

Polycystic Ovarian Syndrome: Literature Review

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Polycystic ovarian syndrome is referred to as PCOS. This involves the endocrine system and is common in women during their reproductive years. The most prevalent symptoms tend to be infertility and amenorrhea. Amenorrhea stands for the absence of menses, otherwise known as a women's menstrual cycle (Capriotti, 2020). It is essential in women's healthcare to be adequately screened for this condition if symptoms arise. The purpose of this literature review is to understand how PCOS affects women. Many factors play a role in how a woman's life could be affected by this condition—women who experience PCOS deal with several changes that other women do not.

Exploratory study of a screening measure for polycystic ovarian syndrome, quality of life assessment, and neuropsychological evaluation

The article demonstrates how women with PCOS differ from women who do not. Physical, emotional, and spiritual aspects were evaluated. 120 women between the age of 18 to 42 years old from Indiana Wesleyan University were studied (Boivin et al., 2020). The goal was to compare women who were negative for PCOS to women who have been diagnosed with the condition. Multiple charts were created that demonstrated the different assessments that were done to illustrate the differences.

Key Points

The first screening utilized Foley Polycystic Ovarian Syndrome, which consisted of twelve different categories. These categories tested the woman's overall risk for developing

PCOS. The higher the number, the higher the risk, which could require further screening (Boivin et al., 2020). Out of the 120 women, 86 of them tested negative when screened using the FPOS. The 86 women were then compared to those who were medically diagnosed with PCOS. The methods used for analysis included the PCOS Quality-Of-Life Scale, Zung self-rating depression scale, The State-Trait Anxiety Inventory, Fatigue symptom inventory, Bottomley social support scale, Spiritual beliefs inventory, Automated Neuropsychological Assessment Metric, and Bilateral Field Advantage task of interhemispheric brain integration (Boivin et al., 2020). Overall, the findings concluded that the women who had PCOS tested drastically lower in multiple screening areas than the women who did not have PCOS. Therefore, the overall quality of life for women who deal with PCOS is lower physically, emotionally, socially, and spiritually (Boivin et al., 2020). The article firmly states that comprehensive psychosocial and neurocognitive support is just as important as the current standard of medical care regarding women who have PCOS (Boivin et al., 2020).

Assumptions

The article mentions that the group tested that had PCOS was smaller than the group that did not. Even though it was not an even number of women on both sides, it was implied that the results reflect valid information. The article addressed the fact that the findings are only in the early stages of research (Boivin et al., 2020). More studies need to be done to further the evidence and validity of the information. The study done was meant to help promote the knowledge and screening of women who deal with PCOS.

Deficit/Conclusion

The point of the article was to bring more awareness to the implications of PCOS. There is more to the condition and how it affects a woman. The findings were clear that women who

had this condition scored lower in multiple categories that affect day-to-day life. It is crucial to be aware of these implications because they can affect many patients. The article concluded that the point was to show the importance of screening women for reasons such as their cognitive performance, how women with PCOS handle life emotionally, and how the quality of their day-to-day life is affected (Boivin et al., 2020). This is critical for the proper treatment of patients who have been diagnosed. The condition is known for primarily being associated with infertility and affecting the woman's menstrual cycle. However, the article made it clear through evidence that there is more to the condition in how it can affect patients with PCOS. Broadening the knowledge of the disease and its implications could impact the patient's care and overall quality of life.

Second article title here

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Key Points

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Assumptions

Paragraph goes here discussing the assumptions of the article. Follow the MEAL paragraph formatting and use Grammarly.com.

Deficit/Conclusion

Paragraph goes here discussing the conclusion of the article. Follow the MEAL paragraph formatting and use Grammarly.com. Do you accept the authors' line of reasoning? What are the implications for this article? If nursing fails to accept this line of reasoning, what would the implications be?

Third article title here

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Key Points

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Assumptions

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Deficit/Conclusion

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implications for this article? If nursing fails to accept this line of reasoning, what would the implications be?

Conclusion

Write a conclusion here in your overall paper. Follow the MEAL paragraph formatting and use Grammarly.com. Provide a summary/conclusion of the analysis of all three articles.

Discuss how the information can improve:

- Patient outcomes
- Nursing practice
- Evidence-based practice/Quality Improvement efforts
- Healthcare as a whole

References

- Boivin, M. J., Fatehi, F., Phillips-Chan, A. E., Richardson, J. R., Summers, A. N., & Foley, S. A. (2020). Exploratory study of a screening measure for polycystic ovarian syndrome, quality of life assessment, and neuropsychological evaluation. *BMC Women's Health*, 20(1), 1-12. <https://doi.org/10.1186/s12905-020-00994-8>
- Capriotti, T. (2020). *Davis advantage for pathophysiology: Introductory concepts and clinical perspectives* (2nd ed.). F.A. Davis Company.