

A Brief Note on Polycystic Ovary Syndrome Patients With Infertility

Michael Brody*

Brody M. A Brief Note on Polycystic Ovary Syndrome Patients With Infertility. *J Reprod Biol Endocrinol.* 2021;5(3):4.

PCOS is one amongst the foremost common, but treatable, causes of infertility in women. PCOS can affect somebody's fertility in numerous ways. Ovulation problems are usually the first reason for infertility in women with PCOS. Ovulation might not occur thanks to a rise in testosterone production or because follicles on the ovaries don't mature. They believe that top levels of male hormones prevent the ovaries from producing hormones and making eggs normally [1].

Polycystic ovary syndrome (PCOS) could be a serious hormonal imbalance that may wreak havoc in your standard of living. once you haven't got the proper levels of estrogen and progesterone, ovarian cysts can grow and affect countless areas of your body, from your mental state to your fertility. you'll be able to get pregnant with PCOS. you'll likely have to have moderate weight, balance your glucose levels, and treat other PCOS symptoms with healthy lifestyle changes and medications. In some cases, fertility medications alone will facilitate you get pregnant. If that does not work, you'll need IVF treatment [2].

If you're diagnosed with PCOS, you'll have to still manage symptoms even after pregnancy. But symptoms and severity can vary. If left untreated, PCOS can become a heavy problem. All of the symptoms you experience can result in other health risks like cancers, acne scars, and cardiovascular disease if you do not see a doctor and receive treatment. Other health problems may include apnea and problems getting pregnant. There is currently no cure for PCOS, and it doesn't depart on its own. Even after menopause, women with PCOS often still have high levels of androgens moreover as insulin resistance. this implies that the health risks related to PCOS are lifelong.

Because the most typical hormonal problem for girls of childbearing years, PCOS sets up a hormonal chaos that encourages belly fat weight gain. Polycystic ovary syndrome (PCOS) could be a hormonal disorder common among women of reproductive age. But research shows that over their lifetimes, both people with and without PCOS have an identical number of pregnancies and kids. In fact, the bulk of individuals with PCOS who try to conceive will become pregnant and provides birth with none fertility treatment a minimum of once in their life [3].

After delivery, there's an increased risk of the new born being placed within the neonatal medical aid unit or death before, during, or soon after birth. These complications are more common in multiple births, for instance, twins or triplets. Symptoms like excessive hair growth and male pattern baldness can last beyond menopause and will go to pot. With aging also comes the danger of the secondary health complications associated with PCOS, including heart condition. Polycystic ovary syndrome (or polycystic ovarian syndrome – PCOS) could be a complex hormonal condition. 'Polycystic' literally translates as 'many cysts'. This refers to the numerous partially formed follicles on the ovaries, which each contain an egg.

REFERENCES

1. Legro RS, Strauss JF. "Molecular progress in infertility: polycystic ovary syndrome". *Fertil. Steril.* 2002; 78 (3): 569–76.
2. Amato P, Simpson JL. "The genetics of polycystic ovary syndrome". *Best Pract Res Clin Obstet Gynaecol.* 2004; 18 (5): 707–18
3. Ehrmann David A. "Polycystic Ovary Syndrome". *N Engl J Med.* 2005; 352 (6039): 1223–36.

Genomic Medicine Institute, Geisinger, Danville, US

Correspondence: Micheal Brody, Genomic Medicine Institute, Geisinger, Danville, US. e-mail: Michael@brody.edu

Received: May 04,, 2021; Accepted: May 18,, 2021; Published: May 25,, 2021



This open-access article is distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution Non-Commercial License (CC BY-NC) (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/4.0/>), which permits reuse, distribution and reproduction of the article, provided that the original work is properly cited and the reuse is restricted to noncommercial purposes. For commercial reuse, contact reprints@pulsus.com