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# The Estrogen Equation: Dominance, Detox & Dysfunction

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DUTCH Labs

# Webinar Outline

## 1. What Is Estrogen Dominance?

- Recognize clinical symptoms and patterns in midlife women
- Differentiate between absolute and relative estrogen dominance

## 2. Why It Happens in Perimenopause?

- Understand how ovarian aging, anovulatory cycles, and environmental factors contribute
- Explore ER $\alpha$ /ER $\beta$  signaling and the impact of insulin resistance and inflammation

## 3. How to Test for Estrogen Excess

- Use DUTCH testing to assess estrogen metabolism and methylation
- Identify common patterns in estrogen metabolite pathways

## 4. How to Treat It.

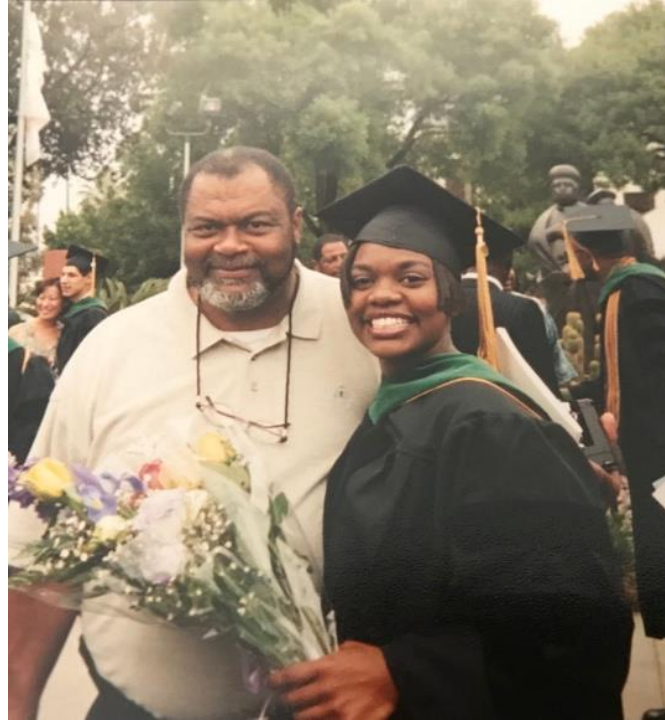
- Match treatment strategies to Phase I, II, and III dysfunction
- Support hormonal balance through detoxification, nutrition, and targeted supplements

# Key Takeaways

- Estrogen dominance is not just about hormone levels. It's about metabolism, receptor activity, and elimination.
- Symptoms persist when clearance pathways are impaired, especially at the gut-liver (Phase III) level.
- DUTCH testing reveals patterns, not just values, and shows you the “why” behind hormonal symptoms.
- Inflammation, insulin resistance, and genetics all contribute to estrogen dominance.
- The goal isn't just to reduce estrogen. You are looking to rebalance the system and restore metabolic harmony.

# My Story

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# Featured On



The background is a solid blue color with a complex, organic pattern of lighter blue, translucent shapes that resemble cells or bubbles. These shapes are scattered across the frame, with some appearing as simple circles and others as more complex, elongated forms with internal details. The overall effect is a textured, almost microscopic view of a liquid or cellular environment.

# Section 1: What is Estrogen Dominance?

# Meet Angela



Angela, a 47-year-old teacher, came into the office exhausted, frustrated, and feeling like she was “losing control of her body.”

Over the past 8 months, she'd noticed:

- Her periods were getting heavier and longer, with large clots and unpredictable cycles
- Her sleep was erratic: she'd fall asleep okay, but wake up at 3 am wired and sweaty
- She'd gained 12 pounds around her midsection, despite eating “cleaner than ever”
- Her breasts felt sore almost every day, and her moods were swinging from anxious to irritable
- She felt disconnected from her partner and had zero sex drive, but plenty of guilt about it
- She had seen two providers already. Her labs were called “normal.” She was told this was just aging and offered either an antidepressant or the pill.

But Angela knew something was off.



# Relative vs. Absolute Dominance

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Symptoms:



Heavy Periods



Weight Gain




Anxiety



Sleep Disturbances



Fibroids

The background of the slide is a dark blue field filled with a microscopic image of cells. The cells are mostly circular or oval, with some showing prominent nuclei. The overall texture is organic and complex, resembling a tissue sample or a cluster of cells. The text is overlaid on this background in a white, serif font.

## Section 2: Why Estrogen Dominance Happens in Perimenopause & Menopause?

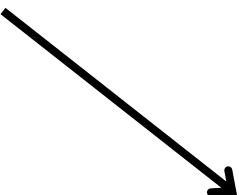
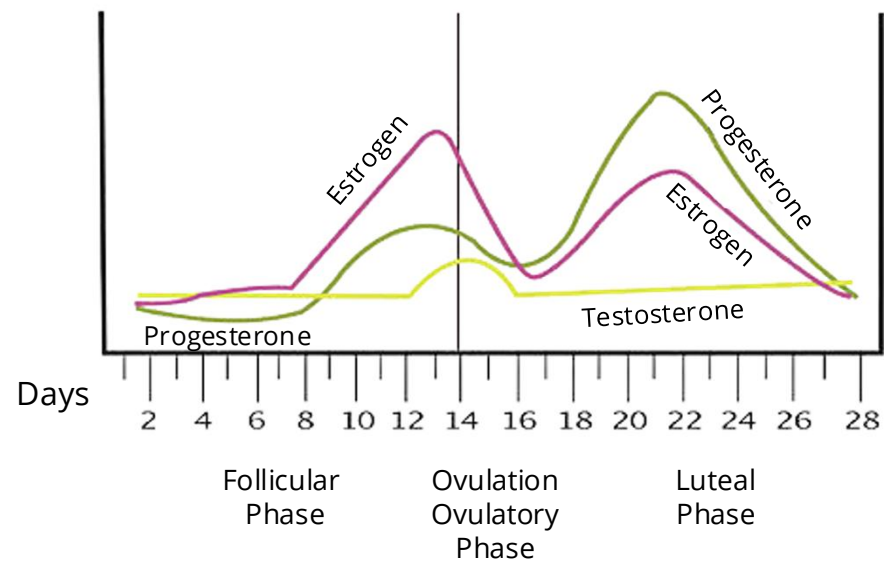
# Why It Happens in Perimenopause

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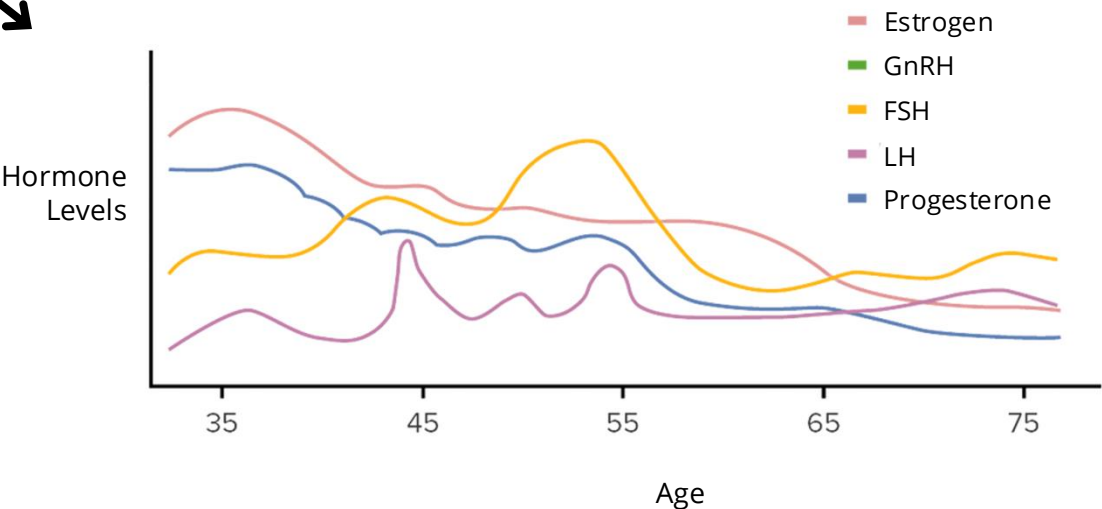


1. Anovulatory Cycles = Low Progesterone
2. Ovarian Aging = Hormonal Chaos
3. Environmental Xenoestrogens
4. Stress = Adrenal Hormone Shift

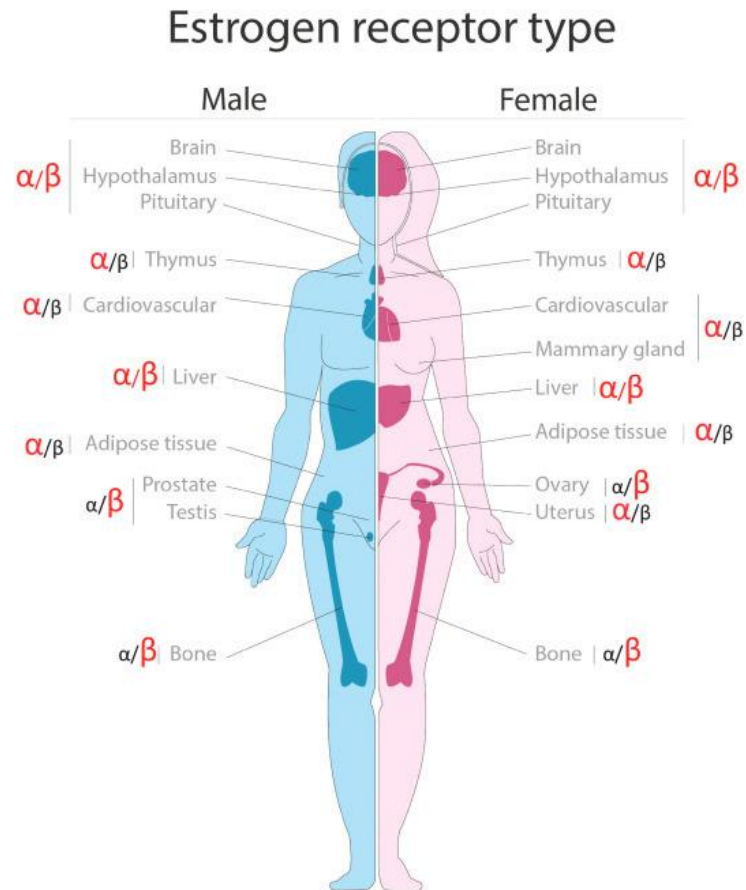
# Why It Happens in Perimenopause



Hormones leading up to, during, and after menopause



# Estrogen Receptors: The Forgotten Layer



- ERα = pro-proliferative, inflammatory
- ERβ = anti-inflammatory, regulatory

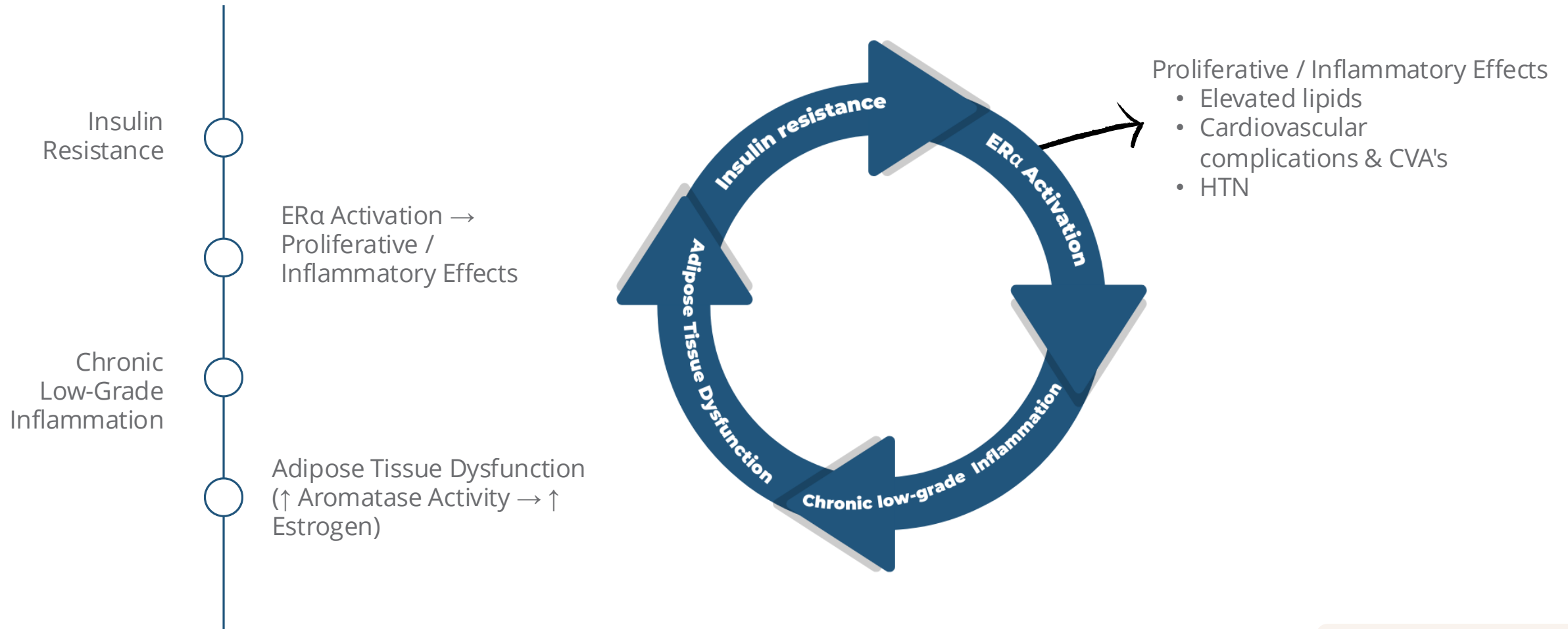
Remember:

Aging & inflammation shift receptor balance

Biason-Lauber, A. (2022). Estrogens: Two nuclear receptors, multiple possibilities [Figure]. General and Comparative Endocrinology. Retrieved from ScienceDirect: <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0303720722001587>



# Estrogen Dominance in Perimenopause and Menopause

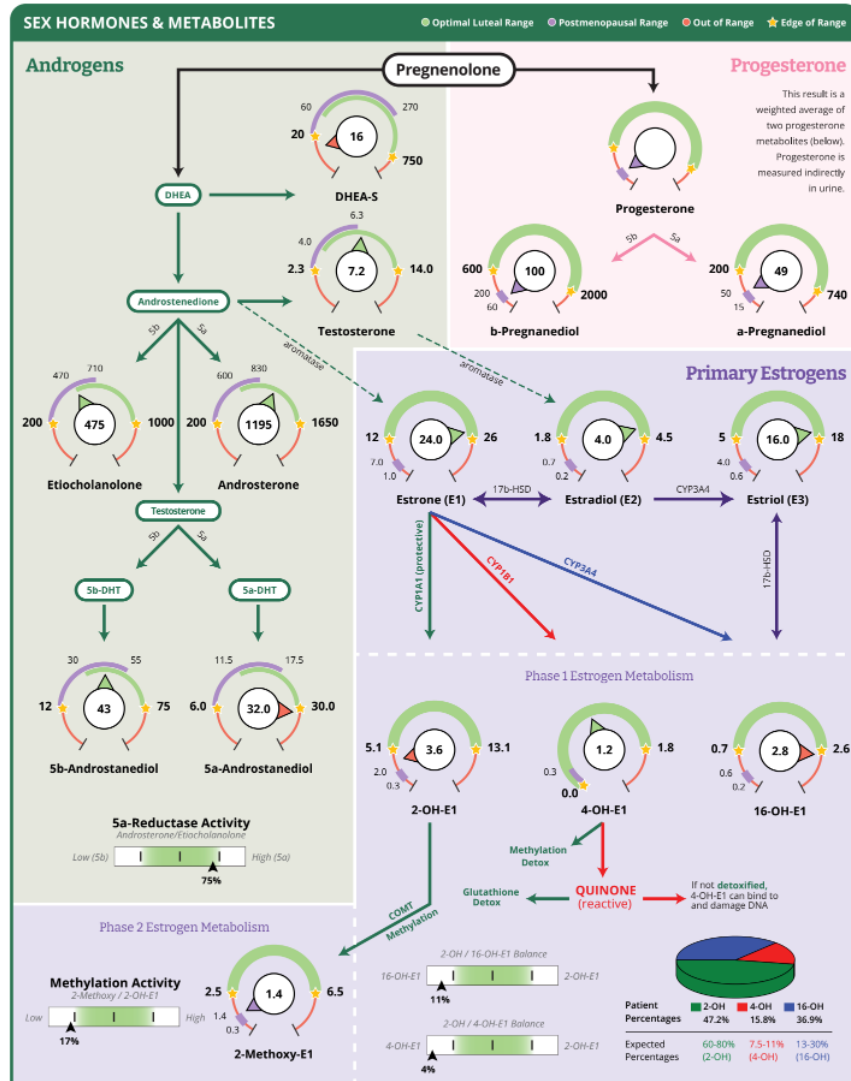


Conceptual Credit @drlakeischamd  
Illustrated by Dream Build Impact

The background is a solid blue color with a complex, organic pattern of lighter blue, swirling, and cell-like shapes, resembling a microscopic view of tissue or a marbled texture.

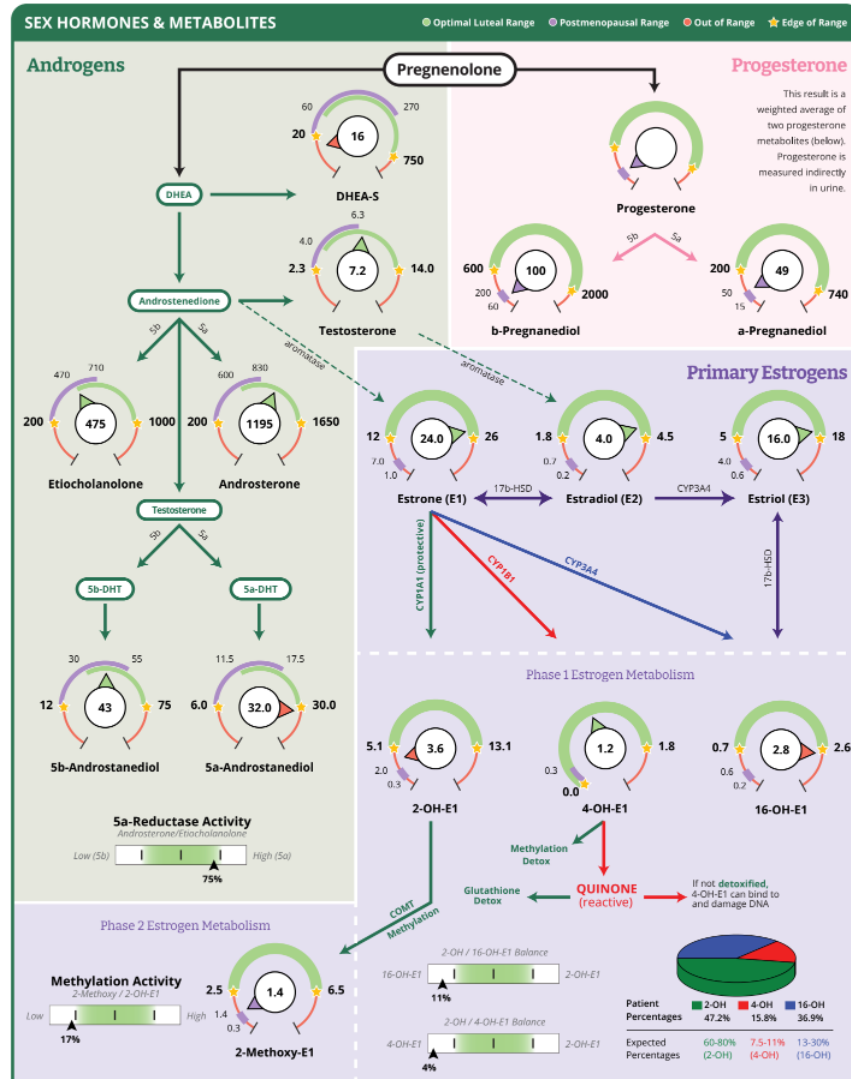
# Section 3: How to Test for Estrogen Excess (DUTCH Focused)

# Estrogen Detoxification (Phase I)



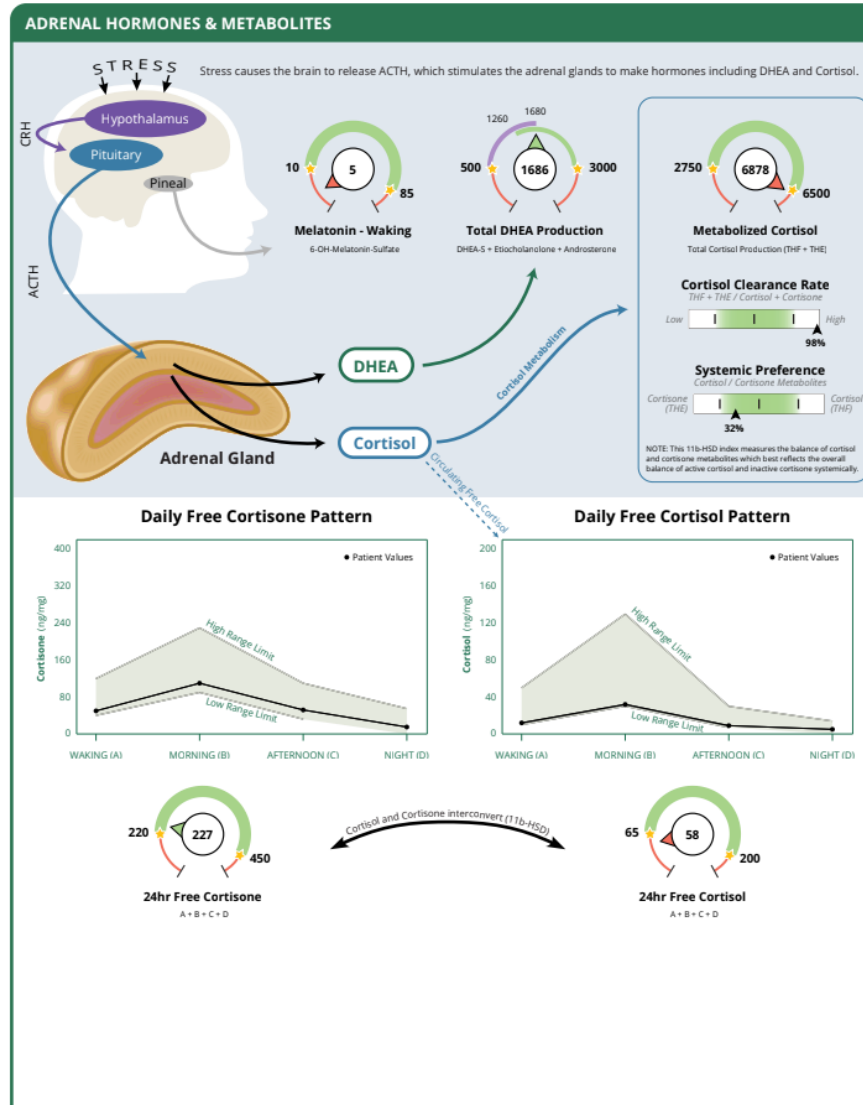
- CYP1A1 → 2-OH: protective pathway
- CYP1B1 → 4-OH: potentially carcinogenic
- CYP3A4 → 16α-OH: proliferative

# Estrogen Detoxification (Phase I)



- COMT = methylation of catechol estrogens
- UGT, SULT, GST = conjugation pathways
- SNPs + nutrient cofactors (Mg, B6, SAMe, B12) impacting clearance

# Cortisol Pattern





# Angela's DUTCH & Functional Lab Findings



## **DUTCH Test:**

- Estrogen metabolites skewed toward 4-OH and 16 $\alpha$ -OH pathways
- Very low 2-Methoxy-E1, indicating impaired methylation
- Low progesterone

## • **GI Map/Stool Testing:**

- High beta-glucuronidase (Phase III congestion)

## • **Cortisol Pattern:**

- Flattened slope with low morning output

The background is a solid blue color with a complex, organic pattern of lighter blue and white shapes. These shapes resemble cells, bubbles, or marbled paper, with some having distinct outlines and others being more diffuse. The overall effect is a textured, almost microscopic or biological appearance.

# Section 4: How to Treat It

# How To Treat It

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Match treatment strategies to  
Phase I, II and III dysfunction

Support hormonal balance  
through detoxification, nutrition,  
BHRT (when indicated) and  
targeted supplements

# Angela's Treatment Approaches (Phase-Based Protocols)

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## Phase I Support:

- DIM and I3C to shift estrogen metabolism toward the 2-OH pathway
- Increased cruciferous vegetables (broccoli, Brussels sprouts, kale)
- Limited alcohol and reduced charred meat intake to ease CYP1B1 activity

## Phase II Support:

- Methylated B12 and methylfolate for COMT support
- Magnesium glycinate for methylation cofactor
- SAME to improve low methylation capacity
- NAC and glutathione for conjugation and oxidative stress reduction



# Angela's Treatment Approaches (Phase-Based Protocols)

## Phase III Detox & the Gut-Liver-Hormone Highway:

- Calcium-D-glucarate to reduce estrogen reactivation
- Dietary fiber to 30g/day (flax, chia, vegetables)
- Broad-spectrum probiotic to rebalance gut flora
- Supported bile flow with lemon water, bitters, and digestive support
- Addressed constipation with magnesium citrate at night

## Terrain Support:

- Reduced high-glycemic carbs to stabilize insulin
- Added daily walks and light strength training to improve insulin sensitivity
- Implemented sleep hygiene practices to restore cortisol rhythm





# Angela's Treatment Approaches (Phase-Based Protocols)

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## **Hormone Support:**

- Bioidentical progesterone to counter estrogen dominance symptoms and improve sleep



# Angela's Treatment Approaches (Phase-Based Protocols)

## >>> The Estrogen Equation = Whole Systems Angela's care addressed:

**Production:** Balanced with progesterone support

- **Receptor Activity:** Shifted ERα dominance with anti-inflammatory diet and gut healing

**Detox Pathways:** Optimized Phase I, II, and III

- **Terrain:** Reduced inflammation, improved insulin sensitivity, restored gut function

- ## >>> Angela's Outcome — 12 Weeks Later
- Periods lighter and more predictable
  - 8 pounds weight loss without calorie restriction
  - Sleeping through the night, no 3am wakeups
  - Moods stable, no more daily breast tenderness
  - Energy restored — she's "herself" again



## 1. Estrogen Receptor Dynamics (ER $\alpha$ vs ER $\beta$ )

- Katzenellenbogen BS et al. *Regulation by selective estrogen receptor modulators...* – This foundational thematic review explores how ER $\alpha$  and ER $\beta$  differ in tissue distribution and ligand binding, and why receptor subtype balance is clinically significant.
- Chen P et al. "Role of estrogen receptors in health and disease." *Frontiers in Endocrinology* (2022) – Offers a modern overview of ER $\alpha$ , ER $\beta$ , and GPER1 roles across health states.

## 2. Inflammation, Insulin Resistance & Aromatase in Midlife

- Ahmed F et al. (2025) – Demonstrates the connection between metabolic dysregulation and elevated aromatase and estrogen receptor activity in adipose tissue.
- Brown KA et al. (2017) – In postmenopausal women, breast aromatase levels correlate with metabolic dysfunction, revealing a key driver of local estrogen production.

### **3. Mechanisms of Estrogen Production in Fat Tissue**

- Rose DP et al. (2015) – Reviews how estrogen continues to be produced from adrenal androgens in adipose tissue post-menopause.

### **4. The Menopausal Transition as an Inflammatory Event**

- McCarthy M et al. (2020) – Frames menopause itself as a systemic and central inflammatory event, with implications for estrogen receptor regulation.

### **5. Metabolic Changes & Adiposity After Menopause**

- Rehman A et al. (2024) – Explores how increased central adiposity during reproductive aging intersects with endocrine shift and metabolic risk.

### **6. Estrogen's Role in Glucose & Insulin Metabolism**

- Mauvais-Jarvis F et al. (2024) – Clinical insight into estrogen's (E<sub>2</sub>) benefits on glucose control and insulin sensitivity in postmenopausal women, including differences by administration route

# More Information About Your Instructor

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Stay in Touch  
with Dr. LaKeisha

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# Thank You!

Dr. LaKeisha McMillan, MD

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