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Coordinating Committee in Internal Medicine

Gonadotropin Releasing Hormone, GnRH Stimulation Test (釋放親牛殖腺素荷爾蒙刺激檢查)

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Version 2.0

Gonadotropin Releasing Hormone (GnRH) Stimulation Test

Introduction

This test serves to assess the status of gonadotrophin secretion by the pituitary and is performed by measuring the LH and FSH levels after intravenous injection of gonadotropin releasing hormone (GnRH).

The Procedure

- An intravenous cannula will be inserted into a vein before the test.
- At the time of the test, the patient will be given an intravenous injection of gonadotropin releasing hormone (GnRH). Blood samples to measure the LH and FSH levels will be taken before, and at 20 mins and 60 mins after the injection
- Each blood sample requires about 6ml of blood.
- The whole procedure takes about 1 hour to complete.

Risk and Complication

- The patient may react to the side effect of GnRH, transient thirst may occur. Abdominal or stomach discomfort, flushing (lasting only a short time), headaches, lightheadedness, nausea may also occur but less common.
- Hypersensitivity reactions to GnRH, such as itching, redness or swelling of skin at place of injection, skin rash, breathing difficulty etc may occur but they are rare.
- Rarely, GnRH injection has been associated with pituitary apoplexy.

Before the Procedure

No fasting is required for this test.

After the Procedure

- After completion of the test, the IV cannula will be removed.
- The nursing staff will check with the patient for any discomfort related to the examination and patient's vital signs, such as blood pressure, pulse and temperature.

Follow Up

The patient can call the endocrine / diabetes center for enquiry if there is any query or discomfort in relation to the procedure shortly after discharge.

Remarks

This is general information only and the list of complications is not exhaustive. Other unforeseen complications may occasionally occur. In special patient groups, the actual risk may be different. For further information please contact your doctor.