

2nd World Congress on

Polycystic Ovarian Syndrome

October 05-07, 2016 Orlando, Florida, USA

To evaluate the vitamin D levels in infertile females and to study the correlation of vitamin D deficiency with anti mullerian hormone levels in infertile females compared to fertile females

Indu Lata, Amrit Gupta, Subhash Yadav and Swasti Tiwari
Sanjay Gandhi Postgraduate Institute of Medical Sciences, India

Background: In the last few years a growing interest in vitamin D can be observed in various segments of medical field due to findings demonstrating low vitamin D status in the population and its harmful effects on various systems. Vitamin D also plays a vital role in expression of a large number of genes in reproductive tissues implicating a role for vitamin D in female reproduction.

Objective: To evaluate the Vitamin D levels in infertile females to study the correlation of circulating 25-hydroxyvitamin D (25OH-D) levels with serum antimullerian hormone in infertile females compare to fertile females.

Design: Prospective study was conducted in department of Maternal and Reproductive Health in between 2014-2016 for 2 years.

Patient(s): All infertile females as cases and fertile females as controls were taken after some inclusion and exclusion criteria. 35 patients were taken in each group.

Intervention(s): Serum for 25-hydroxyvitamin D (25OH-D) and AMH with other infertility investigations were taken.

Main Outcome Measure(s): Vitamin D levels in infertile females and correlation between 25OH-D and AMH in vitamin D deficient infertile and fertile females.

Result(s): On analysis of data the Vitamin D deficiency was present in 64% of infertile female's population. In vitamin D deficient cases (infertile females) the mean for vitamin D was 6.18 ± 2.09 and for AMH 1.94 ± 1.30 . In vitamin D deficient controls (fertile females) the mean for vitamin D was 4.85 ± 3.02 and for AMH 3.47 ± 2.59 . There is no significant correlation between vitamin D and AMH levels in these two groups. On comparison of these two groups Vitamin D levels were more lower in control group than cases which was significant ($P=0.04$) and AMH levels were more lower in cases than control group ($P=0.003$).

Conclusion(s): In this study, no significant correlation was found in between circulating Vitamin D and anti mullerian hormone levels.

Biography

Indu Lata has completed her MBBS and MD (Obstetrics & Gynecology) from K.G.M.U/KGMC, Lucknow, UP, India. She is a member of MICO, MNAMS, FICMCH and FICOG. She is working as an Associate Professor, Department of Maternal & Reproductive Health and Consultant of high risk pregnancy, infertility, maternal & reproductive medicine at Sanjay Gandhi Post-graduate Institute of Medical Sciences, Lucknow, UP, India. She has published 25 publications in national & international journals, Book chapters: Five in three textbooks. She has presented more than 20 paper presentations and 30 lectures. She is a life member of various national & international academic societies. She serves as Editorial Board Member of *Indian Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology*, *Indian Journal of Maternal-Fetal & Neonatal Medicine* and *Indian Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology Research*.

drindusandeep@gmail.com

Notes: