

A Cytogenetic Study of Amenorrhea

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Objectives ; Cytogenetic investigations were carried out on 770 women with primary (n=560) and secondary amenorrhea (n=210) to determine the frequency of chromosomal or genetic causes of amenorrhea.

Materials and Methods ; In 770 women with primary amenorrhea (n=560) and secondary amenorrhea (n=210), chromosomal analysis were performed.

Results 1) The most prevalent age group is 16 -20 years of age group with primary amenorrhea and 26 -30 years of age group with secondary amenorrhea.

2) Out of 560 cases of primary amenorrhea, 343 cases (61.3%) had the normal chromosome constitution and 217 cases (38.7%) had the abnormal chromosome constitution including 46,XY.

3) In 217 cases of abnormal chromosome of primary amenorrhea, 57 cases (26.3 %) had 45,X and 34 cases (15.8%) had the 46,XY, 24 cases (11.0%) had 45,X/46,X,i(Xq), 23 cases (10.6%) had 45,X/46,X,+mar and 14 cases (6.6%) had 45,X/46,XY.

4) Out of 210 cases of secondary amenorrhea, 181 cases (86.2%) had the normal chromosome constitution and 29 cases (13.8%) had the abnormal chromosome.

5) In 29 cases of abnormal chromosome of secondary amenorrhea, 7 cases (24.1%) had 45,X/46,X,i(Xq), 4 cases (13.8%) had 45,X/46,XX.

Conclusion ; High percentage of chromosomal abnormalities was diagnosed in primary amenorrhea and most of them were sex chromosome anomalies. In secondary amenorrhea, the prevalence was lower than primary amenorrhea, so a preselection of patients with secondary amenorrhea for cytogenetic investigations seems to be necessary.

Key words: Amenorrhea, Cytogenetic study, Chromosome, Karyotype

1961 Jacobs 3) 0.65%가 1). 2) 46.9% 가 가 770

1984 1 1996 12 13 770 246

Moorehead 4)

0.4ml Na heparin (1,000 IU/ml)

5 ml
30 가, 가 (ml 2 X 10⁶
) , Phytohemagglutinin 가 HAM's F -10 37 5% 가
72 1 Colcemid(Gibco) 0.2 μ g/ml

가 (metaphase)

800rpm 10 (0.075M
KCl) 10 Carnoy (methanol : acetic acid = 3:1) 10 2
3 (Air-drying method)

4% Giemsa 10 , G-banding

Seabright 5) 50%

10 , 0.025% trypsin(Gibco) 1 10%

Giemsa

100 1,000
, 1 30-50 , 3-5

Denver conference London conference ,
Paris conference (1971)6, Paris conference supplement(1975)7, International System for
Human Cytogenetic Nomenclature(ISCN)(1978, 1985, 1995)8

1984	1996	13		524	46,XX	246
		770	.			

1.
가 16 20
75 (34.6%) 21-25 가 28.1%, 26 30 가
18.0% (Table 1). 가 44.8% 가 26-30
(Table 1). 38.7%, 13.8%
(Table 2).

Table 1. Age distribution of patients with amenorrhea who have abnormal karyotype

Age	Primary amenorrhea	Secondary amenorrhea	Total
14 - 15yr	28 (12.9)	0 (0)	28
16 - 20yr	75 (34.6)	7 (24.1)	82
21 - 25yr	61 (28.1)	8 (27.6)	69
26 - 30yr	39 (18.0)	13 (44.8)	52
31 - 35yr	9 (4.1)	1 (3.5)	10
over 35yr	5 (2.3)	0 (0)	5
Total	217	29	246

Table 2. Frequency of normal and abnormal chromosomes in patients with amenorrhea

Karyotype	No (%)
Primary amenorrhea	560
46,XX	343 (61.3%)
Abnormal	217 (38.7%)
Secondary amenorrhea	210
46,XX	181 (86.2%)
Abnormal	29 (13.8%)

Table 3. Karyotype distribution of primary amenorrhea

Karyotype	No	%
Numeric	61	28.1
45,X	57	26.3
47,XXX	2	0.9
45,X,inv(9)	2	0.9
Mosaic	31	14.5
45,X/46,XX	7	3.2
45,X/47,XXX	6	3.0
45,X/47,XXX/48,XXXX/46,XX	1	0.4

47,XXX/46,XX		1		0.4
47,XXX/48,XXXX		1		0.4
45,X/46,XY		14		6.7
45,X/47,XXY		1		0.4
Mosaic with other anomalies	67		30.7	
45,X,inv(9)/47,XXX,inv(9)		1		0.4
45,X/46,X,+mar		23		10.6
45,X/46,X,+mar/47,X,+mar1,+mar2		1		0.4
45,X/46,X,i(Xq)		24		11.0
45,X,22s+/46,X,i(Xq),22s+		1		0.4
45,X/46,X,i(Xq)/47,X,i(Xq),i(Xq)		1		0.4
45,X/46,XXp+		2		0.9
46,XX/46,XXq-		5		2.5
45,X/46,XXq+		7		3.3
46,XX/46,X,i(Xq)		1		0.4
45,X/46,X,t(Y;Y)		1		0.4
Structural anomaly	21		9.7	
46,X,del(X)(q21)		1		0.4
46,X,i(Xq)		9		4.0
46,XXq-		3		1.5
46,XX,inv(9)		5		2.5
46,XXp-,-21,t(21;Y)		1		0.4
46,XXq+		2		0.9
Associated with Y chromosome	37		17.0	
46,XY		34		15.8
46,XY,inv(9)		1		0.4
47,XY,+mar		1		0.4
46,X+mar/47,XY,+mar		1		0.4
Total	217		100.0	

2.

217			Turner	45,X
가 57 (26.3%)	가	, Turner	90	41.5%
45,X/46,X,i(Xq)가 24 (11.0%), 45,X/46,X,+mar가 23 (10.6%)				
46,XY	34 (15.8%)		45,X	
	21	46,X,i(Xq)가 9	가	(Table 3).

Table 4. Karyotype distribution of secondary amenorrhea

Karyotype	No	(%)	
Numeric anomalies	3		10.35
45,X	2		6.90
47,XXX	1		3.45
Mosaic	18		62.05
45,X/46,X,+mar	2		6.90
45,X/46,X,i(Xp)	1		3.45
45,X/46,X,i(Xq)	7		24.10
45,X/46,XX	4		13.80
45,X/46,XXq+	2		6.90
45,X/47,XXX	1		3.45
46,XX/47,XXX	1		3.45
Structural anomaly	8		27.60
45,X,i(X;22)	1		3.45
46,X,i(Xq)	2		6.90
46,XXq-	1		3.45

46,XX,21s-	1	3.45
46,XX,22p+	1	3.45
46,XX,inv(9)	1	3.45
46,XXp-	1	3.45
Total	29	100.00

3.

29	19	Turner	
가	45,X/46,X,i(Xq)가 7	(24.10%)	가
45,X/46,XX 가 4 , 45,X/46,XXq+가 2	.		8
27.6%	45,X가 2 , 47,XXX가 1	(Table 4).	

Table 5. Comparisons of cytogenetic studies of patients with primary amenorrhea

Author	Total cases	46,XX	46,XY	Numeric 45,X	Mosaics	Structural anomalies	No(%) of total abnormal chromosome
Philip (1965)4)	101	60	18	12	10	1	41(40.6)
Sarto (1974)15)	50	31	3	9	2	5	19(38.0)
Opitz (1983)17)	88			63(71.6)	4(4.5)	10(11.4)	9(10.2) 2(2.3)
Wang(1988)30)	192	120(62.5)	22	15**	27	8	72(37.5)
(1985)13)		382		235(61.5)	36(24.5)	44(30)	53(36.0) 14(9.5)
147(38.5)							
(1986)12)		236		145(61.4)	48(52.7)	18(19.8)	25(27.5) 0(0)
91(38.6)							
(1987)11)		87		52(59.8)	4(15.4)	7(26.9)	9(34.6) 6(23.7)
26(33.3)							
Present(1999)	560			343(61.3)	34(15.7)	59(27.2)*	99(45.6) 25(11.5)
217(38.7)							

* 2 patients; 47,XXX * 1 patient; 47,XXX

(LH) (FSH) 가가 , 가
 , , , ,
 46,XX 가 . 가 ,
 가
 14) 41%, Sarto 15) 38% 11) 33%, 12) 38.6%, 9)10). 13) 38.5%, Philip
 38.7% .
 가
 35 Lindsten16) 57 45,X
 가 Table 5

Optiz 17)

가 가 18)
 36.8%, 11) 0% , van Niekerk19) 77 가
 , 100 27.3%
 Optiz 17) 15 4 3.8% 3
 , 45,X 46,X,del(X)(q22)가 가
 가 1 13.8%

1. 45,X

가 45,X
 217 26.3% 57 . 1938 Turner 가 , 45,X
 , 45,X 가 20), 1959 Ford
 가 21). 45,X 22),
 1:2500 9). 3% ,
 45,X 97% 23)24).

2. 45,X Mosaicism

가

45,X
 45,X/47,XX,+21, 45,X/47,XY,+21, 45,X/46,XX/47,XX,+21, 45,X/47,XY,+18,
 45,X/46,XY/47,XXY, 45,X/46,XX/47,XXX
 45,X/46,XX, 45,X/46,XY 45,X/47,XXX, 45,X/47,XXX/48,XXXX/46,XX,
 45,X/47,XYY , 45,X/46,X,+mar, 45,X/46,X,i(Xq), 46,XX/46,XXq-, 45,X/46,XXq+
 45,X/46,X,i(Xq) 24 ,
 45,X/46,X,+mar 23 , 45,X/47,XXX 14 , 45,X/46,XX가 7 , 45,X/47,XXX가 6
 98 45.2%

3. Deletion of X chromosome

X
 46,X,del(Xp) 45,X/46,X, del(Xp) 40% 가
 가 , X
 20% 46X,del(Xq) 가 X
 가
 가 가

4. Ring X

Ring 가 ring

5. 46,XY with female phenotype

46,XY 46,XY
 34 (15.8%) 46,XY
 testosterone , androgens cytosol
 25). 46,XY 46,XY Y
 H-Y 26).
 가
 45,X/46,XY 27).

6. Polysomy X

1959 Jacobs 3) 47,XXX가 , 1000
 0.8 X 가 가 가
 Reidollar 28) 7.0%, 10.5%,
 262 7.5%, 28%
 Van Niekerk 19) 103 4%
 Sulewski 29) 108 5
 4
 13.8% 가

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