

**Table 2.** Prolactin changes in aged subjects

| Authors                                   | N              | Age                               | Studies                   | Results                                                                                                      |
|-------------------------------------------|----------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Yamazi T et al<br>1975 <sup>12</sup>      | 315            | Various ages                      | Cross-sectional           | Higher PRL in women than men.<br>No difference between young and older men in response to TRH                |
| Brackman MR et al<br>1986 <sup>13</sup>   |                | 30-45yrs<br>50-69yrs<br>70-96 yrs | 4hrs infusion of TRH      | Age-dependent increase in the magnitude of peak prolactin response                                           |
| Swing CT<br>1989 <sup>14</sup>            | 501 M<br>384 F | > 50yrs                           | Cross-sectional           | Slight increase of PRL in men with aging<br>No change in women after the menopause                           |
| Vekeman SM, Robyn E<br>1995 <sup>11</sup> | 241 M<br>86 F  | 18-65yrs                          | Cross-sectional           | Progressive decline in women from 443mU/L to 218mU/L<br>Slight increase in men in the 6 <sup>th</sup> decade |
| Greenspan et al<br>1990 <sup>15</sup>     |                |                                   | 24hrs pulsatile secretion | Significantly higher amplitude of PRL pulses in younger group                                                |
| Feldman et al<br>2002 <sup>16</sup>       | 1156 M         | 40-70yrs                          | 7-10 years                | Steep longitudinal PRL decrease of 5.6% years                                                                |