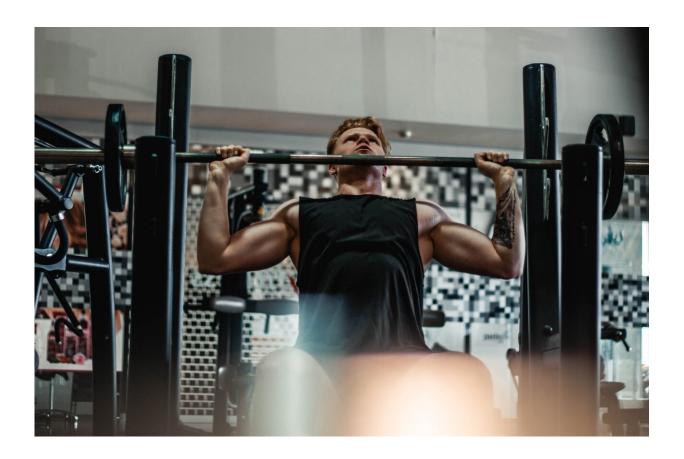


Steroids linked to long-lasting heart disease risk and worse quality of life

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Credit: Unsplash/CC0 Public Domain

Anabolic steroids not only can cause serious side effects during use, such as heart failure and depression, but can continue being harmful years after stopping, according to two studies presented at the 25th <u>European</u>



<u>Congress of Endocrinology</u> in Istanbul. These studies were carried out by researchers from the Copenhagen University Hospital Rigshospitalet who investigated the impact of anabolic steroids in former users.

Anabolic steroids—synthetic hormones that mimic the naturally-occurring sex hormone testosterone—are used to increase <u>muscle mass</u> and boost athletic performance. These <u>performance-enhancing drugs</u> have harmful side effects, for instance in men these include breast growth, hair loss, lower <u>testosterone levels</u>, erectile dysfunction, and an increased risk of <u>heart disease</u>, stroke, and liver or kidney failure. However, not much is known about the effects years after stopping their use.

In one study, the researchers examined 64 healthy men, between the ages of 18 and 50, who did recreational strength training in Denmark. Of these men, 28 were using anabolic steroids, 22 were former steroid users, and 14 had never used these steroids. The researchers assessed how much blood flowed to their heart muscle when resting and exercising, using a Positron Emission Tomography-Computed Tomography (PET-CT) scan with the radioactive tracer Rubidium-82, and found both former and current users had a poor blood flow to the heart.

The findings indicate that former steroid users are more likely to develop heart disease when compared to those who have never used them. "Previous studies have shown that the heart function almost normalizes after anabolic steroids are discontinued, but our study suggests that former anabolic steroid users are at an increased risk of heart disease years after stopping as cardiac microcirculation—the blood flow through the smallest vessels in the circulatory system—seems persistently impaired," said lead author Dr. Yeliz Bulut. "The previous use of anabolic steroids could be a new risk factor for developing cardiovascular disease."



In another study, Dr. Bulut and colleagues collected questionnaires and blood samples to measure testosterone levels from three groups of men, aged 18–50 years: 89 current anabolic steroid users, 61 former steroid users, and 30 men who had never used steroids before. They found that former users of anabolic steroids report a worse quality of life on their physical and mental health, such as fatigue, social functioning and emotional well-being, despite stopping years earlier. Additionally, the same group had lower testosterone levels compared to those who had never used steroids.

Previous studies have shown that men experience withdrawal symptoms, such as depression and low motivation, and have lower levels of testosterone, immediately after they stop using steroids. "Our study adds to the growing body of literature that an impaired quality of life in previous anabolic steroid users seems to persist years following cessation and could be caused by both withdrawal and/or hypogonadal symptoms due to a sudden drop in testosterone levels in the blood," said Dr. Bulut. "Sadly, a reported worse quality of life could be a reason for former users to start reusing these steroids again."

Both studies included a small number of anabolic steroid users, former users and non-users. Dr. Bulut and her team now plan to recruit more men to the studies to assess both of these links with former steroid abuse on a larger scale. "Our initial findings show that previous anabolic steroid users are likely to develop heart disease and have a decreased quality of life but we need to confirm these results with larger studies and investigate how the risk changes in relation to the years of usage and/ or cessation," said Dr. Bulut. "Steroid side effects among former users seem to persist for a much longer period than we have known until now. We hope our results on these long-term health risks will prevent men from using anabolic androgenic-steroids."

More information: The study "Previous use of anabolic androgenic



steroids is associated with persistent impaired myocardial microcirculation" will be presented at on Tuesday 16 May 2023 at the European Congress of Endocrinology at the Halic Congress Center in Istanbul, Turkey.

The poster "Decreased quality of life in previous users of anabolic androgenic steroids years after cessation" will be presented on Saturday 13 May 2023 at the European Congress of Endocrinology at the Halic Congress Center in Istanbul, Turkey.

See the full scientific program <u>here</u>.

Provided by European Society of Endocrinology

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