

**RESULTS**

Normal values of the total mFG score is between 0 and 7. Using a cut-off score of 7, a higher proportion of hirsute women were observed in the PCOS group (17.9% vs. 5.0%,  $p=0.025$ ). Elevated calculated free testosterone (cFT) was also significantly associated with hirsutism (odds ratio, 5.9; 95% CI, 1.4 – 23.8;  $p=0.013$ ).

**CONCLUSION**

A score of 7 and above represents hirsute women in this population. Hirsute women are more likely to have elevated cFT.

**KEY WORDS**

hirsutism, hyperandrogenism, modified Ferriman-Gallwey score

**OA-GE-17**


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**DELAYED PUBERTY AND INSULIN-LIKE GROWTH FACTOR-I IN THALASSEMIA MAJOR AND THALASSEMIA INTERMEDIA ADOLESCENTS: A COMPARATIVE STUDY**

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**INTRODUCTION**

Delayed puberty, a common endocrine complication, is well-recognized in thalassemic adolescents. Evaluation of delayed puberty has been done in both thalassemia major (TM) and thalassemia intermedia (TI) patients but comparative study between them is still limited. Emerging evidence suggests that insulin-like growth factor-I (IGF-I) could have an influence on pubertal development. Therefore, this study aimed to determine and compare delayed puberty and serum IGF-I levels between thalassemic adolescents with different phenotypes.

**METHODOLOGY**

A total of 82 thalassemic adolescents (13-17 years), 24 with TM and 57 with TI, attending Day Care Center, Yangon Children Hospital, participated. Delayed puberty was defined as lack of breast development by age of 13, lack of pubic hair by 14, lack of menarche by 16 in female patients and no testicular enlargement by 14, lack of pubic hair by 15 or more in male patients. Fasting serum IGF-I concentrations were determined by ELISA method.

**RESULTS**

There was no significant difference in IGF-I concentrations between TM and TI adolescents ( $P=0.51$ ). Nineteen (79.2%) of TM patients and 52 (91.2%) of TI patients showed delayed puberty. Median IGF-I concentration of TM patients with delayed puberty was significantly lower ( $P=0.004$ ) than those without whereas, for TI patients, no significant difference ( $P=0.59$ ) was seen.

**CONCLUSION**

A higher percentage of delayed puberty was noted in TI adolescents when compared with TM ones. Circulating IGF-I may play a role in delayed puberty of TM adolescents whereas, in TI adolescents, delayed puberty might not be related to IGF-I level.

**KEY WORDS**

delayed puberty, insulin-like growth factor-i, thalassemic adolescents

**OA-GE-18**


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**REPRODUCTIVE OUTCOMES FOLLOWING CHILDHOOD HEMATOPOIETIC STEM CELL TRANSPLANTATION: SUCCESSFUL PREGNANCIES AND 40 CHILDREN BORN TO 25 OF 180 ADULT LONG-TERM SURVIVORS**

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**INTRODUCTION**

Gonadal insufficiency and infertility are amongst the most frequent and emotionally sensitive late complications following hematopoietic stem cell transplantation (HSCT). So far little is known about reproductive outcomes following childhood HSCT.

**METHODOLOGY**

Successful pregnancies/births were evaluated amongst 180 adult long-term survivors following HSCT, transplanted at median age 15.5 (range 8.0–19.9) years.