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## Polycystic Ovary Syndrome In Men

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To the editor: Polycystic ovary syndrome (PCOS) is a multifactorial disorder; associated genetic, endocrine, and environmental anomalies have been identified. Based on these observations, the diagnostic criteria for PCOS have evolved. For example, PCOS phenotypes have been designated and polycystic ovary morphology—in adolescents—is not essential to establish the diagnosis [1-3].

Sanke et al [4] recently reported that men with early androgenetic alopecia have hormonal profiles similar to those of women with PCOS. Indeed, we also recognized this possibility nearly a decade ago [5]. We commented that PCOS-type manifestations were not limited to women and that male relatives of women with PCOS may suffer from cardiovascular disease, diabetes mellitus, insulin resistance, and obesity [5].

In addition, we suggested that not only women, but also men, who were first-degree relatives of patients with PCOS be evaluated for phenotypic features of PCOS and biochemical evidence of hyperinsulinemia and hyperandrogenism [5]. We also postulated that, regardless of gender, treatment might be beneficial for the metabolic symptoms and complications associated with the syndrome [5]. We are pleased that the observation of Sanke et al [4], that there are male phenotypic equivalents of women with PCOS, confirms our hypothesis of PCOS in men.

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