A Review on "Polycystic Overy Syndrom (PCOS)"

Miss Dipamoni Morang¹, Pankaj Chasta², Mr. Kaushal K. Chandrul³

¹Pharmacy Graduate, ²Assistant Professor and Researcher, ³Faculty of Researcher and Development 1,2,3 Pharmacy Department, Mewar University, Chittorgarh, Rajasthan, India

How to cite this paper: Miss Dipamoni Morang | Pankaj Chasta | Mr. Kaushal K. Chandrul "A Review on "Polycystic Overy Syndrom (PCOS)"" Published in International Journal of Trend in Scientific Research and Development

(ijtsrd), ISSN: 2456-6470, Volume-3 Issue-4, June 2019, pp.60-66, URL: https://www.ijtsrd.c om/papers/ijtsrd23 542.pdf



Copyright © 2019 by author(s) and International Journal of Trend in

Scientific Research and Development Journal. This is an

Open Access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License (CC BY 4.0) (http://creativecommons.org/licenses/

ABSTRACT

The polycystic ovary disorder (PCOS) is characterized as a mix of hyperandrogenism (hirsutism and skin break out) and anovulation (oligomenorrhea, barrenness, and useless uterine seeping), with or without the nearness of polycystic ovaries on ultrasound. It speaks to the primary endocrine issue in the conceptive age, influencing 6% - 15% of ladies in threats. It is the most widely recognized reason for barrenness because of anovulation, and the primary wellspring of female fruitlessness. At the point when in the pre-since of a menstrual issue, the finding of PCOS is come to in 30% - 40% of patients with essential or auxiliary amenorrhea and in 80% of patients with oligomenorrhea. PCOS ought to be analyzed and treated right off the bat in pre-adulthood because of conceptive, metabolic and ontological difficulties which might be related with it. Treatment choices incorporate medications, diet and way of life improvement. For solid youthful couples, the probability of getting pregnancy differs. In 2010, an expected 48.5 million couples worldwide were barren. This paper gives a survey on barrenness causes, examinations, treatment modalities and job of medical attendant birthing specialist in managing fruitless couples. Barrenness (a condition of sub richness) can be showed either as the failure to wind up pregnant, powerlessness to maintain a pregnancy, and failure to proceed with a pregnancy till term. There are different reasons for female and male fruitlessness.

Keywords: Polycystic ovary syndrome (PCOS), complication, causes and treatments

1. INTRODUCTIN:

by/4.0)

ailment, affecting on woman regenerative age 5.18% [1,2].Polycystic ovary issue described by hyperandrogenism and diligent anovulatory of unproductiveness woman [3]. The woman ovaries impacting around 68% of around the globe lifted androgen levels, menstrual irregularities and little cysts[4]. In 2003, an overall understanding assemble broke down by hyperandrogenic appearances fuse in skin break out, hirsutism, dyslipidemia, insult opposition, diabetes, rotundity, disease, desolateness and coronary heart contaminations [5]. In view of the Rotterdam Criteria in 2003, polycystic ovaries have as their idea, the proximity of at scarcest one ovary of at least 12 follicles with breadths of 2 -9 mm as well as addition the ovarian gauge > 10 ml) 2004. PCOS is clinical or biochemical hyperandrogenism, oligoamenorrhea or amenorrhea, polycystic ovaries and the proximity of (PCOS) by ultrasound [6].ASRM (American culture of Regenerative Medication) the dig v restriction of different etiologies (characteristic adrenal hyperplasia, hyperprolactinemia, thyroid brokenness, androgendischarging tumors and Cushing disorder) [5]. Hyperdogenism (clinical or biochemical), interminable anovulation, polycystic ovaries. Hyperandrogenism and insult were associated right on time as 1921; where investigators have understood that most women with hyperandrogenism show up demonstrate of a messiness called polycystic ovary issue (PCOS) [7]. The deep rooted anovulation (CA) with overall power reaching out from 2.2% to 26% in Western countries,

Polycystic ovary issue (PCOS) is the first regular endocrine 2% to 7.5% in China, 6.3% in Sri Lanka [5] and 9.13% to 36% in India [8,9] Patients with this issue are at higher peril of making insult opposition (IR), weight, dyslipidemia, cardiovascular ailment (CVD), and endometrial carcinoma [6,7]. IR and hyperinsulinemia are skilled for the second rate ingrained foundational aggravation [10]. Its first normal reason for desolateness because of anovulation. In various countries, it addresses the driving reason female.

FEMALE REPRODUCTIVE SYSTEM DISEASES: polycystic ovarian syndrome Uterus Normal

2. Characterization of PCOS:

The Rotterdam ESHRE/ASRM—Sponsored PCOS **Consensus Workshop Group Fertility and Sterility** (2003):

Nearness of 2 out of 3 criteria:

- 1. Oligovulation or anovulation.
- Clinical or biochemical indications of hyperandrogenism.
- Polycystic ovaries on ultrasound.

Oligovulation or anovulation of PCOS:

Oligovulation is when ovulation happens once in a while or erratically, and as a general rule, is delegated having 8 or less periods in a year. Consistently, a woman ovulates or releases a create egg once per month, around halfway through her cycle [12].

biochemical B. Clinical and indications of hyperandrogensim:

Clinical or biochemical indication of hyperandrogemism is: hirsutism, androgenic alopecia, skin break out, acanthuses Nigerians. Hirsutism: It might be a clinical indication of hyperandrogenism. The wisdom of the closeness of hirsutism as an issue relies upon social and ethnic segments. Cause by hair development

Journal or,

- \triangleright Upper lip
- Þ Chin
- Þ Chest
- \triangleright Upper back
- \triangleright Lower back
- Þ Upper midriff
- \triangleright Upper arm
- Forearm
- Thigh or leg

Polycystic ovaries on ultrasound:

Ultrasound is the premier extensively used technique for the ultrasound examination of PCO. The sonographic criteria have been thusly balanced and, along these lines, the addition in ovarian volume (>10 cm3) and the proximity of >12 follicles with a broadness of 2 to 9 mm at smallest in one ovary [13]. In extension to these criteria, other restorative conditions that can cause steady an ovulation and androgen excess should be restricted, for example,

- Hyperprolactinemia/hyperthyroidism
- Congenital adrenal hyperplasia, traditional and no established structure
- Cushing's disorder; secretary ovarian tumor of adrenal androgens

2.1. The Thessaloniki ESHRE/ASRM—Sponsored PCOS (2006):

In 2006, The Androgen Overabundance and PCOS Society (AE-PCOS) disseminated its arranging regarding the assurance of polycystic ovary issue. Agreeing to this connection, the androgen excess should be appear, either by clinical signs, or by biochemical hyperandrogenism. Consequently, for diagnosing of the confusion, two of the taking after criteria would be fundamental:

- Oligo as well as anovulation and polycystic ovaries on ultrasound;
- Clinical or research facility proof of androgen abundance.

An androgen plenitude mess and its fundamental qualities: menstrual or adulatory brokenness, hyperandrogenemia, clinical hyperandrogenism and polycystic ovaries [5, 14].

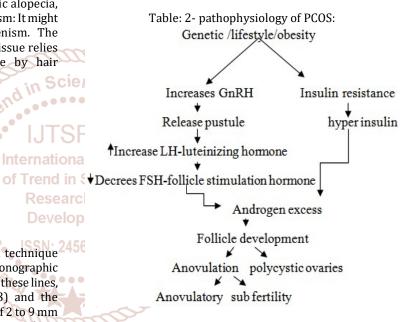
2.2. The Amsterdam ESHRE/ASRM—Sponsored third PCOS Consensus, 2012:

Most as of late characterized nearness of 2 out of 3 criteria:

- Menstrual brokenness and additionally polycystic ovary;
- Hyperandrogenia and additionally hyperandrogenism;
- The ultrasound showing up a polycystic ovary [13].

3. Polycystic Ovarian Syndrome of Pathophysiology:

The polycystic ovary mess is the overwhelming visit pathology ladies of regenerative age. It was delineated for the fundamental time by Stein and Leventhal in 1935. There is Heterogeneity of clinical introduction, eccentricity of signs absolutely assorted age groups, covering instrumental and research office symptomatic criteria with physiological conditions and along these lines require cut off shared and vital in clinical hone [15].



Anovulation:

Anovulation is decreased progesterone release and increases the estrogen.via endometrial releases and increase the endometrial cancer.

4. Sing and symptoms:

- ▶ Irregular periods
- Þ Hair loss or hair thinning on scalp.
- Þ Excessive bleeding during the periods.
- ▶ No periods
- \triangleright Excessive facial or bodily hair.
- ≻ Eggs do not ovulate.
- ≻ Infertility or difficulty in becoming pregnant.
- ➣ Enlarged ovaries with cysts.
- ➣ Increase the sugar.
- Þ Darkening of the skin.
- Þ Undemeath the breasts.
- Depression
- Anxiety
- Mood swings
- Irritation

Unpredictable periods:

Most common periods, on ordinary, are somewhere in the range of 28 and 32 days. Anything shorter than 21 days or longer than 35 days is viewed as flighty. Its creation ponderousness of female sex hormones . Sporadic or truant period is the preeminent normal symptom [12]. Skin break out: A kept up polymorphic dermatitis by a deep rooted aggravation of the hair follicle. It's a bacterial malady of smooth skin, or potentially dandruff [1]. Hair incident from head: PCOS is hair adversity or the lessening of hair.

Etiology/cause:

The exact reason for PCOS is dark; it is gotten on to be a multi factorial condition with a genetic part. Around 20-40% of first-degree female relatives of women with PCOS proceed to make PCOS themselves, contrasted with evaluated 4-6% prevalence inside the normal people [18] .The fundamental driver of PCOS:

- Genetic inclination
- Life style
- \triangleright **Environments**
- Increased insulin
- \triangleright Increased androgens
- \triangleright Increased estrogen
- ➣ Irregular periods
- ▶ Weakened resistant framework
- Bead dietary
- Þ Dirty nourishment
- Hormonal awkwardness
- \triangleright Inflammation

Confusion of pcos:

The confusion is partitioned into basically three sorts: end in

- Early-term complexity
- Obstetric complexities B.
- Long-term complexities

A. Early-term complexity:

Barrenness: Fruitlessness was a standout amongst the most signs at first credited to the PCOS agreeing to the essential depiction. PCOS is the chief basic reason for adulatory mess and oligoanovulation is connected with extended possibility for unprofitability. Vanity has been considered by the World Wellbeing Organization (WHO) as an open prosperity issue. One of the focal destinations of the UN Conference Modified of Activity on Populace and Advancement in 2015 was to guarantee, for all individuals, get to quality regenerative prosperity organizations [19]. Barrenness is the premier confusion of early-term difficulty. It was point by point a superior rate of polycystic appearance of the ovary (PCO) on US in patients with standard ovulatory yet sub ripe and repeated pregnancy disaster [20]. The theoretical regenerative oddities identified with the turmoil, the available thinks about dependent on cutting edge PCOS expressive criteria and with test sizes enough enormous seemed to report conflicting comes about the need of clear data.

B. Obstetric complexities/Pregnancy entanglement:

The unused symptomatic criteria, the inside has moved to regenerative issues, tallying too the obstetrics intricacies. The extended rate of pregnancy inconveniences in women with PCOS can be the consequence of a couple of factors, for example, PCOS features, fruitlessness prescriptions, diverse pregnancies, chubbiness, IR and metabolic brokenness, exacerbation, and placental adjustment [1, 5]. It is still

discussed whether women with PCOS have an extended peril of unexpected labor contrasted with women without PCOS. Inside the PCOS understanding 2012, ineffective work rates are proposed to be equivalent between women with and without PCOS, wound up pregnant by using ovulation acknowledgment sedates that can modify the opportunity of fruitless work contrasted with women with trademark origination [23]. The possibility of pregnancy-instigated hypertension and preeclampsia realized of 12.7% and 8%, exclusively, and basically higher than those viewed in strong controls (5.3% and 2%, independently). The gestational diabetes mellitus (GDM) is the prevalent customarily delineated pregnancy entanglement in women with PCOS with a triple peril and an incomparable danger of 6%–15% [24]

C. Long-term intricacies:

- I Cardiovascular hazard
- II. Metabolic hazard
- III. Oncology hazard

Cardiovascular hazard:

As point by point by the most coherent social requests women with PCOS show an extended power of great possibility segments for cardiovascular disease. In 2004, an around the globe case-control consider of patients from 52 countries was appropriated [25]. The 95% peoples CVD sway an in the first place myocardial dead tissue in women. The nine factors included smoking, hypertension, dyslipidemia, diabetes, instinctive chubbiness, psychosocial factors, lessened use of weight, psychosocial parts, reduced use of regular items and vegetables, ordinary usage of alcohol, and standard physical activity[23]. The improvement of T2DM and the development of IR to glucose fanaticism and finally T2DM are progressively T2DM occurs inside 2-3 quite a while and outperform half inside 10 quite a while [26].

II. Metabolic hazard:

Corpulence is viewed as a certifiable creating scourge mess inside the world masses, especially inside the adolescence and youthful quite a while 60%. The 10% unfamiliar diabetes and 35-45% blocked glucose obstruction. Women with PCOS who have constant anovulation however normal androgen levels tend to not be insult safe [27]. Women whit PCOS and metabolic issue or sorts 2 diabetes are at the most raised danger of CVD. The blend of anovulation and hyperinsulinemia can progress endometrial development, growing the opportunity of endometrial carcinomas and different varieties from the standard [28]. A contemplate led in Brazil, concerning power of hypertension in women with and without PCOS, revealed a twofold transcendence of the messiness in women with PCOS. The extended peril of hypertensive state seems, by all accounts, to be illuminated by IR and hyperinsulinemia, common of PCOS that alter vascular smooth muscle cells causing hypertrophy of vascular muscle divider with diminished consistence and by the impedances inside the endotheliumsubordinate vasodilatation instruments [29].

III. Oncology hazard:

Since PCOS is considered as an enduring multisystem and multifaceted mess, the regenerative and metabolic changes portraying the turmoil might be also related with an extended shot of the improvement of malignancies, for example, the endometrial, ovarian, and bosom disease, which perceive potential hormonal as well as metabolic pathogenesis instruments. The potential segments which may propel the beginning of neoplastic ailments in these women, particularly endometrial malignant growth, fuse the steady anovulatory state, coming to fruition in an unopposed estrogen movement, related with hyperandrogenism [30]. The women with PCOS of any age give off an impression of being at an extended danger of endometrial malignant growth. In explicit, the risk of endometrial malignant growth might be undoubtedly higher inside the premenopausal subgroup of women with PCOS, while for the most part the possibility of ovarian and bosom disease was not basically extended [31].

IV. Different disarranges:

In development to surely understood cardiovascular and metabolic impedances, patients with PCOS show an extended possibility for mental messes and lessened personal satisfaction (QoL) contrasted with sound women. , it has been discovered that the prevalence rates of demoralization in PCOS stretch out from 14% to 67%, with a fourfold increasingly noticeable odds of burdensome signs contrasted and age-coordinated control women. The composing showed up an extended power of summed up uneasiness and an addition in unfeeling uneasiness scores in women with PCOS contrasted and control women [23]. The Clinic Uneasiness and Misery Scale, the Beck Uneasiness Stock, and the Beck Misery Stock, that evaluates the repeat of mental signs in uneasiness and trouble, independently, that incorporates examination of sentiments, hirsutism influence, weight, menstrual disarranges, and unproductiveness [32].

6. Diagnosis of pcos:

Polycystic ovary issue (PCOS) could be a perplexing Polycystic Ovary Syndrome: Table 1: Diagnostic Tool condition that is most routinely broke down by the closeness in of two of the three taking after criteria: oligo-or anovulation, hypothyroidism, then hyperthyroidism, hyperprolactinemia, hypogonadotropic hypogonadism, and less than ideal ovarian dissatisfaction must be kept away from. If the peaceful accompanies hirsutism, by then latebeginning natural adrenal hyperplasia, androgen-emitting ovarian tumor, androgen-discharging adrenal tumor, Cushing issue and exogenous androgen use must be disallowed [33]. Assurance required pathognomonic ovarian endings and the clinical arrangement of three of hirsutism, amenorrhea, and chunkiness [28]. The following symptomatic defining moment happened 30 quite a while a short time later, when scientists inside the late 1960s and mid 1970s acclaimed disturbances inside the hypothalamic-pituitary pivot [15].

Hyperandrogenism: Hyperandrogenism is a component of PCOS. Despite the fact that the adrenal organ may contribute, hyperandrogenism is primarily ovarian in starting point among ladies with an essential analysis of PCOS. In different populaces around the globe, it has been discovered that most ladies with PCOS have raised dimensions of serum androgens; be that as it may, typical dimensions might be found in certain ladies. For an analysis of PCOS, it is adequate to have raised serum androgen levels or an organic articulation of hyperandrogenism (skin break out or hirsutism) [34].

Heftiness: 40% to half of ladies with PCOS are hefty. This heftiness is typically of the android type, with expanded midsection to-hip proportions. Whenever present, corpulence exacerbates insulin obstruction and expands the hazard for diabetes and cardiovascular malady. The treatment of stoutness ought to be a noteworthy focal point of preventive social insurance for ladies with PCOS. Nonetheless, weight reduction in such patients is hard to accomplish. This might be expected to a limited extent to a debilitation of adiposity lipolysis, which thusly is connected to insulin obstruction [35].

The Ovarian Diagnosis: The polycystic ovary is effectively analyzed. It is expanded, typically more noteworthy than 9 mL with in excess of 8 mL incidentally situated cystic structures (10 mm) in a sonographic plane encompassed by an expanded stromal mass (25% of the ovarian volume). Nonetheless, in spite of the fact that we and others have demanded these severe criteria, a sonographic range exists. Polycystic ovaries may at times be missing in ladies with the majority of the other great clinical qualities of PCOS [36]. The symptomatic workup should start with a careful history and physical examination. Clinicians should concentrate on the patient's menstrual history, any vacillations in the patient's weight and their effect on PCOS indications, and coetaneous discoveries (e.g., terminal hair, skin break out, alopecia, acanthosis Nigerians, and skin labels). Patients ought to likewise be gotten some information about variables identified with basic co morbidities of PCOS [5]. As indicated by the Rotterdam criteria, determination requires the nearness of no less than two of the accompanying three discoveries: hyperandrogenism, ovulatory brokenness, and polycystic ovaries. A solitary ovary meeting either or both of these definitions is adequate for finding of polycystic ovaries

Tory cystic ovary syndrome: Table 1: Biagnostic 1001		
NIH Criteria (1990)	ESHRE/ASRM Rotterdam Criteria(2003)	Androgen Excess Society (AES) Criteria (2006)
 Hyperandroge nism Oligo-ovulation/an ovulation Exclusion of other NICHD 	 Hyperandroge nism Oligo-ovulation/an ovulation Exclusion of other related 	 Hyperandroge nism Oligo-ovulation/an ovulation Exclusion of other related
related disorder	disorder	disorder

Different tests that might be useful yet are a bit much for analysis incorporate estimation of LH and follicle invigorating hormone (FSH) levels to decide a serum proportion of LH/FSH. A proportion more prominent than 2 for the most part show PCOS, yet there are no accurate cutoff esteems in light of the fact that a wide range of tests are utilized. The FSH level is progressively useful in decision out ovarian disappointment [37].

7. Administrations of PCOS:

PCOS the executive's zones include:

Lifestyle:

Lifestyle change, including hypo caloric diet and physical exercise, is viewed as a foundation of the administration of ladies with PCOS giving heftiness, especially the stomach phenotype [1]. Solid way of life practices' incorporating smart dieting and ordinary physical action ought to be prescribed in each one of those with PCOs keep up sound weight upgrade, hormonal results, general wellbeing, and personal satisfaction over the existence course. Weight reduction objectives indispensable (5-10% body weight), center around: diminishing in general caloric admission. Day by day morning exercise 30 mints [38].

Clinical hyperandrogenism (eg-hirsutism):

Cosmetic choices: laser hair expulsion, depilatory creams, stringing, culling, waxing and electrolysis. Agreeing Pharmacological treatment choices hostile to androgen (6 a year to see advantage): (2015) the best first-line treatment for gentle hirsutism is oral contraceptives. Spironolactone, 100 mg every day, and flutamide, 250 mg twice day by day, are ok for patient use, yet the proof for their adequacy is insignificant [39].

Menstrual cycle guideline:

Lifestyle endeavors can improve cycle consistency. The Endocrine Society suggests hormonal contraception (i.e., oral preventative, dermal fix, or vaginal ring) as the underlying drug for treatment of unpredictable menses [40]. Joined oral preventative pill (COCP).COCP pills increment SHBG consequently decreasing free androgens; give contraception, endometrial insurance and cycle guideline.

Metformin - improves ovulation, restores cycles, and decreases insulin opposition. Decreases movement to diabetes, may forestall weight gain. Liquor abundance maintained a strategic distance from on metformin taken. Reactions with beginning portion 1 x 500mg day by day increment by 500mg per fortnight up to 1500mg-2000mg normal portion.

> Fertility:

BMI >25 - weight reduction first-line, 5-10% weight in reduction may aid cycle control and ripeness. Pharmacological treatments for fruitlessness incorporate letrozole or clomiphene, however in essential consideration, metformin can be begun before ripeness pro referral educating ladies that it isn't as successful.

Metformin: Metformin is utilized when insulin opposition is a known or associated cause with barrenness, normally in ladies with an analysis of PCOS. Metformin improves insulin obstruction, which can improve the probability of ovulation. Letrozole: Letrozole (Femoral) has a place with a class of medications known as aromatase inhibitors and works likewise to clomiphene, Letrozole may instigate ovulation.

Weight the board:

focusing on avoidance of weight gain, accomplishing no less than 5-10% weight reduction if overweight. Conduct change - prioritization of sound way of life, family backing, way of life and exercise arranging, defining of little attainable objectives. Calorie shortage of 500-750 cal every day required for weight reduction (for example 1200-1500 cal day by day admission), with nobody diet favored. 250 min moderate exercise/week or 150 min vivacious exercise/week required for weight reduction [38]. There is constrained information on its impact on pregnancy intricacies. Weight reduction ought to be accomplished with way of life change by caloric limitation and expanded physical exercise. Diminished caloric admission by 500-1000 kcal/day has been proposed to be viable, going for decreasing the body weight by 7-10% over a time of 6 a year. Organized moderate exercise going on for 30 minutes or more for every day is prudent [42].

Cardio metabolic wellbeing:

smoking – guidance end, BP: check every year, Lipid profile at pattern on the off chance that BMI >25, at that point as indicated by and large CVD hazard: check each 2-4 years. Diabetes: 3-5 overlap expanded hazard and before beginning of gestational, prediabetes and diabetes in PCOS; these likewise happen in lean and in youthful PCOS ladies [38].

Mental and passionate wellbeing:

In ladies with PCOS there is a high pervasiveness of moderate to extreme tension and burdensome manifestations. Screen for tension and burdensome manifestations at analysis. Dietary issues, negative selfperception, low confidence and psychosexual brokenness ought to likewise be considered. In the case of screening is sure, evaluate chance variables and side effects utilizing a suitable appraisal instrument (GAD7 or PHQ) If treatment is required, consider a Mental Health Treatment Plan (MHTP), continuous help as well as referral to a psychological wellness proficient [38].

8. Conclusion:

The Rotterdam 2003 study are unclear and relatively poorly characterized. It ought to likewise be perceived that any distinctions from typical are mode stat best. The NIH 1990 criteria, these information propose that this gathering of people might be at more serious hazard for the metabolic results, including type 2 DM, contrasted and sound controls, in spite of the fact that this remaining parts to be affirmed. This is a heterogeneous disorder, both regarding clinical introduction and research center signs. Ladies with PCOS have been exhibited a more serious danger of endometrial disease, which is identified with the alienate increment and the high pervasiveness of anovulatory cycles which support the endometrial hyperplasia, as it is as of now known. The overweight is likewise connected to this sort of malignant growth and speaks to, accordingly, an extra hazard factor for endometrial disease in these patients [44]. The additionally detailed the heftiness job in the event of PCOS and its fruitlessness connection. By and large, ladies with PCOS demonstrate an expanded danger of obstetric, cardiovascular, metabolic, and mental confusions contrasted with non-PCOS ladies. These dangers don't have a similar substance in all PCOS subjects and can change amid life. This inconstancy appears to be firmly identified with PCOS phenotypes. In any case, the pathogenesis instrument which joins PCOS to the high rate of early-term and long haul confusions isn't completely known. The equivalent PCOSrelated hormonal and metabolic highlights, for example, hyperandrogenism, IR and related hyperinsulinemia, and instinctive weight, assume a critical job in expanding these dangers however the definite components with which they act have not yet been totally illustrated. PCOS is affected by the race since ethnic contrasts happen in both the metabolic phenotype social models of conduct, likely adding to the varying articulations of PCOS, with unmistakable effect on QoL of these ladies, just as on the long haul results [45, 46].

9. Acknowledgements:

I feel very froud to say that due to course these article. First of all would like thanks them to all for help this article course.

I wish to express my science gratitude to our Mr. Pankaj Shasta for support and guidance and providing me an opportunity to do my entitled" POLYCYSTIC OVERY SYNDROM".

I am greatly thankful to our science gratitude Mr.Pankaj Shasta for kind support and guidance to and successfully my article, and I am grateful to our department for giving opportunity to do articles.

10. REFERANCE:

- [1] Conway G, Dewailly D, Diamanti-Kandarakis E, Escobar-Morreale HF, Franks S, Gambineri A, et al. The polycystic ovary syndrome: A position statement from the European society of endocrinology. Eur J Endocrinol 2014; 171:P1-29.
- [2] MarchWA, MooreVM, WillsonKJ, PhillipsDI, NormanRJ, Davies MJ. The prevalence of polycystic ovary syndrome in a community sample assessed under contrasting diagnostic criteria. Hum Reprod. 2010; 25:544-551.
- [3] Kumarapeli V, Seneviratne Rde A, Wijeyaratne CN, Yap RM, Dodampahala SH. A simple screening approach for assessing community prevalence and phenotype of polycystic ovary syndrome in a semi-urban population in Sri Lanka. Am J Epidemiology 2008;168:321-8
- [4] Demirel MA, Ilhan M, Suntar I, Keles H, Akkol EK 16 11 (2016) Activity of Corylus avellana seed oil in [20] letrozole-induced polycystic ovary syndrome model in rats. Revista Brasileira de Farmacognosia 26(1): 83-88
- [5] Rotterdam ESHRE/ASRM-Sponsored PCOS Consensus Workshop Group (2004) Revised 2003 consensus on diagnostic criteria and long-term health risks related to Human arc polycystic ovary syndrome (PCOS). Reproduction 19(1): 41-47.
- [6] Londe P, Shubhi Agarwal (2017) Invitro photochemical study on Berberis aristata root extracts: An effective neutraceutical for the treatment of polycystic ovarian syndrome.
- [7] . Achard C, Thiers J. Le virilisme pilaire et son association a' l'insuffisance glycolytique (diabe'te des femme a' barbe). Bull Acad Natl Med. 1921; 86:5183.
- [8] Knochenhauer ES, Key TJ, Kahsar-Miller M, Waggoner W, Boots LR, Azziz R, et al. Prevalence of the polycystic ovary syndrome in unselected black and white women of the southeastern United States: A prospective study. J Clin Endocrinol Metab 1998; 83:3078-82.
- [9] Diamanti-Kandarakis E, Kouli CR, Bergiele AT, Filandra FA, Tsianateli TC, Spina GG, et al. A survey of the polycystic ovarysyndrome in the Greek island of Lesbos: Hormonal and metabolic profile. J Clin Endocrinol Metab 1999;84:4006-11.
- [10] ovary syndrome in women in China: A large community-based study. Hum Reprod 2013;28:2562-9
- [11] Teede H, Deeks A, Moran L. Polycystic ovary syndrome: a complex condition with psychological, reproductive and metabolic manifestations that impacts health across the lifespan. BMC Medicine 2010;8:4
- [12] Nicole Gala, RN, is a PCOS and author of "The Everything Fertility Book".
- [13] Balen AH, Laven JSE, Tan SL, Dewailly D. Ultrasound assessment of the polycystic ovary: international

- consensus definition. Hum Rep Update 2003;9:505-
- [14] Baracat, E.C. and Soares-Junior, J.M. (2007) Ovários policísticos, resistência insulínica e síndrome metabólica. Revista Brasileira de Ginecologia e Obstetrícia, 29, 117-119. http://dx.doi.org/10.1590/S0100-72032007000300001
- [15] Stein IF, Leventhal NL. Amenorrhea associated with bilateral polycystic ovaries. Am J Obstet Gynecol 1935; 29:181-191.
- [16] Cunningham, Bradshaw, eds. Williams Gynecology. USA: McGraw-Hill Co. Inc.; 2008.
- [17] Nicandri KF, Hoeger K. Diagnosis and treatment of polycystic ovarian syndrome in adolescents. Curr Opin Endocrinol Diabetes Obes 2012; 19:497-504.
- [18] Sirmans SM, Pate KA. Epidemiology, diagnosis, and management of polycystic ovary syndrome. Clin Epidemiol 2014;6:1-13
- Piazza, V. (2009) Sindrome dll'ovaio policistico. Disponívelem: http://www.vincenzopiazza.it/sindrome_ovaio_policis tico.asp
- Pettigrew R, Hamilton-Fairly D. Obesity and female reproductive function. British Medical Bulletin 1997;53:341-358
- Heijnen EM, Eijkemans MJ, Hughes EG, Laven JS, Macklon NS, Fauser BC.
- [22] A meta-analysis of outcomes of conventional IVF in women with polycystic ovary syndrome. Hum Reprod DevelopmenUpdate. 2006; 12(1):13-21.
 - Fauser BC, Tarlatzis BC, Rebar RW, et al. Consensus on women's health aspects of polycystic ovary syndrome (PCOS): the Amsterdam ESHRE/ASRM-Sponsored 3rd PCOS Consensus Workshop Group. Fertil Steril. 2012; 97(1):28-38.
 - [24] Boomsma CM, Eijkemans MJ, Hughes EG, Visser GH, Fauser BC, Macklon NS. A meta-analysis of pregnancy outcomes in women with polycystic ovary syndrome. Hum Reprod Update. 2006; 12(6): 673-683.
 - Badawy A, Elnashar A. Treatment options for polycystic ovary syndrome. Int J Women's Health 2011;3:25-35
 - [26] Goodarzi MO, Dumesic DA, Chazenbalk G, Azziz R. Polycystic ovary syndrome: etiology, pathogenesis and diagnosis. Nat Rev Endocrinol 2011;7:219-2311
 - Scicchitano P, Dentamaro I, Carbonara R, et al. [27] Cardiovascular risk in women with PCOS. Int J Endocrinol Metab. 2012;10(4):611-618.
 - [28] Yusuf S, Hawken S, Ounpuu S, et al. Effect of potentially modifiable risk factors associated with myocardial infarction in 52 countries (the INTERHEART study): case-control study. Lancet. 2004;364(9438): 937-952.
 - Norman RJ, Masters L, Milner CR, Wang JX, Davies MJ. Relative risk of conversion from normoglycaemia to impaired glucose tolerance or non-insulin dependent diabetes mellitus in polycystic ovarian syndrome. Hum Reprod. 2001; 16(9):1995-1998.

- Genazzani AR, Gadducci A, Gambacciani M. Controversial issues in climacteric medicine II. Hormone replacement therapy and cancer. International Menopause Society Expert Workshop. Climacteric. 2001;4(3):181-193.
- [31] Barry JA, Azizia MM, Hardiman PJ. Risk of endometrial, ovarian and breast cancer in women with polycystic ovary syndrome: a systematic review and metaanalysis. Hum Reprod Update. 2014; 20(5):748-758
- Martins Wde P, Soares GM, Vieira CS, dos Reis RM, de Sá MF, Ferriani RA. Cardiovascular risk markers in polycystic ovary syndrome in women with and without insulin resistance. Rev Bras Ginecol Obstet. 2009;31(3):111-116
- . Cunningham, Bradshaw, eds. Williams Gynecology. USA: McGraw-Hill Co. Inc.; 2008
- . Carmina E, Koyama T, Chang L, Stanczyk FZ, Lobo RA. Does ethnicity influence the prevalence of adrenal hyperandrogenism and insulin resistance in polycystic ovary syndrome? Am J Obstet Gynecol. 1992;167:1807-12.
- Goldzieher JW, Axelrod LR. Clinical and biochemical [35] features of polycystic ovarian disease. Fertil Steril. Estrogenicovulatorydysfunctionor functional female hyperandrogenism: an argument to discard the termpolycysticovarysyndrome.FertilSteril.2006; 86:1292-1295.
- Legro RS, Arslanian SA, Ehrmann DA, et al.; Endocrine Society. Diagnosis and treatment of polycystic ovary syndrome: an Endocrine Society clinical practice guideline. Clin Endocrinol I Metab. 2013;98(12):4565-4592
- [37] Azziz R, Carmina E, Dewailly D, et al.; Task Force on the 2456-64 Phenotype of the Polycystic Ovary Syndrome of The

- Androgen Excess and PCOS Society. The Androgen Excess and PCOS Society criteria for the polycystic ovary syndrome: the complete task force report. Fertil Steril. 2009;91(2):456-488.
- Jean Hails for Woman's Health is happy to announce a Major Sponsorship whit Hologic including Women's health week in 2019.
- van Zuuren EJ, Fedorowicz Z, Carter B, Pandis N. Interventions for hirsutism (excluding laser and photoepilation therapy alone). Cochrane Database Syst Rev. 2015;(4):CD010334
- Legro RS, Arslanian SA, Ehrmann DA, et al.; Endocrine Society. Diagnosis and treatment of polycystic ovary syndrome: an Endocrine Society clinical practice guideline. Endocrinol Metab. J Clin 2013;98(12):4565-4592.
- [41] . Moran LJ, Pasquali R, Teede HJ, Hoeger KM, Norman RJ. Treatment of obesity in
- [42] polycystic ovary syndrome: a position statement of the Androgen Excess and Polycystic
- Ovary Syndrome Society. Fertil Steril [43] 92(6):1966-1982
- 1963; 14: 631-53. BeheraM, PriceT, WalmerD. [44] Kaaks, R., Lukanova, A. and Kurzer, M.S. (2002) Obesity, Endogenous Hormones, and Endometrial Cancer Risk: A Synthetic Review. Cancer Epidemiology, Biomarkers & Prevention, 11, 1531-1543.
 - [45] AzzizR2005Diagnosticcriteriaforpolycysticovarysyndr ome: areappraisal. Fertil Steril 83:1343-1346
 - [46] Sun, X., Zhang, D. and Zhang, W. (2013) Effect of Metformin on Ovulation and Reproductive Outcomes in opmerWomen with Polycystic Ovary Syndrome: A Meta-Analysis of Randomized Controlled Trials. Archives of Gynecology and Obstetrics, 288, http://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s00404-013-2756-5.