

A Hospital Based Clinical Study of Galactorrhea and Its Correlation with Menstrual Pattern and Infertility

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Abstract

Background: Galactorrhea or galactorrhea is the spontaneous flow of milk from the breast, unassociated with childbirth or nursing. Hyperprolactinemia is a common problem encountered in reproductive disorders and the most effectively treatable cause of endocrine infertility. Primary infertility is a common, preventable, but neglected reproductive health problem in developing countries like India. The study was undertaken to find out the effect of galactorrhea on menstrual cycle and infertility pattern and to study the other clinical effect of galactorrhea and its various symptomatology. *Material and Methods:* The study was conducted at the Department of Obstetrics and Gynaecology on 75 non-pregnant sexually active healthy females of age group 20-45 yrs presenting in outdoor during a period of one year. Females who were pregnant, post menopausal were excluded. *Results:* Mean serum prolactin was 78.04ng/ml. Menstrual irregularity was present in 82.7% patients. The mean age was 29.33 years. Oligomenorrhea was the most common menstrual irregularity,