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SÍNDROME DE OVARIO POLIQUÍSTICO. REVISIÓN SISTEMÁTICA DE SUS CORRELATOS PATOLÓGICOS EN ÁNIMO Y COGNICIÓN

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RESUMEN

El síndrome de ovario poliquístico (SOP) es la endocrinopatía más frecuente en edad reproductiva de la mujer. Durante los últimos años se avanzó considerablemente en la comprensión de sus manifestaciones clínicas y fisiopatológicas. Sin embargo los aspectos comportamentales del SOP continúan siendo menos claros. Por lo cual el objetivo del presente trabajo consistió en investigar la prevalencia de dificultades anímicas y cognitivas en mujeres con SOP, y en segundo lugar, delimitar los mecanismos explicativos de dichos desajustes comportamentales. Se revisaron las bases de datos Pubmed y Scienedirect en búsqueda de artículos originales publicados en el lapso 2006-2015. Las mujeres con SOP presentan vulnerabilidad incrementada para trastornos de ansiedad y síntomas depresivos. Se desestimó un mayor riesgo para trastornos bipolares. Se presume una disminución cognitiva en funciones verbales, aunque no existiría un perfil neurocognitivo de tipo androgénico. Las presuntas dificultades comportamentales asociadas al SOP serían resultado de una combinación de factores biológicos y psico-socio-culturales. Se sugiere a los profesionales de la salud asignar mayor relevancia al estado anímico de las mujeres con SOP, como así también incrementar la investigación destinada a caracterizar el perfil cognitivo en esta población.

Palabras clave

Poliquistosis ovárica, Depresión, Rendimiento neurocognitivo, Psicoimmunoneuroendocrinología

ABSTRACT

POLYCYSTIC OVARY SYNDROME. A SYSTEMIC REVIEW OF ITS PATHOLOGICAL CORRELATES ON MOOD AND COGNITION
Polycystic Ovary Syndrome (PCOS) is the most common endocrine disease in women of reproductive age. In recent years substantial progress was made in the clinical and pathophysiological understanding of PCOS. However the behavioral aspects of PCOS are still less clear. The aim of the present paper was to determine the prevalence of mood and neurocognitive difficulties in women with PCOS, and secondly, to delimit the explanatory mechanisms of these behavioral disturbances. It is searched of original articles in Pubmed and Sciendirect datas bases (between 2006 and 2015). It was found that women with PCOS have increased vulnerability to suffering from anxiety disorders and depressive symptoms. It was dismissed risk for bipolar disorder. The few reports hypothesize cognitive decline especially in verbal functions, although there would be no androgenic neurocognitive profile. The alleged behavioral difficulties associated with the PCOS would result from a combination of biological and psycho-socio-cultural factors. It is suggested to give greater relevance to the mood of women with PCOS, as well as, increase the scarce research to characterize the neurocognitive performance in this population.

Key words

Stein-Leventhal, Depression, Neurocognitive performance, Psycho-neuroimmunoendocrinology

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