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TITLE

OBSERVATIONAL STUDY-IS SCREENING FOR METABOLIC PARAMETARS NECESSARY FOR ALL WOMEN WITH POYCYSTIC OVARIAN SYNDROME

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ABSTRACT

The major purpose of this hospital-based observational study is to evaluate differences in metabolic abnormalities across different polycystic ovary syndrome (PCOS) phenotypes and their respective distribution characteristics. The study is based on comparing the level of presence of metabolic abnormalities among different PCOS phenotypes, including diabetes mellitus (DM), metabolic syndrome (MS), insulin resistance (IR) and dyslipidemia. The sample used in the study is composed of a total of 54 adult women (20 years old or older) who were treated in GAK Narodni Front University hospital in the period from 2014 to 2016 year. Accordingly, the study recorded PCOS phenotypes (in order to Rotterdam criteria), including the polycystic ovary on ultrasound (PCO), hyperandrogenism (HA) and ovulation dysfunction (OD) phenotype (PCO+HA+OD); the ovulation phenotype (PCO+HA); the non-PCO phenotype (HA+OD); and the non-HA phenotype (PCO+OD). Worthwhile noting is the classic phenotype (PCO+HA+OD), which has been recorded in as many as 52% of patient cases. However, the presence of metabolic abnormalities and the distribution characteristics of the metabolic abnormalities turned out to be very similar across the four PCOS phenotypes. Thus, the study represents an affirmative case argument that metabolic abnormalities and the distribution characteristics of metabolic abnormalities should not be considered as a separating parameter between the various clinical PCOS phenotypes.

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