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**MODERN ASPECT OF DIAGNOSTICS AND TREATMENT OF POLYCYSTIC OVARIAN SYNDROME IN NIGERIAN WOMEN**

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**Introduction.** According to the definition of World Health Organization, PCOS is a heterogenous, complex genetic trait of unclearetiology, it is an important cause of ovulatory and menstrual irregularity, sub-febrility and infertility, clinically evident hyper-androgenism and metabolic dysfunction in women

**Materials and methods.** A study of women with polycystic ovaries was carried out in a health center in Lagos, south west Nigeria over one month and treatment options that were successful in relieving symptoms and wading off infertility.

**Results.** A total of 50 women presented with infertility in the health center within the one month

period, out of whom 26 had PCOS. PCOS occurred in 52% of the women who presented in the health center. The most common presentations were: inability to conceive (infertility) in 8 (30.7%), amenorrhea in 3 (11.5%), oligo-menorrhoea in 3 (11.5%), obesity in 2 (7.7%), LH/FSH ratio > 2 in 4 (15.4%), hyperprolactinemia in 2(7.7%) and hirsutism in 4 (15.4%)

**Conclusion.** PCOS is quite common occurring in approximately two in five infertile Nigerian women or women presenting with oligomenorrhea or amenorrhea.

Commonest presenting features being Infertility, amenorrhea, oligomenorrhea, obesity, LH/FSH ratio > 2, hyperprolactinemia and hirsutism. After assessing treatment responses by each woman who were given C4H11N5 or C26H28ClNO or C17H11N5 (I mean not chemical formula, just title active substance) according to their desires to have kids or just have menstruation restored, 3-fifth of them conceived and 4-fifth of them had restored menstruation.

Hirsutism didn’t really stop significantly but reduced hair growth was noticed in 1-fifth of them in whom strict drug regimen was followed and the rest had other hair removal methods proposed to them.