Effects of pregnancy and changes in body weight on polycystic ovary syndrome phenotypes according to the Rotterdam criteria. Clasificación de los fenotipos de síndrome de ovario poliquístico de acuerdo a los criterios de Rotterdam: ¿una condición estática o

Echiburú, Bárbara

de Guevara, Amanda Ladrón

Pereira, Cecilia

Pérez, Constanza

Michael, Pía

Crisosto, Nicolás

Sir-Petermann, Teresa

© 2014, Sociedad Medica de Santiago. All rights reserved. Background: Polycystic Ovary Syndrome (PCOS) is tightly associated with insulin resistance and obesity and characterized by hyperandrogenism, chronic oligo-anovulation and polycystic ovarian morphology when fully expressed. The 2003 Rotterdam consensus proposed that two or three of these features were necessary to make the diagnosis, which generated four phenotypes. Several studies have suggested that these phenotypes could differ in their metabolic and endocrine characteristics and that they could vary in the same patient when analyzed throughout life. Aim: To determine if the initial classification of PCOS phenotypes is modified by different physiological conditions. Material and Methods: We performed a non-concurrent prospective analysis of 88 women with PCOS according to the Rotterdam criteria. The effect of physiological conditions such as changes in body weight, pregnancy and ageing more than five years on PCOS phenotype e