

P-40 **The Pregnancy Rate Following Myomectomy in Infertile Women**

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Introduction: To evaluate the efficacy of transabdominal myomectomy in the management of infertile women with no other detectable cause except myomas.

Materials and Methods: The medical records of 38 infertile patients who have undertaken transabdominal myomectomy at the Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Yonsei University from 1990 to 1996 were reviewed.

Results: Overall 36.8% of the infertile women conceived after myomectomy. Patients with less than 4 years of infertility, younger than 35 years of age, and with a solitary uterine myoma had a statistically higher incidence of pregnancy ($p < 0.05$).

Conclusion: Myomectomy can be strongly recommended to improve the pregnancy rate of the infertile women with no other detectable causes of infertility. Factors affecting the pregnancy rate after myomectomy were the age of the women, duration of infertility, and the number of myomas present.

P-41 **Polycystic Ovarian Syndrome (PCOS) is a Form of Profound Peripheral Insulin Resistance**

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Objective: Polycystic ovarian syndrome (PCOS) was first noted to be associated with a disorder of insulin action in 1980. And this association of hyperandrogenism and hyperinsulinemia was suggested to have etiological significance.

There were some report that women with PCOS to evaluate the defect in insulin action by euglycemic hyperinsulinemic clamp methods.

Research Design and Methods: The study population consisted of 9 PCOS women, 6 obese type 2 diabetic patients, and 5 controls whose BMI were similar to that of the 9 PCOS women. 75 g oral glucose tolerance test (OGTT) and the hyperinsulinemic euglycemic glucose clamp test were performed. The insulin resistance was determined by the insulin sensitivity index (ISI, glucose disposal rate; mg/kg/min). The clinical characteristics and the metabolic profiles including the ISI were compared among the groups.

Results: PCOS women showed significantly increased insulin responses during OGTT, but their blood glucose were comparable to control. Therefore, their beta-cell seemed to fully com-