



## Amenorrea primaria, protocolo diagnóstico: Primary amenorrhea, diagnostic protocol [

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text (article)

Analítica

Amenorrhea is defined as the lack of menstruation, whether permanent, discontinuous or momentary, the result of some dysfunction caused at different levels, such as at the genital level, in the ovaries, pituitary and hypothalamus. It should be noted that it is a symptom, not a disease in itself, however, within its concept it can encompass a series of pathologies that disturb different organs. It is one of the main reasons for referral to the gynecology consultation and prevails around 3% to 4%, without taking into account the cases of menopause, pregnancy and lactation. Primary amenorrhea can be caused by a variety of disorders including genetic abnormalities, Müllerian abnormalities, hypothalamic-pituitary lesions, and hormonal dysfunction. The accurate diagnosis of this pathology favors an adequate therapeutic approach, in order to mitigate or eliminate the consequences of this disturbance, since a late treatment can cause alterations in the development of the personality or in the health of the adolescent. The research methodology is a bibliographic review, it has been supported by electronic media such as Google Scholar, PubMed, as primary sources for obtaining information. It is very important to define the causative agent of amenorrhea, since the clinical, therapeutic and preventive management will depend on this. The correct diagnosis begins with a complete medical history of the patient and a physical examination to rule out the presence or absence of secondary sexual characteristics and why amenorrhea can have a wide variety of causes

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