Abstract

BACKGROUND:

Hirsutism is a common clinical condition encountered in day-to-day practice. The androgenic causes account for more than 80% of these patients and include polycystic ovary syndrome (PCOS), which affects about 70%-80% of hirsute women. The second most common cause is idiopathic hirsutism. Omentin-1 is an adipokine mainly produced by visceral adipose tissue.

AIM:

The current study aimed at evaluating omentin-1 levels in hirsute females with PCOS and in idiopathic hirsutism.

PATIENTS AND METHODS:

Eighty-five females were included in this study. They were classified into three groups: thirty hirsute patients with PCOS, thirty females with idiopathic hirsutism, and twenty-five healthy control females. The participants were subjected to history taking, physical and dermatological examination. A gynecological history and radiological examination of the ovary also were done. Serum testosterone and omentin-1 were measured by ELISA.

RESULTS:

Serum testosterone was statistically elevated in PCOS than other groups. Serum omentin-1 in females with idiopathic hirsutism was statistically significantly higher than control and PCOS. There was a significant inverse correlation between serum testosterone level and serum omentin-1 level.

CONCLUSION:

Omentin-1 may be involved in the pathogenic process of hirsutism.