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Cardiovascular risk factors and metabolic and endocrine features in non-hyperandrogenic and hyperandrogenic PCOS phenotypes of malay women

(2020) *Journal of Cardiovascular Disease Research*, 11 (4), pp. 166-173.

DOI: 10.31838/jcdr.2020.11.04.29

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Abstract

Objective: To compare the cardiovascular risk factors and metabolic features between non-hyperandrogenic and hyperandrogenic Malay women with PCOS. Design: Cross-sectional clinic based study. Subjects: 109 Malay women with PCOS based on the Rotterdam criteria divided into non-hyperandrogenic and hyperandrogenic phenotypical groups. Measurements: Anthropometric, biochemical and endocrinological parameters were compared between the two groups of Malay PCOS women. Results: Overall, both groups women had very similar metabolic and endocrine characteristics. Cardiovascular risk factors were comparable in both phenotypes of PCOS. Regression analysis indicated that free testosterone and HbA1c were significantly higher in the hyperandrogenic women ($p = .002$ and $p = .021$ respectively). Conclusions: Malay women with non-hyperandrogenic and hyperandrogenic PCOS phenotypes have similar cardiometabolic profile and cardiovascular risk factor prevalences. Therefore, all Malay women with PCOS should be considered as a singular entity with regards to cardiometabolic risk. © 2020 EManuscript Technologies. All rights reserved.

Author Keywords

Metabolic and Endocrine; PCOS Phenotypes; Risk Factors

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Publisher: EManuscript Technologies

ISSN: 09753583

Language of Original Document: English

Abbreviated Source Title: J. Cardiovasc. Dis. Res.
2-s2.0-85098984931

Document Type: Article

Publication Stage: Final

Source: Scopus