



Amenorrea primaria, protocolo diagnóstico [

2021

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

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

Título: Amenorrea primaria, protocolo diagnóstico electronic resource]

Editorial: 2021

Tipo Audiovisual: Menstruación Ginecología Terapéutico Hormonal Salud Menstruation Gynecology Therapeutic Hormonal Health

Documento fuente: RECIMUNDO: Revista Científica de la Investigación y el Conocimiento, ISSN 2588-073X, Vol. 5, Nº. 1 (Número Especial 1), 2021, pags. 75-81

Nota general: application/pdf

Restricciones de acceso: Open access content. Open access content star

Condiciones de uso y reproducción: LICENCIA DE USO: Los documentos a texto completo incluidos en Dialnet son de acceso libre y propiedad de sus autores y/o editores. Por tanto, cualquier acto de reproducción, distribución, comunicación pública y/o transformación total o parcial requiere el consentimiento expreso y escrito de aquéllos. Cualquier enlace al texto completo de estos documentos deberá hacerse a través de la URL oficial de éstos en Dialnet. Más información: <https://dialnet.unirioja.es/info/derechosOAI> | INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS STATEMENT: Full text documents hosted by Dialnet are protected by copyright and/or related rights. This digital object is accessible without charge, but its use is subject to the licensing conditions set by its authors or editors. Unless expressly stated otherwise in the licensing conditions, you are free to linking, browsing, printing and making a copy for your own personal purposes. All other acts of reproduction and communication to the public are subject to the licensing conditions expressed by editors and authors and require consent from them. Any link to this document should be made using its official URL in Dialnet. More info: <https://dialnet.unirioja.es/info/derechosOAI>

Lengua: Spanish

Enlace a fuente de información: RECIMUNDO: Revista Científica de la Investigación y el Conocimiento, ISSN 2588-073X, Vol. 5, Nº. 1 (Número Especial 1), 2021, pags. 75-81

Baratz Innovación Documental

- Gran Vía, 59 28013 Madrid
- (+34) 91 456 03 60
- informa@baratz.es