

Case 1: .. Am I different?



Learning issues:

- 1. Structures and functions of the female reproductive system
- 2. Role of the hypothalamic pituitary ovarian axis in control of menstruation
- 3. Physiology of menstruation
- 4. Physiology of puberty. Physiological and psychological changes occurring during puberty and underlying mechanisms
- 5. Physiological actions of estrogen and progesterone and regulating mechanisms
- 6. Secondary sexual characteristics





* Key information and Presenting problems:

- Lila, female, 15 years old, student
- Has not had her 1st period yet
- No changes in her breast.
- Feels left behind and uncomfortable.

New problems and history:

- No history of cyclical abdominal pain
- She has no pubic and armpit hair
- No changes in her appetite and she isn't on diet
- No history of headaches, vomiting or double vision
- Past Medical History: Nil
- Family History: Her sisters and mother have their first period (menarche) when they are at 14 years old.
- Medication and Allergy: Nil
- Social History:
 - No close friends
 - Unhappy and stressed because of her body and her undeveloped breasts
 - She worried and wonders about when she will have her period
 - Feels different from other girls



NEW TERMS		
Armpit	Which known as Axilla	
Menarche	First menstrual cycle in females	
Webbing of the neck	Extra skinfold at neck base, and It's a feature of Turner syndrome	
Hymen	a membrane that surrounds or partially covers the external vaginal opening	

Clinical examination

- Lila's bodyweight is 43 kg and her height is 145 cm (Normal)
- She looks shy and lacks confidence
- She has no webbing of the neck and no other external anomalies
- Axilla shows spare and scanty hair
- Undeveloped breasts for her age
- She has no goiter and her thyroid gland is normal to palpation

Vital signs

Normal

External genitalia and pelvic examination

- Fewer darker hairs along the labia majora
- Minimal development of labia minora and labia majora
- Hymen is normal
- Ultrasound of the pelvis confirms the presence of a normal uterus and ovaries for her age

Abdominal examination

Normal

CVS and respiratory examinations

Normal





• Investigations:

- 1. Full blood count: Normal.
- 2. Hormonal assays: Low FSH* Low LH* Low estradiol*
- 3. Thyroid function tests: Normal.
- 4. Chromosomal studies: Normal.
- Due to the lack of stimulation from the hypothalamic pituitary ovarian axis



Diagnosis:

- ✓ Delayed puberty. There are factors that can affect the onset of puberty, such as:
 - > Severe stress
 - > Family history of delayed puberty
 - > Loss of body weight

Puberty:

- Is the period where girls experiences:
 - ✓ Change in their bodyweight and body shape
 - ✓ The growth of their breast
 - ✓ Appearance of hair in armpits and pubic area
 - ✓ The time where a girl starts her monthly period

Management:

- Dr. Mona said: the delay in the stimulation of the hypothalamus is within normal.
 We expect that within the next 4 to 6 months Lila will have her first period.
- Prognosis:
 - ✓ About 4 months later, Lila had her first period

Onechione

O1: What is the diagnosis?		Q2: Wha	
Que.			

at is the first event that happens in

QI: what is the diagnosis:

Delayed puberty

To exclude hypothalamic – pituitary – gonadal

Q5: The hormones (FSH, LH, Estradiol) are low because of: the lack of stimulation from the hypothalamic

Q3: Why the doctor asked to do thyroid

function test?

axis problem

normal

neck), It means:

Exclusion of Turner syndrome

pituitary – ovarian axis, and It's within

girls' puberty?

Breast development (Thelarche)

Q4: Mention factors that can affect the onset of puberty? Severe stress

Family history of delayed puberty

Loss of body weight

Q6: What does menarche mean?

Stress about her body and undeveloped breast

First menstrual cycle in females Q8: What is the reason that delays the onset Q7: The doctor mentioned (no webbing of the

of menarche?



Done by: Ziyad Al-Ajlan Nasser Al-Qahtanii Abdulrahman Al-Harbi Ibrahim Al-Saleem Revised by: Omar Al-Dhasee

