

Laparoscopic Surgery in polycystic ovary syndrome: Reproductive and metabolic effects

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摘要

Abstract

Polycystic ovary syndrome (PCOS) is the most common cause of chronic anovulation. Clomiphene citrate (CC) is the first-line treatment for ovulation induction for infertile women with PCOS. In CC-resistant women, a particular surgical method, laparoscopic ovarian drilling (LOD), has been proposed in recent years as an alternative treatment. LOD produces overall spontaneous ovulation and pregnancy rates of 30 to 90% and 13 to 88%, respectively, for CC-resistant PCOS women. The mechanism of LOD is still unknown. The reduction of serum androgen level is believed to be the possible mechanism of LOD to improve spontaneous ovulation and promote fertility in women with PCOS. In addition, LOD may cause a significant reduction in serum luteinizing hormone and insulin levels. However, it should be kept in mind that postoperative adhesion is the most common adverse effect of LOD, and more punctures may be responsible for premature ovarian failure