# Article information:

Prenatal androgen exposure and transgenerational susceptibility to polycystic ovary syndrome | Nature Medicine
<http://www.nature.bbb.fg77.club/articles/s41591-019-0666-1>

# Article summary:

1. Daughters of women with PCOS have a higher risk of being diagnosed with PCOS themselves, indicating a transgenerational susceptibility to the disorder.

2. Prenatal androgen exposure in rodents leads to reproductive and metabolic dysfunction in first-generation (F1) female offspring, and this study shows that PCOS-like traits can be passed on to F3 female mice.

3. Several genes with altered expression in mouse oocytes and in the serum of daughters with PCOS were identified as potential biomarkers for the transgenerational effect of PCOS.

# Article rating:

Appears moderately imbalanced: The article provides some useful information, but is missing several important points or pieces of evidence that would be required to present the discussed topics in a balanced and reliable way. You are encouraged to seek a more balanced perspective on the presented issues by exploring the provided research topics and looking at different information sources.

# Article analysis:

作为一篇科学研究论文，该文章提供了有关多囊卵巢综合征（PCOS）的新发现。然而，在其内容中存在一些潜在的偏见和问题。

首先，文章没有充分考虑到其他可能影响PCOS发病率的因素。例如，遗传、环境和生活方式等因素都可能对PCOS的发生起到重要作用。此外，文章未探讨与PCOS相关的其他健康问题，如心血管疾病和癌症等。

其次，文章可能存在片面报道的问题。作者只关注了母亲患有PCOS对女儿患上该疾病的影响，并未考虑父亲或其他家族成员是否也会影响女儿患上该疾病的风险。

此外，文章提出了一些主张，但缺乏足够的证据来支持这些主张。例如，在描述实验结果时，作者声称已经确定了几个基因可以作为PCOS跨代遗传效应的生物标志物。然而，在文章中并没有提供足够的数据来支持这种说法。

最后，文章似乎忽略了可能存在的风险和不平等之处。例如，在描述实验结果时，作者强调了母亲患有PCOS对女儿患上该疾病的影响，并未探讨这种情况是否会导致女性受到歧视或不公正待遇。

总之，尽管该文章提供了有关PCOS跨代遗传效应方面的新发现，但它也存在一些偏见和问题需要进一步探讨和解决。

# Topics for further research:

* Other factors affecting PCOS incidence
* Potential bias in reporting
* Lack of evidence to support claims
* Overlooking risks and inequalities
* Need for further exploration and resolution
* PCOS-related health issues beyond maternal inheritance

# Report location:

<https://www.fullpicture.app/item/67dd709135c27cddabc2fd591f0c34f4>