

Ultrasonographic and biochemical assessments as early prediction of polycystic ovarian syndrome in obese women

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Abstract

Background: Polycystic ovary syndrome (PCOS) is considered as a common cause of hormonal disturbance and obesity. The diagnosis of PCOS was done by different methods including clinical signs as anovulation, hyperandrogenism, biochemical markers and ultrasonographic investigation. This study investigated comparative outcomes of ultrasonographic and biochemical markers for early prediction of PCOS in obese women.

Subjects and methods: Seventy-five patients were clinically diagnosed with obese, PCOS and obese with PCOS and twenty-five normal age matched subjects were enrolled as control. Abdominal and transvaginal ultrasonographic for assessment of ovarian properties. In addition, BMI, serum free testosterone, dehydroepiandrosterone (DHEA), insulin, glycosylated hemoglobin (HbA1c) and LDL-c levels were evaluated.

Results: In obese patients with PCOs (20%) ovaries revealed normal appearance in morphology while the rest (80%) showed PCOs in the form of cysts of 2–8 mm in diameter peripherally arranged around stroma. A significant elevation of free testosterone, DHEA and insulin in obese with or without PCOS compared with obese group ($p < 0.001$). A positive correlation with hormonal abnormalities of increased HA1c, LDL-c, free testosterone, DHEA and insulin compared with obese only.

Conclusion: According to our study findings, ovarian morphology combined with biochemical markers is more reliable for early prediction and diagnosis of PCOS for interpretation and management.

Keywords: PCOS; Ultrasound; Diagnosis; hormones.

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Introduction

The Polycystic ovary syndrome (PCOS) is considered as a common disturbance of sexual hormonal system¹.

The diagnosis of PCOS was done by different methods including chronic anovulation, hyperandrogenism and by ultrasonography. PCOS is the majority causes of female infertility which is a risks factor of metabolic syndrome, diabetes mellitus, cardiovascular diseases and some cancer³. It was proved that, insulin resistance and hyper-insulinemia play a role in the incidence of PCOS⁴. The insulin resistance in PCOS was higher in obese women without PCOS⁵ and is a common feature of PCOS in both normal and obese women. Insulin re-

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sistance also found to play an important role in the development of the infertility of PCOS and hyperandrogenism⁶. Women with dysmenorrhea, insulin resistance and hyperandrogenism are at high risk of developing PCOS⁷. It was found that, hyperinsulinemia associated with increased risk of cardiovascular disease directly correlated to lipid metabolism abnormality⁸. The PCOS is a disorder caused by heterogeneous factors with variable manifestations³. The diagnosis of PCOS depends on the combination of clinical and laboratory investigation of specific sexual hormones including serum luteinizing hormone, testosterone, and reduction of sex hormone binding globulin⁹.

Swanson et al.¹⁰ reported that, the ovary of PCOS showed enlarged and rounded, with a volume of 12 cm and high number of follicles (2–8 mm) encircling the ovarian cortex. However, ovarian size showed a significant overlap between normal and PCOS ovaries and limit normal has reduced from 1.0 to 5.0 cm¹¹. Adams et al.¹² stated that, trans abdominal ultrasound, showed 10 or more cysts of 2–7 mm arranged around an echo dense stromal. The assessment and management of PCOS provides a good index guidelines to physician on evidence based diagnosis and management¹³.

The evaluation of expected PCOS is twofold: to exclude other treatable conditions that can confers to PCOS and to detect and treat long-term metabolic complications. Anovulation is common after menarche, so it is reasonable to delay workup for PCOS in adolescents . If an adolescent is diagnosed for PCOS, it was expected that she meet three of the Rotterdam criteria including irregular menstrual cycles and hirsutism, signs of hyperandrogenism and a constellation of oligomenorrhea, amenorrhea, or infertility

The current study hypothesized that ovarian morphology combined with biochemical markers in obese with or without PCOS could be relevant to its volume as a good index for early predication of disease for fast management and interpretation.

Subjects and methods

Subjects

This study was carried out according to Ethical approval committee of Ain Shams University, Egypt .Studied subjects were medically examined at the Gynecology clinic. A consent formal was taken by all subjects. A hundred women aged 20-40 years, were included in this study divided into four groups; Group I: Normal

healthy women with BMI (20-22); group II: Obese women with BMI (>30) ; group III: non obese with PCOS with BMI (21-22.5); diagnosed by transvaginal ultrasonography and Group IV: Obese with PCOS BMI (>30). Clinical symptoms of PCOs including irregular menstrual cycles and hirsutism, signs of hyperandrogenism and a constellation of oligomenorrhea, amenorrhea, or infertility¹⁴.

Fasting 12 hours blood sample were collected from all subjects. Serum samples were subjected for analysis of free testosterone, dehydroepiandrosterone (DHEA), insulin, Glycosylated hemoglobin (HbA1c) and LDL-c. The exclusion criteria including subjects on contraception, fertility medications or abnormal cortisol or thyroid hormones.

This current study included a sample size of 100, based on available resources rather than power analysis

Ultrasound investigation

The ultrasound instrument was a Voluson E6 (GE Healthcare, Zipf, Austria), a 2–5 MHz abdominal probe and a 7.5-MHz transvaginal probe, all scans were performed in a private room after getting patient consent. Ultrasound investigation was done from 3th Day to 7th of the menstrual cycle. Using abdominal probe and transvaginal probe. Each ovary was scanned and anatomic observed with respect to the utero-ovarian ligament. The parameters should include (1) volume, (2) number of follicle (3) diameter of each ovary.

Baseline examination

All subjects were evaluated by taking history, clinical investigation and were to check for general conditions. Patients were evaluated for hirsutism at baseline and at the end of the study using the modified Ferriman-Gallwey (F-G) score 15. The value of F-G that are 8 or greater was considered to be hirsute. Abdominal and Ultrasound were done to confirm diagnosis of PCOS.

Statistical analysis

Statistical analysis were performed using the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) vs. 20. The data were summarized using means and standard deviations and ranges, categorical data were summarized as numbers and percentages. Comparisons between the 2 groups with respect to normally distributed numeric variables were done using independent t-test. All p-values were two-sided. P-values < 0.05 were considered significant.

Results were statistically analyzed using SPSS program version 20. p value <0.05 considered as significance.

Results

Demographic analysis including weight and BMI was

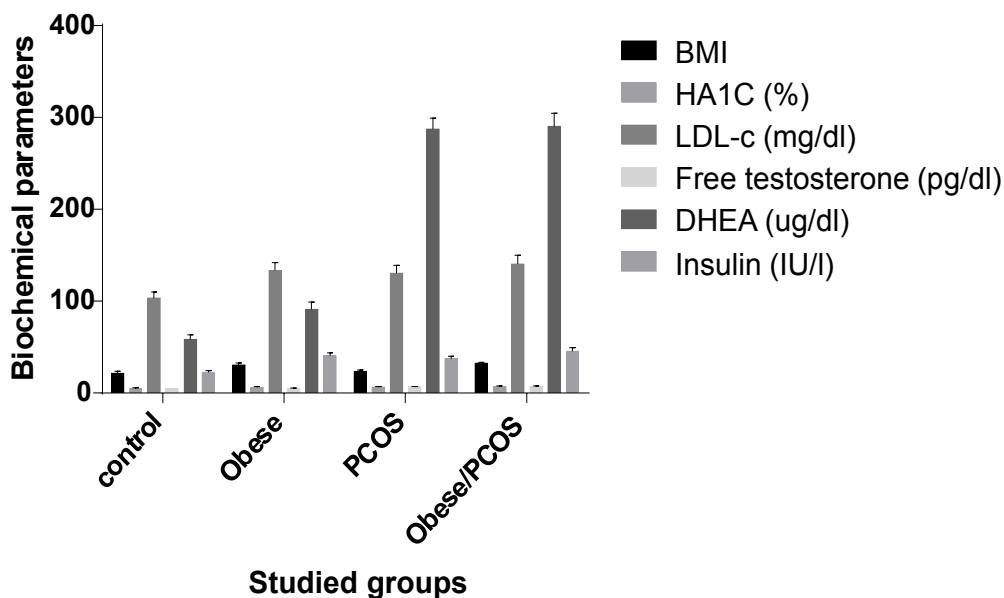
shown in table (1). The study includes four groups of subjects with the age range between 20 and 40 (average of 31 years). PCOS patients were (30%) suffered from irregularities of menstrual cycle, (30%) with infertility, (20%) with obesity and (20%) with hirsutism.

Table 1: Anthropometric parameters of all studied groups.

Variables	Non obese		Obese		P-Value
	Normal ovary (n= 25)	PCOs (n=25)	Normal ovary (n=25)	PCOs (n=25)	
Weight (Kg)	75.73±6.97	69.26±23.44	107.45±8.82	100.61±11.27	p<0.05
BMI	22.77±2.06	21.48±1.6	28.19±2.05	29.37±7.19	p<0.05

Data in fig.1 showed that, a significant elevation of glycosylated hemoglobin (p<0.05), LDL-c, free testosterone (p<0.05), DHEA and insulin in obese with or

without PCOS compared with obese group (p<0.05). In addition, these parameters were significantly elevated in obese (p<0.05) versus control group.



Results in Fig (2) showed ovarian volume in different studied groups. In control group, ovarian volume was (9.1 ml), obese (9.4 ml), PCOS (11.2 ml) and obese with

PCOS (11.1ml). The ovarian volume was statistically higher in obese with PCOs than non-obese ($p < 0.05$). However, 20% of patients showed a normal ovarian volume ($p > 0.05$).

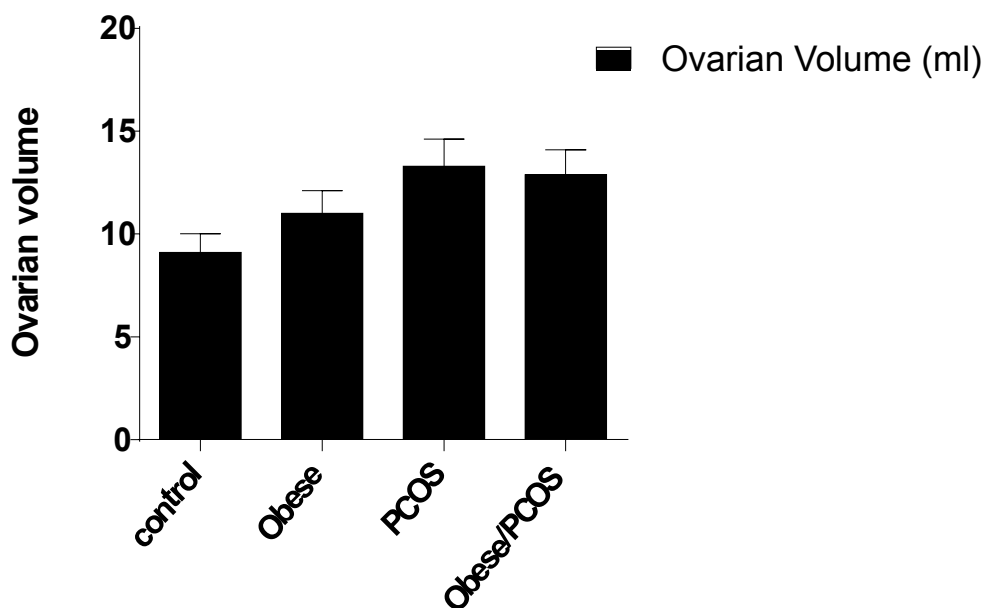


Fig 2. Studied groups

Serum DHEA and insulin were significantly higher obese with PCOs than PCOs ($p < 0.05$).

The morphology of ovary was determined based on the number of follicle count, follicle size diameter and its

distribution. In obese with PCOS 33% showed normal morphological pattern ($p > 0.05$). while (67%) showed a picture of PCOS more than 10 cysts in 2–8 mm in diameter arranged around an echodense stroma (Fig 3).



Fig. 3: A female with PCO, showing appearance of multiple follicles peripherally arranged peripherally on dense stroma.

Discussion

The PCOS is an endocrine disorder of unknown cause¹⁴. The PCOS should meet these criteria: anovulation; hyperandrogenism and ultrasound investigation¹⁵. Ultrasonographic is a non-invasive technique used for evaluating and diagnosis of different diseases including PCOS. This study was proposed to assess a sensitive and specific markers used in diagnosis and prognosis of diseases. For that both techniques were applied for more precise identification of PCOS. Obesity is the major cause of public health problem and contributes to many diseases such as metabolic syndrome, CVD, hypertension and PCOS¹⁴. The diagnosis of PCOS is not enough since in some cases ovary appears as normal, for that, additional to clinical as biochemical investigations are required for early prediction and diagnosis of PCOS for early interpretation and management. Clinical diagnosis of PCOS includes oligo - or anovulation. In current study it was found that, obese women with or without PCOS showed elevated insulin level and resistance, elevated LDL-C level, free testosterone and DHEA. The criteria of PCOs including ≥ 12 follicles in (2–9) mm ; a peripheral arrangement of ovarian follicles; its volume > 10 cm and a highly echogenic . Our data in agreement with Lujan et al.¹⁵ who reported that a higher threshold than 12 is required to adequately differentiate between PCOs and normal ovaries¹⁶. In this study data obtained showed that, clinically and biochemical analysis confirm PCOS showed morphological changes by ultrasonographic investigation in 80%. In 20% of patients, they showed normal ovary appearance with abnormal biochemical markers. The data obtained revealed that 12 or more follicles were observed. This results in agreement with Lujan et al.¹⁵ who reported that a significant elevation than 12 is enough to differentiate between PCOS and normal. Biochemical changes were observed in 100% of patients with obese and PCOS. The cutoff of >10 cm was associated with 99.0% specificity, but only 75% sensitivity, in differentiating between normal and PCOS^{16,17}. A lower threshold of 7 cm and a higher threshold of 13 cm suggested as being more appropriate thresholds for PCOS morphology. Clinicians and researchers use a myriad techniques ranging from semi-automated to manual calculations using linear measurements. In the present study, we used the equation for a prolate spheroid, rather than equation of a prelate ellipsoid which is better with volume assessment of PCOS made by 3D ultrasound¹⁸. We employed the biochemical investigation, rather than the

commonly used ultrasonography investigation, since this method was found to correlate better with measurements of PCOS made by ultrasonography¹⁹.

Difference between obese and non-obese women with PCOS in serum hormone levels, especially with regard to free testosterone and DHEA. Obesity showed an elevation in free Testosterone in women with PCOS compared with non-obese, this is in accordance with study of Mora et al²⁰. It was found that, Insulin was elevated significantly in obese PCOS patients compared with non-obese. This interpretation can be in counting significant in diagnosis and prognosis of PCOS.

Conclusion

Hormonal changes in combination with clinical symptoms increased the accuracy and sensitivity of ultrasound side by side (> 10 follicles of 8 mm) diameter is found in patients included in the study in controversy to enlargement of ovarian volume and more reliability of using biochemical in combination with ultrasound for ovarian volume and morphology in early diagnosing of subjects suspected to develop PCOS for control and management.

Conflict of interest

There is no conflict of interest to declare.

Limitation of the study

No limitations are found. The strength of study depend on the sensitive biomarkers support ultrasonography for accurate diagnosis of PCOs.

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