

(Body Mass Index)가

The Effects of Body Mass Index on Baseline Hormonal Status and Glucose Metabolism in Women with Chronic Anovulation

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Objective: To assess the difference of baseline hormonal status and pathophysiology, and confirm the risk factors for long term complication according to Body Mass Index in women with polycystic ovary syndrome.

Materials and Methods: Serum level of LH, FSH, Estradiol, Prolactin, Testosterone, DHEA-S, fasting insulin were measured and 100 gm oral glucose tolerance test and endometrial biopsy were performed in total 75 chronic anovulation patients and 20 normal cycling infertility patients. 95 evaluated patients were divided into 3 groups including patients with chronic anovulation having BMI below 25, BMI beyond 25.1, normal cycling infertility patients, Group 1 (n=39), Group 2 (n=36), Group 3 (n=20), respectively. Statistical analysis was performed respect to relationship between BMI and measured hormone level, sum of glucose level during 100 gm OGTT, insulin resistance using t-test, ANOVA test, Post Hoc test, Mann-Whitney test. $p < 0.05$ was considered as statistically significant.

Results: Serum LH level and LH/FSH ratio was significantly higher in Group 1, compared than Group 2 or 3 ($p < 0.05$), BMI and LH, LH/FSH ratio was negatively correlated ($r = -0.351$, $r = -0.318$). There was no significant difference according to BMI in FSH, testosterone, estradiol, prolactin, DHEA-S level. Fasting insulin and sum of glucose level during 100 gm OGTT were significantly higher in Group 2 compared than Group 1 or Group 3 ($p < 0.05$), there was no significant difference between Group 1 and Group 3. Insulin resistance was more frequently identified in Group 2 compared than Group 1 ($p = 0.001$).

Conclusions: BMI and LH, LH/FSH ratio were negatively correlated, so clinical significance of LH, LH/FSH ratio in diagnosis of PCOS may be attenuated by increasing body weight. Overweight patients with chronic anovulation may be the risk group for developing insulin resistance, hyperinsulinemia, glucose intolerance, later type 2 DM. Hyperinsulinemia may operate mainly in overweight chronic anovulation patients in development of hyperandrogenism.

Key Words: Body mass index, Chronic anovulation, LH and LH/FSH ratio, Insulin resistance, Glucose intolerance

가 가 75 (/ ², kg/m²) 25 (1, 39), 25.1

가 (2, 36) (24~36) 20

가 (LH), (FSH), (Estradiol), (Pro-lactin), (Testosterone, DHEA-S) (RIA), (IRMA)

2 가 100 gm (IRMA)

3 , -1 (IGF-1), -1 (IGFBP-1) , 100 gm P450C17a

가 가 4.5 .⁵ t-test, ANOVA test, Post Hoc test, Mann-Whitney test p<0.05

.¹⁻⁴ (Body Mass Index)

가 75 39 (1), 36 (2) (3) 20

가 1, 2, 3 21.38 ±2.03, 29.97 ± 3.38, 19.58 ±1.53 (LH) 1 2000 1 1 12 9.22 ±5.10 mIU/ml 2 6.18 ±4.40 mIU/ml 3 2.99 ±1.07 mIU/ml 가 90 7.76 ±4.93 mIU/ml (p<0.05). / 1 2.27 ±

1.17 2 1.58 ±1.11 3 0.59 ± (Estradiol) 1, 2 68.11 ±
0.24 (p<0.05), 55.27 pg/ml, 53.26 ±27.87 pg/ml
(1, 2) 가 1
(testosterone) 1 0.61 ±0.33 ng/ 40.28 ±15.32 pg/ml
ml, 2 0.68 ±0.29 ng/ml (p<0.05), (Prolactin),
가 0.36 ±0.16 (DHEA-S)
ng/ml (Table 1).
(p<0.05). 2 17.71 ±12.13 µIU/ml
(FSH) 1, 2 1 6.90 ±3.93 µIU/ml 7.85 ±
4.39 ±1.98 mIU/ml, 4.25 ±1.96 mIU/ml 3.21 µIU/ml (p<0.05),
가 5.59 ± 2 89.75 ±21.54 mg/dl
2.11 mIU/ml (p<0.05), 1 76.90 ±9.08 mg/dl 85.55 ±

Table 1. Results of baseline serum hormone levels in each groups (Mean ±SD)

	Group 1	Group 2	Group 1 + Group 2	Group 3
N	39	36	75	20
Age (yrs)	25.4	26.5	25.9	25.1
BMI (kg/m ²)	21.38 ±2.03	29.97 ±3.38	25.50 ±5.12	19.58 ±1.53
LH (mIU/ml)	9.22 ±5.10*	6.18 ±4.40	7.76 ±4.93	2.99 ±1.07
FSH (mIU/ml)	4.39 ±1.98	4.25 ±1.96	4.32 ±1.96	5.59 ±2.11 [†]
LH/FSH ratio	2.27 ±1.17 [‡]	1.58 ±1.11	1.94 ±1.19	0.59 ±0.24
E ₂ (pg/ml)	68.11 ±55.27 [¶]	53.26 ±27.87	60.98 ±44.63	40.28 ±15.32
Testosterone (ng/ml)	0.61 ±0.33	0.68 ±0.29	0.65 ±0.31	0.36 ±0.16
PRL (ng/ml)	24.92 ±19.31	19.08 ±18.49	22.11 ±19.02	19.24 ±12.18
DHEA-S (µg/dl)	205.19 ±94.61	171.26 ±76.71	188.90 ±87.59	191.29 ±64.85

*p=0.007 (r=-0.351) between group 1 and group 2, p=0.00 between group 1 and group 3
p=0.022 between group 2 and group 3, [†]p=0.047 between group 2 and group 3
[‡]p=0.011 (r=-0.318) between group 1 and group 2, [¶]p=0.035 between group 1 and group 3
^{||}p=0.005 between group 1 and group 3, p=0.000 between group 2 and group 3

Table 2. Results of fasting insulin and glucose, sum of glucose during 100 gm OGTT in each groups (Mean ±SD)

	Group 1	Group 2	Group 1 + Group 2	Group 3
Fasting Insulin (µIU/ml)	6.90 ±3.93	17.71 ±12.13*	12.09 ±10.35	7.85 ±3.21
Fasting Glucose (mg/dl)	76.90 ±9.08	89.75 ±21.54 [†]	83.07 ±17.42	85.55 ±14.35
Sum of Glucose during OGTT	379.59 ±81.55	504.00 ±183.69 [‡]	439.31 ±152.61	402.15 ±63.27
Fasting Glucose/Insulin	14.34 ±7.71	9.03 ±12.28	11.79 ±10.44	12.15 ±4.06

*p=0.00 between group 1 and group 2, group 2 and group 3, [†]p=0.029
p=0.00 between group 1 and group 3, group 1 and group 2, [‡]p=0.00 between group 1 and group 2
p=0.015 between group 2 and group 3

Table 3. Frequency of insulin resistance in each groups

		Group		
		1	2	3
Fasting Glucose/Insulin	Count	1	9*	0
<4.5	% within group	2.6	25	0
Fasting Glucose/Insulin	Count	38	27	20
>=4.5	% within group	97.4	75	100

*p=0.001

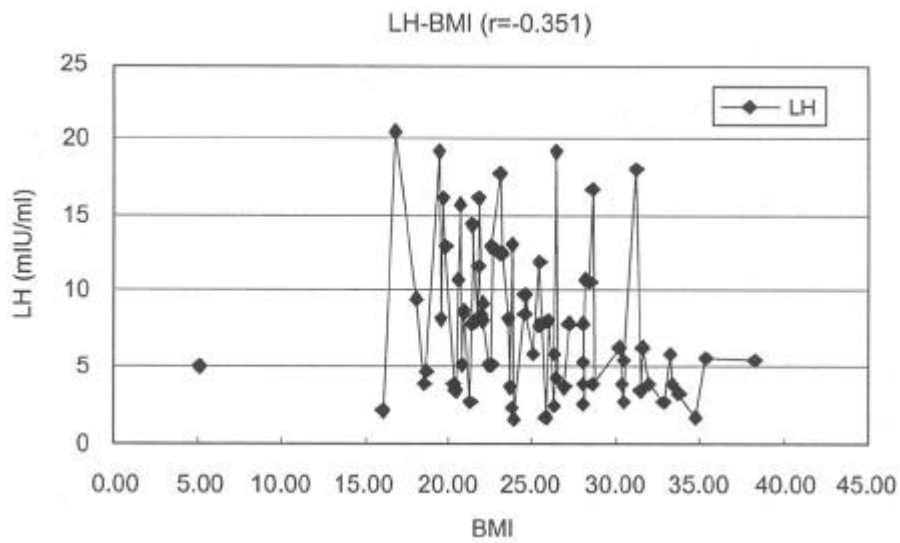


Figure 1. Negative correlation between BMI and baseline serum level of LH

14.35 mg/dl (p<0.05).
 100 gm
 2 504.00 ±183.69 mg/dl
 1 379.59 ±81.55 mg/dl 402.15 ±
 63.27 mg/dl (p<0.05) (Table
 2),
 25% 2.6%,
 0%
 (p=0.001) (Table 3).
 (Testo-sterone), (LH) (Testo-sterone) 가 (r=0.552, r=0.239, r=0.292) (Figure 1-Figure 5).
 -1 (IGF-1),
 -1 (IGFBP-1)
 가 (r=-0.351, r=-0.318), , Cytochrome P450C17a
 (Testo-sterone) 1.6

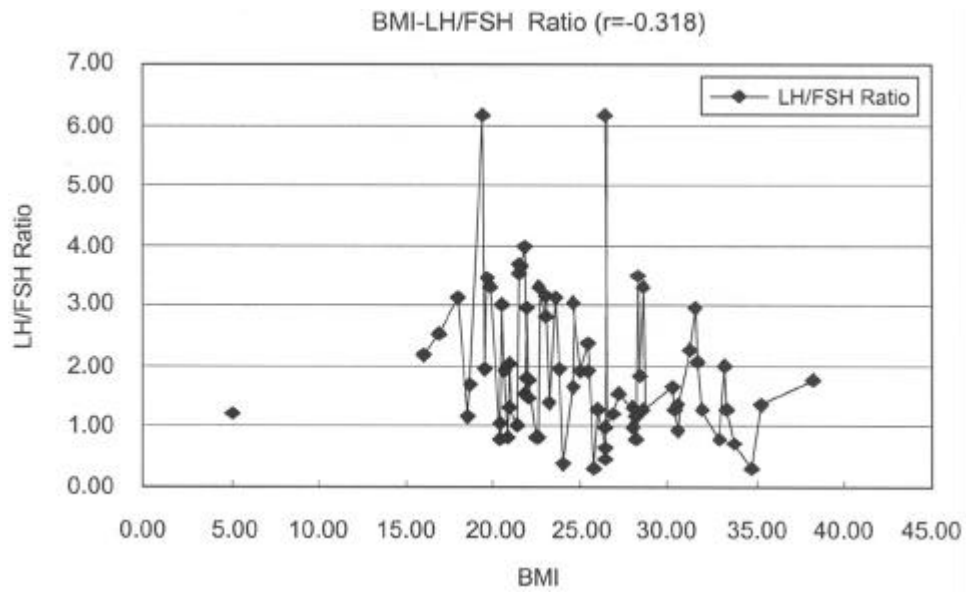


Figure 2. Negative correlation between BMI and LH/FSH ratio

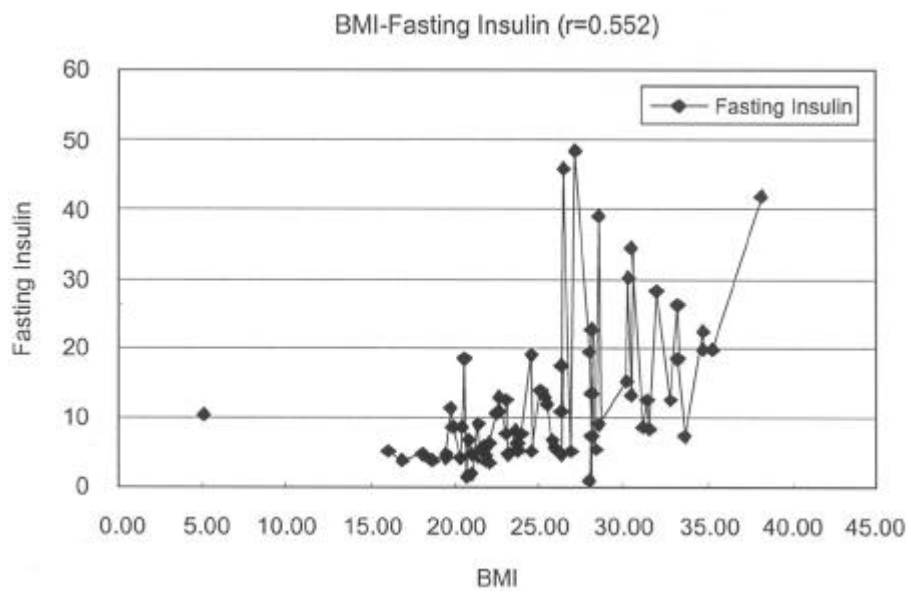


Figure 3. Positive correlation between BMI and fasting insulin

1989 Nestler

1980 Burghem

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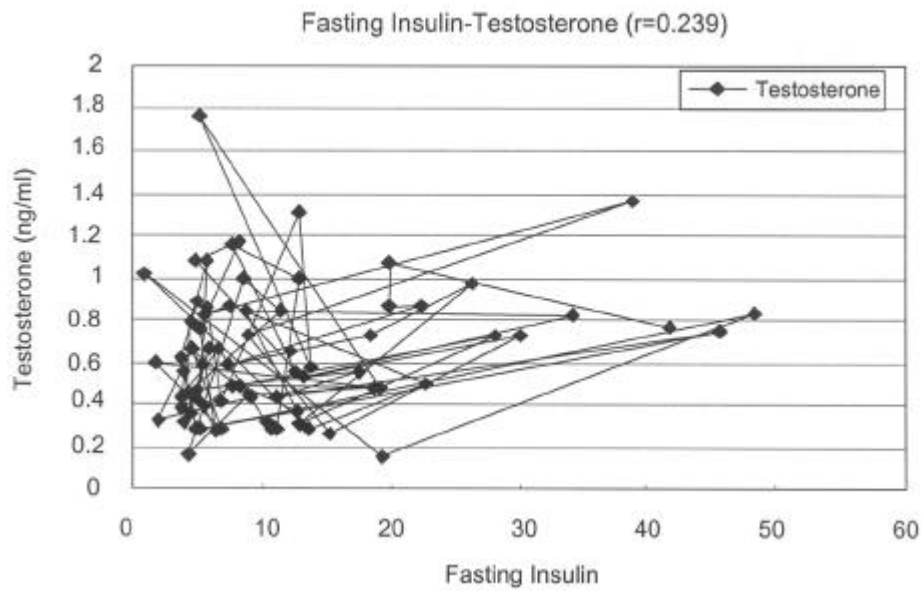


Figure 4. Positive correlation between fasting insulin and testosterone

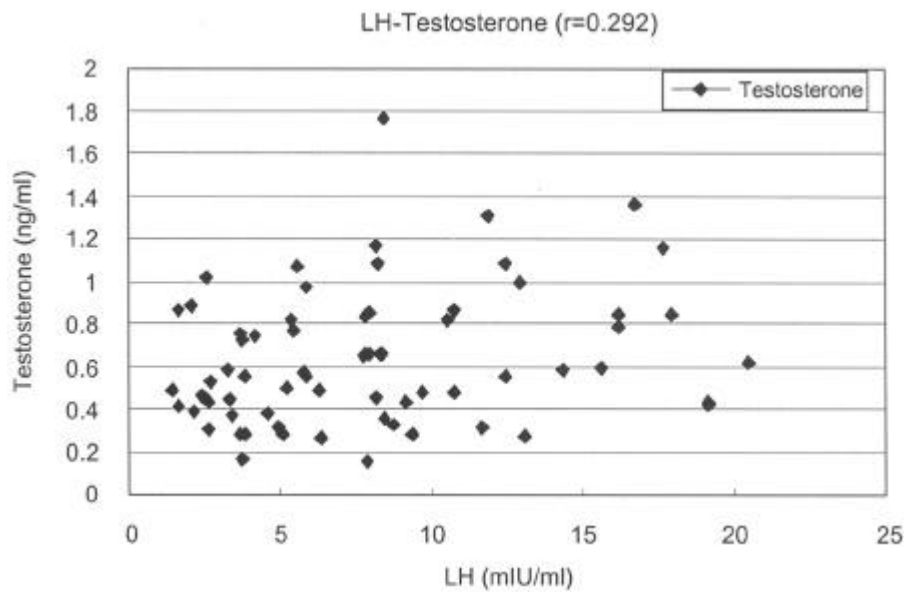


Figure 5. Positive correlation between serum levels of LH and testosterone

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7-9

-1 (IGFBP-1)

가 - 가
 가 가
 가 가
 가 -1 (IGF-1)
 Cytochrome P450C17a 가 , 24 /
 가 가 30 24
 가 가 .13
 가가 Dale
 -1 (IGF-1)
 Cytochrome P450C17a ,
 가 가 ,
 가 22%,
 64%
 (synaptic density) (postsy - /
 naptic membrane) ,
 가 ,
 가 .14
 .1,10,11 -
 Antilla 가 , 가
 가 , .15
 가 ,
 가 26.8
 .12 (ideal body weight) 120%
 가 가
 가 / -
 가 가 .16 26.8,
 (ideal body weight) 120%
 가 ,
 /
 가 가 가 가
 Arroyo 가 가 가

가 가

가 Diazoxide

가 .²¹

가 (ideal body weight) 26.8, 120% .¹⁶⁻¹⁹ 가

가 가 2 31.1%, 10.3% 7.5%, 1.5% 14%, 0% (Kinase)

가 가 가³ Tyro- Inositol Phosphoglycan

가²⁰ sine Kinase 가 가

가 Hyperinsulinemic Euglycemic Clamp 가

가 가²¹ 가

가 Diazoxide 가²²⁻²⁵

가

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