The international Academy of Human Reproduction

17th World Congress of the Academy of Human Reproduction

15–18 March 2017

Rome, Italy

TITLE

MULTIFOLLICULAR OVARY, INSULIN, AND INSULIN RESISTANCE IN WOMEN WITH MENSTRUAL REGULARITY

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ABSTRACT

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Introduction: Find ecosonographic of ovary multifollicular (OMF) in young women with menstrual regularityand without stigmata of hiprandrogenismo, is not yet a clear explanation, not knowing its connotations in thereproductive function and its relationship with some metabolic parameters as insulin, resistance to insulin and body weight.

Objectives: Research the relationship that exists in young women, without stigmata of Hyperandrogenism, menstrual regularity and OMF or normal ovaries to study ecosonographic, insulin, insulin and body weightresistance.

Material and methods: We studied a group of 76 young women with OMF and menstrual regularity (A) and another 74 women without OMF and menstrual regularity (B). In all we investigated the levels of glucose, and fasting insulin, resistance to insulin (HOMA-IR) and its relation to body weight, discard also hipendrogenemiawith Tl (free testosterone)

Results: The mean age was 23. 8±4. 8 years in Group A and 24. 2±4. 2 in B. The IMC reached 24. 4±2. 8 and 23. 2±4. 3 in them groups to and B respectively, being > to 25 in the 44.7% of women of the group to and 33.7% of the Group B ($p < 0.001$). Blood glucose was 89. 9±8. 2 mg/dl to 85. 3±6. 6 mg/dl in groups A and B (p < 0.001). HOMA-IR reached 3. 04±1. 4 in Group A and 1. 7±0. 6 in B, ($p < 0.001$), determining group 46% had values of HOMA-IR ? 3, while in the B only 4% exceeded this value

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($p < 0.0001$).

Conclusion: These findings are suggestive that in women with OMQ and menstrual regularity, the insulinresistance and hyperinsulinemia would have as an initial deleterious effect on the ovarian function, whichtranslates to greater recruitment follicular with a greater number of antral follicles to the ecosonographic study, ignoring even its further evolution.