Impact of route of administration on genotoxic oestrogens concentrations using oral vs transdermal oestradiol in girls with Turner syndrome

Mauras, Nelly
Torres-Santiago, Lournaris
Santen, Richard
Mericq, Veronica
Ross, Judith
Colon-Otero, Gerardo
Damaso, Ligeia
Hossain, Jobayer
Wang, Qingqing
Mesaros, Clementina
Blair, Ian A.

© 2018 John Wiley & Sons Ltd Objective: The established link between oestrogen and breast cancer occurs via both oestrogen receptor (ER)-mediated and non ER-mediated mechanisms. The term genotoxic estrogens describes mutagenic metabolites, including oestrogen catechols and quinones, which have been linked to breast carcinogenesis in post-menopausal women. We aimed to assess whether the route of administration of 17\(^\alpha\) oestradiol (E2) affects the accumulation of genotoxic oestrogen metabolites in a model of ovarian failure in young girls with Turner syndrome.

Methods: Stored plasma samples obtained at 0 and 12 months were used from 40 adolescents with Turner syndrome who participated in a 12 months randomized controlled trial of the metabolic impact of E2 orally (2 mg/d) vs transdermally (100 µg/d); dose escalation allowed matching of unconjugated E2 levels in the parent study. We measured 12 oestrogen metabolites (total concentrations = conjugated and unconjugated) using a highly sensi