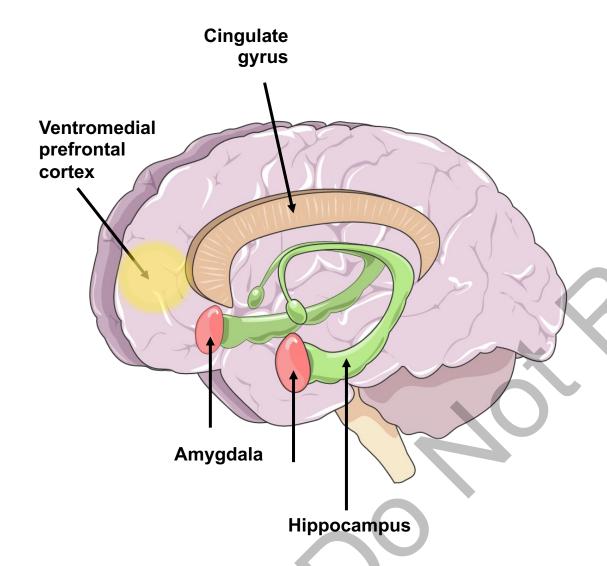
Mouse Model Mimicking the Response of the Central Nervous System to Stress



Takotsubo Syndrome and Amygdala Activity



The Amygdala: Sexual Dimorphism

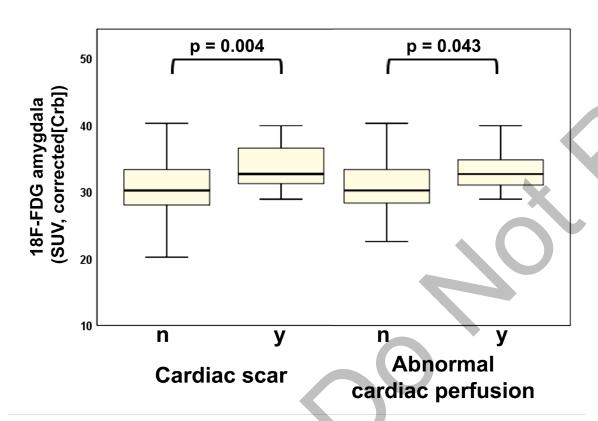


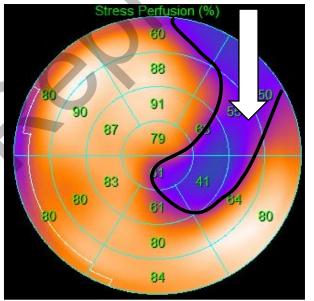
- Expression of estrogen and testosterone receptors in the amygdala and related structures
- Decrease in Amygdala activity in healthy, aged men, but not in women
- Men have larger volumes of the amygdala
- Socioeconomic and lifestyle variables, which differ between women and men ('Gender'), are associated with amygdala activity

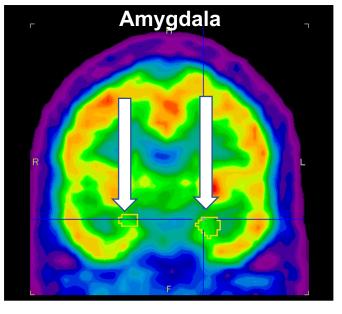
Haider A et al. J Nucl Cardiol. 2021; Milner TA et al. Endocrinology. 2008; van Wingen G et al. Psychoneuroendocrinology. 2010; Goldstein JM et al. Cereb Cortex. 2001; Mezue K et al. J Am Coll Cardiol. 2023; Dar T et al. Circ Cardiovasc Imaging. 2020

Sex and Gender Differences in Neuronal Stress Responses

Association between neuronal stress responses and myocardial injury in women, but not in men – ¹⁸F-FDG-PET



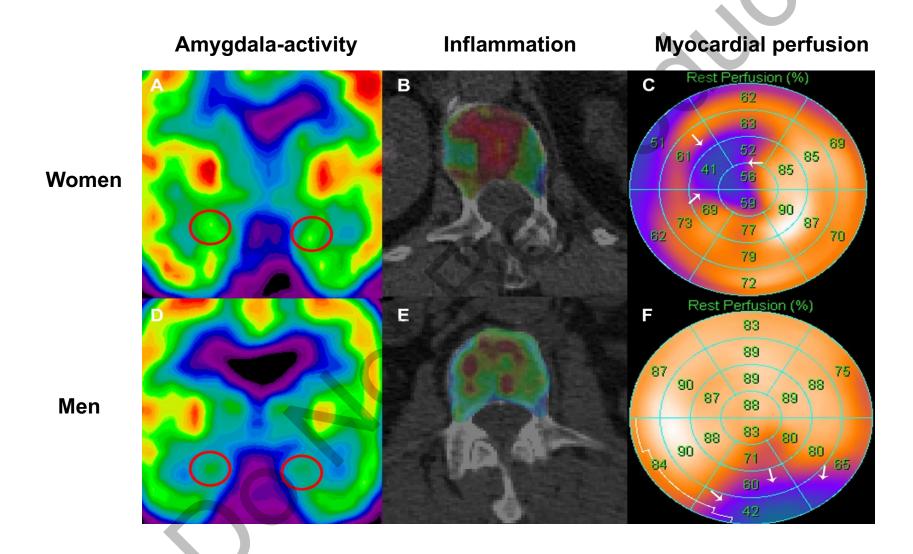




Myocardial perfusion defect

Increased amygdalar metabolic activity

Gender Differences in Neuronal Stress Responses: Role of Inflammation



Gender Differences in Neuronal Stress Responses: Clinical Implications



European Heart Journal - Cardiovascular Imaging (2019) **20**, 633–635

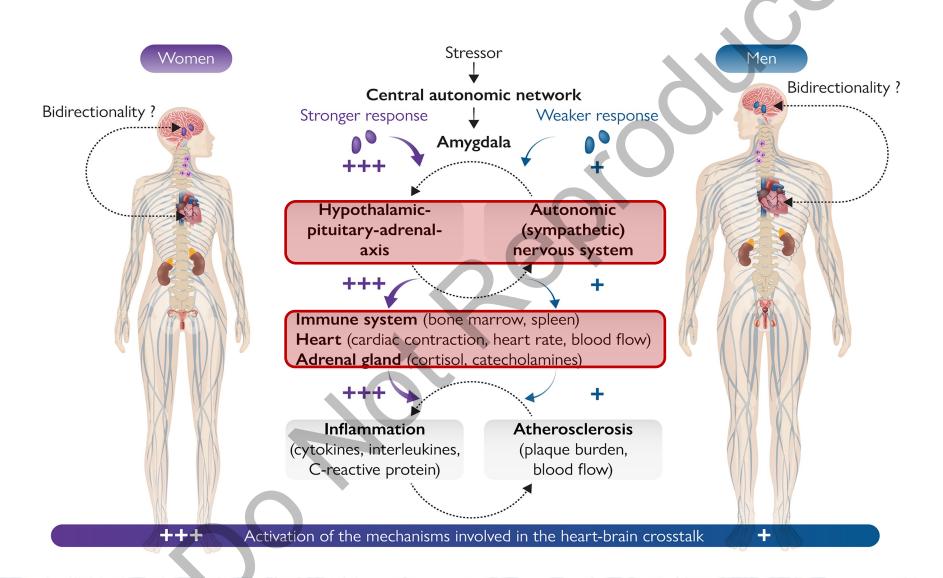
European Society doi:10.1093/ehjci/jez086



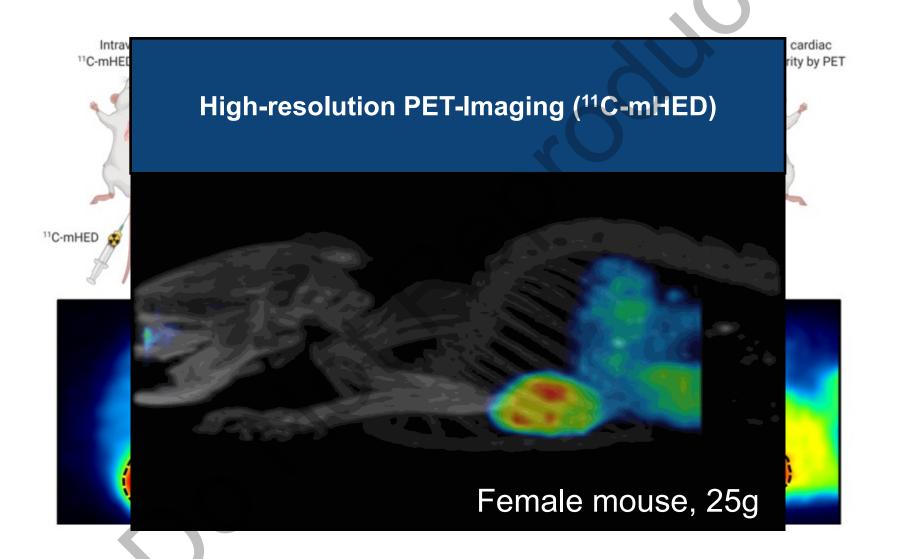
Adverse cardiovascular outcomes in women: blame the amygdala?

Puja K. Mehta (1) 1,2*, Bruno B. Lima^{2,3}, Michael D. Nelson⁴, and C. Noel Bairey Merz⁵

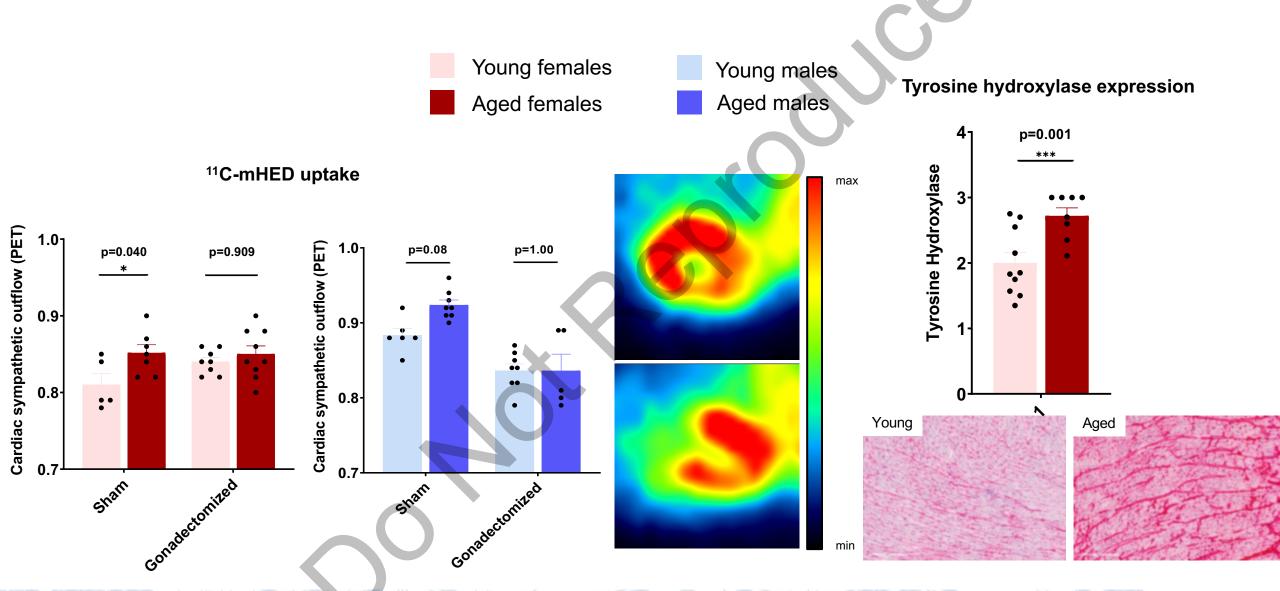
(Patho)physiological Systems Regulating Heart-brain Interactions



Measuring Cardiac Sympathetic Activity in Mice

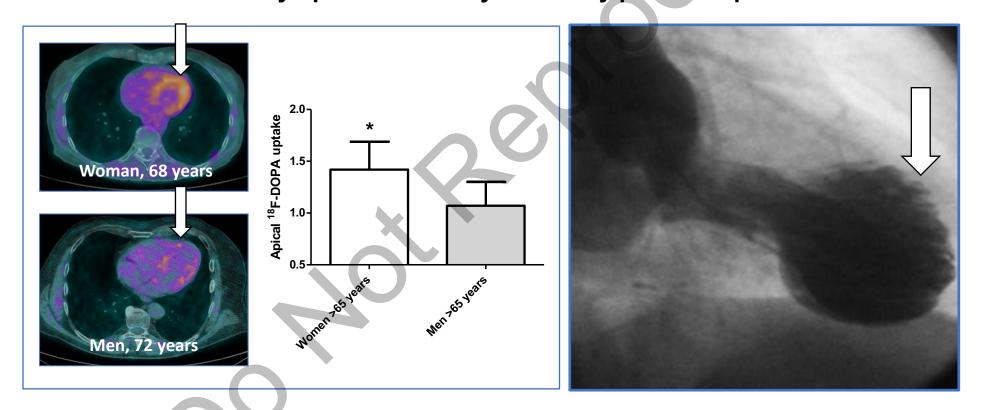


Sex Hormones, Age, and Sympathetic Activity

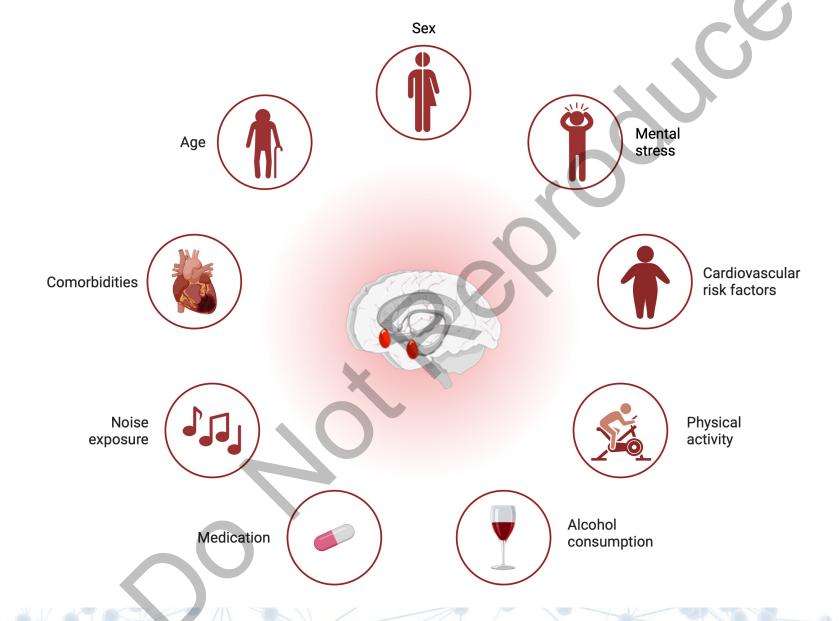


Sex, Age, and Sympathetic Activity

Enhanced cardiac sympathetic activity in healthy postmenopausal women

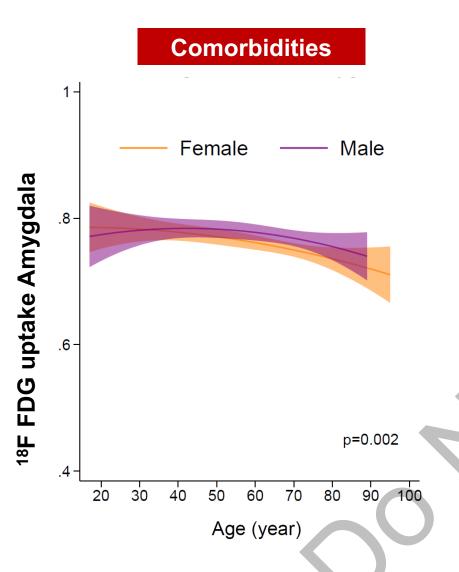


Factors Influencing Amygdala Activity



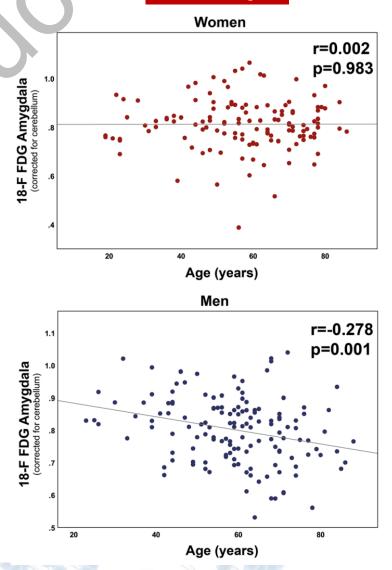
Factors Influencing Amygdala Activity: Age, Sex

Comorbidities



Decrease in amygdala volume is seen after the sixth decade

 fMRI: Inverted-U-shape trend with age in functional connectivity of amygdalar subregions

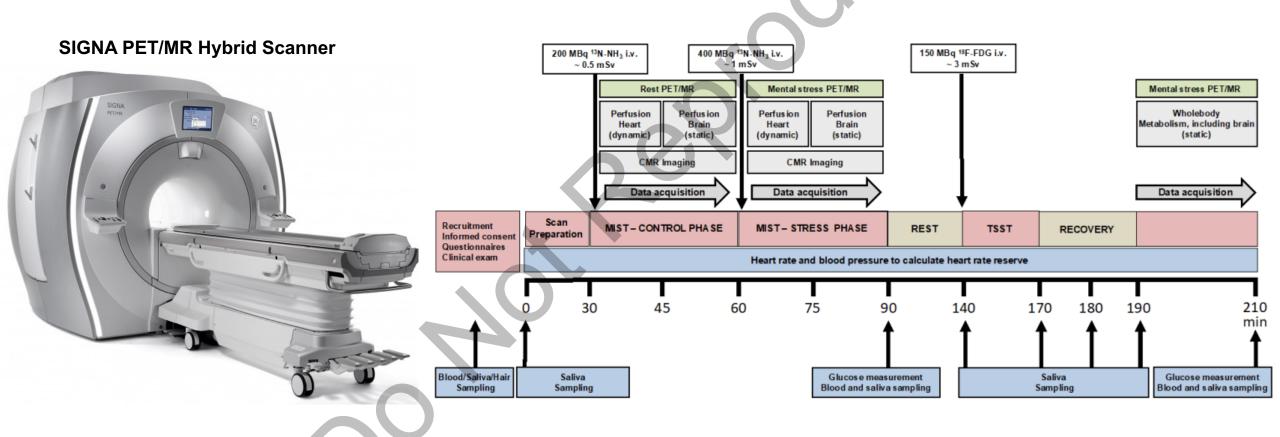


Healthy

Simultaneous Heart-Brain Imaging in Healthy Individuals



Role of Sex Hormones, Inflammation, Sympathetic Pathways, and Psychosocial Complexity



Simultaneous Heart-Brain Imaging in Healthy Individuals: Challenges









n = 3 before study date n = 1 on study date

Technical failure

n = 4*

camera

failure



n = 5 radiotracer production

n = 1 radiotracer injection

*Plus one camera failure, but reprogrammed and successfully scanned

Participant limitation



n = 1 vision issues**

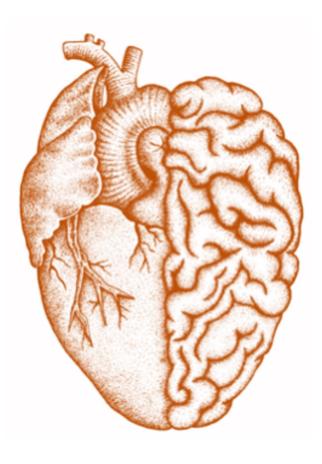


claustrophobia

**Plus one on study date (forgot lenses), but reprogrammed and successfully scanned

Summary

- It's complex!
- Many confounders
- Sex (hormones) AND sociocultural Gender impact heartbrain interactions
- Lack of appropriate animal models
- Technical challenges of multi-organ/multi-system imaging





Team

Dr. Ahmed Haider, PhD ETHZ

Dr. Alexia Rossi, MD, PhD

Dr. Nidaa Mikail, MD, PhD student

Angela Portmann, MSc ETHZ, PhD student

Dr. Atanas Todorov, MD, PhD

Dr. Susan Bengs, PhD

Dr. Geoffrey Warnock, PhD

Dr. Michael Fiechter, MD, PhD

Dr. Alexander Meisel, MD

Dr. Nicola Lott, PhD

Dr. Hazem Ahmed, PhD

Doctoral students/Master students

Dominik Sager, pract. med. Nadia Hamouda, pract. med. Claudia Sütsch, pract. med. Adriana Vinzens, cand. med. Isabelle Glarner, pract.med. Noemi Sablonier, pract.med.

Office

Ms Vjollca Coli



www.gebhardlab.com



Catherine Gebhard



@cgebhardMD



Simultaneous Heart-Brain Imaging in Healthy Individuals: Challenges



