Abstracts 12th YES Meeting

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PS004

Why novel methods are not always the best? – Multifactorial analysis of hyperandrogenism in women

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Aim: The aim of the work was to compare different methods of hormones evaluation, including blood and saliva samples and the realiability of those methods in diagnosing hyperandrogenism among women caused by various reasons.

Introduction: Hyperandrogenism among women is a common problem. There are different hormones that can be evaluated with various methods to diagnose and monitor patients. Less invasive and quicker methods of screening, like salivary samples, more and more are used in medicine. However, they may be not as accurate as expected.

Methods: 39 women with clinical or biochemical hyperandrogenism and 29 healthy controls were enrolled. The diagnosis of hyperandrogenic syndrome covered: 13 patients with polycystic ovary syndrome (PCOS), 23 with idiopathic hyperandrogenism, 2 with congenital adrenal hyperplasia and 1 adrenal cortical carcinoma. Assessed hormones included: serum total androgenism and 2 with congenital adrenal hyperplasia and 1 adrenal cortical carcinoma. Assessed hormones included: serum total androgenism and 2 with congenital adrenal hyperplasia and 1 adrenal cortical carcinoma. Assessed hormones included: serum total androgenism and the realiability of those methods in diagnosing hyperandrogenism were depicted in the same women. Similarly, 41% women with hyperandrogenism had elevated testosterone with ELISA method, whilst having Salimetrics test results within normal range. In 28% normal testosterone levels measured by LC-MS method, DHES-S was elevated. All patients with elevated androstendione presented with elevated concentration of either testosterone or DHEA-S. Elevated DHEA-S was observed in 56.5% patients with FSH and 15.4% with PCOS.

Results: In 9 out of 38 patients’ results of salivary testosterone showed normal levels, while with LC-MS method increased levels were depicted in the same women. Similarly, 41% women with hyperandrogenism had elevated testosterone with ELISA method, whilst having Salimetrics test results within normal range. In 28% normal testosterone levels measured by LC-MS method, DHES-S was elevated. All patients with elevated androstendione presented with elevated concentration of either testosterone or DHEA-S. Elevated DHEA-S was observed in 56.5% patients with FSH and 15.4% with PCOS.

Conclusion: Salivary testosterone is not a sufficient method in diagnosing biochemical hyperandrogenism. Measurement of serum testosterone by LC-MS itself is not enough to diagnose biochemical hyperandrogenism. DHEA-S should also be evaluated when hyperandrogenism is suspected. Androstendione measurement is not obligatory in diagnosis. This is the first study analyzing numerous hormones with various methods in patients with hyperandrogenism caused by different diseases.1–4

References


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PS151

Comparison between effects of antibiotics, NSAIDs and their mixture on the growth of microorganisms

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Aim: To compare the effects of antibiotics, NSAIDs and their mixture on the growth of microorganisms.

Introduction: Commonly, when a patient has an infection, doctors prescribe NSAIDs for pain and inflammation that may be caused by infection as a part of symptomatic treatment. And antibiotics are also prescribed as an etiological treatment. Our experiment that was performed last year came to a conclusion...