Polycystic Ovarian Syndrome

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**Polycystic Ovarian Syndrome**

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**Introduction**

The main goal of this project was to educate peers on the pathophysiology of a disease or disorder of choice. The topic to be discussed is Polycystic Ovarian Syndrome (PCOS). This topic was chosen based on personal interest in women’s health issues.

PCOS is a metabolic disease affecting 5-10 percent of women of childbearing age (Morgan, 2013). Characteristics of PCOS include enlarged ovaries consisting of multiple small cysts surrounding the outer ovary, with unknown cause (Morgan, 2013). Leading to the ovaries producing an increased amount of androgen (male hormones) (Morgan, 2013).

**Case Study**

TT is a 28yo African American female with c/o irregular periods. Her LMP was 6 months prior and her periods have been irregular since menarche (Pannill, 2002). She mentioned a 35lb weight gain over 7 months. She is married and uses no form of contraception but does not desire to get pregnant at this time. Other complaints include increase in acne on her face and back as well as excess hair growth on her face, chest and stomach, which is causing her to experience low self esteem. The increase in hair growth has lead to her needing to shave every few days (Pannill, 2002).

**Underlying Pathophysiology**

- **Fertility issues**
- **Insulin resistance**
- **Type 2 diabetes**
- **Hypercholesterolemia**
- **Infrequent ovulation**
- **Heart disease**
- **Greater risk HTN**
- **Sleep apnea**
- **Fatty liver disease**


**U/S: consistent with PCOS**

**Conclusion**

Pt has positive findings consistent with PCOS. She does not desire to get pregnant at this time but maintaining her on Metformin is the suggested preventative therapy to decrease the chances of the long term health issues related to PCOS, such as heart disease, Type II DM and possible endometrial cancer. Not only will Metformin assist in regulating her insulin levels and blood sugar but it will also stabilize her hormones and regulate her menstrual cycles. If the patient continues this plan of care, pregnancy in the future may not be as challenging when she is ready (Pannill, 2002).

**Implications for Nursing Care**

- **Be supportive**
- **Assist patient in learning to manage sugar cravings**
- **Encourage pt to continue with exercise regimen**
- **Educate about anti-inflammatory diet and lifestyle**

**References**


Mehrabian, F. and Rezae, M. (2013). Sex Hormone binding globulin measurement before conception as a predictor of gestational diabetes in women with polycystic ovarian syndrome. *Journal of Research In Medical Sciences*, 18(8), 637-640


