Menstruatie(stoornissen) in de puberteit: het vervolg

Gepubliceerd: 26-05-2016 Laatst bijgewerkt: 13-12-2022

Rationale: Irregular menstrual cycles during puberty have been considered part of development, explained by incomplete maturation of the hypothalamic-pituitary ovarian axis. A distinction between developmental and pathological causes of abnormal...

Ethische beoordeling	Positief advies
Status	Werving gestart
Type aandoening	-
Onderzoekstype	Observationeel onderzoek, zonder invasieve metingen

Samenvatting

ID

NL-OMON20282

Bron
NTR

Verkorte titel
POMP: the follow-up

Aandoening

Menstrual cycle (irregularities) in adolescence, polycystic ovary synrome (PCOS), PCOS related health risks

Ondersteuning

Primaire sponsor: VU University Medical Center, Department of Obstetrics and Gynaecology
Overige ondersteuning: na.

Onderzoeksproduct en/of interventie

Uitkomstmaten

Primaire uitkomstmaten

To estimate the predictive value of menstrual cycle pattern in adolescence (age 15-18 years) and presentation of polycystic ovary syndrome and polycystic ovary syndrome related subfertility, diabetes type II and cardiovascular health problems in adulthood.

Toelichting onderzoek

Achtergrond van het onderzoek

Irregular menstrual cycles during puberty have been considered part of development, explained by incomplete maturation of the hypothalamic-pituitary ovarian axis. A distinction between developmental and pathological causes of abnormal menstrual cycle patterns in adolescents is meaningful as pathologic causes - especially polycystic ovary syndrome - may be associated with subfertility, due to ovulatory dysfunction later in life, and long-term health risks concerning metabolic and cardiovascular health. To study the relationship between adolescent cycle abnormalities and the development of young adult ovulatory dysfunction presenting as oligomenorrhoea or normogonadotropic amenorrhoea, comprehensive data was collected prospectively between 1990-1997 from 294 adolescent girls in ‘The POMP study’ (Pubertal Onset of Menstrual cycle abnormalities, a Prospective study). This study was performed by the division of Reproductive Medicine from the VU University Medical Center (VUMC) in collaboration with the Youth Health services from Amstelland – de Meerlanden, Amstelveen, The Netherlands. Because data in this field are scarce, combining data collected in this adolescent study with information obtained from these individuals as adults in this follow-up study, may provide valuable and unique data.This follow-up study can help to elucidate the relation between cycle irregularities at adolescence and the diagnosis of polycystic ovary syndrome in adulthood presenting with with subfertility, metabolic and cardiovascular health risks. In the future adolescents at risk that are identified, may benefit from solid education and lifestyle adaptation. Therefore a distinction between developmental and pathologic causes of abnormal menstrual cycle patterns is meaningful.

This observational, prospective, cohort follow-up study contains a questionnaire, including the following subjects: general health, menstrual cycle pattern, fertility history/performance and pregnancy outcome.

Main study parameters/endpoints: Polycystic ovary syndrome associated subfertility due to ovulation dysfunction and PCOS associated metabolic and cardiovascular health problems.

Doel van het onderzoek

Rationale: Irregular menstrual cycles during puberty have been considered part of development, explained by incomplete maturation of the hypothalamic-pituitary ovarian axis. A distinction between developmental and pathological causes of abnormal menstrual cycle patterns in adolescents is meaningful as pathologic causes - especially polycystic ovary syndrome - may be associated with subfertility, due to ovulatory dysfunction later in life, and long-term health risks concerning metabolic and cardiovascular health. To study the

relationship between adolescent cycle abnormalities and the development of young adult ovulatory dysfunction presenting as oligomenorrhoea or normogonadotropic amenorrhoea, comprehensive data was collected prospectively between 1990-1997 from 294 adolescent girls in 'The POMP study' (Pubertal Onset of Menstrual cycle abnormalities, a Prospective study). This study was performed by the division of Reproductive Medicine from the VU University Medical Center (VUMC) in collaboration with the Youth Health services from Amstelland – de Meerlanden, Amstelveen, The Netherlands. Because data in this field are scarce, combining data collected in this adolescent study with information obtained from these individuals as adults in this follow-up study, may provide valuable and unique data.This follow-up study can help to elucidate the relation between cycle irregularities at adolescence and the diagnosis of polycystic ovary syndrome in adulthood presenting with with subfertility, metabolic and cardiovascular health risks. In the future adolescents at risk that are identified, may benefit from solid education and lifestyle adaptation. Therefore a distinction between developmental and pathologic causes of abnormal menstrual cycle patterns is meaningful.

Objective: The aim of this study is to estimate the association of menstrual cycle pattern combined with body and endocrine characteristics in adolescence (age 15-18 years) and presentation of polycystic ovary syndrome in adulthood.

Onderzoeksopzet

na

Onderzoeksproduct en/of interventie

Questionnaire

Contactpersonen

Publiek

Arts-onderzoeker
Afdeling Voortplantingsgeneeskunde (Gynaecologie en Obstetrie)

VU Medisch Centrum
Gebouw Zuid, F 16
Postbus 7057
1007 MB Amsterdam
M.R. Caanen
Amsterdam
The Netherlands

Wetenschappelijk

Arts-onderzoeker
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VU Medisch Centrum
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Postbus 7057
1007 MB Amsterdam
M.R. Caanen
Amsterdam
The Netherlands

Deelname eisen

Belangrijkste voorwaarden om deel te mogen nemen (Inclusiecriteria)

Participants of Original POMP study.

Belangrijkste redenen om niet deel te kunnen nemen (Exclusiecriteria)

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Onderzoeksopzet

Opzet

Type:	Observationeel onderzoek, zonder invasieve metingen
Onderzoeksmodel:	Anders
Blindering:	Open / niet geblindeerd
Controle:	N.v.t. / onbekend

Deelname

Nederland

Status:	Werving gestart
(Verwachte) startdatum:	26-05-2016
Aantal proefpersonen:	0
Type:	Verwachte startdatum

Ethische beoordeling

Positief advies

Datum:	26-05-2016
Soort:	Eerste indiening

Registraties

Opgevolgd door onderstaande (mogelijk meer actuele) registratie

Geen registraties gevonden.

Andere (mogelijk minder actuele) registraties in dit register

Geen registraties gevonden.

In overige registers

Register	ID
NTR-new	NL5718
NTR-old	NTR5871
Ander register	: 2016.169 METc Vumc

Resultaten

Samenvatting resultaten
van Hooff MH, Voorhorst FJ, Kaptein MB, Hirasing RA, Koppenaal C, Schoemaker J. Polycystic ovaries in adolescents and the relationship with menstrual cycle patterns, luteinizing hormone, androgens, and insulin. Fertil Steril 2000 Jul;74(1):49-58.

van Hooff MH, Voorhorst FJ, Kaptein MB, Hirasing RA, Koppenaal C, Schoemaker J. Insulin, androgen, and gonadotropin concentrations, body mass index, and waist to hip ratio in the first years after menarche in girls with regular menstrual cycles, irregular menstrual cycles, or oligomenorrhea. J Clin Endocrinol Metab 2000 Apr;85(4):1394-400.

van Hooff MH, Voorhorst FJ, Kaptein MB, Hirasing RA, Koppenaal C, Schoemaker J. Endocrine features of polycystic ovary syndrome in a random population sample of 14-16 year old adolescents. Hum Reprod 1999 Sep;14(9):2223-9.

van Hooff MH, van der Meer M, Lambalk CB, Schoemaker J. Variation of luteinizing hormone and androgens in oligomenorrhoea and its implications for the study of polycystic ovary syndrome. Hum Reprod 1999 Jul;14(7):1684-9.

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van Hooff MH, Voorhorst FJ, Kaptein MB, Hirasing RA, Koppenaal C, Schoemaker J. Relationship of the menstrual cycle pattern in 14-17 year old old adolescents with gynaecological age, body mass index and historical parameters. Hum Reprod 1998 Aug;13(8):2252-60.