O-25 Fragile X Premutation in Patients with Idiopathic Premature Ovarian Failure

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Objective: To explore the incidence of fragile X premutation in patients with idiopathic premature ovarian failure, particularly in the Korean population.

Materials and Methods: Sixty-seven women affected by idiopathic premature ovarian failure were recruited for this study. Patient with known causes of premature ovarian failure were excluded: cytogenetic abnormalities, prior chemotherapy, prior bilateral oophorectomy. DNA was extracted from peripheral blood. Fragile X (FRAXA) premutation was evaluated by PCR amplification of and Southern blot analysis for FMR1 gene.

Results: The FRAXA premutation was detected in two (3.0%) out of 67 patients with idiopathic premature ovarian failure.

Conclusions: This result suggests that fragile X premutation screening is indicated in patients with idiopathic premature ovarian failure, particularly in the Korean population.

O-26 한국인에서 자궁내막증과 Detoxification Enzymes 유전자 (*NAT2, GSTM1, CYP1A1*) 다형성과의 연관 관계에 대한 연구

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목 적: 자궁내막증을 나타내는 한국 여성을 대상으로 *NAT2* (*N-acetyltransferase 2*), *GSTM1* (*Glutathione S-transferase M1*)과 *CYP1A1* (*Cytochrome P450 1A1*) 유전자의 다형성을 조사하여 detoxification enzyme인 이들 효소와 자궁내막증과의 연관 관련성을 밝혀보고자 하였다.

대상 및 방법: 진단 복강경 검사를 통해 확인된 자궁내막증 stage I (minimal)과 II (mild) 환자 23명 (Endo-A), stage III (moderate)과 IV (severe) 환자 30명 (Endo-B) 그리고 정상 여성 26명 (Control)을 연구 대상으로 하였다. 각 환자들로부터 혈액을 채취하여 genomic DNA를 추출하였으며, 중합효소연쇄