

17th World Congress of the Academy of Human Reproduction

15–18 March 2017
Rome, Italy

TITLE

DHEAS -CLINICAL IMPORTANCE FEMALE

AUTHOR/S

Ciaplinskiene L (LT) [1], Matulevicius V (LT) [2]

ABSTRACT

Objective: to reveal the clinical importance of dehydroepiandrosterone sulphate (DHEAS) in female.

Methods: A retrospective study on 378 clinical history cases of women was performed in Lithuania during 2014. In order to stratify women according to their DHEAS level the ratio was used. It was found dividing the concentration of DHEAS of the patient by highest concentration of DHEAS presented in assay kit, adjusted for age. We divided patients into two categories. Patients with DHEAS ratio $R < 1$ belonged to the group with normal DHEAS and patients with DHEAS ratio $R > 1$ belong to the group with increased DHEAS.

Result(s): Most frequent referral age for women was between 15-44 years (71%). The reasons for referral in women for DHEAS assesment were menstrual cycle disorders (22%), hirsutism (18%), infertility (8%), weight gain (6%), high blood pressure (6%), adrenal tumors (4%), polycytic ovary syndrome (POS) (4%). It was found that DHEAS ratio $R > 1$ were more frequent as concerning hirsutism, weight gain, adrenal tumors and POS but not menstrual cycle disturbances and infertility.

4 clinical cases will be presented. Case 1. A 38-year-old woman considered as dehidroeipandrosteroma, since she had a multitude of clinical symotoms, very high DHEAS and testosterone, evidence of adrenal tumor and complete disappearance of symptoms and normalizing of hormonal status after surgery. Case 2. A 37-year-old woman with the Turner syndrome-like characteristics and a clearly description of a patient with idiopathic hyperdehydroepiandrosteronism—constantly high DHEAS without evidence of tumoral DHEAS sourse. Case 3. A 22-year-old woman with constantly high DHEAS considered as polycystic ovary syndrome. Case 4. A 52-year-old woman with constantly high DHEAS and adrenal carcinoma discovered.

Conclusions: High DHEAS was related to hirsutism, weight gain, adrenal tumors and POS.

INSTITUTE

[1] Lithuanian University of Health Sciences, [2] Lithuanian University of Health Sciences