

A TRAVEL TOWARDS THE RAMIFICATIONS OF PCOS ON WOMEN'S LIFE

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ABSTRACT

On a global scale, it is believed that Polycystic Ovary Syndrome (PCOS) impacts a sort of 5% to 20% of women who are in their generative years. Irregular menstrual cycles, often attributed to anovulation, are a distinctive symptom of PCOS and might provide difficulties in attaining pregnancy. Hirsutism and acne, two conditions frequently associated with elevated testosterone levels, can have significant psychological and emotional impacts. The research encompassed a cohort of 100 individuals diagnosed with PCOS and a comparison group of 200 individuals who were deemed to be in good health. The participants successfully completed surveys that had been previously validated. The study has shown that the socio-economic situation of individuals with PCOS was similar to that of individuals without the condition. The factors encompassed in this study comprise a later age of menarche, a past medical history of irregular or delayed menstruation, and nulliparity. Moreover, individuals with PCOS exhibited a fewer number of offspring, a lower frequency of pregnancies, and an increased prevalence of miscarriages in contrast to the healthy group consisting of individuals without the condition. In conclusion, this research emphasises that elevated BMI, irregular menstrual cycles, level of education, and marital status are notable variables that contribute to the modification of QHL in individuals with PCOS. The findings underscore the need to include psychological care and support in the comprehensive healthcare management of patients impacted by PCOS.

KEYWORDS: Polycystic Ovary Syndrome (PCOS), Socio-Demographic Characteristics, Health-Related Attributes, Menstrual History, Reproductive Health

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