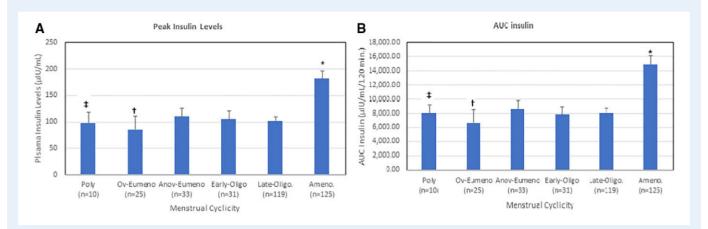
human reproduction

SUPPLEMENTARY DATA



Supplementary Figure S1. Differences in the degree of hyperinsulinemia during oGTT in hyperandrogenic PCOS women according to overall six categories of menstrual cyclicity. The degree of hyperinsulinemia, reflected by post-challenge peak insulin (INS) levels (**A**) and AUC for insulin [I-AUC] (**B**) according to menstrual cyclicity. Menstrual cyclicity was categorized as polymenorrhea (Poly; cycle lengths <26); ovulatory eumenorrhea (Ov-Eumeno; bleeding intervals 26- to 34-day with ovulation confirmed by a menstrual cycle Days 22–24 progesterone [P4] level), anovulatory eumenorrhea (Anov-Eumeno; bleeding intervals 26- to 34-day with anovulation confirmed by a menstrual cycle Days 22–24 P4 level); early oligomenorrhea (Early-Oligo, bleeding intervals 35 days to 6 weeks), late oligomenorrhea (Late-Oligo; bleeding intervals 6 weeks to 3 months) and amenorrhea (Ameno; bleeding intervals >3 months). Error bars represent SEM. *Denotes significantly higher degree of hyperinsulinemia in Ameno than in other menstrual categories. [†]Denotes significantly lower degree of hyperinsulinemia in Ov-Eumeno, Early-Oligo or Eumeno, Early-Oligo or Late-Oligo. [‡]Denotes similar degree of hyperinsulinemia in Poly compared to Ov-Eumeno, Anov-Eumeno, Early-Oligo or Late-Oligo. oGTT, oral glucose tolerance test; PCOS, polycystic ovary syndrome.