THE ARTICLE REVIEW ON, AARTHAVA KSHAYA SYNDROME

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Abstract- In recent year it is widely seen in females the disease related to Polycystic ovarian syndrome (PCOS) is a heterogeneous hormonal disorder with the indication of ovarian cysts, anovulation, and hormonal variation affecting the women. According to the World Health Organization (WHO) indication revealed over 116 million women (3.9%) are affected by PCOS across The world. Promoting risk factors include genetics, neurohormonal, secondary lifestyle/environment, obesity smoking, drinking etc. It contributes to the development of PCOS. The etiological aspect of PCOS mainly focuses on endocrine dysfunction, insulin resistance, and excessive production of hormones causes clinical symptoms like irregular periods, enlarge ovaries polycystic appearance of ovaries on ultra-sound therapy.

INTRODUCTION:
Polycystic ovary syndrome (PCOS) is complex condition in which hormonal level is increased mainly androgen hormones are in pick and the menstrual cycle is disturbed and small cysts are seen in both ovaries. (PCOS) it’s very common hormonal problem in childbearing age-(11 to 12 yr)
TYPES:
- Insulin-resistant PCOS: 1. Irregular Menstrual Cycles 2. Obesity
- Pill-induced PCOS: 1. Reduce Fertility 2. Diabetes
- Inflammatory PCOS: 1. interleukins 18 2. monocyteschemoattractants
- Hidden PCOS: - Acne, Obesity

ADVANTAGES:
1. Cigarette smoking are most common cause in (C, O, P, D) in India.
2. long term oxygen therapy and the volume of lungs to reduced surgery in small sets of copd patient.

CONCLUSION:
1. the chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases it refers to different group of disease that causes the blockages and air flow of breathing problems it involves the emphysema and chronic bronchitis.

REFERENCES:
2. Santa Joana family of health unit, aver health center aver (1234).