

PCOS: What it is and what it means for your health

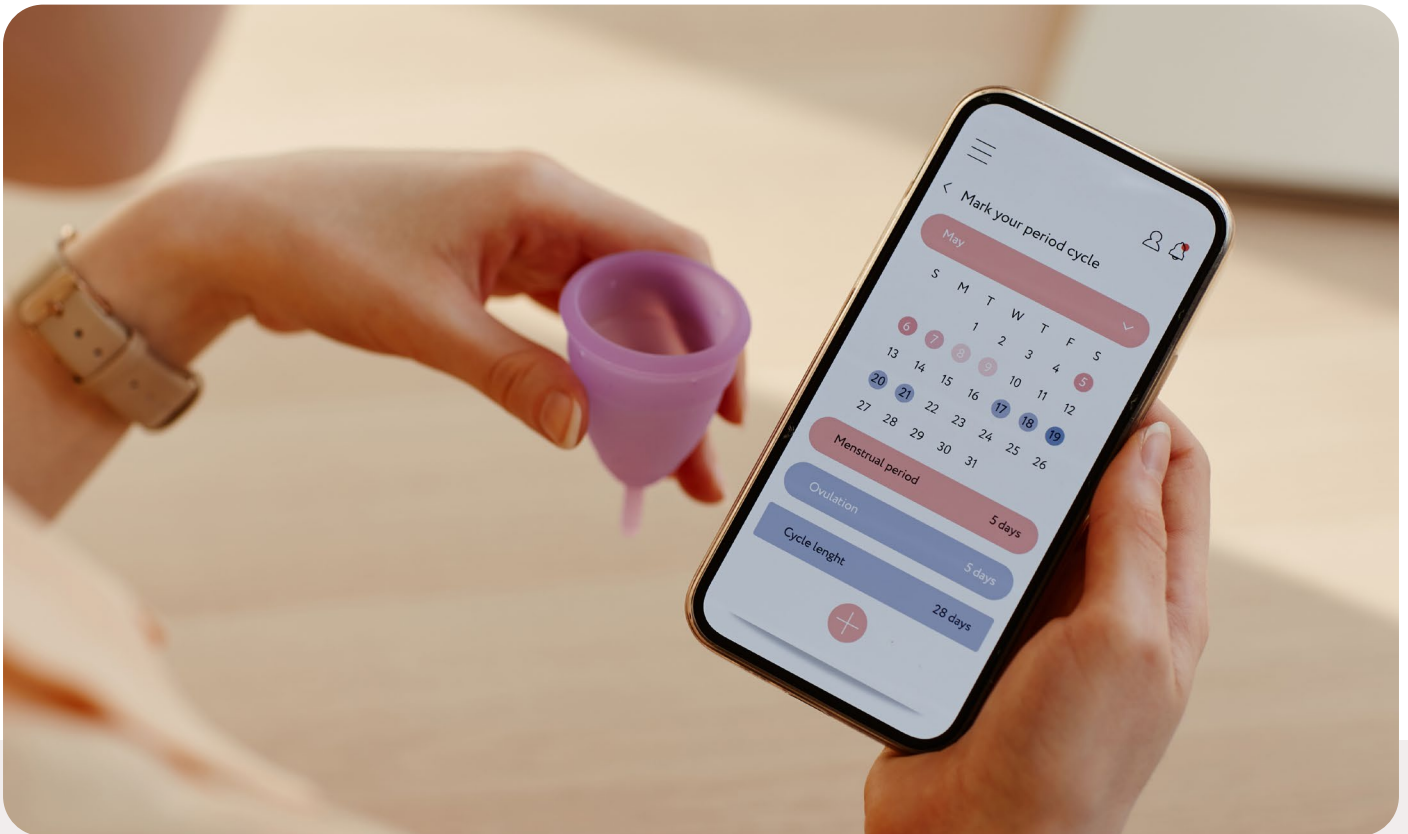
Have you been told your periods are “just irregular”? Or maybe you’ve struggled with acne that won’t go away, no matter what you try? Perhaps you’ve noticed hair growing in places you don’t want it, or you’re finding it harder to manage your weight than it used to be? If any of this sounds familiar, **you might have PCOS.**

PCOS affects millions of people. But here’s the thing – lots of people don’t even know they have it. Some find out when they’re trying to get pregnant. Others spend years thinking their symptoms are separate problems.

The truth is, **PCOS can affect much more than just your periods.** It can change how you feel about yourself, your energy levels, and even your mental health. You might have been told to “just lose weight” or “try harder” with your skin routine.

This advice can be really frustrating when you’re already doing everything you can. The reality is that **PCOS is a medical condition that affects your hormones.** It’s not your fault, and it’s not something you can fix with willpower alone.

In this guide, we’ll explain **what PCOS actually is, help you spot the signs, and share what really helps.** Most importantly, we’ll help you understand that you’re not imagining things, and there are ways to feel better.



What PCOS actually is (in simple terms)

PCOS stands for polycystic ovary syndrome. It's a condition that affects how your ovaries work and changes your hormone levels.

Despite the name, **not everyone with PCOS has cysts.** And having ovarian cysts doesn't always mean you have PCOS. **The word "polycystic" refers to small fluid-filled sacs that can form around the eggs in your ovaries.** These aren't dangerous, but they can be a sign that your body isn't releasing eggs regularly.

Think of PCOS as your hormones getting a bit mixed up. Your body might make too much of some hormones and not enough of others. This affects lots of different things in your body.

If you have PCOS, your ovaries might:

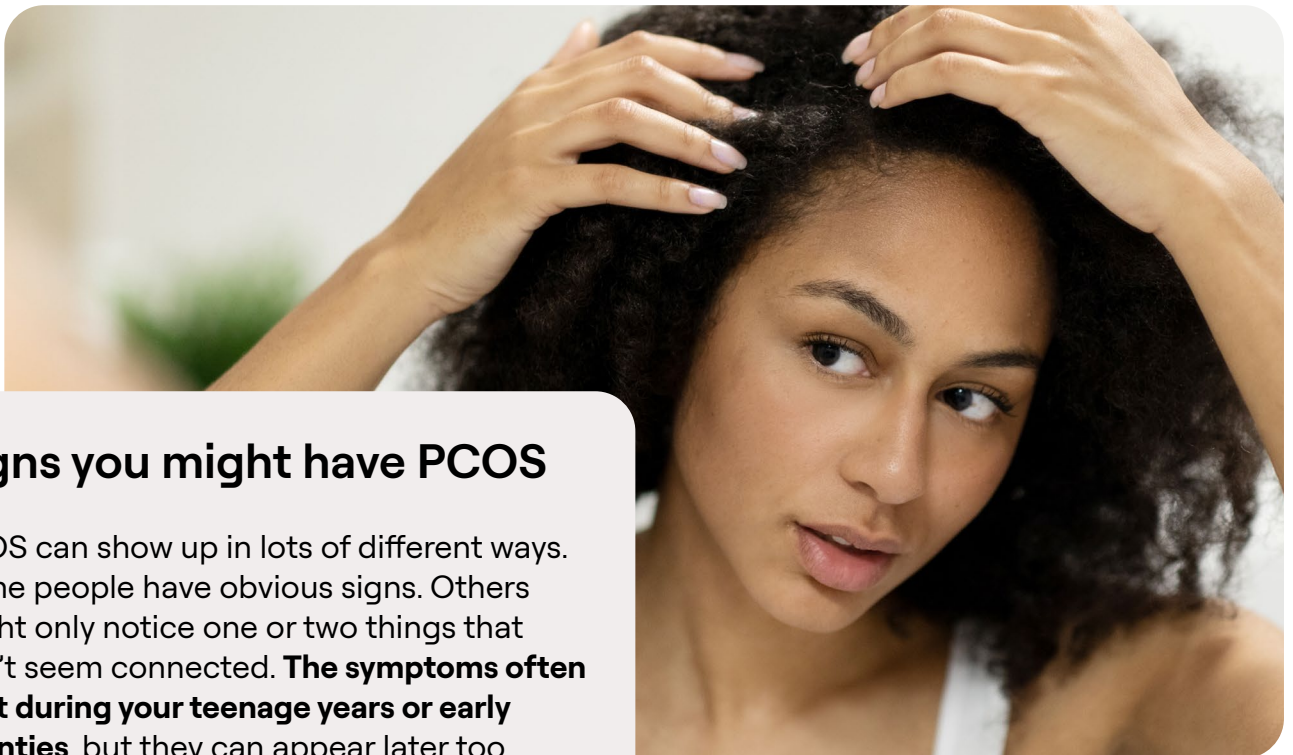
- Not release an egg every month
- Make more testosterone than usual (yes, women have testosterone too)
- Show lots of small follicles on a scan that look like cysts

But **PCOS affects more than just your ovaries.** It can impact your skin, hair, mood, weight, and ability to get pregnant. Over time, it might increase your risk of other health problems too, **like type 2 diabetes.**

How PCOS affects your whole body:

- **Your periods** – they might be irregular, heavy, light, or stop completely
- **Your skin** – you might get acne or oily skin that's hard to control
- **Your hair** – it might grow where you don't want it or get thinner where you do
- **Your weight** – it might be harder to lose weight or easier to gain it
- **Your mood** – you might feel more anxious, low, or have mood swings
- **Your energy** – you might feel tired more often or have energy crashes
- **Your fertility** – it might take longer to get pregnant if you want to

PCOS isn't just one problem. **It's a collection of symptoms that can be different for everyone.**



Signs you might have PCOS

PCOS can show up in lots of different ways. Some people have obvious signs. Others might only notice one or two things that don't seem connected. **The symptoms often start during your teenage years or early twenties**, but they can appear later too.

Irregular periods

Your periods might come late, early, or not at all. You might go months without a period, then have several close together.

Extra hair growth

You might grow thicker or darker hair on your face, chest, stomach, or back. Doctors call this hirsutism, but it just means hair growing where you don't usually want it. This happens because of higher testosterone levels.

Hair loss or thinning

The hair on your head might get thinner, especially around your hairline or on top. This can be really upsetting and affect how you feel about yourself.

Skin problems

You might have acne that continues into your twenties and thirties. Your skin might be oily or hard to control, even with good skincare routines.

Weight changes

PCOS can make it easier to gain weight and harder to lose it. This isn't because you're not trying hard enough. It's because PCOS affects how your body processes insulin and stores fat.

Dark skin patches

You might notice dark, velvety patches of skin around your neck, underarms, or groin. These are called acanthosis nigricans and can be linked to insulin resistance.

Trouble getting pregnant

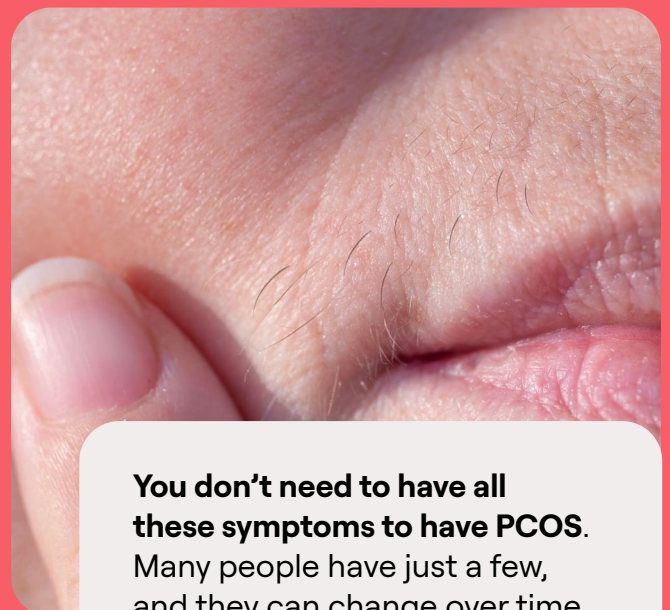
If you're trying to conceive, irregular ovulation can make it harder. Some people only find out they have PCOS when they start trying for a baby.

Mental health changes

Living with PCOS symptoms can affect your mental health. You might feel anxious, low, or struggle with your self-esteem. The hormone changes can also directly affect your mood.

Signs to look for:

- Periods that come late, early, or not at all
- Hair growing on your face, chest, or stomach
- Hair getting thinner on your head
- Spots that won't go away, especially on your face and back
- Weight that's hard to lose or keeps going up
- Dark patches of skin around your neck or underarms
- Trouble getting pregnant when you're trying
- Feeling low or anxious more often than usual
- Energy crashes or feeling tired all the time
- Mood swings that feel harder to control

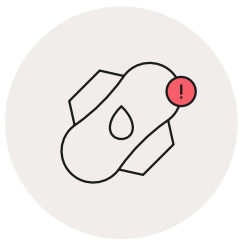


You don't need to have all these symptoms to have PCOS. Many people have just a few, and they can change over time.

How doctors work out if you have PCOS

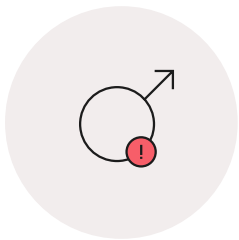
There's no single test for PCOS. Instead, doctors look at your symptoms, do some blood tests, and might arrange an ultrasound scan.

Your GP will usually start by asking about your periods, skin, hair growth, and any changes to your weight or mood. They might also ask about your family history, as **PCOS can run in families**. To diagnose PCOS, **doctors usually look for at least two of these three things:**



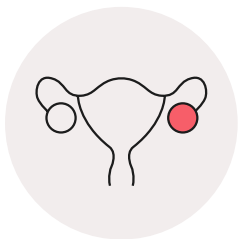
Irregular or missed periods

This suggests **you're not releasing eggs regularly**. Your doctor will ask about your cycle and might ask you to track it for a few months.



Signs of higher testosterone

This could be extra facial or body hair, acne, or blood test results showing raised testosterone levels. **Not everyone with PCOS has obvious signs**, so blood tests can be helpful.



Polycystic ovaries on a scan

A pelvic ultrasound might show enlarged ovaries or lots of small follicles. These look like tiny cysts but they're just eggs that haven't been released. They're not harmful.

You don't need all three of these to be diagnosed with PCOS. Some people with regular periods still have PCOS. Others might have **cysts on their ovaries but no symptoms**.

Your doctor will also want to rule out other conditions that can cause similar symptoms. These might include **thyroid problems** or **high prolactin levels**.

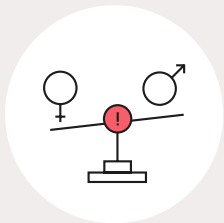
What to expect during diagnosis:

- Questions about your periods, skin, hair, and weight
- Blood tests to measure hormone levels
- Possibly an ultrasound scan of your ovaries
- Tests to rule out other conditions
- Discussion about your symptoms and how they affect you
- Information about treatment options

Getting a diagnosis can take time. Some doctors know a lot about PCOS, others might need to refer you to a specialist. Don't be afraid to **ask questions or seek a second opinion** if you're not happy with the care you're getting.

Why some people get PCOS (and why it's not your fault)

The exact cause of PCOS isn't fully understood yet. But we do know that several factors can increase your chances of developing it.



Hormone imbalances

People with PCOS often have higher levels of androgens (like testosterone) and problems with insulin. **These hormone imbalances affect how the ovaries work** and can cause many PCOS symptoms.



Insulin resistance

Many people with PCOS have something called **insulin resistance**. This means your **body has to work harder to control your blood sugar**. When this happens, your body makes more insulin. High insulin levels can cause your ovaries to produce more testosterone, **which makes PCOS symptoms worse**.



Genetics

PCOS tends to run in families. If your mum, sister, or aunt has it, you're more likely to have it too. **But having family members with PCOS doesn't mean you'll definitely get it.**



Inflammation

Some research suggests that **low-level inflammation in the body** might play a part in PCOS. But we need more research to understand this better.



Environmental factors

Some studies suggest that things like **stress, diet, and exposure to certain chemicals might affect PCOS risk**. But these are still being researched.



Important things to remember:

- PCOS is not caused by anything you've done
- It's not because you've eaten the wrong foods or not exercised enough
- You can't prevent PCOS by changing your lifestyle
- Lifestyle changes can help manage symptoms, but they don't cause or cure the condition
- PCOS is a medical condition that needs proper support and treatment

It's really important to understand that **PCOS isn't your fault**. You might have been told that losing weight or eating differently will "fix" your PCOS. Whilst these things might help with some symptoms, they don't cure the condition. **PCOS is a complex hormonal condition that needs proper medical support.**

What actually helps when you have PCOS

There's no cure for PCOS, but the symptoms can be managed. Treatment depends on what's bothering you most – whether that's irregular periods, skin problems, hair growth, weight management, or help getting pregnant. Let's be honest about what works and what doesn't.

Simple changes that can help (but aren't magic fixes)

You've probably been told to "just lose weight" or "eat better" before. This advice can be frustrating when you're already struggling.

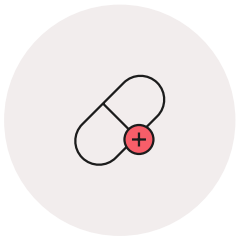
The truth is that lifestyle changes can help some PCOS symptoms. But they're not a cure, and they don't work the same way for everyone.



What can help:

- **Eating regular meals** to keep your blood sugar steady
- **Moving your body** in ways you enjoy (this doesn't have to be intense exercise)
- **Getting enough sleep** (PCOS can make this harder, but it really matters)
- **Managing stress** (easier said than done, but worth trying)

Remember – if these things don't work for you, it's not because you're not trying hard enough. **PCOS is a medical condition that sometimes needs medical treatment.**

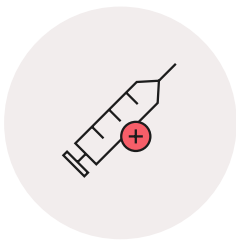


Hormone treatments that can help

If irregular periods or acne are your main problems, your doctor might suggest hormonal treatments. These can include:

- The combined contraceptive pill
- Other hormonal contraceptives
- Treatments that block testosterone effects

These can help regulate your periods and improve skin problems. They work by changing your hormone levels.

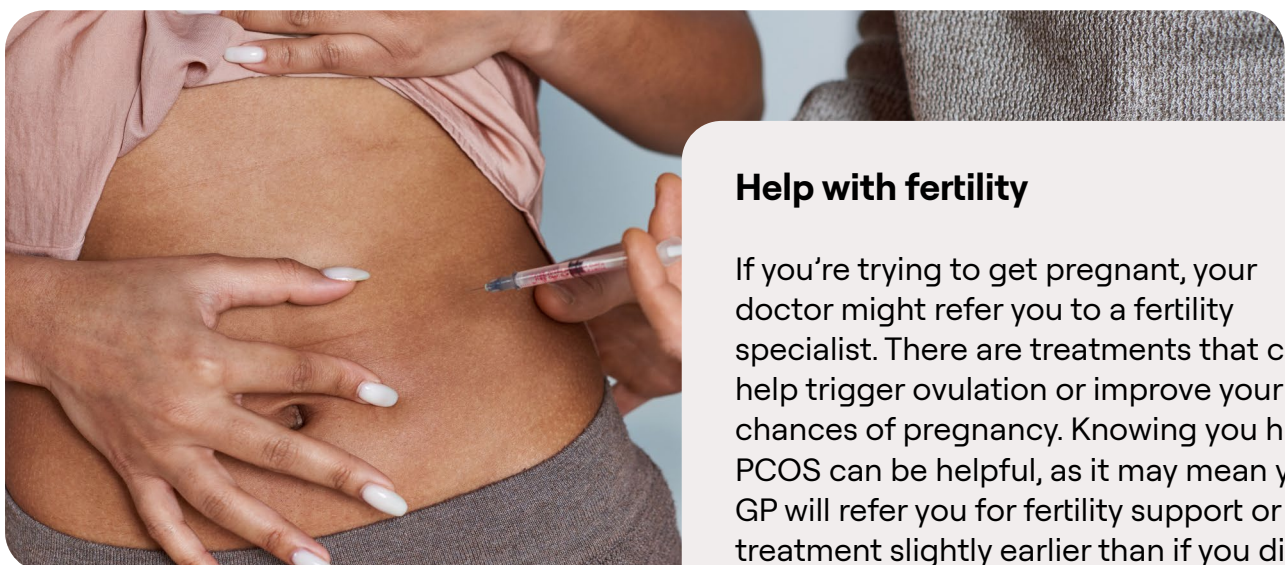


Medicine for insulin problems

Some people are prescribed metformin. This is a medicine that helps your body use insulin better. It can help with:

- Irregular periods
- Weight management
- Reducing diabetes risk
- Sometimes improving fertility

Not everyone with PCOS needs metformin, but it can be helpful for some people.



Help with fertility

If you're trying to get pregnant, your doctor might refer you to a fertility specialist. There are treatments that can help trigger ovulation or improve your chances of pregnancy. Knowing you have PCOS can be helpful, as it may mean your GP will refer you for fertility support or treatment slightly earlier than if you didn't.



Treatments for skin and hair problems

For extra hair growth or acne, options include:

- Creams and medications
- Laser hair removal
- Dermatology treatments

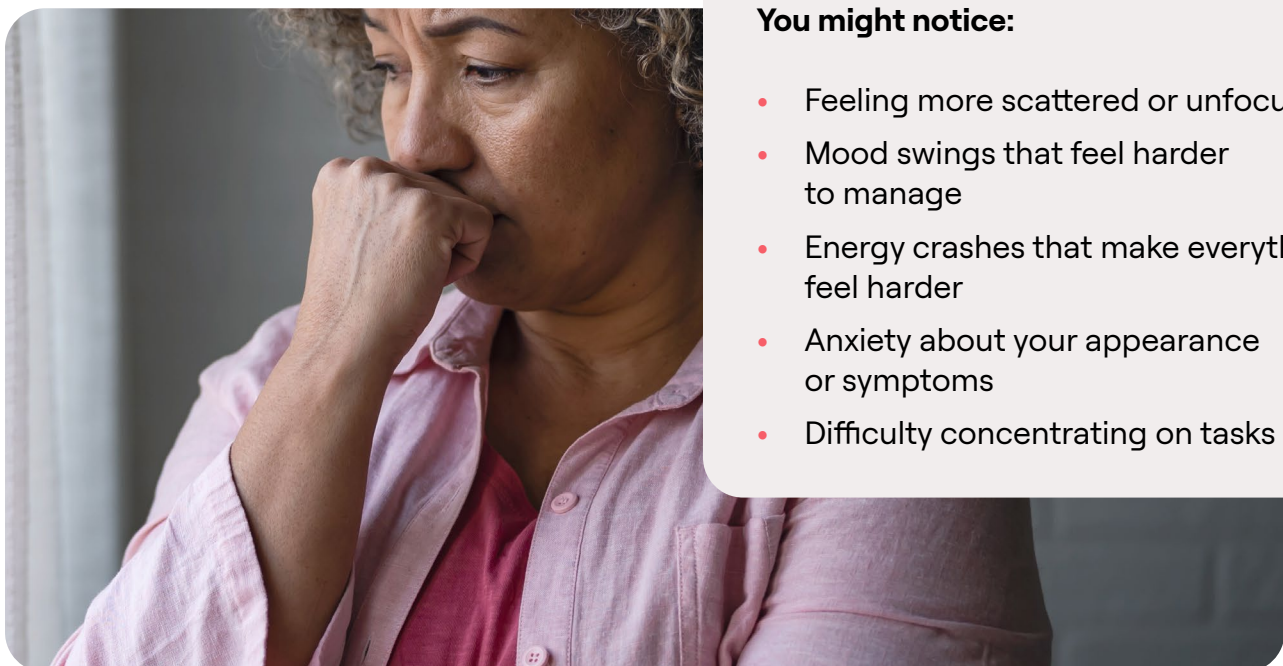
A dermatologist or your GP can help you explore these options.



Support for your mental health

PCOS doesn't just affect your body – it can really impact your mental health too. The hormone changes can affect your mood, energy, and ability to concentrate.

Some research suggests that women with PCOS might experience more attention and concentration problems than women without PCOS. One study found that women with PCOS scored higher on ADHD symptom questionnaires, but more research is needed to understand this connection better.



You might notice:

- Feeling more scattered or unfocused
- Mood swings that feel harder to manage
- Energy crashes that make everything feel harder
- Anxiety about your appearance or symptoms
- Difficulty concentrating on tasks

Mental health support options:

- Talking to your GP about how PCOS affects your mood
- Counselling or therapy to help cope with symptoms
- Support groups (online or in person) with other people who have PCOS
- Medication for anxiety or depression if needed
- Speaking to your doctor if you're having ongoing concentration problems



Being realistic about treatment

PCOS treatment often involves trying different things to see what works for you. What helps one person might not help another. This can be frustrating, but it's normal.

Some treatments take time to work. **Hormonal treatments might take 3-6 months to show effects.** Lifestyle changes can take even longer.

It's also normal for your **symptoms to change over time.** You might need different treatments at different stages of your life.

Signs you might need to try a different approach:

- Your symptoms aren't improving after **3-6 months of treatment**
- **Side effects** from medication are bothering you
- Your **mental health** is getting worse
- You're struggling to cope with **daily life**
- Your doctor doesn't seem to **understand PCOS well**

Don't be afraid to ask for a second opinion or to be referred to a specialist if you're not getting the help you need.

Living with PCOS day to day

PCOS affects everyone differently. Some days might be harder than others. Some symptoms might bother you more than others. This is all completely normal.

Managing unpredictable symptoms

PCOS symptoms can be unpredictable. Your periods might be irregular. Your skin might be clear one month and break out the next. Your energy levels might change without warning.

This unpredictability can be frustrating. It can make it hard to plan things or feel in control of your body.

Tips that might help:

- Keep **spare period products** with you
- Have a **skincare routine** that works for bad skin days
- Plan important events **around times when you usually feel better**
- **Be flexible with yourself** when symptoms are worse



Dealing with visible symptoms

Some PCOS symptoms are visible – like **acne, hair growth, or weight changes**. This can affect how you feel about yourself and how comfortable you are in social situations.

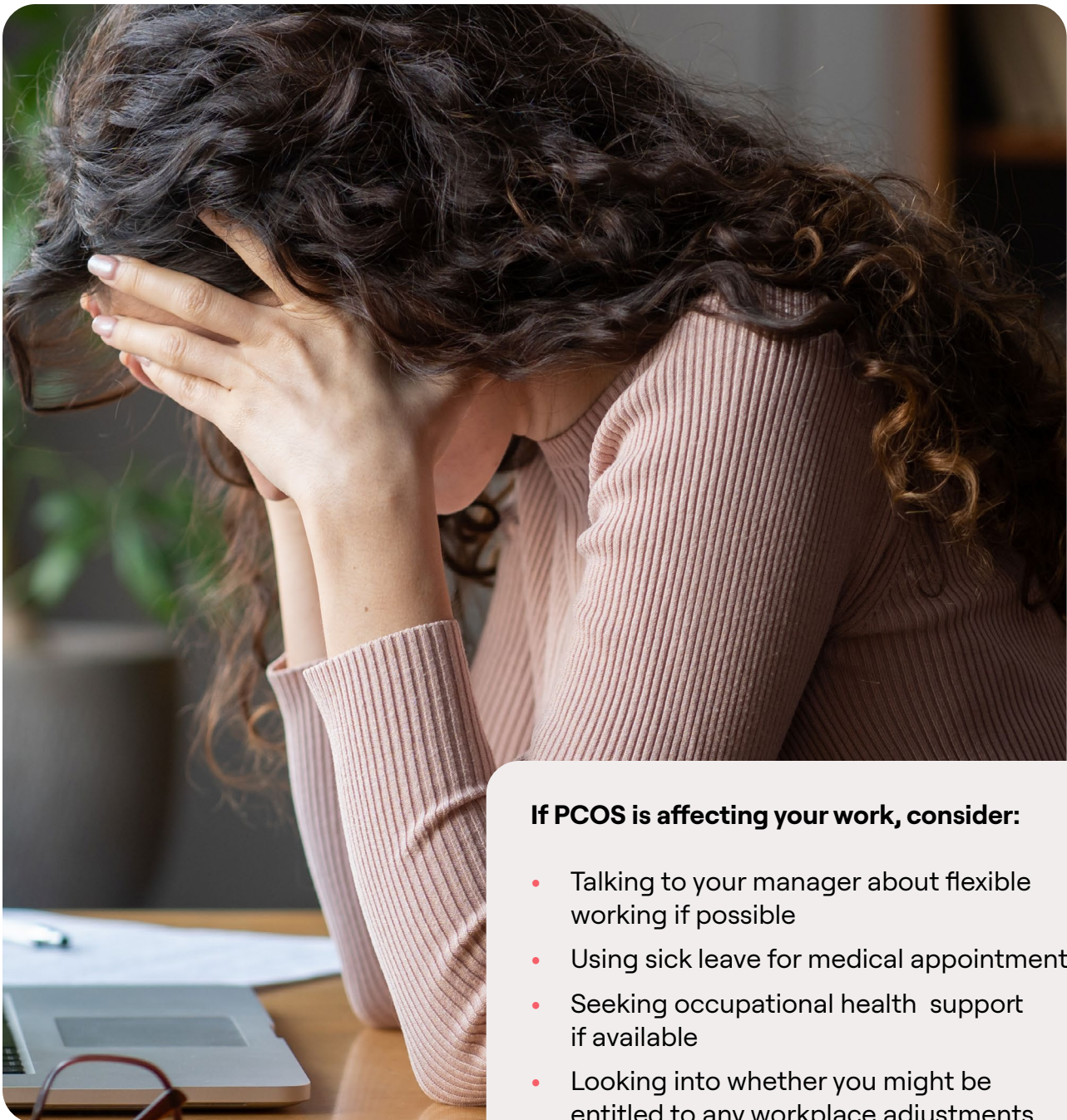
Remember:

- Your worth isn't determined by how you look
 - Many people have PCOS and understand what you're going through
 - There are treatments available if symptoms bother you
 - It's okay to have days when you feel self-conscious
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PCOS and work

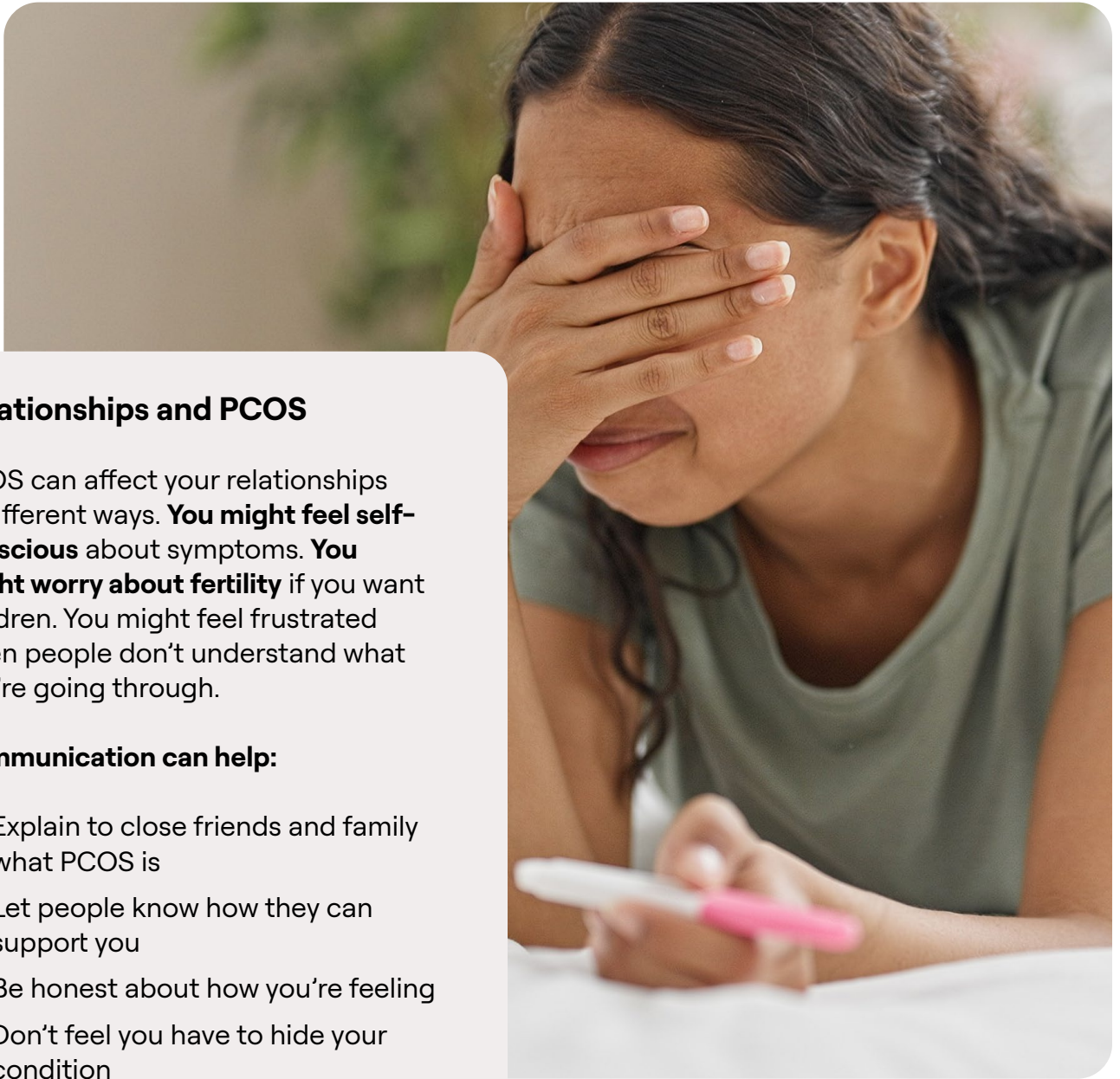
PCOS can affect your work life in many ways:

- Irregular periods might make it hard to predict when you'll feel unwell
- Fatigue can affect your concentration and productivity
- Medical appointments might mean time off work
- Mood changes might affect your relationships with colleagues



If PCOS is affecting your work, consider:

- Talking to your manager about flexible working if possible
- Using sick leave for medical appointments
- Seeking occupational health support if available
- Looking into whether you might be entitled to any workplace adjustments



Relationships and PCOS

PCOS can affect your relationships in different ways. **You might feel self-conscious** about symptoms. **You might worry about fertility** if you want children. You might feel frustrated when people don't understand what you're going through.

Communication can help:

- Explain to close friends and family what PCOS is
- Let people know how they can support you
- Be honest about how you're feeling
- Don't feel you have to hide your condition

Planning for the future

PCOS is a long-term condition but having **it doesn't mean you can't live a full and happy life**. Many people with PCOS go on to have children, successful careers, and fulfilling relationships.

Things to consider:

- Regular health monitoring to prevent complications
- Fertility planning if you want children
- Mental health support when you need it
- Building a good relationship with healthcare providers who understand PCOS



Your PCOS doesn't define you

Having PCOS can feel overwhelming, especially when you're first diagnosed or when symptoms are particularly difficult. But it's important to remember that **PCOS is just one part of your health story.**

Many people with PCOS live full, happy lives. Yes, it can be challenging. Yes, it might mean you need extra support sometimes. **But it doesn't define who you are or limit what you can achieve.**

Key things to remember:

You're not alone: Millions of people have PCOS. There are communities, support groups, and healthcare professionals who understand what you're going through.

It's not your fault: PCOS is a medical condition. It's not caused by anything you've done or not done.

Treatment is available: There are many ways to manage PCOS symptoms. It might take time to find what works for you, but help is available.

Your symptoms are valid: If PCOS is affecting your life, that matters. Don't let anyone tell you it's "just" irregular periods or "just" a bit of acne.

You deserve support: Whether that's medical treatment, mental health support, or understanding from friends and family, you deserve to get the help you need.

Your mental health matters: PCOS can affect your mood and mental health. This is a real part of the condition, not something you should ignore or feel ashamed about.

PCOS might be part of your life, but it doesn't have to control your life. With the right support and treatment, **most people with PCOS can manage their symptoms and feel much better.**

Contact **HealthHero** for support and advice on managing PCOS. We understand how PCOS affects your whole health, not just your reproductive system. We're here to help you feel better and take control of your symptoms.