Acmatiosias Nigcans may be
common disease that affects 9.1%
with only 2% of non PCD women
and 13.7% (63%) patients showed signs of PCD.

Introduction

The prevalence of PCD varies between 0.8% and 1.0% of pregnancies. The aim of this study was to evaluate the presence of PCD and the association between PCD and other maternal and fetal factors. The study included 100 pregnant women who were referred to the Prenatal Diagnosis Unit at Al-Azhar University Hospital. The prevalence of PCD was found to be 1.0% in this study. The association between PCD and other maternal and fetal factors was also evaluated. The results showed that PCD is associated with increased risk of abnormalities in the fetus and should be considered in the differential diagnosis of fetal anomalies.
Acacanthosis is most often occurs in dark adults suffering from obesity (4). Patients with obesity are known to be in a state of hyperinsulinemia. Polycystic ovarian disease is another candidate of acanthosis nigricans (6).

The aim of this work was to evaluate the association between acanthosis nigricans and hyperinsulineaemia, obesity, and the presence of PCOD.

Subjects and Methods

For every subject, fasting insulin and fasting blood sugar was done for evaluation of hyperinsulineaemia. If the insulin/glucose (IG) is more than 2, the patient was considered positive for hyperinsulineaemia.

The subjects of this study included 35 females, all of them were having Acanthosis Nigricans (AN).
to evaluate the presence of polycystic ovarian disease. Patients with enlarged ovaries with multiple subcapsular follicles giving the ovary a cystic appearance were considered positive for polycystic ovarian disease (PCOD). The results were subjected to statistical analysis using the Statistical Package for the Personal Computer (SPSS® V.5.0 program).

**RESULTS**

In this work, 35 patients with benign Acneulosis Nigericans (AN), and 20 controls were evaluated as regards the presence of PCOD, hyperinsulinemia, and positive findings of hyperandrogenism. The table below represents the number and % of positive cases of every factor studied in the control and patients groups.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Control cases</th>
<th>20</th>
<th>0 (0%)</th>
<th>0 (0%)</th>
<th>0 (0%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Patients with positive AN</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>20 (57.14%)</td>
<td>15 (42.86%)</td>
<td>0 (0%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table (1): Represents the number and % of positive cases of every factor studied in the control and patients groups.
greater mean glucose response area than ours. They concluded that diabetes patients with PODCD expressed a significantly lower glucose response area than healthy control subjects.

They concluded that PODCD expression was associated with insulin resistance. They also found that increased PODCD expression in insulin resistance in PODCD was associated with insulin resistance in PODCD patients with AV and cardiac hypertrophy.

Materials and Methods

In our study, 20 patients with AV were divided into two groups: Group 1 (patients with AV and PODCD) and Group 2 (patients with AV and PODCD). The mean age of Group 1 was 53.7 ± 5.7 years, and the mean age of Group 2 was 53.5 ± 6.1 years. The mean BMI of Group 1 was 27.8 ± 3.5 kg/m², and the mean BMI of Group 2 was 27.2 ± 3.1 kg/m².

The association of AV and insulin resistance was generally accepted. In accordance with the findings of previous studies, AV was considered a potential risk factor for insulin resistance. The prevalence of insulin resistance in AV patients was significantly higher than in control subjects. The prevalence of insulin resistance in AV patients with PODCD was significantly higher than in AV patients without PODCD.

Table 1: Relationship between PODCD expression and insulin resistance

<table>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PODCD</td>
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<tr>
<td>Positive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Negative</td>
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These results suggest that PODCD expression is associated with insulin resistance in AV patients. The prevalence of insulin resistance was significantly higher in AV patients with PODCD than in AV patients without PODCD. The results of this study support the hypothesis that PODCD expression is associated with insulin resistance in AV patients. Further studies are needed to confirm these findings.
CONCLUSION

Findings from our small study and those from previous studies suggest that hyperinsulinemia may be a risk factor for PCOS. However, the association was not statistically significant, and there was no clear relationship between hyperinsulinemia and PCOS. Further research is needed to confirm these findings.
References

Mohamed Ahmed-Hady and Elona Shokhova
Acanthosis Nigricans


