

References:

1. Enrico Carmina and Rogerio A. Lobo. Polycystic Ovary Syndrome (PCOS): Arguably the Most Common Endocrinopathy Is Associated with Significant Morbidity in Women. The Journal of Clinical Endocrinology & Metabolism Vol. 84, No. 6 1897-1899
2. Wijeyaratne, Chandrika N.; Balen, Adam H. *; Barth, Julian H. +; Belchetz, Paul E. Clinical manifestations and insulin resistance (IR) in polycystic ovary syndrome (PCOS) among South Asians and Caucasians: is there a difference?. Clinical Endocrinology. 57(3):343-350, September 2002.
3. R. Homburg. Pregnancy complications in PCOS Best Practice & Research. Clinical Endocrinology & Metabolism, Volume 20, Issue 2
4. GLUECK C. J., AWADALLA S. G., PHILLIPS H., CAMERON D., WANG P., FONTAINE R. N. Polycystic ovary syndrome, infertility, familial thrombophilia, familial hypofibrinolysis, recurrent loss of in vitro fertilized embryos, and miscarriage. Fertility and Sterility, vol. 74, no2, 2000.
5. Glueck. Polycystic ovary syndrome, infertility, familial thrombophilia, familial hypofibrinolysis, recurrent
6. Kelly. Low grade chronic inflammation in women with polycystic ovarian syndrome, J Clin Endocrinol Metab. 2001 Jun;86(6):2453-5
7. De Souza. Consumption of a fat-rich diet activates a proinflammatory response and induces insulin resistance in the hypothalamus, Endocrinology. 2005 Oct;146(10):4192-9
8. Lopez-Garcia. Consumption of (n-3) fatty acids is related to plasma biomarkers of inflammation and endothelial activation in women. J Nutr. 2004 Jul;134(7):1806-11.
9. Strolin. Fish oil prevents insulin resistance induced by a high-fat feeding in rats, Science, 1987, 21(237):885-8