

## **P11. Prolactin hyper-response is associated with incidence of herpes in patients with ovulatory dysfunction.**

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**Context:** Exist a relationship between prolactin levels with autoimmune disorders and ovulatory dysfunction. In the present work, we determine if alterations in prolactin under basal or low conditions of thyrotropin releasing hormone (TRH) stimulation in patients that consult for ovulatory dysfunction have an influence in skin alteration symptoms.

**Objective:** Under this conditions, we evaluate a group of patients diagnosed with ovulatory dysfunction. The aim of this study was to correlate whether an altered response in levels of PRL to TRH stimulation reflects a variation in skin disease prevalence.

**Methods:** Patients that had undergone TRH stimulation as part of the study for ovulatory dysfunction were measure prolactin levels and vitamin D, and compared with skin diseases prevalence.

**Patients:** 270 women patients from mean age of 25.16 years old (Std Dev=9.182, SEM=0.5588) that present ovulatory dysfunction symptoms.

**Results:** Patients with prolactin hyper-response to TRH had significantly incidence of clinically diagnosed herpes (p value = 0.0218,  $p < 0.05$ ). Additionally, patients with high levels of vitamin D are associated with warts (p value= 0.0109,  $p < 0.05$ ).

**Conclusion:** Our results showed that patients with prolactin hyper-response to TRH had higher prevalence of both herpes while warts incidence may be associated with high levels of vitamin D. These new evidence may suggest a potential role of prolactin and vitamin D in the pathogenesis of infectious skin diseases and provide new insights for the better management of this conditions.

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