After at least seven years of follow-up, women with prior hysterectomy taking estrogen-alone do not have an increased risk of breast cancer. (progestin) is the more likely cause. Trials strengthens the finding that ischemic stroke risk is higher for women taking the active study pills and implies that estrogen (as opposed to published results had shown that active estrogen plus progestin also increased the risk of stroke. The similarity in results from the two WHI Hormone Newly published results show that taking active estrogen alone study pills caused a significant increase in the risk of ischemic stroke; previously published results had shown that active estrogen plus progestin also increased the risk of stroke. The similarity in results from the two WHI Hormone Trials strengthens the finding that ischemic stroke risk is higher for women taking the active study pills and implies that estrogen (as opposed to progestin) is the more likely cause.
4/10/06 - Estrogen-alone and Venous Thrombosis
Over an average 7.1 years, investigators found an early increased venous thromboembolism risk is associated with use of estrogen-alone, especially within the first two years, but this risk elevation is less than that for women taking estrogen plus progestin.

2/28-3/1/06 - WHI Conference: The WHI Legacy to Future Generations of Women
The WHI Legacy to Future Generations of Women, a conference on the past, present, and future of WHI, was held February 28 - March 1, 2006, on the National Institutes of Health (NIH) campus in Bethesda, Maryland. It featured presentations on the primary results for the WHI Dietary Modification and Calcium/Vitamin D clinical trials and earlier findings from the two hormone trials. It also included information generated from the WHI Observational Study. Videocasts of both days of this conference are available on the NIH website. Viewing them requires the free RealPlayer.

2/15/06 - Results from the Calcium and Vitamin D Study
Primary results from the WHI Calcium and Vitamin D study have now been released! After 7 years of follow-up, findings on the effects of Calcium and Vitamin D supplements on the risk for hip fracture and colorectal cancer have been published in the New England Journal of Medicine (Feb 16, 2006).

2/7/06 - Results from the Dietary Study
The primary results are in! The WHI Dietary Study ended in March 2005 after an average of 8.1 years of follow-up and findings on breast cancer, colorectal cancer, and cardiovascular disease have been published in the Journal of the American Medical Association (Feb 8, 2006).