

Central precocious puberty: revisiting the diagnosis and therapeutic management

Vinícius Nahime Brito, Angela Maria Spinola-Castro, Cristiane Kochi, Cristiane Kopacek, Paulo César Alves da Silva, Gil Guerra-Júnior

Arch Endocrinol Metab. 2016;60(2):163-72

DOI: 10.1590/2359-399700000144

Where you read:

INTRODUCTION

Puberty is a period of physical, hormonal, and psychological transition from childhood to adulthood, with accelerated linear growth and achievement of reproductive function. It is a complex and multifactorial process that includes genetic, metabolic, environmental, ethnic, geographic, and economic factors and results in reactivation of the hypothalamic-pituitary-gonadal (HPG) axis. An effective pubertal onset requires pulsatile hypothalamic secretion of GnRH stimulating the secretion of gonadotropins by the anterior pituitary gland (LH = luteinizing hormone and FSH = follicle-stimulating hormone). Gonadotropins stimulate the gonads and exert a negative feedback effect on the hypothalamus, whereas gonadal steroids (T = testosterone, produced by the testis, and E2 = estradiol, produced by the ovaries) inhibit both hypothalamus and anterior pituitary gland. This process is named gonadarche (1-3).

Should read:

INTRODUCTION

Puberty is a period of physical, hormonal, and psychological transition from childhood to adulthood, with accelerated linear growth and achievement of reproductive function. It is a complex and multifactorial process that includes genetic, metabolic, environmental, ethnic, geographic, and economic factors and results in reactivation of the hypothalamic-pituitary-gonadal (HPG) axis. An effective pubertal onset requires pulsatile hypothalamic secretion of GnRH stimulating the secretion of gonadotropins by the anterior pituitary gland (LH = luteinizing hormone and FSH = follicle-stimulating hormone). Gonadotropins stimulate the gonads, whereas gonadal steroids (T = testosterone, produced by the testis, and E2 = estradiol, produced by the ovaries) inhibit both hypothalamus and anterior pituitary gland. This process is named gonadarche (1-3).

DOI: 10.1590/2359-399700000198