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TITLE

ANTI -MLLERIAN HORMONE IN ADOLESCENT WOMEN WITH POLYCYSTIC OVARY SYNDROME

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ABSTRACT

Objective: to define the diagnostic significance of Anti -Müllerian hormone (AMH) in adolescents with the suspicion of Polycystic Ovary Syndrome (PCOS)

Methods: pelvic ultrasound examination Voluson E8 expert; estimation of acne score; estimation of hirsutism with Ferriman-Gallwey score

Patients: 17 adolescents with the suspicion of PCOS with menstrual disorders, hyperandrogenism and polycystic ovaries, 27 adult women of reproductive age with PCOS. 25 healthy adult women of reproductive age was included in control group

Results: in main group (adolescents) mean age 16.2 ± 0.9 years, in group of comparison (women) - 28.0 ± 4.0 years; mean age of menarche 13.0 ± 1.5 and 14.0 ± 2.3 years respectively. In main group oligomenorea was found in 35%, primary amenorrhea - 6%, secondary amenorrhea - in 59% adolescents. In main group hirsutism was in 59% of patients: mild - 35%, moderate 18% and severe 6%. In main group acne was in 77% of cases: mild - 47%, moderate 30%. There was no difference in androgen and gonadotropin levels, ovarian volume, and hirsute score between groups. AMH level was increased in adolescents (mean level was 9.0 ± 6.8 ng/ml) and significantly (?<0,01) differed from controls: 5.3 ± 2.1 ng/ml. In women with PCOS mean level of AMH was 10.7 ± 6.3 ng/ml and did not significantly differ from adolescents. No correlation was found between AMH, ovarian volume, and hirsute score.

Conclusions: in adolescents with PCOS it is found the significant increase of AMH secretion relevant to the AMH level in women with PCOS. Found similarities in AMH levels between adolescents and women of reproductive age suggest possible use of AMH levels in the diagnosis of PCOS in adolescents.

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