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## Ovarian surgery for symptom relief in women with polycystic ovary syndrome (Review)

Lepine S, Jo J, Metwally M, Cheong YC

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Ovarian surgery for symptom relief in women with polycystic ovary syndrome.

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[Intervention Review]

# Ovarian surgery for symptom relief in women with polycystic ovary syndrome

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## ABSTRACT

### Background

Polycystic ovary syndrome (PCOS) is a common endocrine condition, affecting approximately one in 10 women. PCOS is defined by two of three features: oligo- or anovulation, clinical or biochemical hyperandrogenism or both, or polycystic ovaries.

Women with PCOS can have a wide range of health problems, including infrequent and irregular periods, unwanted hair growth and acne, and subnormal fertility. Long-term health concerns include an increased risk of heart disease, diabetes and the development of precancerous disease of the womb.

### Objectives

To assess the effectiveness and harms of ovarian surgery as a treatment for symptomatic relief of hirsutism, acne and menstrual irregularity in PCOS.

### Search methods

We searched the Cochrane Gynaecology and Fertility Group specialized register, CENTRAL, MEDLINE, Embase and PsycINFO (from inception to 17 October 2016). We handsearched citation lists, registers of ongoing trials and conference proceedings.

### Selection criteria

We included randomized controlled trials (RCTs) of women undergoing ovarian drilling in comparison to no treatment, medical treatment, or other forms of surgical treatment for the symptoms of PCOS.

### Data collection and analysis

We used standard methodological procedures recommended by Cochrane. The primary outcome measures were improvement in menstrual regularity and androgenic symptoms of PCOS (hirsutism, acne); the secondary outcome measures included harms, change of body mass index (BMI), waist circumference, androgen levels, metabolic measures and quality of life. We assessed the quality of the evidence using GRADE methods.

## Main results

We included 22 RCTs (2278 women analyzed) of participants with PCOS and symptoms of acne, hirsutism or irregular menstrual cycles, all of which included laparoscopic ovarian drilling (LOD) as an intervention.

Two studies reported their funding source (Farquhar 2002 - supported in part by the Auckland Medical Research Foundation; Sarouri 2015 - the authors thank the Vice Chancellor for Research of Guilan University of Medical Sciences for funding this project).

The quality of the evidence ranged from very low to moderate quality. The main limitations were imprecision associated with the low number of studies, inconsistency and risk of bias associated with the inability to blind participants. There were too few studies to assess risk of publication bias.

## Menstrual Regularity

Two studies compared LOD versus metformin (n=226) but no conclusions could be drawn with regard to menstrual regularity, as their findings were inconsistent and they were unsuitable for pooling. There appeared to be little or no difference in the rate of women reporting improvement in menstrual regularity when LOD was compared with medical treatment including metformin + clomiphene (OR 1.02, 95% CI 0.64 to 1.64, 2 studies, 332 women,  $I^2 = 13%$ , low-quality evidence), letrozole (OR 1.08, 95% CI 0.64 to 1.84, 1 study, 260 women, low-quality evidence), or metformin + letrozole (OR 0.95, 95% CI 0.49 to 1.81, 1 study, 146 women, low-quality evidence). However, one study reported that LOD was superior to gonadotrophin (OR 19.2, 95% CI 3.17 to 116.45, 1 study, 35 women, very low-quality evidence).

There appeared to be little or no difference in the rate of women reporting improvement in menstrual regularity when bilateral unipolar LOD was compared to unilateral LOD (OR 1.51, 95% CI 0.62 to 3.71, 2 studies, 104 women,  $I^2 = 0%$ , moderate-quality evidence), transvaginal ultrasound-guided LOD (OR 1.23, 95% CI 0.64 to 2.37, 1 study, 147 women, low-quality evidence), LOD using adjusted thermal dose in accordance with the ovarian volume (OR 0.42, 95% CI 0.16 to 1.14, 1 study, 115 women, low-quality evidence) or bipolar LOD (OR 1.00, 95% CI 0.05 to 18.57, 1 study, 18 women, low-quality evidence).

Four to five punctures per ovary may improve the rate of women reporting menstrual regularity compared with two or fewer (OR 16.04, 95% CI 4.19 to 61.34, 2 studies, 73 women,  $I^2 = 0%$ , low-quality evidence).

## Androgenic Symptoms

There was probably little or no difference in improvement in androgenic symptoms when LOD was compared to metformin (OR 1.00, 95% CI 0.42 to 2.37, 1 study, 126 women, moderate-quality evidence) or gonadotrophins; acne (OR 3.20, 95% CI 0.33 to 30.94, 1 study, 25 women, low-quality evidence), hirsutism (OR 2.31, 95% CI 0.22 to 23.89, 1 study, 25 women, low-quality evidence).

There appeared to be little or no difference in improvement of androgenic symptoms when LOD was compared to transvaginal ultrasound-guided LOD, with respect to hirsutism (OR 1.09, 95% CI 0.30 to 3.91, 1 study, 39 women, low-quality evidence) or acne (OR 0.84, 95% CI 0.20 to 3.50, 1 study, 31 women, low-quality evidence).

## Harms

LOD was associated with fewer gastrointestinal side effects than metformin plus clomiphene (OR 0.05, 95% CI 0.01 to 0.36, 2 studies, 332 women,  $I^2 = 0%$ , moderate-quality evidence). One study suggested little or no difference in rates of ovarian hyperstimulation syndrome between LOD and gonadotrophins (OR 0.08, 95% CI 0.00 to 1.61, 1 study, 33 women, low-quality evidence).

There were fewer adhesions with transvaginal hydrolaparoscopy compared to LOD (OR 0.10, 95% CI 0.05 to 0.18, 1 study, 246 women, moderate-quality evidence). There appeared to be little or no difference in adhesions when variable energy LOD was compared with standard LOD (OR 0.96, 95% CI 0.32 to 2.88, 1 study, 64 women, low-quality evidence). Another study (44 women) reported that none of the women who returned for surgery following either traditional or unilateral LOD were found to have adhesions.

## Authors' conclusions

There was no clear evidence that LOD improves menstrual regularity or the androgenic symptoms of PCOS, compared to most of the medical treatments used in the included studies. LOD was associated with fewer gastrointestinal side effects compared to metformin and clomiphene.

There was also no clear evidence of different effectiveness between types of LOD, except that LOD with four to five punctures per ovary may be more effective than two or fewer punctures. There was little evidence comparing LOD with different types of surgery, although one study concluded that transvaginal hydrolaparoscopy had a lower risk of adhesions than LOD.

There was evidence from one small study of benefit from LOD compared to gonadotrophins for menstrual regulation. However, gonadotrophins are seldom used for this indication.

## **PLAIN LANGUAGE SUMMARY**

### **Ovarian surgery for symptom relief in women with polycystic ovary syndrome**

#### **Review question**

Cochrane researchers reviewed the evidence about the effect of ovarian surgery on symptoms of polycystic ovary syndrome (PCOS). We found 22 studies that compared it to surgical and non-surgical treatments, and variations of surgical technique. The main outcomes measured were improvement in the regularity of periods, and a decrease in unwanted hair growth and acne (androgenic symptoms). We also looked at harms from treatment, change in body weight, change in testosterone levels, changes in metabolic measures and quality of life.

#### **Background**

Women with PCOS can have a wide range of health problems, including infrequent and irregular periods, unwanted hair growth and acne, and subnormal fertility. Long-term health concerns include an increased risk of heart disease, diabetes and the development of precancerous disease of the womb.

Most of the current research has looked at the effect of ovarian surgery in improving fertility in women with PCOS. Our review aims to look at the impact of laparoscopic (keyhole) ovarian surgery (LOD) on the improvement in the other symptoms of PCOS.

#### **Search date**

The evidence is current to October 2016.

#### **Study characteristics**

We include 22 randomized controlled trials (RCTs), covering 2278 women. A randomized controlled trial is a type of medical experiment where participants are randomly given one or other different treatments in the study. The participants had PCOS and were from different settings around the world.

Ten out of the 22 RCTs compared LOD to medical treatments. These treatments included metformin, clomiphene, gonadotrophins, letrozole and rosiglitazone. Ten out of 22 studies compared traditional LOD to variations in surgical techniques. Two out of 22 RCTs looked at using different energy levels or number of ovarian drill holes during LOD.

#### **Study funding sources**

Two studies reported their funding source (Farquhar 2002 - supported in part by the Auckland Medical Research Foundation; Sarouri 2015 - the authors thank the Vice Chancellor for Research of Guilan University of Medical Sciences for funding this project).

#### **Key results**

LOD may be better at regulating menstrual cycles than gonadotrophins. However, most doctors would consider other options for first-line treatment. LOD with four or five drill holes versus two or fewer per ovary may be more effective at menstrual regulation in women with PCOS.

There was not enough evidence to tell whether there is a difference between LOD and other medical treatment or variations in surgical technique in improving the regularity of periods or androgenic symptoms.

LOD was associated with fewer gastrointestinal side effects compared to metformin and clomiphene, but involves surgery and is not standard treatment for menstrual disturbance or unwanted hair growth. There was less scar tissue with transvaginal hydrolaparoscopy compared to LOD.

Overall LOD can be considered to have a low risk of harm, and to be an option in the management of symptoms of PCOS.

#### **Quality of evidence**

The quality of the evidence ranged from very low to moderate quality. The main limitations were imprecision associated with the low number of studies, inconsistency and risk of bias associated with the inability to blind participants (conceal the type of treatment from them). There were too few studies to assess risk of publication bias.

## SUMMARY OF FINDINGS FOR THE MAIN COMPARISON *[Explanation]*

LOD compared to medical interventions for symptom relief in women with polycystic ovary syndrome						
<b>Patient or population:</b> Women with symptoms of PCOS						
<b>Setting:</b> Clinic or hospital						
<b>Intervention:</b> Laparoscopic ovarian drilling (LOD)						
<b>Comparison:</b> medical interventions						
Outcomes	Relative effect (95% CI)	Anticipated absolute effects* (95% CI)			Quality of the evidence (GRADE)	What happens
		Without LOD	With LOD	Difference		
Menstrual regularity at 6 months LOD vs metformin N of participants: 236 (2 RCTs)	Findings inconsistent and data unsuitable for pooling	Not calculable			⊕○○○ VERY LOW <sup>1,2,3</sup>	
LOD vs metformin + clomiphene N of participants: 332 (2 RCTs)	OR 1.02 (0.64 to 1.64)	70.6%	71.0% (60.5 to 79.7)	0.4% more (10 fewer to 9.2 more)	⊕⊕○○ LOW <sup>1,3</sup>	
LOD vs gonadotropins N of participants: 35 (1 RCT)	OR 19.20 (3.17 to 116.45)	11.1%	70.6% (28.4 to 93.6)	59.5% more (17.3 more to 82.5 more)	⊕⊕○○ LOW <sup>1,3</sup>	
LOD vs letrozole N of participants: 260 (1 RCT)	OR 1.08 (0.64 to 1.84)	68.8%	70.4% (58.5 to 80.2)	1.6% more (10.3 fewer to 11.4 more)	⊕⊕○○ LOW <sup>1,3</sup>	
LOD vs metformin + letrozole N of participants: 146 (1 RCT)	OR 0.95 (0.49 to 1.81)	52.1%	50.8% (34.7 to 66.3)	1.3% fewer (17.3 fewer to 14.2 more)	⊕⊕○○ LOW <sup>1,3</sup>	

Improvement in androgenic symptoms at 6 months (hirsutism/acne) - LOD vs metformin N of participants: 126 (1 RCT)	OR 1.00 (0.42 to 2.37)	79.4%	79.4% (61.8 to 90.1)	0.0% fewer (17.6 fewer to 10.7 more)	⊕⊕○○ LOW <sup>1,3</sup>	
Improvement in androgenic symptoms at 6 months (hirsutism/acne) - LOD vs gonadotrophins N of participants: 50 (1 RCT)	Acne: OR 3.20 (0.33 to 30.94) Hirsutism: OR 2.31, (0.22 to 23.89)	See comments			⊕○○○ VERY LOW <sup>1,4</sup>	Acne: 4/29 without LOD, 1/21 with LOD Hirsutism: 3/29 without LOD, 1/21 with LOD
Harms: GI Upset at 6 months - LOD vs metformin + clomiphene N of participants: 332 (2 RCTs) Harms: OHSS rates at 6 months - LOD vs gonadotrophins N of participants: 33 (1 RCT)	OR 0.05 (0.01 to 0.36)	10.4%	0.6% (0.1 to 4.0)	9.9% fewer (10.3 fewer to 6.4 fewer)	⊕⊕⊕○ MODERATE <sup>1</sup>	
	OR 0.08 (0.00 to 1.61)	25.0%	2.6% (0.0 to 34.9)	22.4% fewer (25 fewer to 9.9 more)	⊕⊕○○ LOW <sup>1,3</sup>	

\* **The risk in the intervention group** (and its 95% confidence interval) is based on the mean risk in the comparison group and the **relative effect** of the intervention (and its 95% CI).

**CI:** Confidence interval; **OR:** Odds ratio; **OHSS:** ovarian hyperstimulation syndrome

#### GRADE Working Group grades of evidence

**High quality:** We are very confident that the true effect lies close to that of the estimate of the effect

**Moderate quality:** We are moderately confident in the effect estimate: The true effect is likely to be close to the estimate of the effect, but there is a possibility that it is substantially different

**Low quality:** Our confidence in the effect estimate is limited: The true effect may be substantially different from the estimate of the effect



**Very low quality:** We have very little confidence in the effect estimate: The true effect is likely to be substantially different from the estimate of effect

- <sup>1</sup>Downgraded one level for serious risk of bias: Included studies not double-blinded, and in some cases methods of randomization unclear.
- <sup>2</sup>Downgraded two levels for very serious and unexplained heterogeneity:  $I^2 = 85\%$ , direction of effect inconsistent
- <sup>3</sup>Downgraded one level for serious imprecision.
- <sup>4</sup>Downgraded two levels for very serious imprecision: Broad confidence interval, very few events.

## BACKGROUND

### Description of the condition

Polycystic ovary syndrome (PCOS) is one of the most common endocrine disorders in women of childbearing age. Typically, women will have menstrual disturbances, increased hair growth (hirsutism), acne, infrequent or absent menstrual periods and subfertility. PCOS affects approximately 10% of women worldwide (Adams 1986; Homburg 2008).

A proportion of women with PCOS will present clinically with hirsutism, acne and androgen-dependent alopecia. Hirsutism in women is defined as an increased growth of terminal hair in a male pattern. The prevalence of clinical signs of hyperandrogenism in women of reproductive age is around 5% to 25% (Azziz 2000). It is characterised biochemically by raised serum concentrations of androgens, particularly testosterone and androstenedione. These features are associated with hypersecretion of luteinising hormone (LH) but with normal or low serum concentrations of follicle stimulating hormone (FSH). In 80% of women with PCOS, the testosterone concentration will exceed the upper limit of 2.4 nmol/l (Taylor 2003).

Women with PCOS also often present with menstrual disorders such as heavy menstrual bleeding and oligomenorrhoea. It is estimated that 30% to 70% of women with PCOS are obese (Vrbikova 2009), and many will develop type 2 diabetes, metabolic disorders and cardiovascular disease (Giallauria 2008; Kiddy 1992).

The Rotterdam meeting in 2003 endorsed a consensus regarding the diagnosis of the syndrome (ESHRE/ASRM PCOS Consensus 2004a; ESHRE/ASRM PCOS Consensus 2004b). This defines PCOS, after the exclusion of related disorders, as a clinical condition exhibiting at least two of the following three features: oligo- or anovulation (infrequent or absent menstrual periods); clinical or biochemical, or both, signs of hyperandrogenism (typically, hirsutism or acne); or polycystic ovaries seen on ultrasound.

A further meeting in Greece in 2007 proposed evidence-based management for the treatment of PCOS-related subfertility (Thessaloniki ESHRE/ASRM PCOS Consensus 2008). However, very little consensus guidance addresses the management of the non-fertility-related symptoms of this condition.

Conservative management with advice on lifestyle changes such as acupuncture (Lim 2016), dieting and weight loss has variable effectiveness. Medical treatment with statins (Raval 2011), hormonal therapy or insulin sensitising agents (Costello 2007) can be associated with significant side effects and is often contraindicated in women wishing to conceive. Laparoscopic ovarian drilling (LOD) is a surgical alternative to medical treatment of anovulation in women with PCOS and subfertility. However, whilst studies have examined the effectiveness of LOD in relation to the improvement of conception, reports on the effect of LOD on non-fertility-related PCOS symptoms are contradictory.

### Description of the intervention

Ovarian wedge resection was first described in 1935 by Stein and Leventhal (Homburg 2008). This surgery was primarily aimed at reducing ovarian mass by bilateral ovarian wedge resections. With the advent of laparoscopic surgery, a variant of the traditional wedge resection was developed using this technique. During LOD, uni- or bipolar electrocautery at various energy levels for a variable duration is used to puncture the ovary. These are typically 2 to 4 mm deep, penetrating into the cortex. The number of puncture holes, the type of energy source and the duration of treatment vary between practitioners. Recent advances in transvaginal hydrolaparoscopy have also allowed ovarian drilling to be performed by the transvaginal route (Gordts 2009), using a hydrolaparoscope or fertiloscope. Ovarian surgery is traditionally performed to induce ovulation in anovulatory women with PCOS. The documented advantage of LOD compared with hormone treatment is the reduction in complication rates associated with ovarian hyperstimulation syndrome (OHSS) and a decreased risk of multiple pregnancy (Farquhar 2007).

### How the intervention might work

The mechanism of action of ovarian surgery, wedge resection or more commonly LOD is largely unexplained. Compared to medical treatment, where the treatment effect is dependent on continuous administration of the medication, many LOD-induced effects appear to be long-term. It is, however, not known whether LOD exerts its action through a direct effect on the ovary or through a systemic endocrine mechanism. LOD has been shown to reduce long-term androgen serum levels through a number of mechanisms (Amer 2002). The destruction of androgen-producing ovarian stroma and the subsequent reduction in substrate for steroid aromatisation may contribute to an overall reduction in androgen production, with improvements in acne and hirsutism. High testosterone levels increase terminal hair growth, and therefore 5 $\alpha$ -reductase inhibitors are implemented in the treatment of hirsutism. A more generalised increased 5 $\alpha$ -reductase activity may be important for increased cortisol metabolism in PCOS (Glintborg 2010). In LOD, it has been hypothesised that the drilling of punctures within the androgen-producing stroma may depress serum androgen concentrations and offer symptomatic relief. A further possible mechanism is an impact of LOD on insulin resistance. Whilst there is currently very little evidence which documents the effect of LOD on metabolic changes and insulin levels in women with PCOS, small studies have shown that LOD (by electrocautery) can reduce insulin resistance in women with PCOS through decreased IRS-1 Ser312 phosphorylation (Seow 2007). Other more recent studies have also suggested that LOD can decrease anti-müllerian hormone (AMH) concentrations and ovarian stroma blood flow in women with PCOS compared with controls (Elmashad 2011).

## Why it is important to do this review

The aim of this review is to evaluate the impact of ovarian surgery on symptomatic control of PCOS. Whilst much research has focused on the effect of ovarian surgery in improving fertility in clomiphene-resistant women with PCOS, the impact of LOD on symptoms of PCOS has not been reviewed.

## OBJECTIVES

To assess the effectiveness and harms of ovarian surgery as a treatment for symptomatic relief of hirsutism, acne and menstrual disturbances in women with PCOS.

## METHODS

### Criteria for considering studies for this review

#### Types of studies

We include only randomized controlled trials (RCTs) of surgical interventions for the treatment of symptoms associated with PCOS. Only pre-cross-over data from cross-over studies was to be included in this study. Other data from cross-over studies would not be included, even if there was a wash-out period, as the effect of LOD is long term (for example some women will ovulate regularly after one year).

#### Types of participants

Women with PCOS (as defined by the Rotterdam Criteria) who are symptomatic with acne, hirsutism or irregular menstrual cycles. Oligomenorrhoea is here defined as a menstrual cycle lasting more than 45 days.

#### Types of interventions

Ovarian surgical interventions for the symptomatic treatment of women with PCOS. Types of comparisons include the following:

1. Surgical (laparotomy or laparoscopy) versus non-surgical intervention (including placebo or non-treatment).
2. Comparison between various surgical methods or techniques, e.g.:

- Comparing the number of drill holes administered.
- Comparison of various energy modalities for the ovarian drilling procedure (e.g. uni- versus bipolar electrocautery, or electrocautery versus laser versus harmonic scalpel).
- Laparotomy versus laparoscopy.

## Types of outcome measures

### Primary outcomes

1. Rates of women reporting an improvement in menstrual regularity as defined by the number of cycles per year (or other time frame, e.g. six months) and recorded as regular or irregular.
2. Improvement in androgenic symptoms of PCOS or rates of androgenic symptoms: improvements in hirsutism or acne, as defined by scoring systems such as the Ferriman Gallwey Score (FGS), Global Acne Grading Score (GAGS) or the Leeds revised Acne Grading system (LRAGS).

- FGS divides the body into nine areas identified for assessment: upper lip, chin, chest, upper back, lower back, upper abdomen, lower abdomen, upper arms and thighs. Each area is assigned a score between 0 and 4 based on hair growth, giving a potential score of 0 to 36. In white populations a score over seven indicates hyperandrogenism. There is ethnic variation of 'normal'.

- GAGS divides the face, chest and back into six areas identified for assessment: forehead, each cheek, nose, chin, chest and back. Each area is assigned a factor of 1, 2 or 3 based on area. Acne lesions are given a value based on severity: no lesions = 0, comedones = 1, papules = 2, pustules = 3 and nodules = 4. Scores of 1 to 18 are considered mild, 19 to 30 are considered moderate, 31 to 38 are severe, and more than 39 very severe.

- LRAGS assesses acne on the face, chest and back. A scale of 1 to 10 is used.

### Secondary outcomes

1. Harms of surgical and non-surgical interventions
2. Change in body weight or body mass index
3. Change in waist circumference
4. Testosterone levels, free testosterone or free androgen index
5. Metabolic measures: fasting glucose or insulin levels or haemoglobin A1C (HbA1C)
6. Changes in quality of life

## Search methods for identification of studies

We sought all published and unpublished RCTs on surgery for PCOS, using the following search strategy, without language restriction and in consultation with the Gynaecology and Fertility Group (CGF) Information Specialist.

### Electronic searches

We searched the following electronic databases, trials registers and websites:

Cochrane Gynaecology and Fertility Group (CGF) Specialised Register (from inception to 17 October 2016, ProCite platform) ([Appendix 1](#)).

Central Register of Studies Online (CRSO) (searched 17 October 2016, web platform) ([Appendix 2](#)).

Ovid MEDLINE® In-Process & Other Non-Indexed Citations, Ovid MEDLINE® Daily and Ovid MEDLINE® (from 1946 to 17 October 2016, Ovid platform) ([Appendix 3](#)).

Ovid Embase (from 1980 to 17 October 2016, Ovid platform) ([Appendix 4](#)).

Ovid PsycINFO (from 1806 to 17 October 2016, Ovid platform) ([Appendix 5](#)).

We searched other electronic sources of trials 17 October 2016, including:

Database of Abstracts of Reviews of Effects (DARE) in the Cochrane Library ([www.cochrane.org/index.htm](http://www.cochrane.org/index.htm));

ClinicalTrials.gov ([clinicaltrials.gov/ct2/home](http://clinicaltrials.gov/ct2/home));

World Health Organization International Clinical Trials Registry Platform search portal ([apps.who.int/trialsearch/](http://apps.who.int/trialsearch/));

OpenSigle for grey literature from Europe ([opensigle.inist.fr/](http://opensigle.inist.fr/));

China Academic Journal Electronic full text Database in China National Knowledge Infrastructure;

Index to Chinese Periodical Literature.

LILACS and other Spanish and Portuguese language databases (Latin American and Caribbean Health Science Information database). This is in the Virtual Health Library Regional Portal (VHL) ([bvsalud.org/portal/?lang=en](http://bvsalud.org/portal/?lang=en)).

There were no language or date restrictions in these searches. The search strategies are in the appendices.

### Searching other resources

We handsearched the reference lists of articles retrieved by the search and made personal contact with experts in the field. We handsearched ESHRE conference abstracts that were not covered in the CGF Specialised Register, in collaboration with the Information Specialist.

## Data collection and analysis

### Selection of studies

The four review authors undertook the selection of studies. We used the search strategy described above to obtain titles and, where possible, abstracts of studies that were potentially relevant to the review. We were overly inclusive rather than risk losing relevant studies. All review authors independently assessed whether the studies were eligible for inclusion, with disagreements planned for consultation with a third author, although this was not required. Where papers had insufficient information to enable an accurate

assessment of eligibility for inclusion, we sought further information from authors.

The selection process is documented with a PRISMA flow chart in Figure 1.

### Data extraction and management

Two review authors independently extracted data and assessed risks of bias using forms designed according to Cochrane guidelines. We resolved disagreements about study eligibility by discussion, without requiring referral to a third review author. Where studies had multiple publications, we used the main trial report as the primary reference and derived additional details from secondary papers. We corresponded with study investigators to clarify further data on methods and results.

### Assessment of risk of bias in included studies

Two review authors independently assessed the included studies for risks of bias, using the Cochrane 'Risk of bias' assessment tool ([Higgins 2011](#)) to evaluate: selection (random sequence generation and allocation concealment); performance (blinding of participants and personnel); detection (blinding of outcome assessors); attrition (incomplete outcome data); reporting (selective reporting); and other potential bias. We assigned judgements as recommended in the *Cochrane Handbook for Systematic Reviews of Interventions* Section 8.5 ([Higgins 2011](#)), resolving disagreements by discussion.

We present our judgements in a 'Risk of bias' table, which we incorporate into the interpretation of review findings by means of sensitivity analyses (see below).

### Measures of treatment effect

We performed statistical analysis in accordance with the guidelines and methods developed by Cochrane ([Higgins 2011](#)). We expressed dichotomous data results as a Mantel-Haenszel odds ratio (OR) and continuous data results as a mean difference (MD). We present a 95% confidence interval (CI) for all outcomes.

### Unit of analysis issues

The primary analysis was by each woman randomized. Data reported that did not allow valid analysis (e.g. "per cycle" rather than "per woman" where women contributed more than one cycle) were to be briefly summarized in an additional table and would not be meta-analysed.

### Dealing with missing data

In the event that data were missing or not available, we planned to contact the authors to provide further assistance. Where we could obtain no further information, the review authors state this in the review. The review authors determined the individual weight of

missing data. We conducted an intention-to-treat analysis as far as possible, but otherwise we analyzed only the available data.

### Assessment of heterogeneity

We assessed heterogeneity using the  $I^2$  statistic, according to the guidelines set out in the *Cochrane Handbook for Systematic Reviews of Interventions* (Higgins 2011). An  $I^2$  value greater than 50% indicates substantial heterogeneity. Where we detected substantial heterogeneity we have explored possible explanations in subgroup analyses (e.g. differing populations) and sensitivity analyses (e.g. differing risks of bias). We have taken heterogeneity in to account in our interpretation of the results.

### Assessment of reporting biases

In view of the difficulty in detecting and correcting for publication bias and other reporting bias, we minimised their potential impact by ensuring a comprehensive search for eligible studies and by being aware of duplicated data. In the case where 10 or more studies contributed to our analysis, we planned to use a funnel plot to explore the possibility of a small-study effect.

### Data synthesis

We used a fixed-effect model inverse variance meta-analysis for combining data where trials examined the same intervention, and where we judged the trial populations and methods to be sufficiently similar.

An increase in the odds of a particular outcome which was beneficial (for example, return of regular menses) or detrimental (for example, surgical complications) is displayed graphically in the meta-analyses. The aim was to define analyses that were comprehensive and mutually exclusive so that all eligible study results could be fitted into only one of the strata.

### Subgroup analysis and investigation of heterogeneity

We planned, where data allowed, to carry out subgroup analyses to explore possible sources of heterogeneity (for example, differences between participants, interventions and study quality).

### Sensitivity analysis

We intended to conduct sensitivity analyses for the primary outcomes to explore the effect of risks of bias assessed by adequate methodology versus poor methodology, where adequate methodology was defined as: adequate randomization method, adequate allocation concealment, analysis by intention-to-treat, and losses to follow-up of less than 20%. However, sensitivity analysis in this respect was not necessary and therefore not performed.

These analyses also included consideration of whether the review conclusions would have differed if:

1. A random-effects model had been adopted.
2. The summary effect measure had been relative risk rather than odds ratio.

### Overall quality of the body of evidence: 'Summary of findings' table

We have prepared a 'Summary of findings' table using GRADEpro and Cochrane methods. This table evaluates the overall quality of the body of evidence for the main review outcomes (improvement in menstrual regularity, improvement in androgenic symptoms of PCOS, harms of medical and surgical intervention) for the main review comparison (LOD versus medical intervention). [Summary of findings for the main comparison](#).

We prepared additional 'Summary of findings' tables for the main review outcomes for other important comparisons (LOD versus other surgical interventions, LOD four to five versus two or fewer punctures, LOD versus variable energy source). [Summary of findings 2](#); [Summary of findings 3](#); [Summary of findings 4](#).

We assessed the quality of the evidence using GRADE criteria: risk of bias, consistency of effect, imprecision, indirectness and publication bias. Two review authors working independently judged evidence quality (high, moderate, low or very low), with disagreements resolved by discussion. Judgements were justified, documented, and incorporated into the reporting of results for each outcome.

## RESULTS

### Description of studies

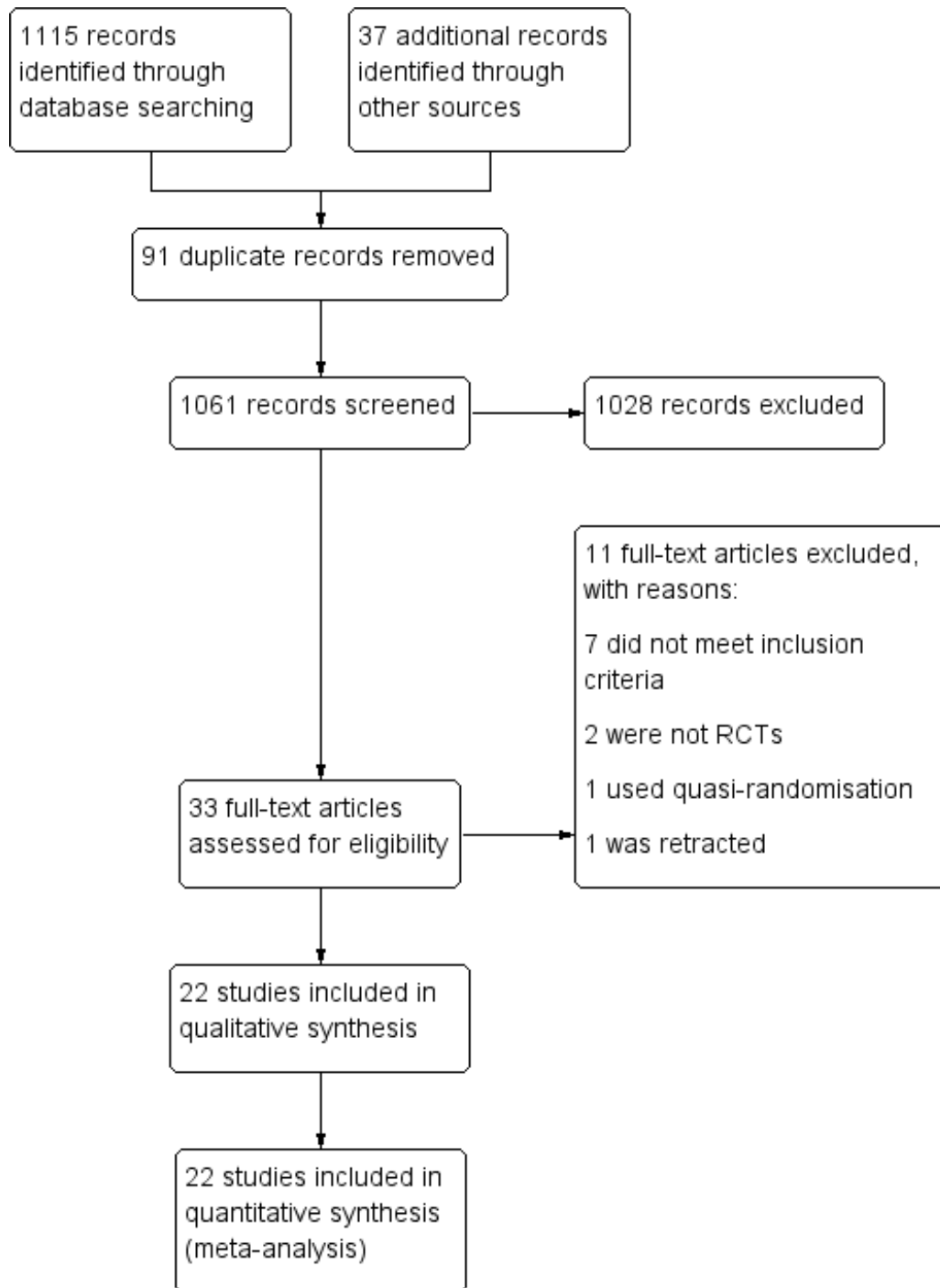
Only pre-cross-over data from cross-over studies were to be included in this review. We do not include other data from cross-over studies, even if there is a wash-out period, as the effect of LOD is long-term (for example, some women will ovulate regularly after one year).

### Results of the search

The search retrieved 1115 articles. Thirty-one studies were potentially eligible and retrieved in full text, with 22 meeting our inclusion criteria and included in the final analysis. See study tables: [Characteristics of included studies](#); [Characteristics of excluded studies](#).

See [Figure 1](#).

**Figure 1. Study flow diagram**



## Included studies

### Study Design and setting

22 randomized controlled trials included in this review were set in the high-, middle- and low-income countries, in private, public and university hospitals. All trials had a parallel design, and all but one were single-centre studies.

### Participants

The studies included 2278 women. All the participants had polycystic ovary syndrome. The characteristics of the participants can be found in the table for each included study. Participants were included regardless of whether their treatment goal was symptom management of PCOS or, more commonly, fertility outcomes.

### Interventions

Ten of the 22 studies were designed to assess the impact of LOD on the outcome measures specified earlier, compared to a medical treatment. The comparisons were as follows:

Traditional LOD compared to;

- Metformin (Ashrafinia 2009; Hamed 2010)
- Metformin + clomiphene (Hashim 2011; Palomba 2010)
- Gonadotrophins for ovulation induction (Kaya 2005;

Farquhar 2002)

- Letrozole (Hashim 2010)
- Gonadotrophin analogue + the oral contraceptive pill (Taskin 1996)

- Metformin + letrozole (Elgafor 2013)
- Rosiglitazone (Roy 2010)

Ten of 22 studies were designed to assess the impact of LOD on the outcome measures specified compared to a different surgical technique/method of ovarian drilling. The comparisons were as follows:

Traditional LOD compared to;

- Transvaginal ultrasound-guided LOD (Badawy 2009)
- Minilaparoscopic LOD (Zullo 2000)
- Bipolar LOD (as opposed to unipolar) (Sharma 2006)
- Unilateral LOD (Abdelhafeez 2013; Roy 2009; Sarouri

2015; Youssef 2007)

- Harmonic scalpel LOD (Takeuchi 2002)
- Transvaginal hydrolaparoscopy (THL) (Giampaolino 2016)
- LOD using adjusted thermal dose in accordance with the ovarian volume (Zakherah 2011)

Two of 22 studies were head-to-head comparisons between different dosage/number of punctures of LOD (Selim 2011; Zhu 2010) No studies compared LOD with no treatment/placebo, or laparotomy. No studies compared LOD to wedge resection.

### Outcomes

The following studies reported on the specified outcome measures in this review:

1. Menstrual regularity: Abdelhafeez 2013; Ashrafinia 2009; Badawy 2009; Elgafor 2013; Hamed 2010; Hashim 2010; Hashim 2011; Kaya 2005; Palomba 2010; Roy 2009; Selim 2011; Takeuchi 2002; Zakherah 2011; Zhu 2010

2. Androgenic symptoms: Ashrafinia 2009; Badawy 2009; Farquhar 2002

3. Harms of surgical intervention: short- and long-term surgical complications:

- Adverse events relating to surgery: Zullo 2000; Zhu 2010
- Ovarian hyperstimulation syndrome (OHSS): Kaya 2005; Roy 2010

• Post-surgical adhesions: Giampaolino 2016; Roy 2009; Zakherah 2011

• Gastrointestinal side effects of metformin + clomiphene: Hashim 2011; Palomba 2010

4. Body weight or body mass index (kg/m<sup>2</sup>): Elgafor 2013; Hamed 2010; Farquhar 2002; Zakherah 2011

5. Change in waist circumference: None of the studies reported on waist circumference.

6. Testosterone levels (nmol/l), free testosterone (pg/ml) or free androgen index: Ashrafinia 2009; Badawy 2009; Elgafor 2013; Hamed 2010; Roy 2009; Roy 2010; Sarouri 2015; Selim 2011; Sharma 2006; Takeuchi 2002; Taskin 1996; Youssef 2007; Zakherah 2011; Zhu 2010; Zullo 2000

7. Metabolic measures: fasting glucose (nmol/L) or insulin levels (pmol/L) or haemoglobin A1C (HbA1C): Elgafor 2013; Hamed 2010; Roy 2010

8. Quality of life: Farquhar 2002 provided a questionnaire on the acceptability and convenience of both procedures.

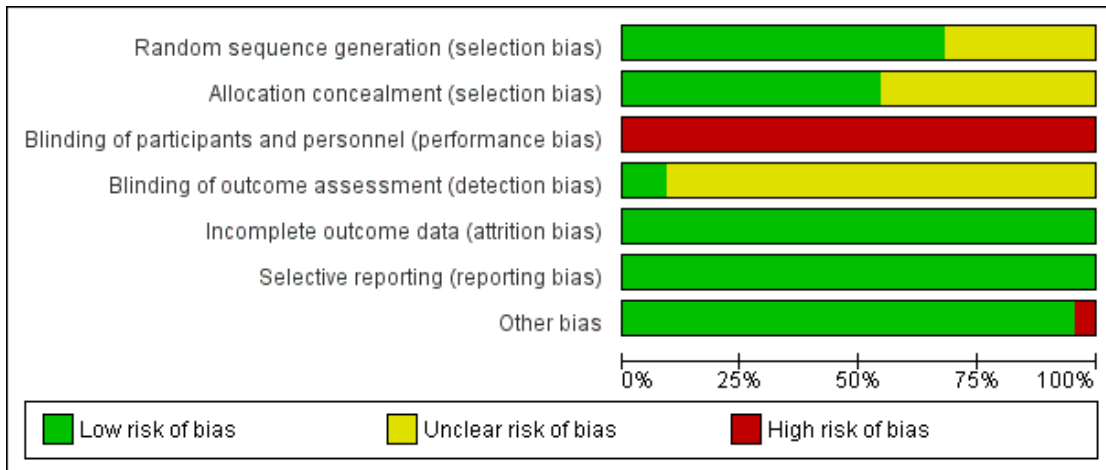
### Excluded studies

We excluded nine studies from the review. Reasons for exclusion include studies not being RCTs (three studies), one study was retracted, one study did not measure testosterone as planned, and the remainder did not meet our inclusion criteria.

### Risk of bias in included studies

Risk of bias assessment focused on seven main domains: random sequence generation, allocation concealment, blinding, incomplete data outcome, selective reporting and other potential bias. The findings are summarized in Figure 2 and Figure 3, and details appear in individual 'Risk of bias' included studies tables.

**Figure 2. Risk of bias graph: review authors' judgements about each risk of bias item presented as percentages across all included studies.**





**Figure 3. Risk of bias summary: review authors' judgements about each risk of bias item for each included study.**

	Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias)	Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias)	Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias)	Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Other bias
Abdelhafeez 2013	?	?	-	?	+	+	+
Ashrafinia 2009	?	+	-	?	+	+	+
Badawy 2009	+	?	-	?	+	+	+
Elgafor 2013	+	+	-	?	+	+	+
Farquhar 2002	+	?	-	?	+	+	+
Giampaolino 2016	+	+	-	?	+	+	+
Hamed 2010	+	+	-	?	+	+	+
Hashim 2010	+	+	-	+	+	+	+
Hashim 2011	+	+	-	?	+	+	+
Kaya 2005	+	+	-	?	+	+	+
Palomba 2010	+	+	-	?	+	+	+
Roy 2009	?	?	-	?	+	+	+
Roy 2010	+	+	-	?	+	+	+
Sarouri 2015	+	?	-	?	+	+	+
Selim 2011	?	+	-	?	+	+	+
Sharma 2006	+	?	-	?	+	+	-
Takeuchi 2002	?	?	-	?	+	+	+
Taskin 1996	+	?	-	?	+	+	+
Youssef 2007	?	+	-	+	+	+	+
Zakherah 2011	+	?	-	?	+	+	+
Zhu 2010	+	+	-	?	+	+	+
Zullo 2000	?	?	-	?	+	+	+

## Allocation

### *Sequence generation*

Eighteen trials were at low risk of selection bias related to sequence generation. Four studies had unclear risk due to a lack of detail about their methods of sequence generation.

### *Allocation concealment*

Twelve trials were at low risk of bias for allocation concealment, with the other 10 trials at unclear risk of bias.

## Blinding

### *Blinding of participants*

Due to the nature of the studies, blinding was often not possible. Fourteen trials had no means of blinding due to the surgical study design and so were at high risk of performance and detection bias; the remaining eight trials were deemed to be at high risk as they stated a lack of participant blinding.

### *Blinding of assessment*

Most of the studies (20/22) were at unclear risk of assessment blinding. Two studies were at low risk, as they specified that the assessors were blinded.

### **Incomplete outcome data**

Attrition rates in all studies were low and hence we rated all studies at low risk for this domain. One study (Giampaolino 2016) had attrition rates of 45/246, with 19 lost from one arm and 26 from the other.

### **Selective reporting**

All the studies reported on the outcome specified.

### **Other potential sources of bias**

One study (Sharma 2006) showed a statistically significant difference in baseline levels of glucose between the control and intervention groups.

## Effects of interventions

See: **Summary of findings for the main comparison** LOD compared to medical interventions for symptom relief in women with polycystic ovary syndrome; **Summary of findings 2** LOD compared to other surgical interventions for symptom relief in women with polycystic ovary syndrome; **Summary of findings 3** LOD 4-5 compared to 2 or fewer punctures for symptom relief in women with polycystic ovary syndrome; **Summary of findings 4** LOD compared to LOD variable energy for symptom relief in women with polycystic ovary syndrome

We include 22 studies in this review.

As the studies were sufficiently similar, we combined the data using a fixed-effect model in the following comparisons:

1. LOD versus medical interventions (stratified by type of medication)
2. LOD versus other surgical interventions (stratified by type of surgery)
3. LOD with four to five punctures versus LOD with two or fewer punctures
4. LOD versus variable energy

## 1. LOD versus medical treatments

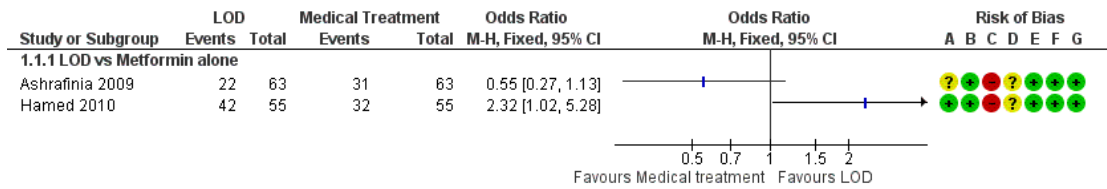
### Primary outcomes

#### 1.1 Improvement of menstrual regularity

Seven studies reported this outcome. We did not pool studies comparing different medications, as this resulted in high statistical heterogeneity ( $I^2 = 66\%$ ). We interpret the underlying cause of the heterogeneity to be attributable to the differences between the interventions.

1.1.1. LOD versus metformin: Two studies reported this comparison. Findings were inconsistent and the data were unsuitable for pooling due to high statistical heterogeneity ( $I^2=85\%$ ). There was no obvious difference between the studies that might explain the heterogeneity. One study (Hamed 2010) suggested a benefit in the LOD arm (OR 2.32, 95% CI 1.02 to 5.28, 110 women) while the other study (Ashrafinia 2009) had the opposite direction of effect but found no conclusive evidence of a difference between the groups (OR 0.55, 95% CI 0.27 to 1.13, 126 women). See [Analysis 1.1](#); [Figure 4](#).

**Figure 4. Forest plot of comparison: I LOD vs medical interventions, outcome: I.1 Menstrual regularity.**



Risk of bias legend

- (A) Random sequence generation (selection bias)
- (B) Allocation concealment (selection bias)
- (C) Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias)
- (D) Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias)
- (E) Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias)
- (F) Selective reporting (reporting bias)
- (G) Other bias

1.1.2. LOD versus metformin + clomiphene: There was no clear evidence of a difference between the groups at six months (OR 1.02, 95% CI 0.64 to 1.64, 2 RCTs, n = 332, I<sup>2</sup> = 13%, low-quality evidence) (Hashim 2011; Palomba 2010).

1.1.3 LOD versus gonadotrophin: One study showed evidence of benefit of LOD over gonadotrophin at six months (OR 19.20, 95% CI 3.17 to 116.45, 1 RCT, n = 35, low-quality evidence) (Kaya 2005).

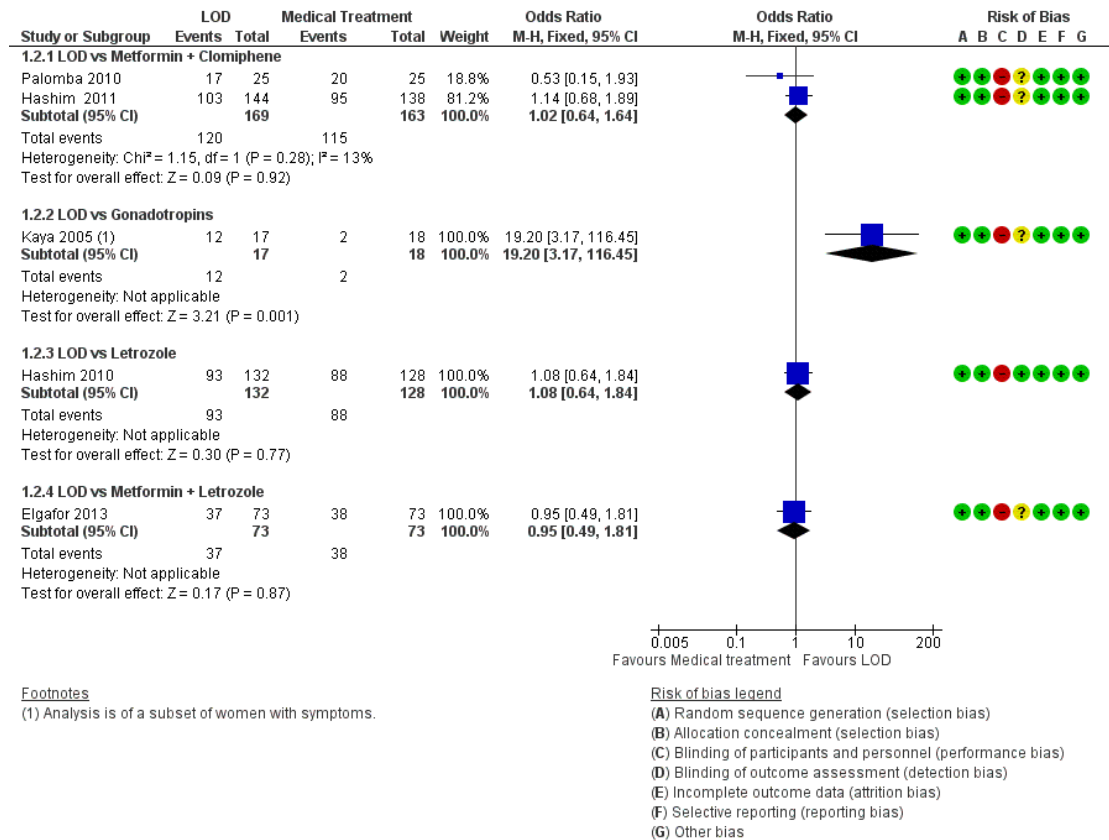
1.1.4. LOD versus letrozole: There was no clear evidence of a

difference between the groups at six months (OR 1.08, 95% CI 0.64 to 1.84, 1 RCT, n = 260, moderate-quality evidence) (Hashim 2010).

1.1.5. LOD versus metformin + letrozole: There was no clear evidence of a difference between the groups at six months (OR 0.95, 95% CI 0.49 to 1.81, 1 RCT, n = 146, moderate-quality evidence) (Elgafor 2013).

See Analysis 1.2; Figure 5

**Figure 5. Forest plot of comparison: 1 LOD vs medical interventions, outcome: 1.2 Menstrual regularity.**



**Footnotes**

(1) Analysis is of a subset of women with symptoms.

**1.2 Improvement of androgenic symptoms (hirsutism or acne, or both)**

1.2.1. LOD versus metformin: There was no clear evidence of a difference between the groups at six months (OR 1.00, 95% CI 0.42 to 2.37, 1 RCT, n = 126, moderate-quality evidence) (Ashrafinia 2009).

1.2.2. LOD versus gonadotrophins: There was no clear evidence of a difference between the groups in improvement of acne (OR 3.20, 95% CI 0.33 to 30.94, 1 RCT, n = 25, low-quality evidence) or hirsutism at six months (OR 2.31, 95% CI 0.22 to 23.89, 1 RCT, n = 25, very low-quality evidence) (Farquhar 2002).

**Secondary outcomes**

**1.3 Harms**

1.3.1. LOD versus metformin + clomiphene: There were more gastrointestinal side effects in the metformin + clomiphene group

at six months (OR 0.05, 95% CI 0.01 to 0.36, 2 RCTs, n = 332 I<sup>2</sup> = 0%, moderate-quality evidence) (Hashim 2011; Palomba 2010).

1.3.2. LOD versus gonadotrophin: There was no clear evidence of a difference between the groups in OHSS rate at six months (OR 0.08, 95% CI 0.00 to 1.61, 1 study, n = 33, low-quality evidence) (Kaya 2005).

1.3.3. LOD versus rosiglitazone: There was no occurrence of OHSS in either group at six months (Roy 2010).

**1.4 Body weight or body mass index (kg/m<sup>2</sup>)**

1.4.1. LOD versus metformin: There was a higher body mass index (BMI) at six months follow-up in the LOD group compared to the metformin group (MD 3.60, 95% CI -6.28 to 13.48, 1 RCT, n = 110) (Hamed 2010).

1.4.2. LOD versus metformin + letrozole: There was no clear evidence of a difference in BMI at six months follow-up between groups (MD 0.47, 95% CI -0.90 to 1.84, 1 RCT, n = 146) (Elgafor 2013).

### 1.5 Waist circumference

None of the studies reported on waist circumference.

### 1.6 Testosterone levels (nmol/L), free testosterone (pg/ml) or free androgen index

1.6.1. LOD versus metformin: There was no clear evidence of a difference in free testosterone levels post-surgery at six months follow-up, (MD -0.34, 95% CI -0.46 to -0.22; n = 126 ; 1 RCT) (Ashrafinia 2009) There was no clear evidence of a difference in mean testosterone levels post-surgery at six months follow-up, (MD 0.20, 95% CI -0.61 to 1.01, 1 RCTs, n = 110) Hamed 2010).

1.6.2. LOD versus gonadotropin-releasing hormone antagonist (GnRHa) + oral contraceptive pill (OCP): There was a higher testosterone level one week post-surgery or at the first menstruation after treatment in the LOD group compared to the GnRHa + OCP group (MD 0.3, 95% CI 0.01 to 0.59, 1 RCT, n = 17) (Taskin 1996).

1.6.3. LOD versus metformin + letrozole: There was a higher testosterone level after LOD compared to metformin + letrozole use (MD 0.60, 95% CI 0.23 to 0.97, 1 RCT, n = 146) (Elgafor 2013).

1.6.4. LOD versus rosiglitazone: There was no clear evidence of a difference between the groups in testosterone levels between rosiglitazone and LOD (MD 0.08, 95% CI -0.11 to 0.27, 1 RCT, n = 43) (Roy 2010).

### 1.7 Metabolic measures: fasting glucose or insulin levels or ratios or haemoglobin A1C (HbA1C)

1.7.1. LOD versus rosiglitazone: There was a lower glucose/insulin ratio in the LOD group compared to the rosiglitazone group (MD -1.98, 95% CI -2.61 to -1.35, 1 RCT, n = 43) (Roy 2010).

1.7.2. LOD versus metformin: There was a lower glucose/insulin ratio in the LOD group compared to the metformin group (MD -2.60, 95% CI -4.55 to -0.65, 1 RCT, n = 110) (Hamed 2010).

1.7.3. LOD versus metformin + letrozole: There was a lower glucose/insulin ratio in the LOD group compared to the metformin + letrozole group (MD -1.35, 95% CI -2.21 to -0.49, 1 RCT, n = 146) (Elgafor 2013).

### 1.8 Quality of life

1.8.1. LOD versus gonadotrophins: Farquhar 2002 provided a questionnaire to the 19 women who underwent both LOD and gonadotrophins regarding the acceptability and convenience of both procedures. Seventeen returned the questionnaire; 15 women preferred LOD and two preferred gonadotrophins. LOD was described as "less traumatic".

## 2. Bilateral LOD versus other surgical techniques

### Primary outcomes

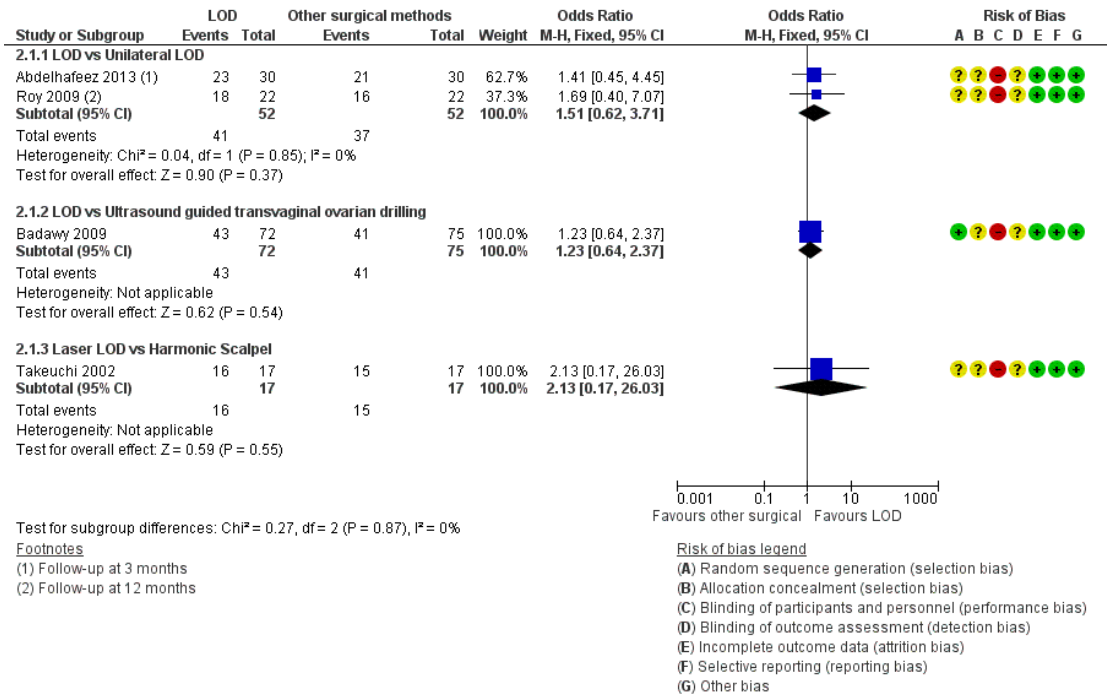
#### 2.1 Improvement of menstrual regularity

2.1.1. LOD versus unilateral LOD: There was no clear evidence of a difference between the groups (OR 1.51, 95% CI 0.62 to 3.71, 2 RCTs, n = 104, I<sup>2</sup> = 0%, moderate-quality evidence) (Abdelhafeez 2013; Roy 2009). Abdelhafeez 2013 reported at follow-up of three months (OR 1.41, 95% CI 0.45 to 4.45, 1 RCT, n = 60), while Roy 2009 reported at follow-up of 12 months (OR 1.69, 95% CI 0.40 to 7.07, 1 RCT, n = 44). We have pooled these data, as they are otherwise similar studies.

2.1.2. LOD versus transvaginal ultrasound-guided LOD: There was no clear evidence of a difference between the groups at six months (OR 1.23, 95% CI 0.64 to 2.37, 1 RCT, n = 147, low-quality evidence) (Badawy 2009).

2.1.3. LOD with Hd-YAG laser versus LOD with harmonic scalpel: There was no clear evidence of a difference between the groups at 12 months (OR 2.13, 95% CI 0.17 to 26.03, 1 RCT, n = 34, low-quality evidence) (Takeuchi 2002). See Analysis 2.1; Figure 6.

**Figure 6. Forest plot of comparison: 2 LOD vs other surgical interventions, outcome: 2.1 Menstrual regularity.**



## 2.2 Improvement of androgenic symptoms (hirsutism or acne, or both)

LOD versus transvaginal ultrasound-guided LOD: There was no clear evidence of a difference between the groups in hirsutism (OR 1.09, 95% CI 0.30 to 3.91, 1 RCT, n = 39, low-quality evidence) or acne at six months (OR 0.84, 95% CI 0.20 to 3.50, 1 RCT, n = 31, low-quality evidence) (Badawy 2009).

## Secondary outcomes

### 2.3 Harms

2.3.1. LOD versus unilateral LOD: There were no post-surgical peri-ovarian adhesions found in a subgroup of women who returned for repeat laparoscopy or caesarean section up to 12 months post-intervention (Roy 2009).

2.3.2. LOD versus minilaparoscopic LOD under local anaesthetic and conscious sedation: There were no complications from local anaesthetic (Zullo 2000).

2.3.3 LOD versus transvaginal hydrolaparoscopy: There were significantly fewer women with post-procedure adhesions with THL compared to LOD at six months (OR 0.10, 95% CI 0.05 to 0.18, 1 RCT, n = 246, very low-quality evidence) (Giampaolino 2016).

### 2.4 Body weight or body mass index (kg/m<sup>2</sup>)

None of the studies reported on this outcome.

### 2.5 Waist circumference

None of the studies reported on this outcome.

### 2.6 Testosterone levels (nmol/L), free testosterone (pg/ml) or free androgen index

2.4.1. LOD versus transvaginal ultrasound-guided LOD: The mean testosterone levels were found to be higher in the LOD group compared to the ultrasound-guided transvaginal LOD group (MD 0.30, 95% CI 0.13 to 0.47, 1 RCT, n = 163) (Badawy 2009).

2.4.2. LOD versus minilaparoscopic LOD under local anaesthetic and conscious sedation: There was no clear evidence of a difference between the groups (MD 0.00, 95% CI -0.43 to 0.43, 1 RCT, n = 62) (Zullo 2000).

2.4.3. LOD versus unilateral LOD: There was no clear evidence of a difference in mean testosterone between the groups (MD 0.03, 95% CI -0.04 to 0.09, 2 RCTs, n = 112, I<sup>2</sup> = 0%) (Roy 2009; Youssef 2007). There was no clear evidence in free testosterone

between the groups (MD -0.30, 95% CI -0.84 to 0.24, 1 RCTs, n = 90) (Sarouri 2015).

2.4.4. LOD with Hd-YAG Laser versus LOD with harmonic scalpel: There was no clear evidence of difference between the groups (MD 0.0, 95% CI -0.28 to 0.28, 1 RCT, n = 34) (Takeuchi 2002).

### 2.7 Metabolic measures: fasting glucose or insulin levels or ratio or haemoglobin A1C (Hb1AC)

None of the studies reported on this outcome.

### 2.8 Quality of life

None of the studies reported on this outcome.

## 3. LOD with different numbers of punctures per ovary

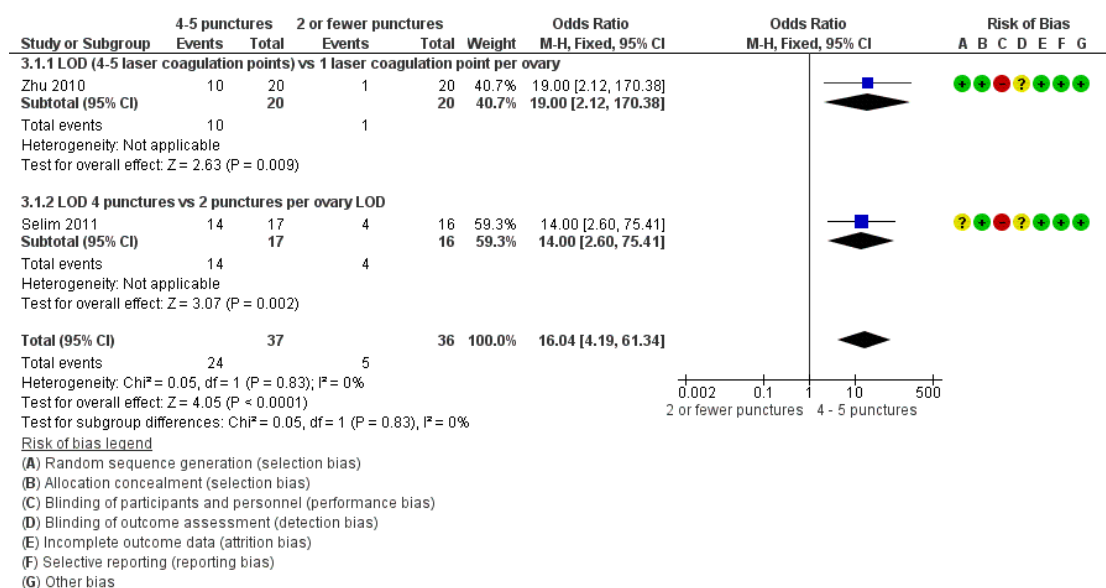
### Primary outcomes

#### 3.1 Improvement of menstrual regularity

LOD four to five punctures versus two or fewer punctures per ovary: There is evidence of benefit of applying four or five punctures per ovary compared to two or fewer punctures at six months (OR 16.04, 95% CI 4.19 to 61.34, 2 RCTs, n = 73, I<sup>2</sup> = 0%, low-quality evidence) (Zhu 2010; Selim 2011).

See Analysis 3.1; Figure 7.

Figure 7. Forest plot of comparison: 3 LOD 4 - 5 vs 2 or fewer punctures, outcome: 3.1 Menstrual regularity.



### 3.2 Improvement of androgenic symptoms (hirsutism or acne, or both)

None of the studies reported on this outcome.

### Secondary outcomes

#### 3.3 Harms

LOD four to five punctures versus two or fewer punctures: There were no surgical adverse events in any group (Zhu 2010).

#### 3.4 Body weight or body mass index (kg/m<sup>2</sup>)

None of the studies reported on this outcome.

#### 3.5 Waist circumference

None of the studies reported on this outcome.

### 3.6 Testosterone levels (nmol/L) or free androgen index

#### Testosterone

3.6.1. LOD four to five punctures versus two or fewer punctures: There is evidence of a difference in applying more punctures per ovary compared to two or fewer punctures (MD -0.90, 95% CI -1.12 to -0.68, 2 RCTs, n = 73, I<sup>2</sup> = 0%) (Selim 2011; Zhu 2010) (Analysis 3.2).

#### Free androgen index (FAI)

3.6.2. LOD four to five punctures versus two or fewer punctures: There was no clear evidence of a difference between the groups (MD -1.50, 95% CI -3.21 to 0.21, 1 RCT, n = 33) (Selim 2011) (Analysis 3.2).

### 3.7 Metabolic measures: fasting glucose or insulin levels or haemoglobin A1C (HbA1C)

None of the studies reported on this outcome.

### 3.8 Quality of life

None of the studies reported on this outcome.

## 4. LOD with various energy modalities

### Primary outcomes

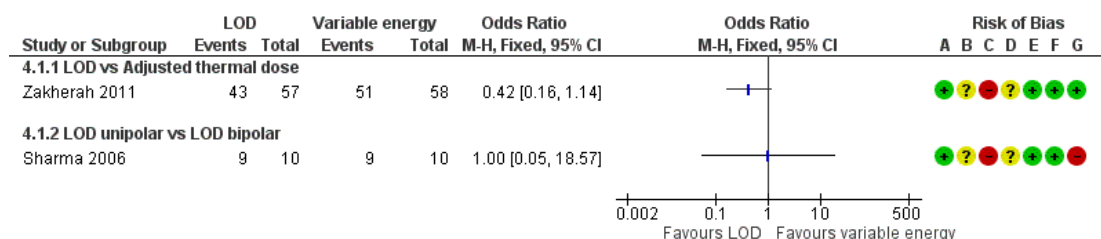
#### 4.1 Improvement of menstrual regularity

4.1.1. LOD versus LOD using adjusted thermal dose in accordance with the ovarian volume: There was no clear evidence of a difference between the groups at six months (OR 0.42, 95% CI 0.16 to 1.14, 1 RCT, n = 115, very low-quality evidence) (Zakherah 2011).

4.1.2. Unipolar LOD versus bipolar LOD: There was no clear evidence of a difference between the groups at three months (OR 1.00, 95% CI 0.05 to 18.57, 1 RCT, n = 20, very low-quality evidence) (Sharma 2006).

See Analysis 4.1; Figure 8.

**Figure 8. Forest plot of comparison: 4 LOD vs LOD variable energy, outcome: 4.1 Menstrual regularity.**



#### Risk of bias legend

- (A) Random sequence generation (selection bias)
- (B) Allocation concealment (selection bias)
- (C) Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias)
- (D) Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias)
- (E) Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias)
- (F) Selective reporting (reporting bias)
- (G) Other bias

#### 4.2 Improvement of androgenic symptoms (hirsutism or acne, or both)

None of the studies reported on this outcome.

### Secondary outcomes

#### 4.3 Harms

LOD versus LOD using adjusted thermal dose in accordance with ovarian volume: There was no clear evidence of a difference between the groups in the adhesions found at second-look laparoscopy at six months (OR 0.96, 95% CI 0.32 to 2.88, 1 RCT, n = 64, very low-quality evidence) (Zakherah 2011).

#### 4.4 Body weight or body mass index (kg/m<sup>2</sup>)



LOD versus LOD using adjusted thermal dose in accordance with ovarian volume: There was no clear evidence of a difference between the groups (MD 0.20, 95% CI -0.71 to 1.11, 1 RCT, n = 115) (Zakherah 2011).

#### 4.5 Waist circumference

None of the studies reported on this outcome.

#### 4.6 Testosterone levels (nmol/L) or free androgen index

4.6.1. LOD versus LOD using adjusted thermal dose in accordance with ovarian volume: Testosterone levels were lower in the thermal dose group (MD 0.70, 95% CI 0.57 to 0.83, 1 RCT, n = 115) (Zakherah 2011) (Analysis 4.4).

4.6.2. Unipolar LOD versus bipolar LOD: There was no clear evidence of a difference between the groups in the testosterone levels (MD 0.30, 95% CI -2.01 to 2.61, 1 RCT, n = 20) (Sharma 2006) (Analysis 4.4).

#### 4.7 Metabolic measures: fasting glucose or insulin levels or haemoglobin A1C (HbA1C)

4.5.1. Unipolar LOD versus bipolar LOD: There was a significantly lower glucose insulin ratio at three months after surgery in the group who had unipolar LOD compared to those with bipolar LOD (MD 4.10, 95% CI 3.08 to 5.12, 1 RCT, n = 20) (Sharma 2006). However, in this study there was a significant disparity between the baseline characteristics of the glucose insulin ratio between the two groups.

#### 4.8 Quality of life

None of the studies reported on this outcome.

### 5. LOD versus laparotomy

There were no studies that investigated this.

#### Other analyses

Upon completing study selection and data extraction we considered no subgroups to be relevant to our analysis.

We conducted sensitivity analyses as planned. The sensitivity analyses resulted in no significant modification of the results or the strength of associations after applying the above considerations to our data. No imputation of data was required. We are unable to address publication bias in this review.

## ADDITIONAL SUMMARY OF FINDINGS *[Explanation]*

LOD compared to other surgical interventions for symptom relief in women with polycystic ovary syndrome						
<b>Patient or population:</b> Women with symptoms of PCOS						
<b>Setting:</b> Clinic or hospital						
<b>Intervention:</b> LOD						
<b>Comparison:</b> other surgical interventions						
Outcomes	Relative effect (95% CI)	Anticipated absolute effects* (95% CI)			Quality of the evidence (GRADE)	What happens
		Without LOD	With LOD	Difference		
Menstrual regularity - LOD vs unilateral LOD N of participants: 104 (2 RCTs)	OR 1.51 (0.62 to 3.71)	71.2%	78.8% (60.5 to 90.1)	7.7% more (10.7 fewer to 19 more)	⊕⊕⊕○ MODERATE <sup>1</sup>	1 study follow-up at 3 months. 1 study follow-up at 12 months
Menstrual regularity at 6 months - LOD vs ultrasound-guided transvaginal ovarian drilling N of participants: 147 (1 RCT)	OR 1.23 (0.64 to 2.37)	54.7%	59.7% (43.6 to 74.1)	5.1% more (11.1 fewer to 19.4 more)	⊕⊕○○ LOW <sup>12</sup>	
Menstrual regularity at 12 months Laser LOD vs harmonic scalpel N of participants: 34 (1 RCT)	OR 2.13 (0.17 to 26.03)	88.2%	94.1% (56.0 to 99.5)	5.9% more (32.2 fewer to 11.3 more)	⊕⊕○○ LOW <sup>1,3</sup>	Note control group is NdYAG Laser

Improvement in androgenic symptoms at 6 months (Acne) - LOD vs USS guided N of participants:31 (1 RCT)	OR 0.84 (0.20 to 3.5)	47.1%	42.7% (15.1 to 75.7)	4.3% fewer (32 fewer to 28.6 more)	⊕⊕○○ LOW <sup>1,2</sup>
Improvement in androgenic symptoms at 6 months (Hirsutism) - LOD vs USS-guided N of participants: 39 (1 RCT)	OR 1.09 (0.30 to 3.91)	40.0%	42.1% (16.7 to 72.3)	2.1% more (23.3 fewer to 32.3 more)	⊕⊕○○ LOW <sup>1,2</sup>
Harms: Adhesions at 6 months - LOD vs THL N of participants: 246 (1 RCT)	OR 0.10 (0.05 to 0.18)	59.3%	12.7% (6.8 to 20.8)	46.6% fewer (52.5 fewer to 38.5 fewer)	⊕○○○ VERY LOW <sup>1,4</sup>

\* **The risk in the intervention group** (and its 95% confidence interval) is based on the assumed risk in the comparison group and the **relative effect** of the intervention (and its 95% CI).

CI: Confidence interval; OR: Odds ratio; THL: transvaginal hydrolaparoscopy

#### GRADE Working Group grades of evidence

**High quality:** We are very confident that the true effect lies close to that of the estimate of the effect

**Moderate quality:** We are moderately confident in the effect estimate: The true effect is likely to be close to the estimate of the effect, but there is a possibility that it is substantially different

**Low quality:** Our confidence in the effect estimate is limited: The true effect may be substantially different from the estimate of the effect

**Very low quality:** We have very little confidence in the effect estimate: The true effect is likely to be substantially different from the estimate of effect

<sup>1</sup>Downgraded one level for serious risk of bias: Included studies not double-blinded or unclear allocation concealment or unclear randomization method.

<sup>2</sup>Downgraded one level for serious imprecision.

<sup>3</sup>Single study, narrow confidence interval.

<sup>4</sup>Downgraded two levels for very serious imprecision: Broad confidence interval, very few events.

LOD 4 - 5 punctures compared to 2 or fewer punctures for symptom relief in women with polycystic ovary syndrome						
<b>Patient or population:</b> Women with symptoms of PCOS						
<b>Setting:</b> Clinic or hospital						
<b>Intervention:</b> LOD 4 - 5 punctures						
<b>Comparison:</b> 2 or fewer punctures						
Outcomes	Relative effect (95% CI)	Anticipated absolute effects* (95% CI)			Quality of the evidence (GRADE)	What happens
		Without LOD 4-5	With LOD 4-5	Difference		
Menstrual regularity at 6 months - LOD 4 - 5 coagulation points compared to 2 or fewer N of participants: 73 (2 RCTs)	OR 16.04 (4.19 to 61.34)	13.9%	72.1% (40.3 to 90.8)	58.2% more (26.4 more to 76.9 more)	⊕⊕○○ LOW <sup>1,2</sup>	
Menstrual regularity at 6 months - LOD (4 - 5 laser coagulation points) vs 1 laser coagulation point per ovary N of participants: 40 (1 RCT)	OR 19.00 (2.12 to 170.38)	5.0%	50.0% (10.0 to 90.0)	45.0% more (5 more to 85 more)	⊕⊕○○ LOW <sup>1,2</sup>	
Menstrual regularity at 6 months - LOD 4 punctures vs 2 punctures per ovary N of participants: 33 (1 RCT)	OR 14.00 (2.60 to 75.41)	25.0%	82.4% (46.4 to 96.2)	57.4% more (21.4 more to 71.2 more)	⊕⊕○○ LOW <sup>1,2</sup>	
Improvement in androgenic symptoms	No data available					

Harms LOD 4 - 5 versus fewer punctures	No data available
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\***The risk in the intervention group** (and its 95% confidence interval) is based on the assumed risk in the comparison group and the **relative effect** of the intervention (and its 95% CI).

**CI:** Confidence interval; **OR:** Odds ratio;

**GRADE Working Group grades of evidence**

**High quality:** We are very confident that the true effect lies close to that of the estimate of the effect

**Moderate quality:** We are moderately confident in the effect estimate: The true effect is likely to be close to the estimate of the effect, but there is a possibility that it is substantially different

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**Very low quality:** We have very little confidence in the effect estimate: The true effect is likely to be substantially different from the estimate of effect

<sup>1</sup>Downgraded one level for serious risk of bias: Included studies not double-blinded or methods of randomization unclear.

<sup>2</sup>Downgraded one level for serious imprecision.

LOD compared to LOD variable energy for symptom relief in women with polycystic ovary syndrome						
<b>Patient or population:</b> Women with symptoms of PCOS <b>Setting:</b> Clinic or hospital <b>Intervention:</b> LOD <b>Comparison:</b> LOD variable energy						
Outcomes	Relative effect (95% CI)	Anticipated absolute effects* (95% CI)			Quality of the evidence (GRADE)	What happens
		Without LOD	With LOD	Difference		
Menstrual regularity at 6 months - LOD vs adjusted thermal dose N of participants: 115 (1 RCT)	OR 0.42 (0.16 to 1.14)	87.9%	75.4% (53.8 to 89.3)	12.6% fewer (34.1 fewer to 1.3 more)	⊕○○○ VERY LOW <sup>1,2</sup>	
Menstrual regularity at 3 months - LOD unipolar vs LOD bipolar N of participants: 20 (1 RCT)	OR 1.00 (0.05 to 18.57)	90.0%	90.0% (31.0 to 99.4)	0.0% fewer (59 fewer to 9.4 more)	⊕○○○ VERY LOW <sup>1,2</sup>	Groups had different metabolic characteristics at baseline
Improvement in androgenic symptoms	No data available					
Harms: Adhesions at 6 months No. of participants: 64 (1 study)	OR 0.96 (0.32 to 2.88)	28.6%	27.7% (11.3 to 53.5)	0.8% fewer (17.2 fewer to 25 more)	⊕○○○ VERY LOW <sup>1,2</sup>	Women that remained enrolled for second-look laparoscopy

\*The risk in the intervention group (and its 95% confidence interval) is based on the assumed risk in the comparison group and the **relative effect** of the intervention (and its 95% CI).

CI: Confidence interval; OR: Odds ratio;

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**GRADE Working Group grades of evidence**

**High quality:** We are very confident that the true effect lies close to that of the estimate of the effect

**Moderate quality:** We are moderately confident in the effect estimate: The true effect is likely to be close to the estimate of the effect, but there is a possibility that it is substantially different

**Low quality:** Our confidence in the effect estimate is limited: The true effect may be substantially different from the estimate of the effect

**Very low quality:** We have very little confidence in the effect estimate: The true effect is likely to be substantially different from the estimate of effect

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<sup>1</sup>Downgraded one level for serious risk of bias: Included studies not double-blinded or unclear allocation concealment.

<sup>2</sup>Downgraded two levels for very serious imprecision: Broad confidence interval, very few events.

## DISCUSSION

### Summary of main results

For women with menstrual irregularity, acne or hirsutism due to PCOS there was evidence of benefit of LOD over gonadotrophin, and for high puncture number versus low puncture number in menstrual regularity. These outcomes were based on one and two RCTs respectively. As gonadotrophins are unlikely to be prescribed solely for these indications, it is important to note that these outcomes are secondary.

There was no clear evidence of a difference in the rates of improvement of menstrual regularity or androgenic symptoms when LOD was compared to other medical or other surgical interventions. Studies reported low adverse effects with LOD, and metformin and clomiphene is associated with greater gastrointestinal side effects compared to LOD. Given the evidence supporting metformin as beneficial in the improvement of menstrual regularity (Tang 2012), LOD may be considered a non-inferior but invasive alternative in those unable to tolerate metformin.

There were significantly fewer post-procedure adhesions with transvaginal hydrolaparoscopy when compared with LOD, but this was based on a single RCT.

### Overall completeness and applicability of evidence

The studies included addressed the review question, and the participants and outcomes were all relevant. Certain comparisons of surgical technique will not be relevant in centres where the equipment is not available. There were no studies comparing LOD versus no treatment and hence our conclusions can only be drawn from head-to-head comparisons of LOD with medical or surgical treatments. Current evidence is largely limited by data obtained from single or small numbers of randomised controlled studies. When confronted with a woman with symptoms of PCOS, this evidence needs to be applied in the wider context of their symptoms and goals, as neither LOD nor the medical interventions are considered first-line treatments. There may be additional benefit, however, if these interventions are otherwise indicated; they should form part of patient counselling and may guide certain decisions.

### Quality of the evidence

The quality of the evidence ranged from very low to moderate quality. The main limitations were imprecision associated with the low number of studies, inconsistency and risk of bias associated with the inability to blind participants (see [Summary of findings for the main comparison](#); [Summary of findings 2](#); [Summary of findings 3](#); [Summary of findings 4](#)). The risk of performance bias in individual studies was high, due to a lack of blinding of outcome

assessors, which can be expected with surgical comparisons. There were too few studies to assess risk of publication bias. Other bias was rare, with the exception of [Sharma 2006](#) which we rated at high risk of other bias due to a significant disparity in the baseline characteristics of glucose/insulin ratio.

### Potential biases in the review process

We executed an inclusive search, minimising as far as possible incomplete identification of studies and the risk of reporting bias. We made every effort to identify all potentially eligible studies, and sought additional data from study authors as necessary. However, it is possible that there are unpublished studies that we did not retrieve.

### Agreements and disagreements with other studies or reviews

We found no other studies or reviews on this topic.

## AUTHORS' CONCLUSIONS

### Implications for practice

There was no clear evidence that LOD improves menstrual regularity or the androgenic symptoms of PCOS, compared to most of the medical treatments used in the included studies. LOD was associated with fewer gastrointestinal side effects compared to metformin and clomiphene.

There was also no clear evidence of different effectiveness between types of LOD, except that LOD with four to five punctures per ovary may be more effective than with two or fewer punctures. There was little evidence comparing LOD with different types of surgery, although one study concluded that transvaginal hydrolaparoscopy had a lower risk of adhesions than LOD.

There was evidence from one small study of benefit from LOD compared to gonadotrophins in terms of menstrual regulation. However, gonadotrophins are seldom used for this indication.

### Implications for research

Studies are required to compare LOD to placebo or to no treatment in order to clarify the impact of LOD alone on the management of symptoms of PCOS. Our conclusions on LOD versus gonadotrophins are based on the results of one small RCT and correlation with further data would be beneficial. Most studies enrolled women for fertility treatment, and primary RCT evidence of surgical treatments of symptoms of PCOS would enhance the



body of evidence. Implications of both medical and surgical treatments were generally analyzed in the short and medium term. Long-term, prospective follow-up of women with treatments for PCOS would add to our knowledge of the relative effects and harms involved.

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**Raval 2011**

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to conceive. *Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews* 2011, Issue 10. [DOI: 10.1002/14651858.CD008565.pub2]

**Seow 2007**

Seow KM, Juan CC, Hsu YP, Hwang JL, Huang LW, Ho LT. Amelioration of insulin resistance in women with PCOS via reduced insulin receptor substrate-1 Ser312 phosphorylation following laparoscopic ovarian electrocautery. *Human Reproduction* 2007;**22**(4):1003–10.

**Tang 2012**

Tang T, Lord JM, Norman RJ, Yasmin E, Balen AH. Insulin-sensitising drugs (metformin, rosiglitazone, pioglitazone, D-chiro-inositol) for women with polycystic ovary syndrome, oligo amenorrhoea and subfertility. *Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews* 2012, Issue 5. [DOI: 10.1002/14651858.CD003053.pub5]

**Taylor 2003**

Taylor A. ABC of subfertility. Making a diagnosis. *BMJ* 2003;**327**(7413):494–7.

**Thessaloniki ESHRE/ASRM PCOS Consensus 2008**

Thessaloniki ESHRE/ASRM-Sponsored PCOS Consensus Workshop Group. Consensus on infertility treatment related to polycystic ovary syndrome. *Fertility and Sterility* 2008;**89**(3):505–22.

**Vrbikova 2009**

Vrbikova J, Hainer V. Obesity and polycystic ovary syndrome. *Obesity Facts* 2009;**2**(1):26–35.

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**Cheong 2011**

Cheong YC, Metwally M, Shreeve N, Sadek K, Farquhar C. Ovarian surgery for symptom relief in women with polycystic ovary syndrome. *Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews* 2011, Issue 12. [DOI: 10.1002/14651858]

\* Indicates the major publication for the study

## CHARACTERISTICS OF STUDIES

### Characteristics of included studies [ordered by study ID]

#### Abdelhafeez 2013

Methods	A randomised controlled trial
Participants	60 women attending the outpatient infertility clinic with a diagnosis of CC-resistant PCOS at Ain Shams University Maternity Hospital, Cairo, Egypt between February 2010 and September 2010
Interventions	30 women underwent unilateral ovarian drilling and 30 underwent bilateral ovarian drilling
Outcomes	The primary outcome was documented ovulation through a midluteal serum progesterone > 3 ng/ml 3 months after laparoscopy Secondary outcomes included regularity of menstrual cycles and basal levels of serum FSH and LH within 3 months after laparoscopy No harms reported.
Notes	Funding source: Not stated. Declarations of interest: Not stated. Email sent requesting further information

#### *Risk of bias*

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Unclear risk	Not stated
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Unclear risk	Not stated
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias) All outcomes	High risk	Not stated but not possible due to study design
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) All outcomes	Unclear risk	Not stated
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	Low risk	No attrition
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Low risk	All outcomes reported
Other bias	Low risk	None detected

### Ashrafinia 2009

Methods	A randomised controlled trial
Participants	126 women with PCOS were randomised from March 2006 until February 2008, between the ages of 15 and 45 years, with a history of infertility for at least 1 year and 3 treatment cycles with no response to CC (CC-resistant), conducted in Tehran, Iran
Interventions	Participants received metformin treatment (n = 63) or underwent LOD (n = 63)
Outcomes	The primary outcome measure was menstrual regularity. The levels of FSH, LH, free testosterone and the level of hirsutism assessed using the Ferriman Gallwey score were included No harms reported.
Notes	Funding source: Not stated Declarations of interest: 'None'. Authors contacted requesting further information

#### *Risk of bias*

<b>Bias</b>	<b>Authors' judgement</b>	<b>Support for judgement</b>
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Unclear risk	Not stated
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Low risk	The groups were allocated using serially-numbered opaque envelopes
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias) All outcomes	High risk	Not stated but not possible with study design
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) All outcomes	Unclear risk	Not stated
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	Low risk	All randomised women were analyzed
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Low risk	None detected
Other bias	Low risk	None detected

### Badawy 2009

Methods	A randomised controlled trial
Participants	The study comprised 163 women (aged 18 - 32 years) with CC-resistant PCOS among those attending the Outpatient Clinic at the Mansoura University Hospitals, Mansoura, Egypt, and a private practice setting in the period from January 2005 to January 2007

**Badawy 2009** (Continued)

Interventions	Participants were randomly allocated to either treatment with ultrasound-guided transvaginal needle ovarian drilling (UTND; n = 82) or laparoscopic electrosurgery ovarian drilling (n = 81)
Outcomes	Normal menstruation, hirsutism and acne, testosterone. No harms reported.
Notes	Funding source: Not stated Declarations of interest: "All authors have nothing to declare"

***Risk of bias***

<b>Bias</b>	<b>Authors' judgement</b>	<b>Support for judgement</b>
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Low risk	"computer-generated random table"
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Unclear risk	Not stated
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias) All outcomes	High risk	Not stated but not possible with study design
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) All outcomes	Unclear risk	Not stated
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	Low risk	No attrition
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Low risk	None detected
Other bias	Low risk	None detected

**Elgafor 2013**

Methods	A randomised controlled trial
Participants	146 CC-resistant PCOS women who were attending the infertility clinic were recruited from Zagazig University Hospital, Zagazig, Egypt. Time-frame not stated
Interventions	Metformin (850 mg (1 tablet daily) + letrozole (n = 73)) versus LOD (n = 73). Metformin dosage was increased after 1 week up to 1700 mg/day (2 tablets daily) and only stopped once pregnancy was confirmed. Letrozole was added from day 3 each month of spontaneous or induced bleeding, and continued for 5 days. LOD was 4 drills to each ovary

**Elgafor 2013** (Continued)

Outcomes	Hormonal profile including testosterone, fasting glucose, glu/insulin ratio, regularity of periods, BMI No harms reported.
Notes	Funding source: Not stated Declarations of interest: "None".

**Risk of bias**

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Low risk	"computer-generated random numeric table"
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Low risk	"concealed in sealed dark envelopes"
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias) All outcomes	High risk	Not stated but not possible with study design
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) All outcomes	Unclear risk	Not stated
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	Low risk	No attrition
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Low risk	None detected
Other bias	Low risk	None detected

**Farquhar 2002**

Methods	A randomised controlled trial
Participants	50 women were recruited from fertility clinics in New Zealand between mid-1996 and late 1999 with the following inclusion criteria: 1) 20 - 38 years; 2) infertility > 12 months; 3) Clomiphene resistance; 4) BMI < 33; 5) PCOS
Interventions	Women were randomised into LOD (n = 29) (10 holes per ovary) versus ovulation induction with gonadotrophin (metrodin HP (Serono) or FSH (Puregon)) (n = 21)
Outcomes	Hirsutism, acne. Testosterone pre- and post-LOD, not compared to medical arm. BMI stated as no difference but not quantified Participants were given questionnaires regarding acceptability and convenience of both procedures No harms reported.



**Farquhar 2002** (Continued)

Notes	Funding source: “Supported in part by Auckland Medical Research Foundation, grant 81310” Declarations of interest: Not stated.	
<b><i>Risk of bias</i></b>		
<b>Bias</b>	<b>Authors’ judgement</b>	<b>Support for judgement</b>
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Low risk	“Computer generated sequences”
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Unclear risk	Randomisation in “sealed opaque envelopes”
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias) All outcomes	High risk	Not stated but not possible with study design
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) All outcomes	Unclear risk	Not stated
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	Low risk	3 withdrawals out of 50
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Low risk	None detected
Other bias	Low risk	None detected

**Giampaolino 2016**

Methods	A randomised controlled trial	
Participants	286 women with CC-resistant PCOS attending Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology of the University of Naples “Federico II”, Italy. Age 18 - 40 years	
Interventions	Women were randomised to either conventional LOD (123 women) or Transvaginal Hydrolaparoscopy (123 women)	
Outcomes	Ovarian adhesion formation.	
Notes	Study funding: Not reported. Possible conflicts of interest: The authors declare no conflict of interest	
<b><i>Risk of bias</i></b>		
<b>Bias</b>	<b>Authors’ judgement</b>	<b>Support for judgement</b>

**Giampaolino 2016** (Continued)

Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Low risk	“Two hundred and forty-six patients were randomized into two groups in a 1:1 ratio by use of a randomization list generated by a computer with blocks of 4”
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Low risk	The allocation sequence was concealed from the researchers, who enrolled and assessed the participants and attached a sequentially-numbered, opaque, sealed, and stapled envelope containing the allocated treatment
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias) All outcomes	High risk	Participants and surgeon were not blinded to the procedure performed because concealment was not possible due to the differences in the procedures
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) All outcomes	Unclear risk	Not stated
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	Low risk	Minimal attrition
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Low risk	None detected
Other bias	Low risk	None detected

**Hamed 2010**

Methods	A randomised controlled trial
Participants	The study was conducted in the Women’s Health Center in Cairo, Egypt from May 2007 to September 2008. 200 women were assessed for eligibility, 110 included in the study
Interventions	Participants were randomly allocated to diagnostic laparoscopy plus metformin therapy (group 1, n = 55) or laparoscopic ovarian drilling (group 2, n = 55)
Outcomes	Menstrual cycle regularity, testosterone levels, fasting glucose to insulin ratio, BMI No harms reported.
Notes	Funding source: Not stated Declarations of interest: “The authors have no conflicts of interest”

***Risk of bias***

Bias	Authors’ judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Low risk	Randomisation was performed using a “computer-generated random numbers table”

**Hamed 2010** (Continued)

Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Low risk	Allocation concealment was done using “serially numbered opaque envelopes. The patient’s allocation was not changed after opening the envelope”
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias) All outcomes	High risk	Not stated but not possible with study design
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) All outcomes	Unclear risk	Not stated
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	Low risk	No attrition
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Low risk	None detected
Other bias	Low risk	None detected

**Hashim 2011**

Methods	A randomised controlled trial	
Participants	The study population comprised 282 women with CC-resistant PCOS attending the Outpatient Clinic in Mansoura University Hospital, Mansoura, Egypt, and a private practice setting from September 2005 to February 2009. Participants in Group A (n = 138) received combined metformin-CC for up to 6 cycles and participants in group B underwent LOD (n = 144) with 6 months follow-up	
Interventions	In group A, all participants received metformin for 5 days starting from day 3 of spontaneous or induced menstruation. In the LOD group (group B), laparoscopy was performed using the 3-puncture technique. Each ovary was cauterised at 4 points, each for 4 seconds at 40 W for a depth of 4 mm with a mixed current, using a monopolar electro-surgical needle	
Outcomes	Resumption of regular menstruation, ovulation rate, mid-cycle endometrial thickness, pregnancy and miscarriage rates No intra-operative or post-operative complications in either group	
Notes	Funding source: Not stated Declarations of interest: Not stated.	
<b><i>Risk of bias</i></b>		
<b>Bias</b>	<b>Authors’ judgement</b>	<b>Support for judgement</b>
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Low risk	The random sequence was by “computer-generated random numeric table”

**Hashim 2011** (Continued)

Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Low risk	“Opaque envelopes were numbered and sealed containing the allocation information given to a nurse who assigned the patients to study arms of treatment”
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias) All outcomes	High risk	Not stated but not possible with study design
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) All outcomes	Unclear risk	Not stated
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	Low risk	No attrition
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Low risk	None detected
Other bias	Low risk	None detected

**Hashim 2010**

Methods	A randomised controlled trial	
Participants	The study comprised 260 women with CC-resistant PCOS among those attending the Outpatient Clinic in Mansoura University Hospitals, Mansoura, Egypt, and a private practice setting from August 2006 to March 2009	
Interventions	Group A (n = 128) received 2.5 mg letrozole daily for 5 days for up to 6 cycles. Group B (n = 132) underwent LOD with 6 months follow-up. In letrozole group (group A), treatment continued for up to 6 cycles. In LOD group (group B), laparoscopy was performed using 3-puncture technique. Each ovary was cauterised at 4 points, each for 4 seconds at 40 W for a depth of 4 mm with a mixed current, using a monopolar electro-surgical needle. Follow-up continued for 6 months after the procedure	
Outcomes	Resumption of regular menstruation, ovulation rate, pregnancy, miscarriage, live birth rates and midcycle endometrial thickness No operative complications developed, No multiple pregnancies or OHSS in either group	
Notes	Funding source: Not stated Declarations of interest: “We declare that we have no conflict of interest”	
<b><i>Risk of bias</i></b>		
<b>Bias</b>	<b>Authors’ judgement</b>	<b>Support for judgement</b>

Hashim 2010 (Continued)

Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Low risk	“Women were randomized according to a computer-generated random numeric table prepared by an independent statistician”
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Low risk	“concealment of treatment allocation by use of sealed opaque envelopes that were given to a third party (nurse) who assigned patients to study arms; group A (letrozole) or B (LOD)”
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias) All outcomes	High risk	“the treatment was revealed to both the investigator and the patient”
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) All outcomes	Low risk	“the radiologist who performed transvaginal ultrasound follow up assessment was blinded to the treatment groups”
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	Low risk	No attrition
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Low risk	None detected
Other bias	Low risk	None detected

Kaya 2005

Methods	A randomised controlled trial	
Participants	35 infertile CC-resistant women with PCOS were prospectively randomised in 2 groups and evaluated from January 2000 through January 2004. Conducted in Suleyman Demireal University Hospital, Isparta, Turkey	
Interventions	17 women underwent laparoscopic ovarian drilling with a multi-needle intervention( LOMNI) and 18 women received step-up ovulation induction treatment with recombinant FSH for ovulation induction in addition to intrauterine insemination	
Outcomes	Cycle regularity, pregnancy rate, OHSS and cost	
Notes	Funding source: Not stated Declarations of interest: Not stated.	
<b>Risk of bias</b>		
<b>Bias</b>	<b>Authors' judgement</b>	<b>Support for judgement</b>
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Low risk	“Computer generated random sequence”

**Kaya 2005** (Continued)

Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Low risk	Allocated using “sealed opaque envelopes” prior to their surgery
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias) All outcomes	High risk	Not stated but not possible with study design
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) All outcomes	Unclear risk	Not stated
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	Low risk	Although 1 woman in the LOMNI group and 2 women in the ovulation induction group were lost to follow-up, their pregnancy results were available and they all received telephone interviews at the end of the follow-up period
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Low risk	None detected
Other bias	Low risk	None detected

**Palomba 2010**

Methods	A randomised controlled trial
Participants	50 women who were CC-resistant were recruited between February 2003 and May 2004, conducted in 2 university hospitals in Naples, Italy
Interventions	The participants were randomised to clomiphene + metformin (6 cycles) (n = 25) versus LOD alone (n = 25) and followed up for 6 months. LOD was by 3 - 6 punctures of 3 mm diameter and 4 - 5 mm depth, for 2 - 3 seconds at 40 W)
Outcomes	Amenorrhoea at cycle day 35. No operative complications were identified, no drug-related adverse effects resulting in treatment discontinuation
Notes	Funding source: “Authorship and contribution to the article is limited to the 8 authors indicated. There was no outside funding or technical assistance with the production of this article” Declarations of interest: Not stated.

***Risk of bias***

<b>Bias</b>	<b>Authors’ judgement</b>	<b>Support for judgement</b>
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Low risk	Computer-generated randomization

**Palomba 2010** (Continued)

Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Low risk	“concealed in sealed dark envelopes until intervention was assigned”
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias) All outcomes	High risk	Not stated but not possible with study design
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) All outcomes	Unclear risk	Not stated
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	Low risk	3 were lost to follow-up
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Low risk	None detected
Other bias	Low risk	None detected

**Roy 2009**

Methods	A randomised controlled trial
Participants	44 women with PCOS were recruited between June 2005 and June 2007 from an Obstetrics and Gynaecology clinic in New Dehli, India
Interventions	22 participants underwent unilateral ovarian drilling and 22 underwent bilateral ovarian drilling. The number of drilling sites in each ovary was limited to 5
Outcomes	The clinical and biochemical response, ovulation and menstrual regularity over a follow-up period of 1 year were compared. Tubo-ovarian adhesion rate was compared during caesarean section or during repeat laparoscopy
Notes	Funding source: Not stated Declarations of interest: “None”.

***Risk of bias***

<b>Bias</b>	<b>Authors’ judgement</b>	<b>Support for judgement</b>
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Unclear risk	Not stated
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Unclear risk	Mentioned as randomly allocated but not stated how
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias) All outcomes	High risk	Not stated but not possible with study design

**Roy 2009** (Continued)

Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) All outcomes	Unclear risk	Not stated
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	Low risk	No attrition
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Low risk	None detected
Other bias	Low risk	None detected

**Roy 2010**

Methods	A randomised controlled trial
Participants	43 women were recruited from a gynaecology clinic in New Delhi, India, between January 2006 to 2009, all with CC-resistant PCOS and subfertility
Interventions	Recruits were randomised into LOD (unilateral, 5 holes) (n = 21) vs rosiglitazone (n = 23) at a dose of 4 mg twice daily and CC at a dose of 100 mg daily from the 3rd day of the period for 5 days
Outcomes	Hormonal profile including testosterone, glucose insulin ratio, ovulation, pregnancy rate No OHSS in either group.
Notes	Funding source: Not stated. Declarations of interest: "None". Rosiglitazone is no longer available in most countries including the UK, European countries and South Africa, but is still in use in USA

***Risk of bias***

<b>Bias</b>	<b>Authors' judgement</b>	<b>Support for judgement</b>
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Low risk	Computer-generated randomization
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Low risk	"sealed envelope containing numbers from the computer generated random table"
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias) All outcomes	High risk	Not stated but not possible with study design
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) All outcomes	Unclear risk	Not stated



**Roy 2010** (Continued)

Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	Low risk	No attrition
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Low risk	None detected
Other bias	Low risk	None detected

**Sarouri 2015**

Methods	A randomised controlled trial
Participants	121 women with PCOS attending the infertility clinic of Al-Zahra Hospital in Rasht, Guilan Province, Iran
Interventions	Comparison between bilateral and unilateral ovarian drilling
Outcomes	FSH, LH and free testosterone levels before and after surgery, responses on ovulation and pregnancy rates. Testosterone levels included No harms reported.
Notes	Study Funding: "The authors thank the Vice Chancellor for Research of Guilan University of Medical Sciences for funding this project" Possible conflicts of interest: Not stated. Study Authors were contacted for further information

***Risk of bias***

<b>Bias</b>	<b>Authors' judgement</b>	<b>Support for judgement</b>
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Low risk	A randomization list was generated using blocked sample randomizations
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Unclear risk	Not stated
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias) All outcomes	High risk	Not stated but not possible due to study design
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) All outcomes	Unclear risk	Not stated
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	Low risk	No attrition
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Low risk	None detected
Other bias	Low risk	None detected

**Selim 2011**

Methods	A randomised controlled trial
Participants	The study was conducted from January 2004 through September 2007 in the infertility unit of Al-Hammadi Specialized Hospital, Riyadh, Saudi Arabia. 82 women with anovulatory infertility associated with PCOS, who had been CC-resistant, underwent LOD to assess the optimal number of punctures to be applied to ovarian tissue
Interventions	Women who met inclusion criteria (and had no exclusions) were randomly assigned to 1 of the 5 treatment groups (1:1:1:1:1 ratio). Each randomization number corresponded with 1 of the 5 possible interventions (Gp1: 2 punctures & 300 J; Gp 2: 3 punctures & 450 J; Gp 3: 4 punctures & 600 J; Gp 4: 5 punctures & 750 J; and Gp 5: 6 - 8 punctures & > 900 J). There were 17 cases in groups 3 and 4, and 16 cases in groups 1, 2, and 5
Outcomes	Menstrual regularity, testosterone, FAI at 6 months follow-up No harms reported.
Notes	Due to the multiple group comparisons, for analysis purposes, the outcomes of those with 2 punctures were compared to those with 4 punctures (considered dose for LOD) - i.e., Gp 3 (LOD with 4 punctures) vs Gp 1 (2 punctures) Funding source: Not stated Declarations of interest: "No competing financial conflicts exist"

***Risk of bias***

<b>Bias</b>	<b>Authors' judgement</b>	<b>Support for judgement</b>
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Unclear risk	Not stated
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Low risk	Labelling of the randomization number was done by a person not involved with the trial
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias) All outcomes	High risk	Not stated but not possible due to study design
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) All outcomes	Unclear risk	Not stated
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	Low risk	6 were lost to follow-up
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Low risk	None detected
Other bias	Low risk	None detected

**Sharma 2006**

Methods	A randomised controlled trial
Participants	20 women with CC-resistant PCOS were recruited in the Department of Obstetrics and Gynaecology of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi, India
Interventions	Group I (n = 10) had unipolar ovarian drilling done by unipolar diathermy needle at power settings of 30 - 40 watts. Group II (n = 10) had bipolar ovarian drilling done by bipolar diathermy needle at power settings of 40 - 50 watts
Outcomes	Menstrual regularity at 3 months, hormonal profile including testosterone, Glucose insulin ratio, pregnancy rate, ovulation rate No harms reported.
Notes	Funding source: Not stated Declarations of interest: Not stated.

***Risk of bias***

<b>Bias</b>	<b>Authors' judgement</b>	<b>Support for judgement</b>
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Low risk	"computerised random table"
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Unclear risk	Not stated
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias) All outcomes	High risk	Not stated but not possible due to study design
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) All outcomes	Unclear risk	Not stated
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	Low risk	No attrition
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Low risk	None detected
Other bias	High risk	Baseline values of glucose insulin ratio were significantly different between groups despite randomization

**Takeuchi 2002**

Methods	A randomised controlled trial
Participants	34 women diagnosed with PCOS with infertility for more than 2 years in Department of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, Mie University School of Medicine, Mie, Japan. Time frame not stated

**Takeuchi 2002** (Continued)

Interventions	In Group A (n = 17) laparoscopic ovarian drilling was performed using Harmonic scalpel. In group B (n = 17) it was accomplished using Nd:YAG laser
Outcomes	Hormonal profile including testosterone levels, menstrual regularity No harms reported.
Notes	Funding source: Not stated Declarations of interest: "The authors have no connection to any companies or products mentioned in this article"

***Risk of bias***

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Unclear risk	"randomly allocated".
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Unclear risk	Not stated
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias) All outcomes	High risk	Not stated but not possible due to study design
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) All outcomes	Unclear risk	Not stated
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	Low risk	No attrition
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Low risk	None detected
Other bias	Low risk	None detected

**Taskin 1996**

Methods	A randomised controlled trial
Participants	17 women with CC-resistant PCOS were recruited from the Division of Endocrinology and Infertility, Inonu University of Medicine, Malatya, Turkey. Time frame not stated
Interventions	17 women were randomly assigned to either Group A (ovarian electrocautery; n = 8) or group B (GnRHa + low-dose OCP (desogestrel 0.15 mg + ethinyl estradiol = 35 mcg); n = 9). 10 - 12 cautery points were applied to each ovary
Outcomes	Hormonal profile including testosterone. No harms from either modality.

**Taskin 1996** (Continued)

Notes	Low-dose OCP was given from the beginning of 1st day of induced menstruation and continued for 3 months Funding source: Not stated Declarations of interest: Not stated.	
<b><i>Risk of bias</i></b>		
<b>Bias</b>	<b>Authors' judgement</b>	<b>Support for judgement</b>
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Low risk	"Sequential assignment based on table of random numbers".
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Unclear risk	Not stated
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias) All outcomes	High risk	Not stated but not possible due to study design
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) All outcomes	Unclear risk	Not stated
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	Low risk	No attrition
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Low risk	None detected
Other bias	Low risk	None detected

**Youssef 2007**

Methods	A randomised controlled trial
Participants	The study was performed in the Department of Obstetrics and Gynaecology and Fertility care unit, Faculty of Medicine, Mansoura University Hospital, Egypt, from January 2003 to December 2006. 87 women were recruited
Interventions	Participants were allocated to either unilateral (Group A: n = 43) or bilateral (Group B: n = 44) laparoscopic ovarian drilling
Outcomes	Testosterone concentrations, FSH, LH, post-operative nausea, vomiting and pain; ovulation, pregnancy, and miscarriage rates
Notes	Funding source: Not stated Declarations of interest: Not stated.
<b><i>Risk of bias</i></b>	

**Youssef 2007** (Continued)

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Unclear risk	Randomly allocated by an independent investigator blinded to treatment groups
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Low risk	"using the closed envelope method"
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias) All outcomes	High risk	Not stated but not possible due to study design
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) All outcomes	Low risk	"An independent assessor blinded to the treatment groups obtained the scores"
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	Low risk	No attrition
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Low risk	All outcomes reported
Other bias	Low risk	None detected

**Zakherah 2011**

Methods	A randomised controlled trial
Participants	120 women with polycystic ovary syndrome and clomiphene citrate resistance between January 2007 and December 2009 in the Women's Health Centre and Physiology Department, Assiut University, Egypt
Interventions	Patients were assigned randomly to 2 groups of 60 women each. Group A received an adjusted thermal dose based on ovarian volume with use of a new model for dose calculation (60 J/cm <sup>3</sup> of ovarian tissue), and group B received 600 J per ovary through 4 ovarian holes regardless of size (traditional form of LOD). 1 month afterward, the hormonal profile was re-evaluated, and second-look laparoscopy was performed in women who had not conceived by 6 months to evaluate adnexal adhesions
Outcomes	Menstrual cycle regularity, hormonal profile including testosterone, BMI and adhesions
Notes	Funding source: Not stated Declarations of interest: None.

**Risk of bias**

Bias	Authors' judgement	Support for judgement
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Low risk	"Randomisation was done using a computer generated random table"

**Zakherah 2011** (Continued)

Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Unclear risk	Not stated
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias) All outcomes	High risk	Not stated but not possible due to study design
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) All outcomes	Unclear risk	Not stated
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	Low risk	5 lost to follow-up
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Low risk	None detected
Other bias	Low risk	None detected

**Zhu 2010**

Methods	A randomised controlled trial
Participants	80 women with PCOS and CC-resistant infertility between January 2006 and June 2008 in Shen-Zen City Maternity and Child Healthcare Hospital, Shen-Zhen, China. Participants underwent ultrasound-guided transvaginal ovarian interstitial yttrium aluminium garnet laser treatment. Participants were divided randomly into 4 groups (A, B, C, and D)
Interventions	Group A (n = 20), 1 coagulation point per ovary; group B (n = 20), 2 points; group C (n = 20), 3 points; group D (n = 20), 4 to 5 points
Outcomes	Hormonal profile including testosterone and regularity of menstrual pattern. Follow-up period was 6 months post-operation No complications occurred.
Notes	Funding source: Not stated Declarations of interest: None.

***Risk of bias***

<b>Bias</b>	<b>Authors' judgement</b>	<b>Support for judgement</b>
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Low risk	"80 random numbers generated by computer were divided randomly into 4 groups: A, B, C, and D"
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Low risk	The random allocation sequence was concealed in a closed, dark-coloured envelope until the surgeries were assigned, and specifically just before entering the operating room. Randomisation occurred after participants

**Zhu 2010** (Continued)

		agreed to join the study
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias) All outcomes	High risk	Not stated but not possible due to study design
Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) All outcomes	Unclear risk	Not stated
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	Low risk	No attrition
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Low risk	None detected
Other bias	Low risk	None detected

**Zullo 2000**

Methods	A randomised controlled trial
Participants	62 infertile women with PCOS from University hospitals and a private day surgery unit in Naples, Italy. Time frame not stated
Interventions	In group A (n = 32), ovarian drilling was performed by mini-laparoscopy under local anaesthesia plus conscious sedation. In group B (n = 30), the control group underwent ovarian drilling by the traditional laparoscopic approach under general anaesthesia
Outcomes	Hormonal profile including testosterone levels, pain scores post-surgery (follow-up period of 1 year)
Notes	Funding source: Not stated Declarations of interest: Not stated.

***Risk of bias***

<b>Bias</b>	<b>Authors' judgement</b>	<b>Support for judgement</b>
Random sequence generation (selection bias)	Unclear risk	"randomly allocated".
Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Unclear risk	Not stated
Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias) All outcomes	High risk	Not stated but not possible due to study design



**Zullo 2000** (Continued)

Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias) All outcomes	Unclear risk	Not stated
Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias) All outcomes	Low risk	No attrition
Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Low risk	None detected
Other bias	Low risk	None detected

BMI: body mass index  
 CC: clomiphene citrate  
 FAI: free androgen index  
 FSH: follicle stimulating hormone  
 GnRHa: gonadotrophin-releasing hormone  
 J: joule(s)  
 LH: luteinising hormone  
 OCP: oral contraceptive pill  
 OHSS: ovarian hyperstimulation syndrome  
 W: watt(s)

**Characteristics of excluded studies** [ordered by study ID]

Study	Reason for exclusion
<a href="#">Amer 2009</a>	Fertility outcomes only
<a href="#">Darwish 2016</a>	Testosterone outcomes not reported
<a href="#">Hashim 2011</a>	Fertility outcomes only. Compared LOD versus continuing with clomiphene
<a href="#">Liu 2015</a>	Reproductive outcomes only.
<a href="#">Malwaki 2003</a>	Not an RCT
<a href="#">Malwaki 2005</a>	Not an RCT
<a href="#">Muenstermann 2000</a>	Not a true randomised trial as randomization was by 'alternating' treatment protocol
<a href="#">Nasr 2013</a>	Ovarian reserves only
<a href="#">Nasr 2015</a>	Ovarian reserves only

(Continued)

<a href="#">Rezk 2016</a>	Ovarian reserves only
<a href="#">Wang 2015</a>	Study retracted

### Characteristics of ongoing studies [ordered by study ID]

#### [NCT02304536](#)

Trial name or title	Comparison between laproscopic ovarian diathermy and urinary purified fsh in women with clomiphene citrate-resistant polycystic ovarian syndrome: a randomized controlled trial
Methods	210 women with clomiphene-resistant PCOS will be randomly divided into 3 equal groups using computer-generated random numbers. Group 1 will receive combined metformin and FSH, group 2 will have LOD and group 3 will act as the control group with no intervention
Participants	210 women with clomiphene-resistant PCOS
Interventions	Metformin and FSH, LOD, no intervention
Outcomes	Ovulation, pregnancy
Starting date	November 2014
Contact information	<a href="mailto:abdelgany2@gmail.com">abdelgany2@gmail.com</a>
Notes	

#### [NCT02305693](#)

Trial name or title	Comparison between letrozole and laparoscopic ovarian drilling in women with clomiphene-resistant polycystic ovarian syndrome (PCOS)
Methods	140 women with clomiphene-resistant PCOS will be randomly divided into 2 equal groups using computer-generated random numbers. Group 1 will receive letrozole, group 2 will have laparoscopic ovarian drilling (LOD)
Participants	140 women with clomiphene-resistant PCOS
Interventions	Letrozole, LOD
Outcomes	Ovulation, pregnancy
Starting date	November 2014
Contact information	<a href="mailto:abdelgany2@gmail.com">abdelgany2@gmail.com</a>

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Notes

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## DATA AND ANALYSES

### Comparison 1. LOD vs medical interventions

Outcome or subgroup title	No. of studies	No. of participants	Statistical method	Effect size
<b>1 Menstrual regularity</b>	2		Odds Ratio (M-H, Fixed, 95% CI)	Totals not selected
1.1 LOD vs Metformin alone	2		Odds Ratio (M-H, Fixed, 95% CI)	0.0 [0.0, 0.0]
<b>2 Menstrual regularity</b>	5		Odds Ratio (M-H, Fixed, 95% CI)	Subtotals only
2.1 LOD vs Metformin + Clomiphene	2	332	Odds Ratio (M-H, Fixed, 95% CI)	1.02 [0.64, 1.64]
2.2 LOD vs Gonadotropins	1	35	Odds Ratio (M-H, Fixed, 95% CI)	19.2 [3.17, 116.45]
2.3 LOD vs Letrozole	1	260	Odds Ratio (M-H, Fixed, 95% CI)	1.08 [0.64, 1.84]
2.4 LOD vs Metformin + Letrozole	1	146	Odds Ratio (M-H, Fixed, 95% CI)	0.95 [0.49, 1.81]
<b>3 Improvement in androgenic symptoms (hirsutism/acne)</b>	2		Odds Ratio (M-H, Fixed, 95% CI)	Totals not selected
3.1 LOD vs Metformin	1		Odds Ratio (M-H, Fixed, 95% CI)	0.0 [0.0, 0.0]
3.2 LOD vs Gonadotrophins	1		Odds Ratio (M-H, Fixed, 95% CI)	0.0 [0.0, 0.0]
<b>4 Harms</b>	3		Odds Ratio (M-H, Fixed, 95% CI)	Subtotals only
4.1 LOD vs Metformin + Clomiphene	2	332	Odds Ratio (M-H, Fixed, 95% CI)	0.05 [0.01, 0.36]
4.2 LOD vs Gonadotrophins	1	33	Odds Ratio (M-H, Fixed, 95% CI)	0.08 [0.00, 1.61]
<b>5 BMI</b>	2		Mean Difference (IV, Fixed, 95% CI)	Totals not selected
5.1 LOD vs Metformin	1		Mean Difference (IV, Fixed, 95% CI)	0.0 [0.0, 0.0]
5.2 LOD vs Metformin + Letrozole	1		Mean Difference (IV, Fixed, 95% CI)	0.0 [0.0, 0.0]
<b>6 Testosterone and free androgen index</b>	5		Mean Difference (IV, Fixed, 95% CI)	Totals not selected
6.1 LOD vs Metformin	2		Mean Difference (IV, Fixed, 95% CI)	0.0 [0.0, 0.0]
6.2 LOD vs GnRHa + OCP	1		Mean Difference (IV, Fixed, 95% CI)	0.0 [0.0, 0.0]
6.3 LOD vs Metformin + Letrozole	1		Mean Difference (IV, Fixed, 95% CI)	0.0 [0.0, 0.0]
6.4 LOD versus Rosiglitazone	1		Mean Difference (IV, Fixed, 95% CI)	0.0 [0.0, 0.0]
<b>7 Fasting Glucose:Insulin</b>	3		Mean Difference (IV, Fixed, 95% CI)	Totals not selected
7.1 LOD vs Rosiglitazone	1		Mean Difference (IV, Fixed, 95% CI)	0.0 [0.0, 0.0]
7.2 LOD vs Metformin	1		Mean Difference (IV, Fixed, 95% CI)	0.0 [0.0, 0.0]
7.3 LOD vs Metformin + Letrozole	1		Mean Difference (IV, Fixed, 95% CI)	0.0 [0.0, 0.0]

## Comparison 2. LOD vs other surgical interventions

Outcome or subgroup title	No. of studies	No. of participants	Statistical method	Effect size
<b>1 Menstrual regularity</b>	4		Odds Ratio (M-H, Fixed, 95% CI)	Subtotals only
1.1 LOD vs Unilateral LOD	2	104	Odds Ratio (M-H, Fixed, 95% CI)	1.51 [0.62, 3.71]
1.2 LOD vs Ultrasound guided transvaginal ovarian drilling	1	147	Odds Ratio (M-H, Fixed, 95% CI)	1.23 [0.64, 2.37]
1.3 Laser LOD vs Harmonic Scalpel	1	34	Odds Ratio (M-H, Fixed, 95% CI)	2.13 [0.17, 26.03]
<b>2 Improvement in androgenic symptoms (hirsutism/acne)</b>	1		Odds Ratio (M-H, Fixed, 95% CI)	Totals not selected
2.1 Hirsutism	1		Odds Ratio (M-H, Fixed, 95% CI)	0.0 [0.0, 0.0]
2.2 Acne	1		Odds Ratio (M-H, Fixed, 95% CI)	0.0 [0.0, 0.0]
<b>3 Harms: Adhesions</b>	1		Odds Ratio (M-H, Fixed, 95% CI)	Totals not selected
<b>4 Testosterone and free androgen index</b>	6		Mean Difference (IV, Fixed, 95% CI)	Totals not selected
4.1 LOD vs Ultrasound guided transvaginal ovarian drilling	1		Mean Difference (IV, Fixed, 95% CI)	0.0 [0.0, 0.0]
4.2 LOD versus mini laparoscopy with sedation	1		Mean Difference (IV, Fixed, 95% CI)	0.0 [0.0, 0.0]
4.3 LOD vs unilateral LOD	3		Mean Difference (IV, Fixed, 95% CI)	0.0 [0.0, 0.0]
4.4 Laser LOD vs Harmonic Scalpel	1		Mean Difference (IV, Fixed, 95% CI)	0.0 [0.0, 0.0]

## Comparison 3. LOD 4 - 5 vs 2 or fewer punctures

Outcome or subgroup title	No. of studies	No. of participants	Statistical method	Effect size
<b>1 Menstrual regularity</b>	2	73	Odds Ratio (M-H, Fixed, 95% CI)	16.04 [4.19, 61.34]
1.1 LOD (4-5 laser coagulation points) vs 1 laser coagulation point per ovary	1	40	Odds Ratio (M-H, Fixed, 95% CI)	19.0 [2.12, 170.38]
1.2 LOD 4 punctures vs 2 punctures per ovary LOD	1	33	Odds Ratio (M-H, Fixed, 95% CI)	14.0 [2.60, 75.41]
<b>2 Testosterone and free androgen index</b>	2		Mean Difference (IV, Fixed, 95% CI)	Subtotals only
2.1 LOD 4-5 punctures vs 2 or fewer punctures (Testosterone)	2	73	Mean Difference (IV, Fixed, 95% CI)	-0.90 [-1.12, -0.68]
2.2 LOD 4 punctures vs 2 punctures (FAI)	1	33	Mean Difference (IV, Fixed, 95% CI)	-1.5 [-3.21, 0.21]

#### Comparison 4. LOD vs LOD variable energy

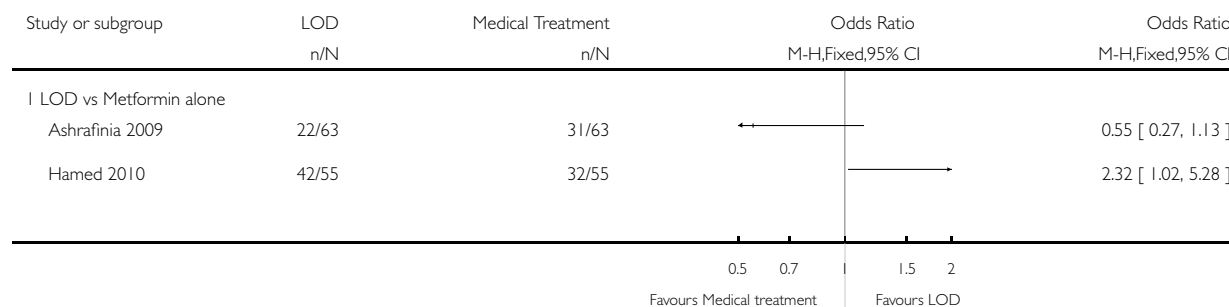
Outcome or subgroup title	No. of studies	No. of participants	Statistical method	Effect size
1 Menstrual regularity	2		Odds Ratio (M-H, Fixed, 95% CI)	Totals not selected
1.1 LOD vs Adjusted thermal dose	1		Odds Ratio (M-H, Fixed, 95% CI)	0.0 [0.0, 0.0]
1.2 LOD unipolar vs LOD bipolar	1		Odds Ratio (M-H, Fixed, 95% CI)	0.0 [0.0, 0.0]
2 Harms	1		Odds Ratio (M-H, Fixed, 95% CI)	Totals not selected
3 BMI	1		Mean Difference (IV, Fixed, 95% CI)	Totals not selected
4 Testosterone and free androgen index	2		Mean Difference (IV, Fixed, 95% CI)	Totals not selected
4.1 LOD vs Adjusted thermal dose	1		Mean Difference (IV, Fixed, 95% CI)	0.0 [0.0, 0.0]
4.2 LOD unipolar vs LOD bipolar	1		Mean Difference (IV, Fixed, 95% CI)	0.0 [0.0, 0.0]
5 Metabolic measures	1		Mean Difference (IV, Fixed, 95% CI)	Totals not selected
5.1 LOD (unipolar) vs bipolar	1		Mean Difference (IV, Fixed, 95% CI)	0.0 [0.0, 0.0]

#### Analysis 1.1. Comparison 1 LOD vs medical interventions, Outcome 1 Menstrual regularity.

Review: Ovarian surgery for symptom relief in women with polycystic ovary syndrome

Comparison: 1 LOD vs medical interventions

Outcome: 1 Menstrual regularity

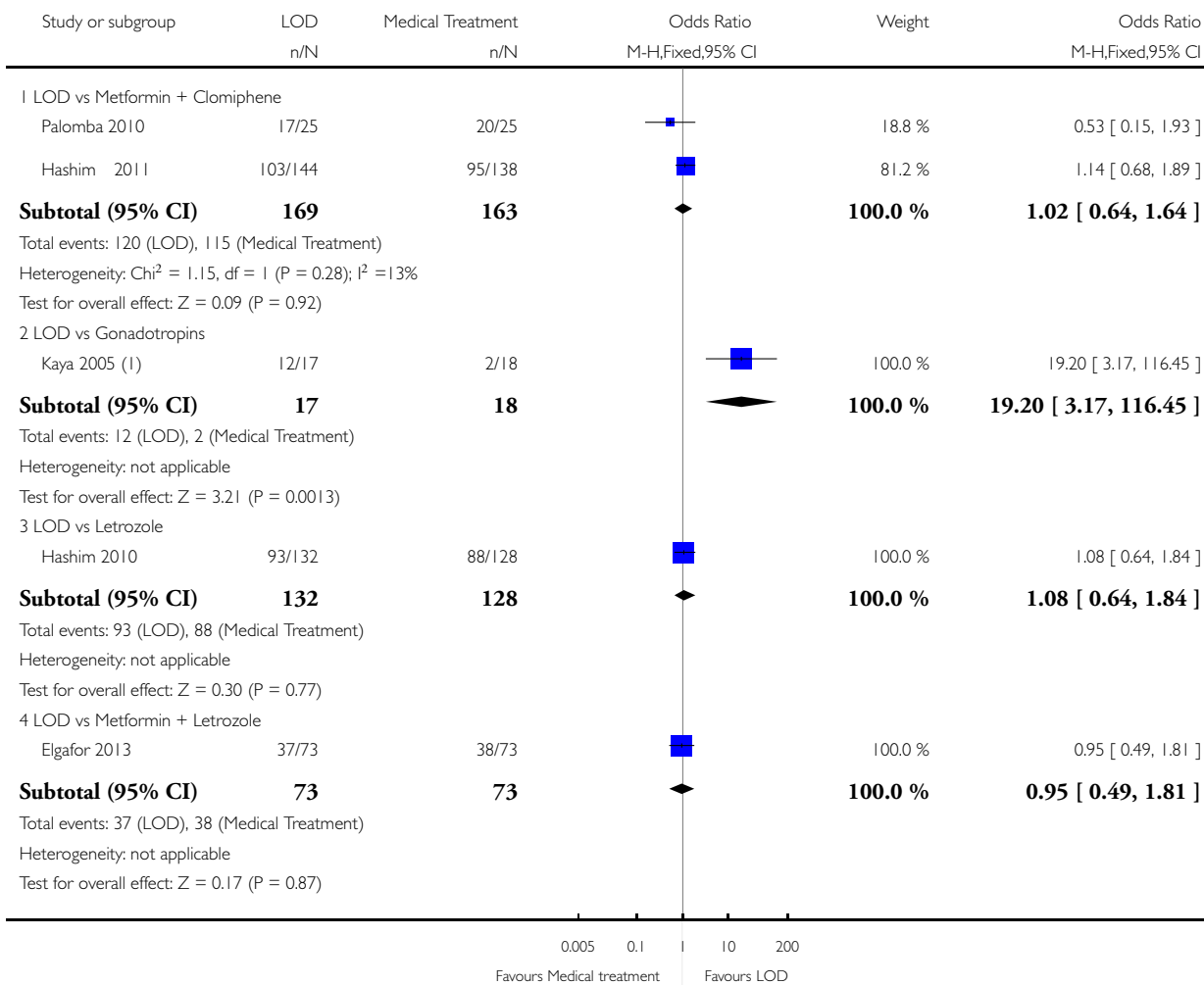


## Analysis 1.2. Comparison 1 LOD vs medical interventions, Outcome 2 Menstrual regularity.

Review: Ovarian surgery for symptom relief in women with polycystic ovary syndrome

Comparison: 1 LOD vs medical interventions

Outcome: 2 Menstrual regularity



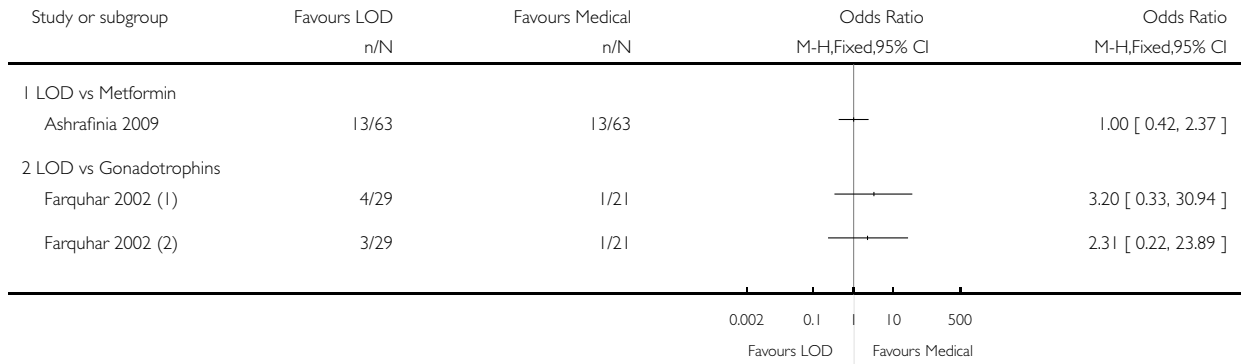
(1) Analysis is of a subset of women with symptoms.

**Analysis 1.3. Comparison 1 LOD vs medical interventions, Outcome 3 Improvement in androgenic symptoms (hirsutism/acne).**

Review: Ovarian surgery for symptom relief in women with polycystic ovary syndrome

Comparison: 1 LOD vs medical interventions

Outcome: 3 Improvement in androgenic symptoms (hirsutism/acne)



(1) Acne, Subgroup

(2) Hirsutism, Subgroup

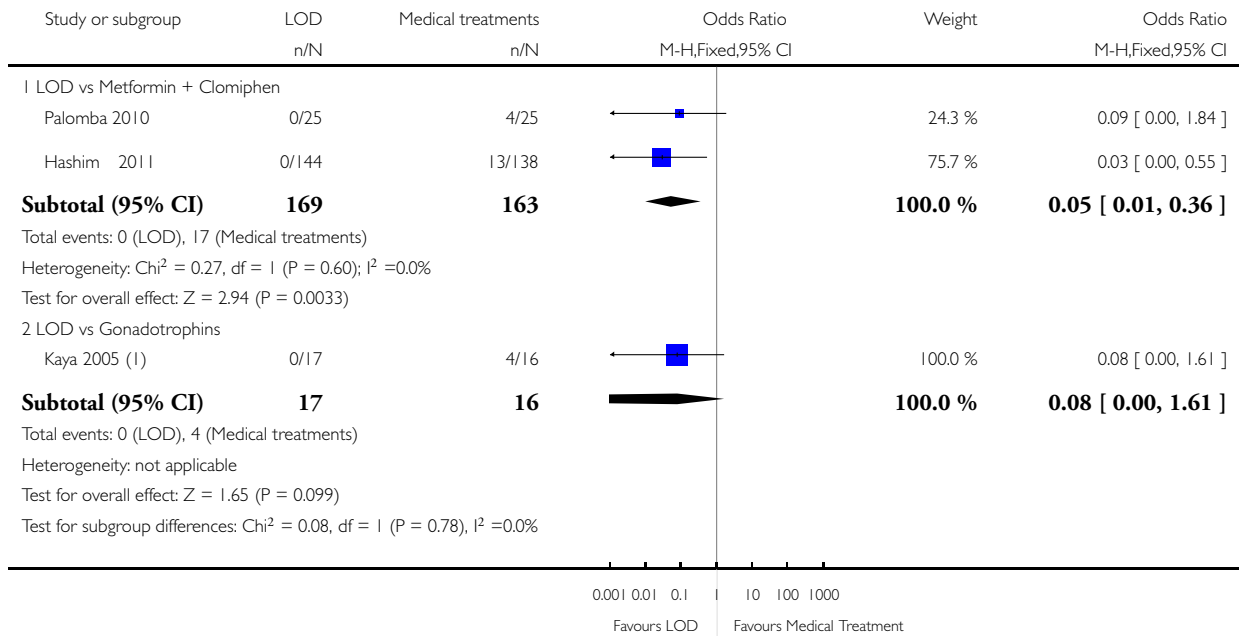


### Analysis 1.4. Comparison 1 LOD vs medical interventions, Outcome 4 Harms.

Review: Ovarian surgery for symptom relief in women with polycystic ovary syndrome

Comparison: 1 LOD vs medical interventions

Outcome: 4 Harms



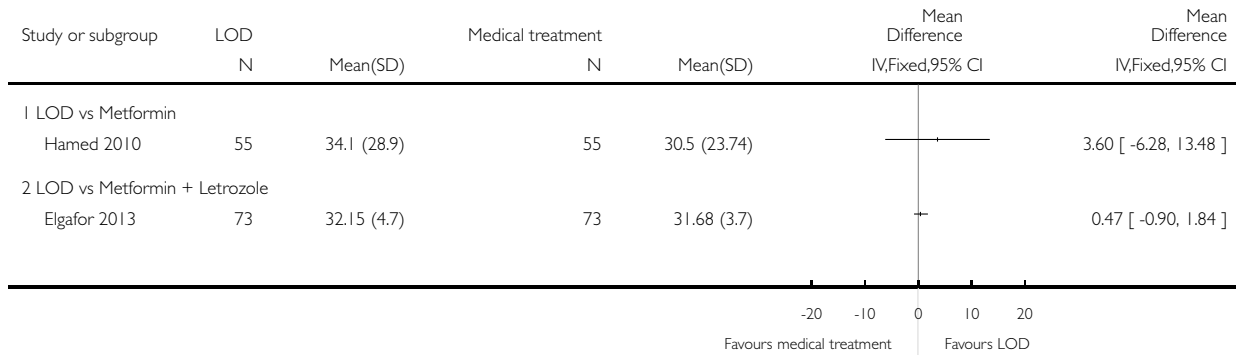
(1) Analysis is of a subset of women with symptoms.

### Analysis 1.5. Comparison 1 LOD vs medical interventions, Outcome 5 BMI.

Review: Ovarian surgery for symptom relief in women with polycystic ovary syndrome

Comparison: 1 LOD vs medical interventions

Outcome: 5 BMI

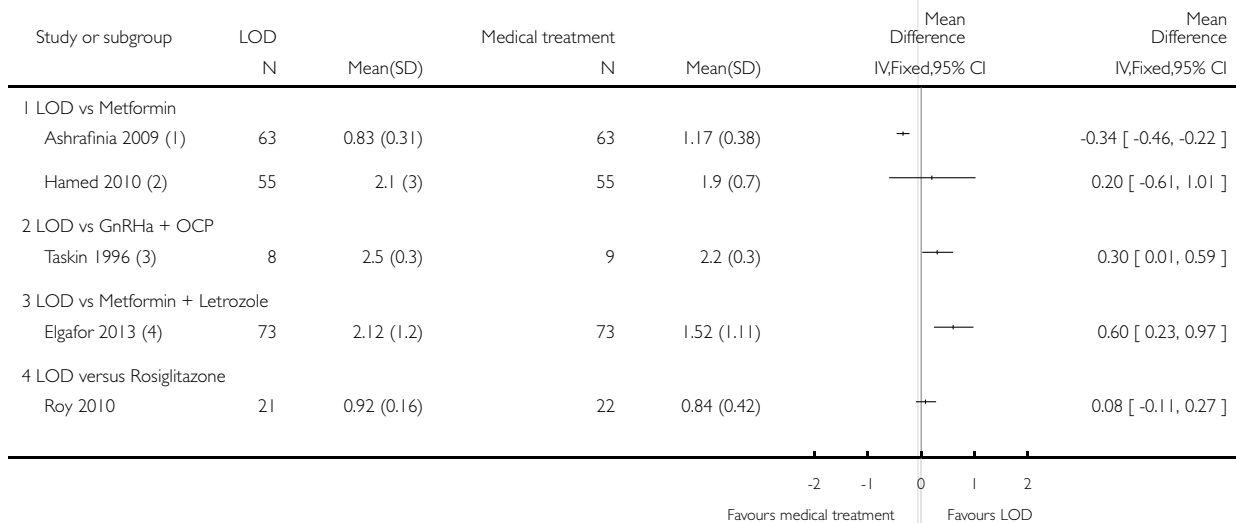


### Analysis 1.6. Comparison 1 LOD vs medical interventions, Outcome 6 Testosterone and free androgen index.

Review: Ovarian surgery for symptom relief in women with polycystic ovary syndrome

Comparison: 1 LOD vs medical interventions

Outcome: 6 Testosterone and free androgen index



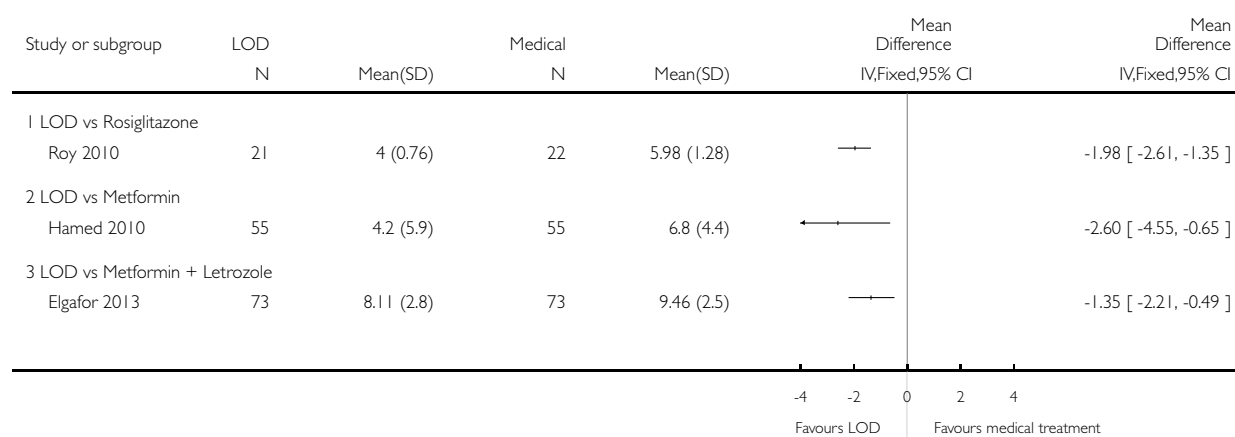
- (1) Free testosterone - Pg/cc
- (2) Converted to nmol/l from ng/dl
- (3) Converted to nmol/l from ng/ml
- (4) Assumption made authors are using nmol/l

### Analysis 1.7. Comparison 1 LOD vs medical interventions, Outcome 7 Fasting Glucose:Insulin.

Review: Ovarian surgery for symptom relief in women with polycystic ovary syndrome

Comparison: 1 LOD vs medical interventions

Outcome: 7 Fasting Glucose:Insulin

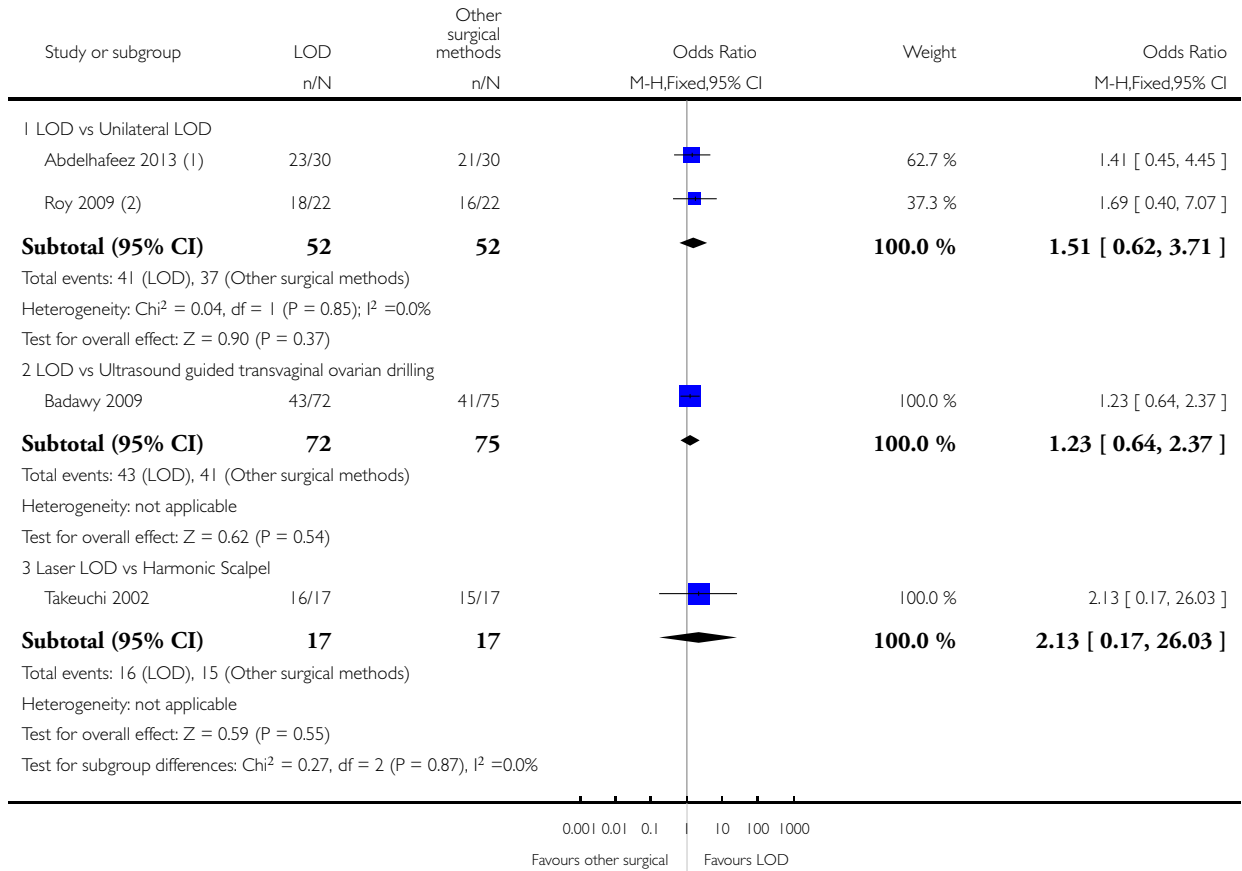


## Analysis 2.1. Comparison 2 LOD vs other surgical interventions, Outcome 1 Menstrual regularity.

Review: Ovarian surgery for symptom relief in women with polycystic ovary syndrome

Comparison: 2 LOD vs other surgical interventions

Outcome: 1 Menstrual regularity



(1) Follow-up at 3 months

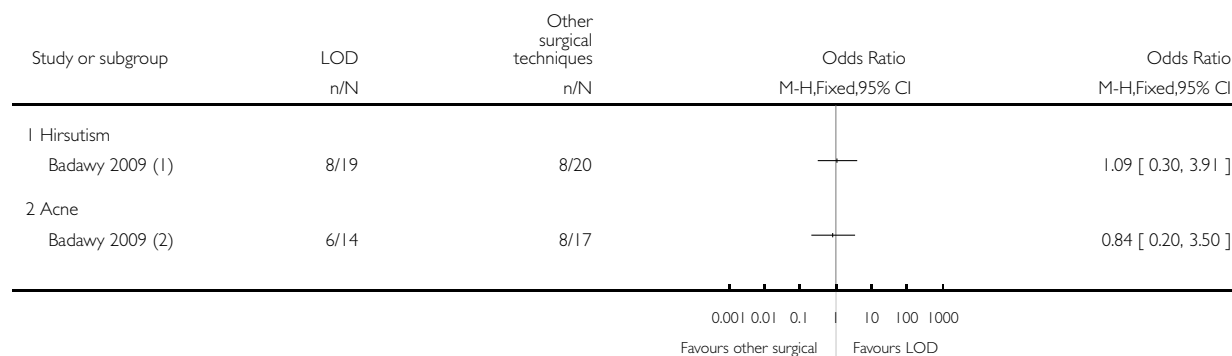
(2) Follow-up at 12 months

### Analysis 2.2. Comparison 2 LOD vs other surgical interventions, Outcome 2 Improvement in androgenic symptoms (hirsutism/acne).

Review: Ovarian surgery for symptom relief in women with polycystic ovary syndrome

Comparison: 2 LOD vs other surgical interventions

Outcome: 2 Improvement in androgenic symptoms (hirsutism/acne)



(1) LOD v Transvaginal ultrasound guided LOD

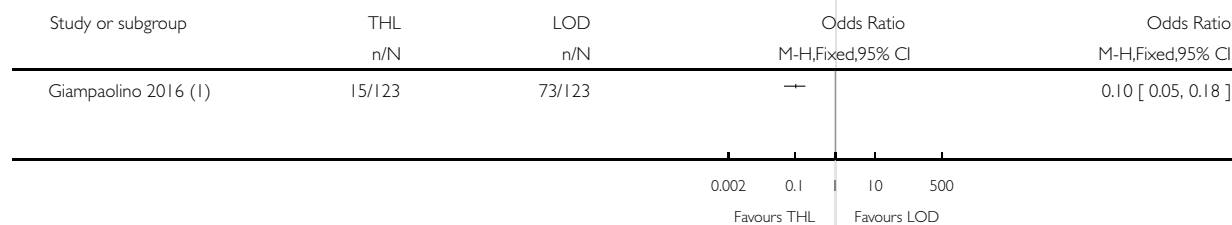
(2) LOD v Transvaginal ultrasound guided LOD

### Analysis 2.3. Comparison 2 LOD vs other surgical interventions, Outcome 3 Harms: Adhesions.

Review: Ovarian surgery for symptom relief in women with polycystic ovary syndrome

Comparison: 2 LOD vs other surgical interventions

Outcome: 3 Harms: Adhesions



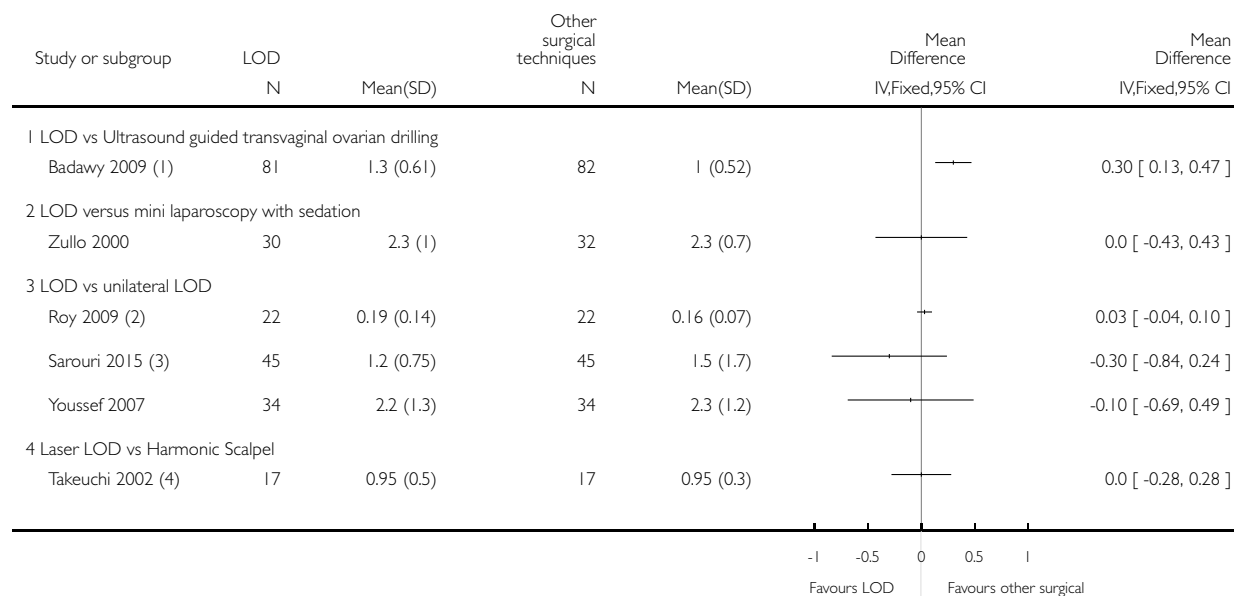
(1) LOD v THL

## Analysis 2.4. Comparison 2 LOD vs other surgical interventions, Outcome 4 Testosterone and free androgen index.

Review: Ovarian surgery for symptom relief in women with polycystic ovary syndrome

Comparison: 2 LOD vs other surgical interventions

Outcome: 4 Testosterone and free androgen index



(1) Assumption made that SD not SE was reported

(2) Assumption made that SD not SE reported, change data not endpoint data reported

(3) Free testosterone - Pg/ml

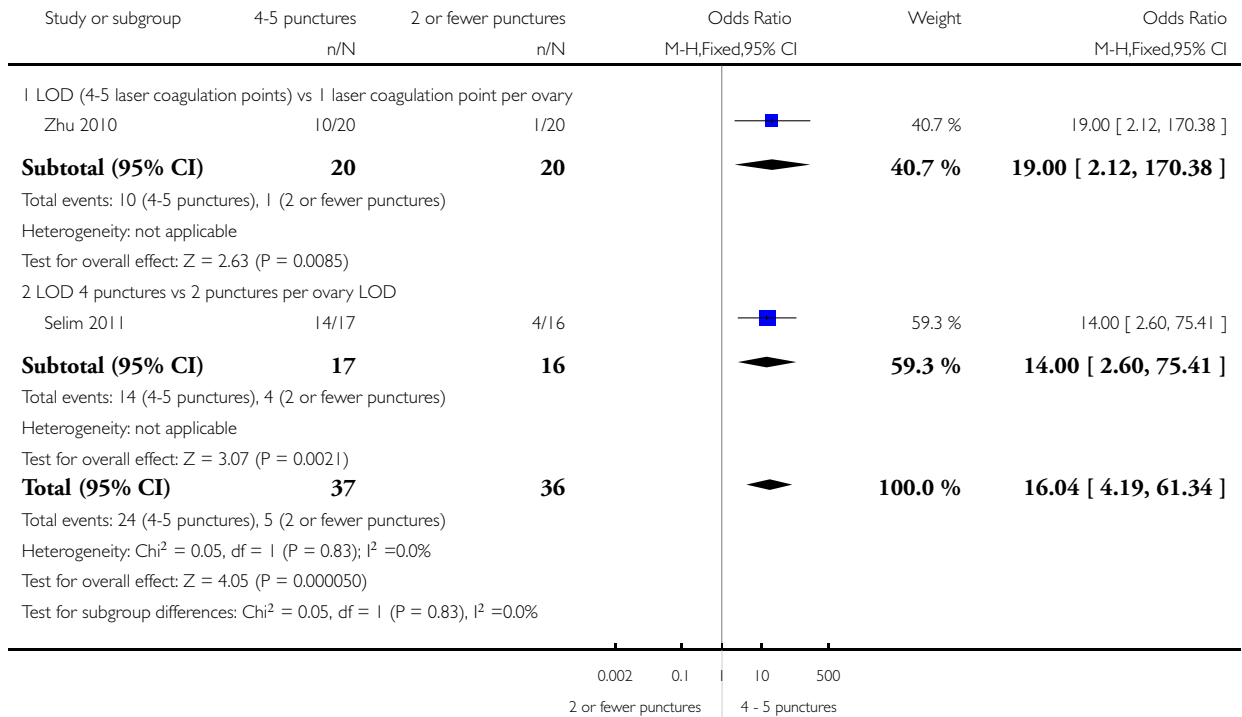
(4) Converted to nmol/l from ng/dl

### Analysis 3.1. Comparison 3 LOD 4 - 5 vs 2 or fewer punctures, Outcome 1 Menstrual regularity.

Review: Ovarian surgery for symptom relief in women with polycystic ovary syndrome

Comparison: 3 LOD 4 - 5 vs 2 or fewer punctures

Outcome: 1 Menstrual regularity

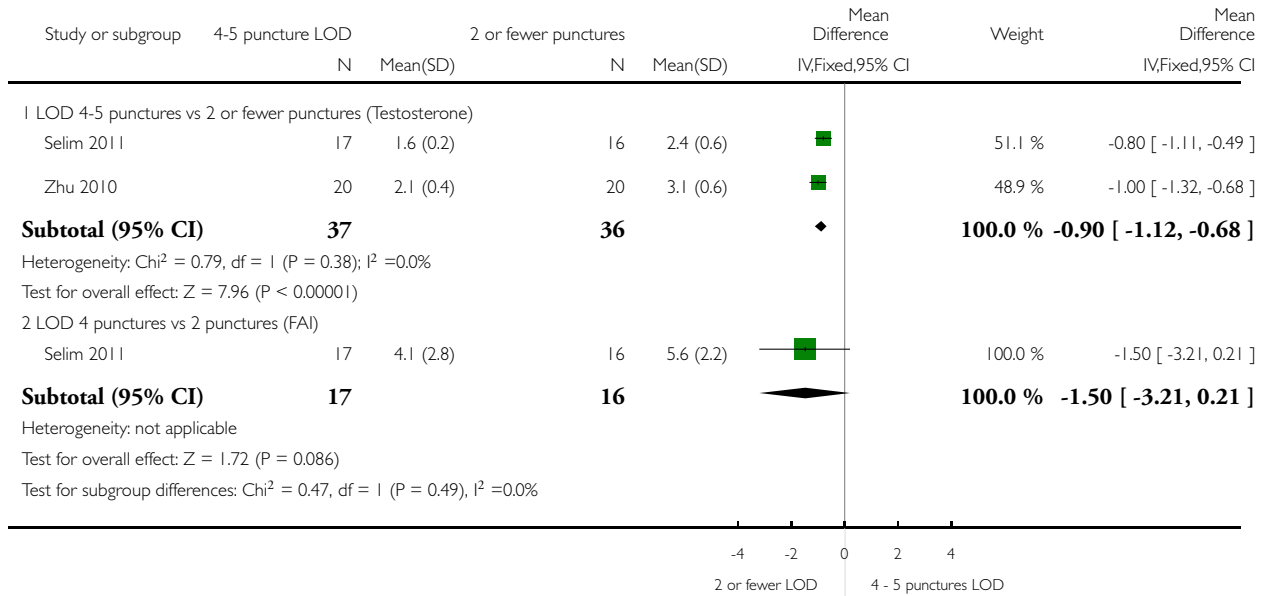


**Analysis 3.2. Comparison 3 LOD 4 - 5 vs 2 or fewer punctures, Outcome 2 Testosterone and free androgen index.**

Review: Ovarian surgery for symptom relief in women with polycystic ovary syndrome

Comparison: 3 LOD 4 - 5 vs 2 or fewer punctures

Outcome: 2 Testosterone and free androgen index



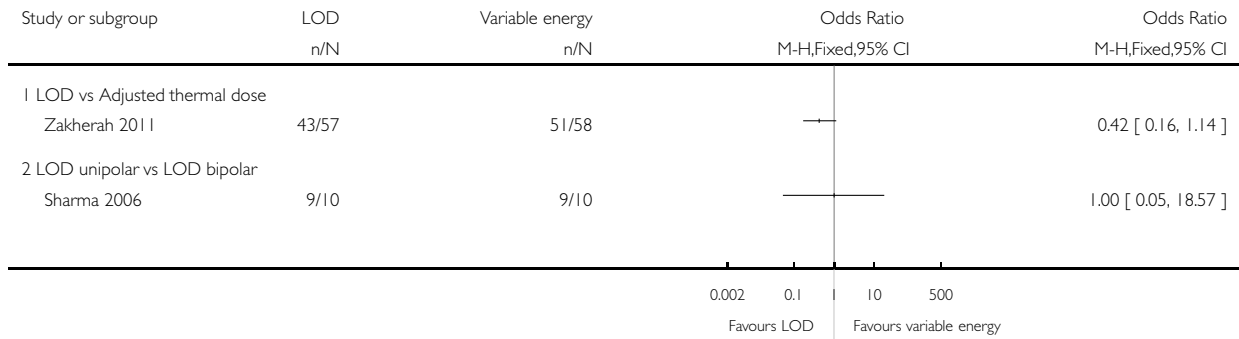


### Analysis 4.1. Comparison 4 LOD vs LOD variable energy, Outcome 1 Menstrual regularity.

Review: Ovarian surgery for symptom relief in women with polycystic ovary syndrome

Comparison: 4 LOD vs LOD variable energy

Outcome: 1 Menstrual regularity

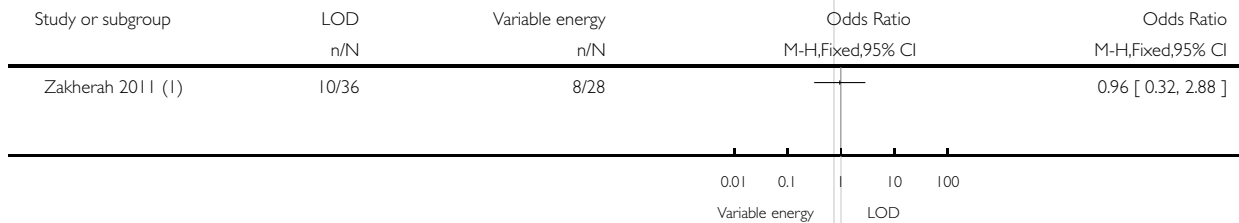


### Analysis 4.2. Comparison 4 LOD vs LOD variable energy, Outcome 2 Harms.

Review: Ovarian surgery for symptom relief in women with polycystic ovary syndrome

Comparison: 4 LOD vs LOD variable energy

Outcome: 2 Harms



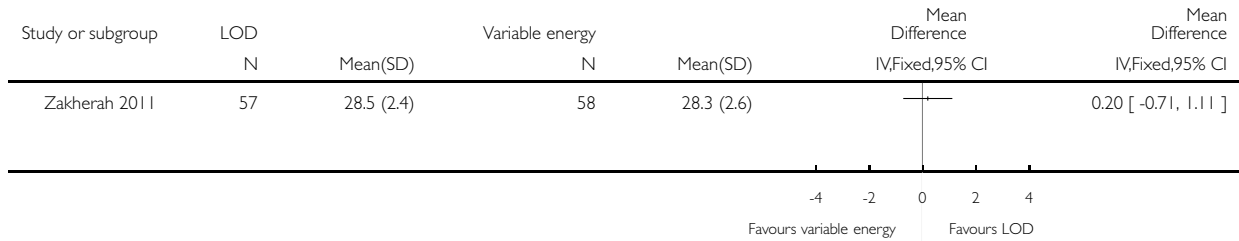
(1) Adhesions

### Analysis 4.3. Comparison 4 LOD vs LOD variable energy, Outcome 3 BMI.

Review: Ovarian surgery for symptom relief in women with polycystic ovary syndrome

Comparison: 4 LOD vs LOD variable energy

Outcome: 3 BMI

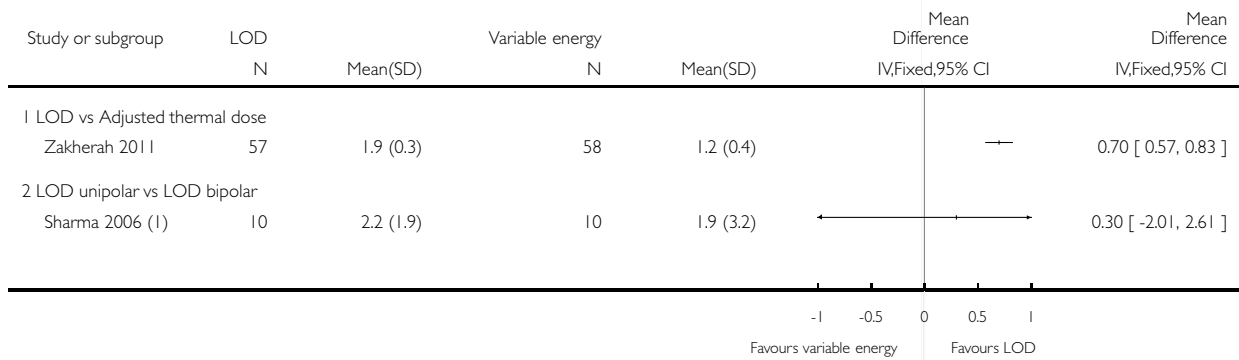


### Analysis 4.4. Comparison 4 LOD vs LOD variable energy, Outcome 4 Testosterone and free androgen index.

Review: Ovarian surgery for symptom relief in women with polycystic ovary syndrome

Comparison: 4 LOD vs LOD variable energy

Outcome: 4 Testosterone and free androgen index



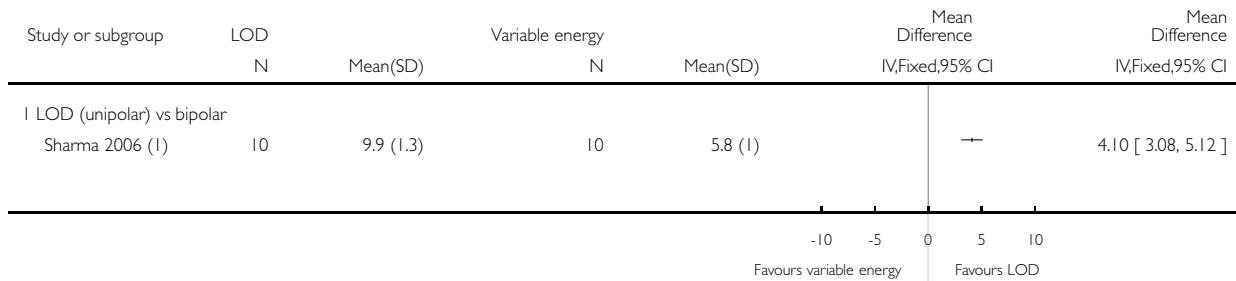
(1) Converted to nmol/l from ng/ml

### Analysis 4.5. Comparison 4 LOD vs LOD variable energy, Outcome 5 Metabolic measures.

Review: Ovarian surgery for symptom relief in women with polycystic ovary syndrome

Comparison: 4 LOD vs LOD variable energy

Outcome: 5 Metabolic measures



(1) Fasting Glucose:Insulin

## APPENDICES

### Appendix I. Cochrane Gynaecology and Fertility Group (CGF) specialised register search strategy

Procite platform

From inception to 17 October 2016

Keywords CONTAINS “polycystic ovary morphology” or “polycystic ovary syndrome” or “PCOS” or Title CONTAINS “polycystic ovary morphology” or “polycystic ovary syndrome” or “PCOS”

AND

Keywords CONTAINS “laparoscopic” or “laparoscopic ovarian drilling” or “laparoscopic surgery” or “laparoscopic surgical treatment” or “laparoscopic ovarian electro drilling” or “ovarian drilling” or “ovarian resection” or “ovarian surgery” or “ovarian wedge resection” or “resection” or “laparoscopic bipolar coagulation” or “laparoscopic coagulation techniques” or “laparoscopic electrocautery” or “laparoscopic ovarian cautery” or “LaparoSonic coagulation shears” or “laser”, “laparotomy” or “laser drilling” or “electrocautery” or “Electrocoagulation” or “Harmonic scalpel” or “hydro laparoscopy” or “diathermy” or Title CONTAINS “laparoscopic” or “laparoscopic ovarian drilling” or “laparoscopic surgery” or “laparoscopic surgical treatment” or “laparoscopic ovarian electro drilling” or “ovarian drilling” or “ovarian resection” or “ovarian surgery” or “ovarian wedge resection” or “resection” or “laparoscopic bipolar coagulation” or “laparoscopic coagulation techniques” or “laparoscopic electrocautery” or “laparoscopic ovarian cautery” (105 hits)

## Appendix 2. CENTRAL Register of Studies Online (CRSO) search strategy

Web platform

searched 17 October 2016

#1 MESH DESCRIPTOR Polycystic Ovary Syndrome EXPLODE ALL TREES 874

#2 (Polycystic Ovar\*):TI,AB,KY 1674

#3 (PCOD or PCOS):TI,AB,KY 1283

#4 (stein-leventhal or leventhal):TI,AB,KY 16

#5 (Ovar\* Polycystic):TI,AB,KY 513

#6 #1 OR #2 OR #3 OR #4 OR #5 1871

#7 MESH DESCRIPTOR Hand-Assisted Laparoscopy EXPLODE ALL TREES 7

#8 MESH DESCRIPTOR Laparoscopy EXPLODE ALL TREES 4243

#9 (ovar\* adj2 surg\*):TI,AB,KY 372

#10 (surg\* adj2 ovar\*):TI,AB,KY 330

#11 (ovar\* adj2 resect\*):TI,AB,KY 7

#12 (ovar\* adj2 drill\*):TI,AB,KY 62

#13 laparoscop\*:TI,AB,KY 9365

#14 MESH DESCRIPTOR Laparotomy EXPLODE ALL TREES 622

#15 Laparotom\*:TI,AB,KY 1893

#16 electrocauter\*:TI,AB,KY 404

#17 MESH DESCRIPTOR Electrocoagulation EXPLODE ALL TREES 625

#18 Electrocoagulation:TI,AB,KY 716

#19 (harmonic scalpel\*):TI,AB,KY 173

#20 laser\*:TI,AB,KY 10524

#21 Hydrolaparoscop\*:TI,AB,KY 8

#22 MESH DESCRIPTOR Diathermy EXPLODE ALL TREES 817

#23 Diathermy:TI,AB,KY 494

#24 microlaparoscop\*:TI,AB,KY 26

#25 #7 OR #8 OR #9 OR #10 OR #11 OR #12 OR #13 OR #14 OR #15 OR #16 OR #17 OR #18 OR #19 OR #20 OR #21 OR

#22 OR #23 OR #24 23031

#26 #6 AND #25 144

## Appendix 3. MEDLINE search strategy

OVID platform

From 1946 to 17 October 2016

1 exp Polycystic Ovary Syndrome/ (11854)

2 Polycystic Ovar\$.tw. (12964)

3 PCOD.tw. (274)

4 PCOS.tw. (8120)

5 (stein-leventhal or leventhal).tw. (717)

6 (ovar\$ adj2 sclerocystic).tw. (99)

7 (ovar\$ adj2 degeneration).tw. (126)

8 Ovar\$ Polycystic.tw. (35)

9 or/1-8 (15915)

10 exp Laparoscopy/ (80117)

11 (ovar\$ adj2 surg\$.tw. (1874)

12 (ovar\$ adj2 resect\$.tw. (511)

13 (ovar\$ adj2 drill\$.tw. (237)

14 laparoscop\$.tw. (101216)

15 exp Laparotomy/ (17222)

16 Laparotom\$.tw. (43177)

17 electrocauter\$.tw. (3078)

18 exp Electrocoagulation/ (11204)  
19 Electrocoagulation.tw. (2763)  
20 harmonic scalpel\$.tw. (817)  
21 laser\$.tw. (219657)  
22 Hydrolaparoscop\$.tw. (86)  
23 exp Diathermy/ (13573)  
24 diathermy.tw. (2748)  
25 or/10-24 (399202)  
26 9 and 25 (889)  
27 randomized controlled trial.pt. (432907)  
28 controlled clinical trial.pt. (91818)  
29 randomized.ab. (373189)  
30 randomised.ab. (76564)  
31 placebo.tw. (184972)  
32 clinical trials as topic.sh. (180215)  
33 randomly.ab. (265223)  
34 trial.ti. (163275)  
35 (crossover or cross-over or cross over).tw. (71495)  
36 or/27-35 (1126434)  
37 exp animals/ not humans.sh. (4325953)  
38 36 not 37 (1038653)  
39 26 and 38 (125)

#### **Appendix 4. Embase search strategy**

OVID platform

From 1980 to 17 October 2016

1 ovary polycystic disease/ (17673)  
2 Polycystic Ovar\$.tw. (14205)  
3 PCOD.tw. (318)  
4 PCOS.tw. (9235)  
5 (stein-leventhal or leventhal).tw. (652)  
6 (ovar\$ adj2 sclerocystic).tw. (80)  
7 (ovar\$ adj2 degeneration).tw. (106)  
8 Ovar\$ Polycystic.tw. (37)  
9 or/1-8 (20299)  
10 exp Laparoscopy/ (103721)  
11 ovar\$ surg\$.tw. (428)  
12 (ovar\$ adj2 resect\$.tw. (615)  
13 (ovar\$ adj2 drill\$.tw. (320)  
14 exp Laparotomy/ (54228)  
15 laparoscop\$.tw. (124543)  
16 Laparotom\$.tw. (47312)  
17 electrocauter\$.tw. (3533)  
18 exp Electrocoagulation/ (9464)  
19 Electrocoagulation.tw. (2635)  
20 harmonic scalpel\$.tw. (1185)  
21 laser\$.tw. (185050)  
22 Hydrolaparoscop\$.tw. (118)  
23 exp Diathermy/ (4774)  
24 diathermy.tw. (2781)  
25 or/10-24 (403611)

26 Clinical Trial/ (837351)  
 27 Randomized Controlled Trial/ (355791)  
 28 exp randomization/ (64250)  
 29 Single Blind Procedure/ (19230)  
 30 Double Blind Procedure/ (116818)  
 31 Crossover Procedure/ (40987)  
 32 Placebo/ (249956)  
 33 Randomized controlled trial\$.tw. (106976)  
 34 Rct.tw. (15484)  
 35 random allocation.tw. (1355)  
 36 randomly allocated.tw. (21244)  
 37 allocated randomly.tw. (1971)  
 38 (allocated adj2 random).tw. (720)  
 39 Single blind\$.tw. (15011)  
 40 Double blind\$.tw. (145763)  
 41 ((treble or triple) adj blind\$.tw. (410)  
 42 placebo\$.tw. (205894)  
 43 prospective study/ (270083)  
 44 or/26-43 (1407017)  
 45 case study/ (29538)  
 46 case report.tw. (270756)  
 47 abstract report/ or letter/ (910063)  
 48 or/45-47 (1204366)  
 49 44 not 48 (1368607)  
 50 9 and 25 and 49 (289)

## Appendix 5. PsycINFO search strategy

OVID platform

From 1806 to 17 October 2016

1 exp Endocrine Sexual Disorders/ (1074)  
 2 Polycystic Ovar\$.tw. (333)  
 3 PCOD.tw. (5)  
 4 PCOS.tw. (211)  
 5 (stein-leventhal or leventhal).tw. (272)  
 6 (ovar\$ adj2 sclerocystic).tw. (1)  
 7 (ovar\$ adj2 degeneration).tw. (0)  
 8 Ovar\$ Polycystic.tw. (0)  
 9 or/1-8 (1563)  
 10 exp Surgery/ (49607)  
 11 (ovar\$ adj2 surg\$).tw. (41)  
 12 (ovar\$ adj2 resect\$).tw. (4)  
 13 (ovar\$ adj2 drill\$).tw. (0)  
 14 laparoscop\$.tw. (393)  
 15 Laparotom\$.tw. (136)  
 16 electrocauter\$.tw. (17)  
 17 Electrocoagulation.tw. (67)  
 18 harmonic scalpel\$.tw. (0)  
 19 laser\$.tw. (2879)  
 20 Hydrolaparoscop\$.tw. (0)  
 21 diathermy.tw. (28)  
 22 or/10-21 (52666)

23 9 and 22 (41)  
24 random.tw. (48055)  
25 control.tw. (372760)  
26 double-blind.tw. (20185)  
27 clinical trials/ (9924)  
28 placebo/ (4697)  
29 exp Treatment/ (665894)  
30 or/24-29 (1027614)  
31 23 and 30 (38)

## **CONTRIBUTIONS OF AUTHORS**

SL, JJ and YC performed the analysis and SL was the lead author in the writing of the review.

YC wrote the review and contributed to the methodology and content of the review.

MM contributed to the content and acted as a moderator.

## **DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST**

SL, JJ, MM and YC have no interests to declare.

## **SOURCES OF SUPPORT**

### **Internal sources**

- None, Other.

### **External sources**

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## **DIFFERENCES BETWEEN PROTOCOL AND REVIEW**

We have edited the review's Methods to bring them up to current Cochrane standards. These include: addition of a PRISMA flow chart to document our search and addition of 'Summary of findings' tables in accordance with the now mandatory MECIR standards C74 and C75. We have clarified that menstrual regularity is reported as binary data. There has been a change in the author team between protocol and review, so four review authors shared in selecting studies. We have added an I<sup>2</sup> percentage for clarification. We planned to use a random-effects model where data were heterogenous; these analyses using random-effects model are now sensitivity analyses. The background sections have been updated in the lay and non-lay sections. We planned to stratify comparisons by some specified characteristics of interventions and planned subgroups by hormone profiles and different surgical techniques; we did not do this because with hindsight the data were not reported in a format applicable to this analysis.