NONCLASSIC CONGENITAL ADRENAL HYPERPLASIA AND FUNCTIONAL OVARIAN HYPERANDROGENISM DIAGNOSED **DURING THE TRANSITION PERIOD: DIFFERENCES IN CLINICAL, HORMONAL AND METABOLIC ASPECTS**



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INTRODUCTION

Hyperandrogenism is a common presenting complaint during the transition period; however, clinical, hormonal and metabolic parameters in these patients have not been yet adequately characterized.

PATIENTS AND METHODS

PATIENTS DIAGNOSED BETWEEN AGES 15 – 25 NCCAH n=28 FOH n=28

Clinical Parameters: Age at menarche; Body Mass Index (BMI); Menstrual Disorders; Hirsutism; Acne; Increased sweating; Precocious pubarche; Androgenic alopecia.

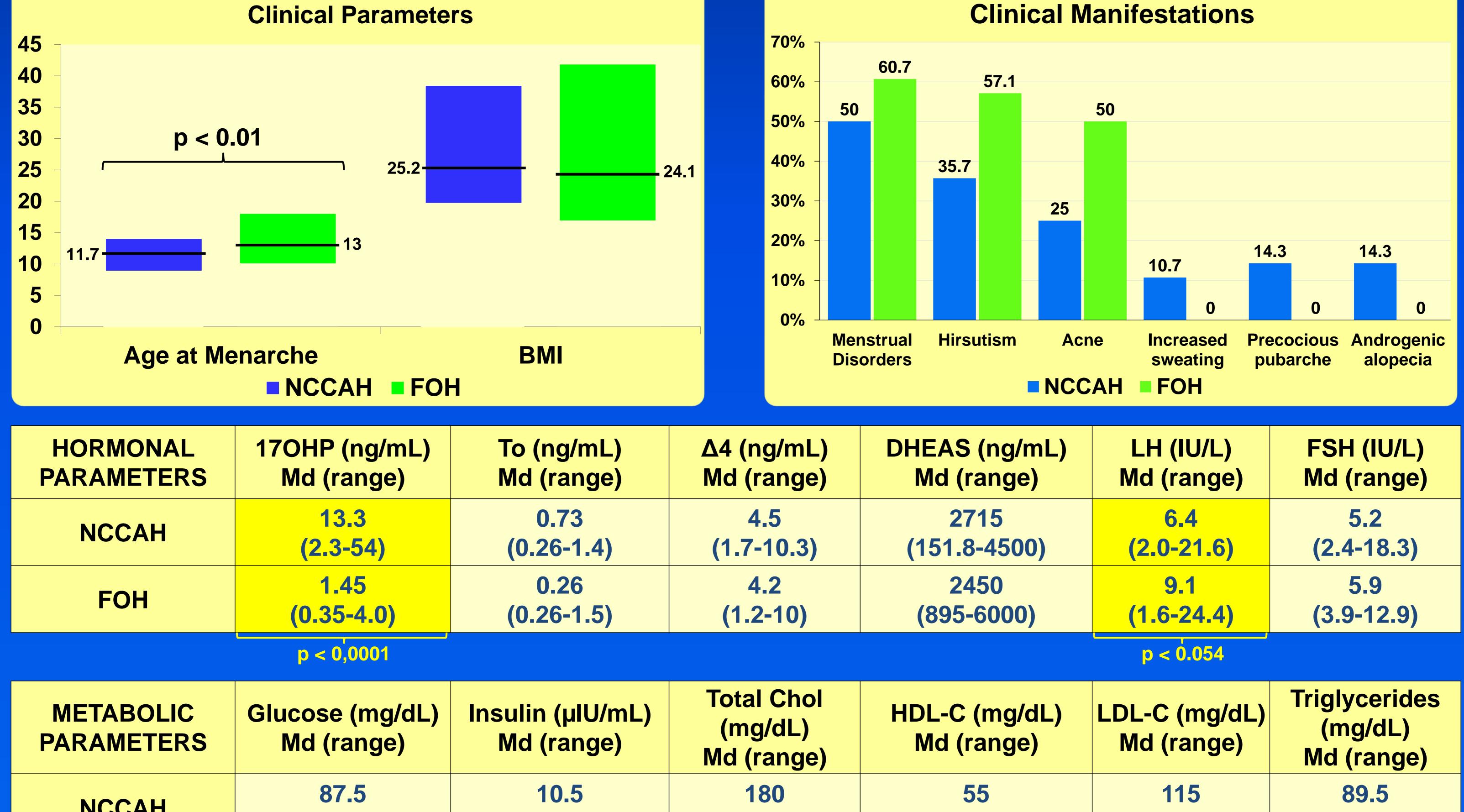
OBJECTIVE

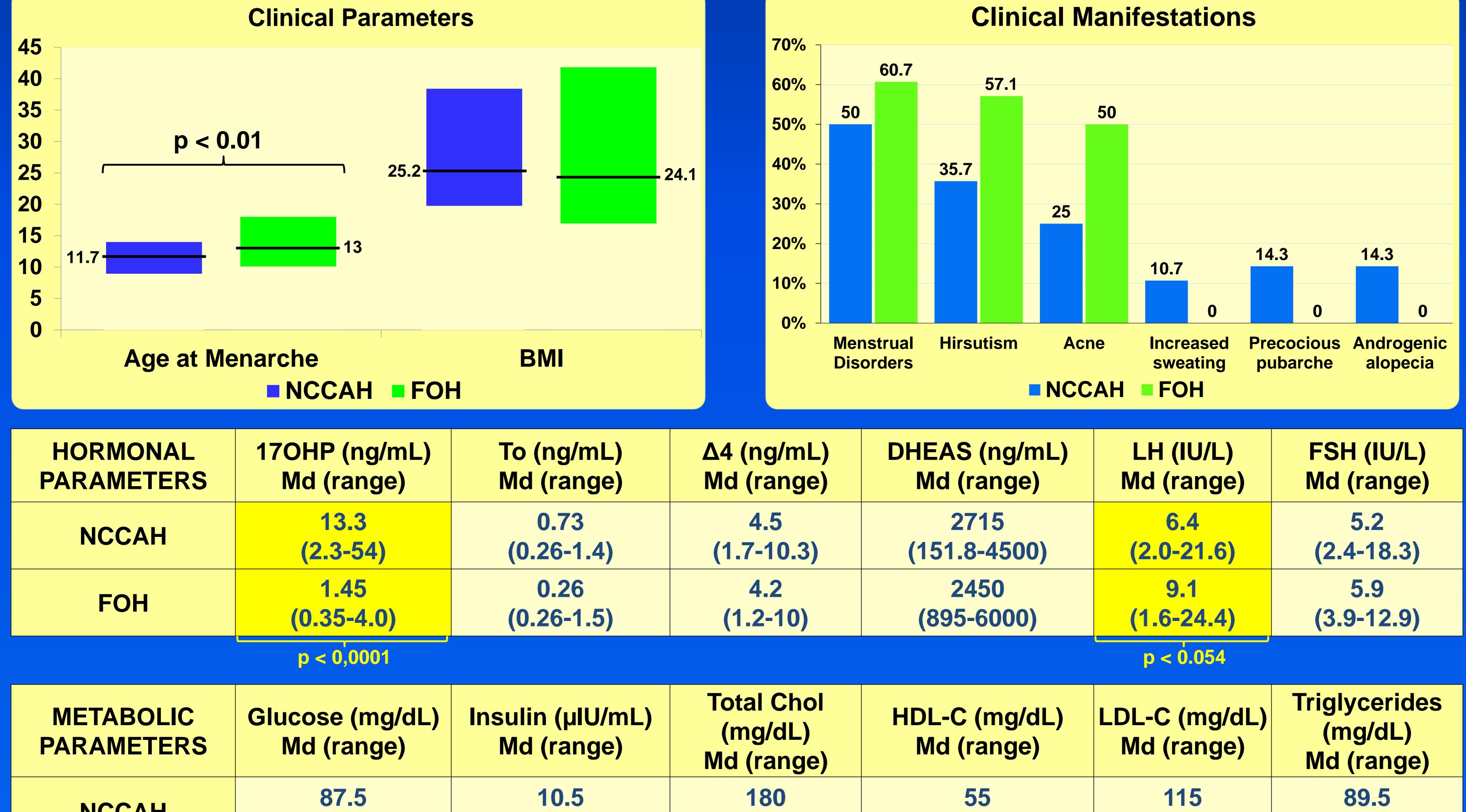
To evaluate the disease-related history, clinical presentation and biochemical parameters in patients diagnosed during this period with nonclassic congenital adrenal hyperplasia (NCCAH) due to 21a hydroxylase deficiency and patients with functional ovarian hyperandrogenism (FOH).

Hormonal Parameters: Total Testosterone (To); Androstenedione (Δ4); Dehydroepiandrosterone sulfate (DHEAS); 17OH Progesterone (170HP); LH; FSH.

Statistical Analysis: Fisher's exact test (categorical variables) and Mann Whitney Test (continuous variables).

RESULTS





NCCAII	(71-104)	(4.6-17.3)	(117-251)	(39-89)	(50-148)	(33-306)
FOH	89 (72-103)	12.4 (3.6-35.7)	169 (103-303)	54,5 (22-77)	101 (55-206)	71 (29-237)
CONCLUSIONS						

- During the transition period, the time of onset and clinical manifestations in hyperandrogenic patients, in addition to 170HP and LH measurements, may provide better guidance regarding etiology.
- The NCCAH group was characterized by earlier clinical manifestations, perhaps related to the pathophysiology of this condition, as hyperandrogenism would be present since earlier stages.
- No differences were found in the metabolic profile regardless of etiology, suggesting that metabolic aspects could be influenced by hyperandrogenism rather than by the underlying condition.

