



POLYMENORRHEA

The medical term for cycles with intervals of 21 days or fewer.

👤 Symptom ♀ Female

About Polymenorrhea

Woman with polymenorrhoea have shorter menstrual cycles when menstruation occurs in less than 21 days (the average menstrual cycle lasts 28 days).

Patophysiology is unknown, but some scientists believe that it is because of accelerated follicular phase of menstrual cycle which leads to earlier onset of next menstruation. This could be caused by disruption in hypothalamic–pituitary–gonadal axis. It is caused by higher activation of anterior pituitary gland, which produces luteinizing hormone and prolactine.

Polymenorrhoea occurs more frequently in adolescent and perimenopausal women. Sometimes shortened menstrual cycles follow after delivery of child when the pituitary gland is still more active.

Polymenorrhoea can be associated with anovulatory cycles, pelvic inflammatory diseases, endometriosis and also with polycystic ovary syndrome.



Find more about related issues

organs

Ovary

The ovum-producing organs of the internal female reproductive system

Learn more at: www.fertilitypedia.org/edu/organs/ovary

Uterus

The uterus is the largest and major organ of the female reproductive tract that is the site of fetal growth and is hormonally responsive

Learn more at: www.fertilitypedia.org/edu/organs/uterus

Vagina

Sex organ that is a part of the female genital tract having two primary functions: sexual intercourse and childbirth.

Learn more at: www.fertilitypedia.org/edu/organs/vagina

Diagnoses

Menstrual cycle disorders

An abnormal condition in a woman's menstrual cycle.

Learn more at: www.fertilitypedia.org/therapy/diag/menstrual-cycle-disorders



Sources

