Comparison of the frequency of autoimmune markers in patients with Polycystic ovary syndrome in patients referred to the Endocrinolog y clinic at Arash hospital during 2016 to 2018

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Enzyme-linked Immunosorbent Assay (ELISA)</th>
<th>مشخصات استاد</th>
<th>RAhman (بحث)</th>
<th>عنوان پایان نامه (فارسی)</th>
<th>عنوان پایان نامه (انگلیسی)</th>
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<td>Name and Title: Dr. Neshzad Shirzad</td>
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<td>متامل رازه</td>
<td>مطالعه میزان علائم اپلیتیک در بیماران مبتلا به آنتی‌ژن سنجاق در بیماران مبتلا به پلی‌کستیک</td>
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**Introduction**

Polycystic ovary syndrome (PCOS) is a common endocrine disorder affecting women of reproductive age. It is characterized by hyperandrogenism, hyperinsulinism, and insulin resistance. The diagnosis of PCOS is based on clinical and laboratory findings, and the treatment is usually tailored to the individual needs of the patient. One of the diagnostic criteria for PCOS is the presence of at least two of the following three features: oligomenorrhea, hyperandrogenism, and polycystic ovaries.

**Objective**

The aim of this study was to compare the frequency of autoimmune markers in patients with PCOS and control groups.

**Patients and Methods**

This study was conducted on 97 women with PCOS and 100 healthy women as control group. The patients were referred to the Endocrinology clinic at Arash hospital during 2016 to 2018. The inclusion criteria were the presence of PCOS based on the Rotterdam criteria, and the exclusion criteria were the presence of any other endocrine or metabolic disorders.

**Results**

The frequency of autoimmune markers, such as anti-thyroid peroxidase antibodies (anti-TPO), anti-thyroglobulin antibodies (anti-TG), and anti-nuclear antibodies (ANA), was significantly higher in women with PCOS compared to the control group.

**Conclusion**

Autoimmune markers are commonly found in women with PCOS. Further studies are needed to evaluate the role of these markers in the pathogenesis of PCOS and to determine their potential as diagnostic tools.