PCOS GP Tool

Refer to the PCOS care plan and PCOS guideline translation tools, available at the below link.

This PCOS GP Tool is based on the best available evidence and was co-designed with health professionals, and aims to assist in the delivery of evidence-based care.

For more information on PCOS, see the International PCOS evidence-based guideline for the assessment and management of polycystic ovary syndrome available at:

www.monash.edu/medicine/sphpm/mchri/pcos
Ethnic variation

Consider ethnic variation in the presentation and manifestations of PCOS, including differences in hirsutism and acanthosis nigricans and in metabolic sequelae including obesity and insulin resistance.

Irregular periods

Irregular menstrual cycles are defined as:

- normal in the first year post menarche as part of the pubertal transition
- > 1 to < 3 years post menarche: < 21 or > 45 days
- > 3 years post menarche to perimenopause: < 21 or > 35 days or < 8 cycles per year
- > 1 year post menarche > 90 days for any one cycle
- Primary amenorrhea by age 15 or > 3 years post thelarche (breast development)

When irregular menstrual cycles are present a diagnosis of PCOS should be considered.

Clinical hyperandrogenism

Hirsuitism / Alopecia / Acne

Goals

Symptom reduction

Hirsutism

- Be aware of the potentially negative psychosocial impact of clinical hyperandrogenism. Unwanted excess hair growth or female pattern hair loss should be considered important in assessment and management, regardless of apparent clinical severity
- Use standardised visual scales such as the modified Ferriman Gallwey score (mFG) with a level ≥ 4 - 6 indicating hirsutism, noting that self-treatment is common and can limit clinical assessment
- The mFG cut-off scores for defining hirsutism are the same across ethnicities – however prevalence and degree of hirsutism severity varies by ethnicity
- Only terminal hairs should be considered in pathological hirsutism, with terminal hairs clinically growing > 5mm in length if untreated, varying in shape and texture and generally being pigmented

Acne
No universally accepted visual tool for assessment
Alopecia
Use Ludwig visual score

Management

Hirsutism - mGF scale

Note that terminal hair growth has considerable ethnic variability

- Cosmetic options: laser hair removal, depilatory creams, threading, plucking, waxing and electrolysis
- Pharmacological therapy options (6 -12 months to see benefit)
- Combination therapy – if ≥ 6 months of OCP is ineffective, consider adding anti-androgen to OCP (Contraception is vital to prevent pregnancy while on anti-androgen medication)
# Reproductive and Metabolic Features

## Irregular Periods

### Goals
- Regular menstrual cycles
- Reduction of risk of endometrial cancer (2 – 6 fold increased risk before menopause, however absolute risk low overall)
- Routine ultrasound screening of endometrial thickness in PCOS is not recommended

### Management
- Consider commencing the COCP (In young women make a plan 8 years post menarche to fully assess hormone levels Will need to cease COCP for 3 months prior to assessment)
- If cycles < 4 per year - Medrozyprogesterone acetate to induce a withdrawal bleed if pt does not want to commence COCP

### Referrals
- GP to monitor

## Fertility

### Goals
- Family planning
- Conception if desired
- Optimise fertility

### Management
- Encourage pt to consider conceiving prior to 35 yrs to allow time for fertility interventions, if needed
- Prevention of weight gain, lifestyle changes, weight loss of 5-10% of total body weight, if needed.

### Referrals
- Refer fertility specialist if unable to conceive after lifestyle changes at 12/12 if < 35 years or at 6/12 if > 35 years

## Metabolic features

### Cardiovascular Risk Factors

#### Goals
- Lipids

#### Management
- Lipid profile: baseline, if BMI > 25

#### Referrals
- GP to monitor

### Cardiovascular Risk Factors

#### BP

#### Goals
- Target < 85/130

#### Management
- Baseline - every 12 months

#### Referrals
- GP to monitor

### Diabetes Risk

#### Goals
- Awareness of high prevalence of gestational diabetes, IGT and type 2 diabetes in PCOS at a young age with risk independent of, yet exacerbated by obesity

#### Screening
- Glycaemic status should be assessed in ALL women with PCOS at baseline, then every one to three years based on presence of other diabetes risk factors
- An oral glucose tolerance test (OGTT), fasting plasma glucose or HbA1c can be used but in high risk women with PCOS (BMI >25 or in Asians > 23kg/m2, history of IGT or gestational diabetes, family history of DM2, or high risk ethnicity) an OGTT is recommended.
- An OGTT is recommended pre-pregnancy and pre-fertility treatment, and at 25-28 weeks gestation given high risks of hyperglycaemia and high risks in pregnancy.

## Psychological

### Emotional Wellbeing

#### Goals
- Assess, monitor and manage depression, anxiety, body image and low self esteem

#### Management
- Assessment of anxiety and or depressive symptoms involves assessment of risk factors, symptoms and severity. Symptoms can be screened using the following stepped approach:
  - **Step 1:** Initial questions could include:
    - Over the last 2 weeks, how often have you been bothered by the following problems:
      - feeling down, depressed, or hopeless?
      - little interest or pleasure in doing things?
      - feeling nervous, anxious or on edge?
      - not being able to stop or control worrying?
  - **Step 2:** If any of the responses are positive, further screening should involve:
    - Assessment of risk factors and symptoms using age, culturally and regionally appropriate tools, such as the Patient Health Questionnaire (PHQ) or the Generalised Anxiety Disorder Scale (GAD7), and/or refer to an appropriate professional if positive to any of the screening questions.

#### Referrals
- Consider referral to a psychologist, counselor
### Obstructive Sleep Apnea

**Goals**

Use Berlin questionnaire
sleepapnea.org/assets/files/pdf/berlin-questionnaire.pdf

**Management**

Screening should only be considered for OSA in PCOS to identify and alleviate related symptoms, such as snoring, waking unrefreshed from sleep, daytime sleepiness, and the potential for fatigue to contribute to mood disorders. Screening should not be considered with the intention of improving cardiometabolic risk, with inadequate evidence for metabolic benefits of OSA treatment in PCOS and in general populations

**Referrals**

Consider referral to sleep clinic

### Other

#### Diet

**Goals**

Maintain healthy diet

**Management**

Key messages

- No one diet is more effective in weight reduction
- Healthy, balanced diet
- Reduce overall caloric intake if an unhealthy weight

**Referrals**

Consider referral to dietitian

### Physical Activity

**Goals**

Target exercise – See PCOS lifestyle infographic for age specific information.

**Management**

Exercise routine established

**Referrals**

GP to monitor
Consider referral to exercise physiologist, trainer

### Weight

**Goals**

Prevention of excess weight gain

Target 5-10% weight loss

**Management**

Weigh and monitor women regularly, vital to:

- Targeting prevention
- Key message: 5-10% weight loss will greatly assist in symptom control
- Encourage simple behaviour change – prioritisation of healthy lifestyle, family support, lifestyle and exercise planning, setting of small achievable goals
- If unhealthy weight pt unable to lose weight 6/12 with lifestyle changes consider metformin (titrate dose, starting 500mgs up to 2mg)

**Referrals**

Consider referral via team care arrangement if appropriate:

- Dietitian for tailored dietary advice, education and behavioural change
- Exercise physiologist for tailored exercise program, motivation and support
- Group support, diet and exercise programme

### Additional GP Tools

**GP tools available at:**

www.monash.edu/medicine/sphpm/mchri/pcos

**Algorithms**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Algorithm</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Algorithm 1</td>
<td>Screening, diagnostic assessment, risk assessment and life-stage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Algorithm 2</td>
<td>Prevalence, screening, diagnostic assessment and treatment of emotional wellbeing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Algorithm 3</td>
<td>Lifestyle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Algorithm 4</td>
<td>Pharmacological treatment for non-fertility indications</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Algorithm 5</td>
<td>Assessment and treatment of infertility</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Patient infographics**

- What is PCOS and do I have it?
- Lifestyle and PCOS
- Emotional wellbeing and PCOS
- Fertility and PCOS
- PCOS treatment

For more information on PCOS, see the International evidence-based guideline for the assessment and management of polycystic ovary syndrome 2018 available at: www.monash.edu/medicine/sphpm/mchri/pcos © Monash University.