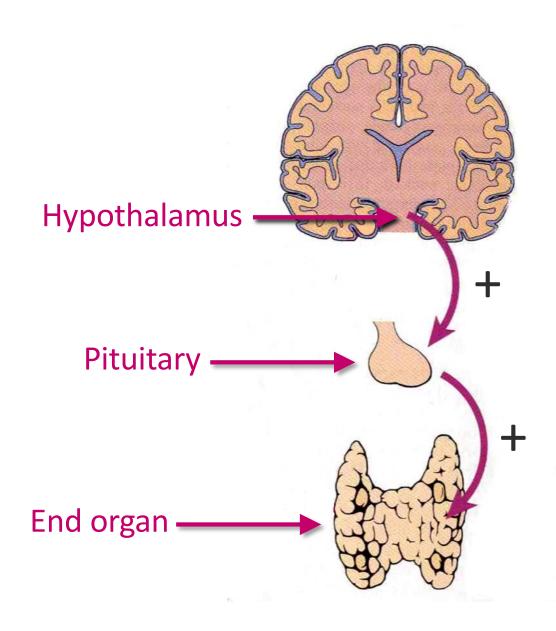


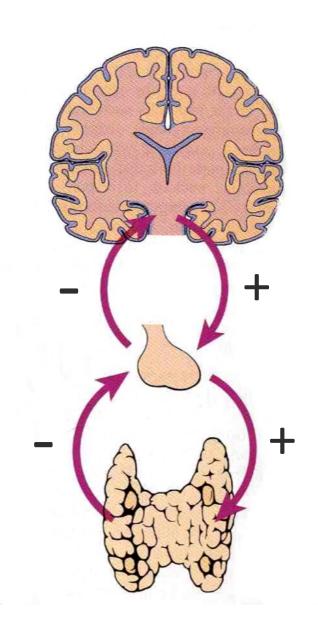
Pituitary Pathology Kristine Krafts, M.D.

The Endocrine System, Ridiculously Oversimplified



The Endocrine System, Ridiculously Oversimplified

Negative feedback pathway

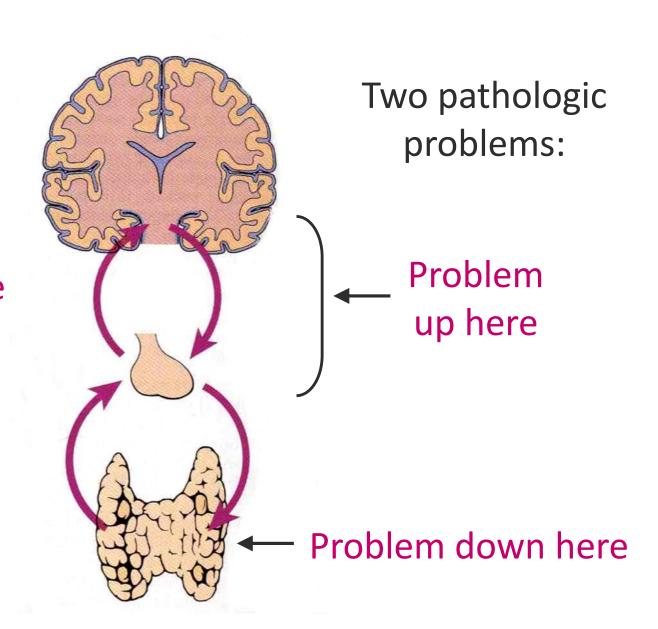


Stimulatory pathway

Endocrine Diseases, Ridiculously Oversimplified

Two clinical problems:

too much hormone too little hormone

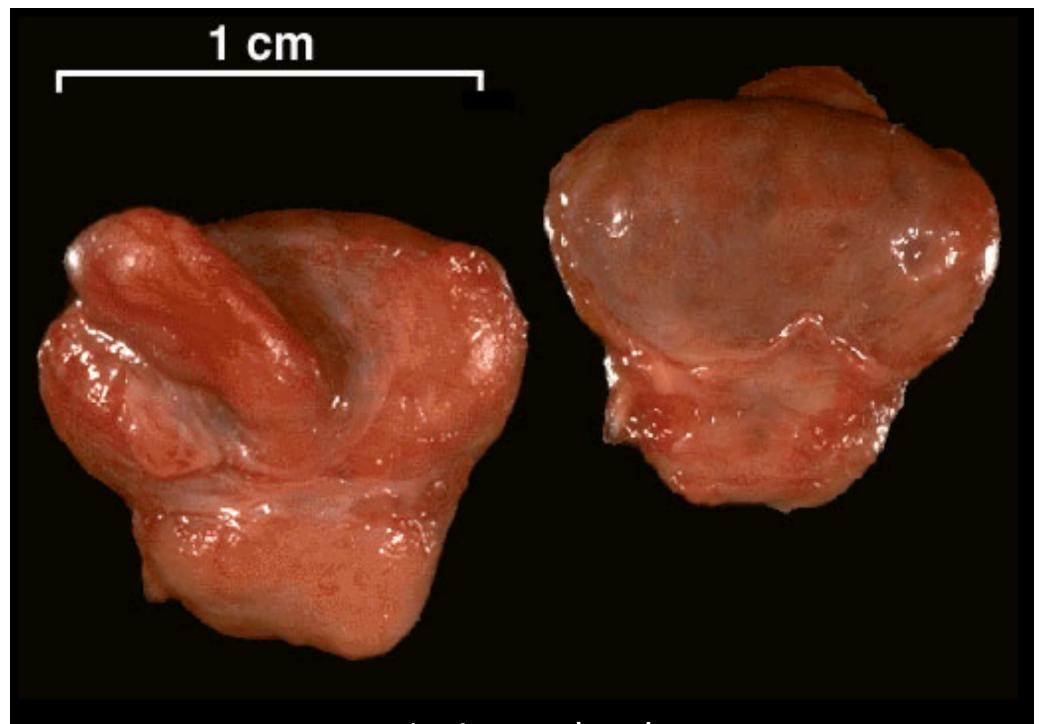


Introduction

Hyperpituitarism

Hypopituitarism

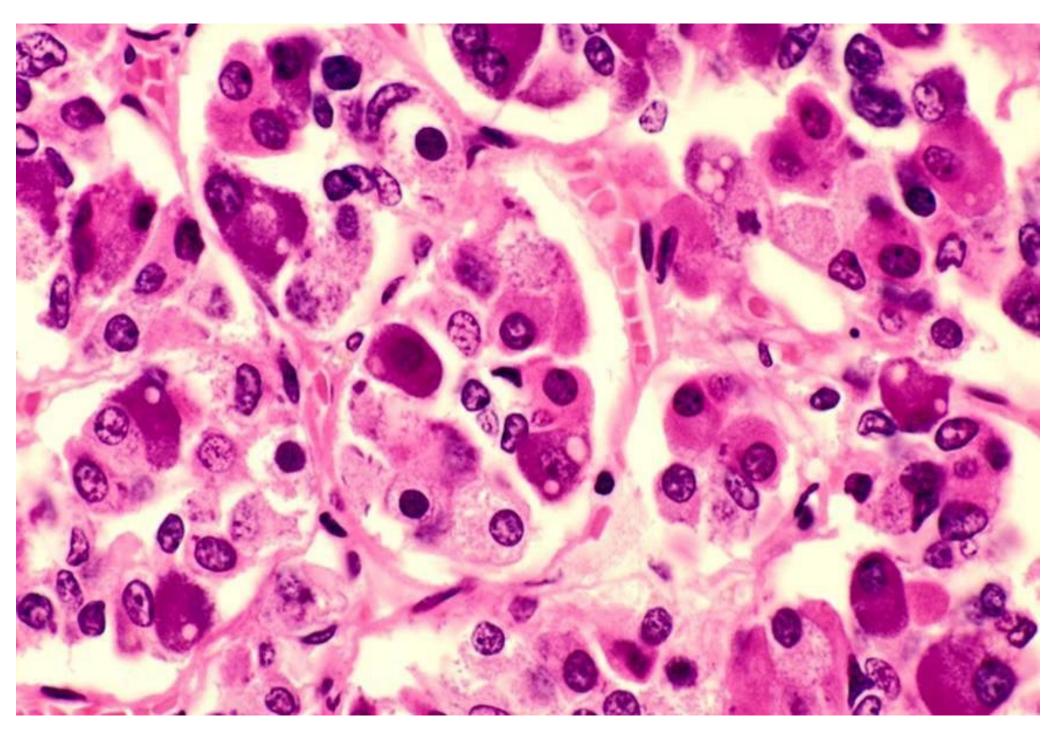




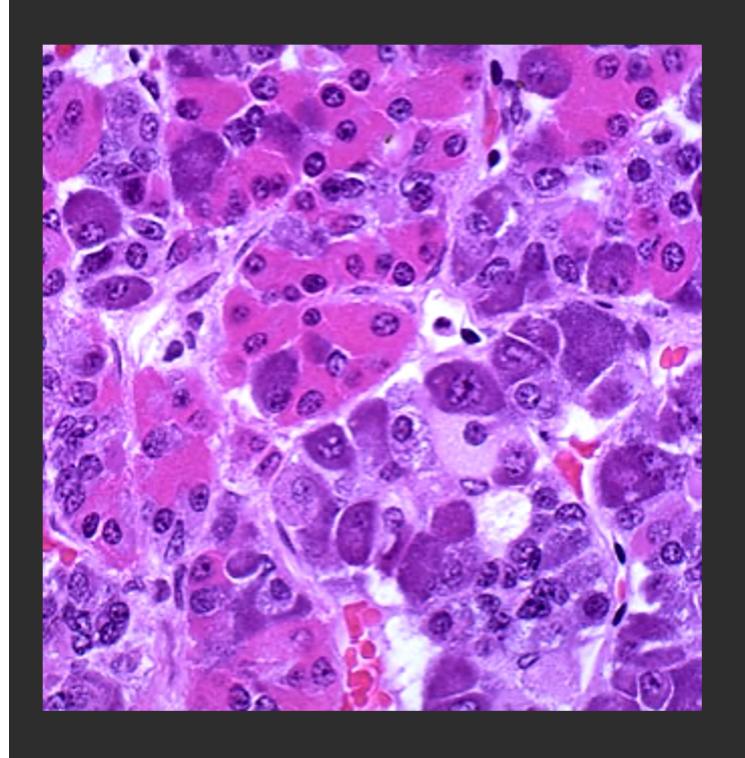
Pituitary gland

Anterior Pituitary

- GH, ACTH, TSH, LH, FSH, and prolactin.
- Controlled by hypothalamus.
- Most problems happen here.



Anterior pituitary



Acidophils

GH

PL

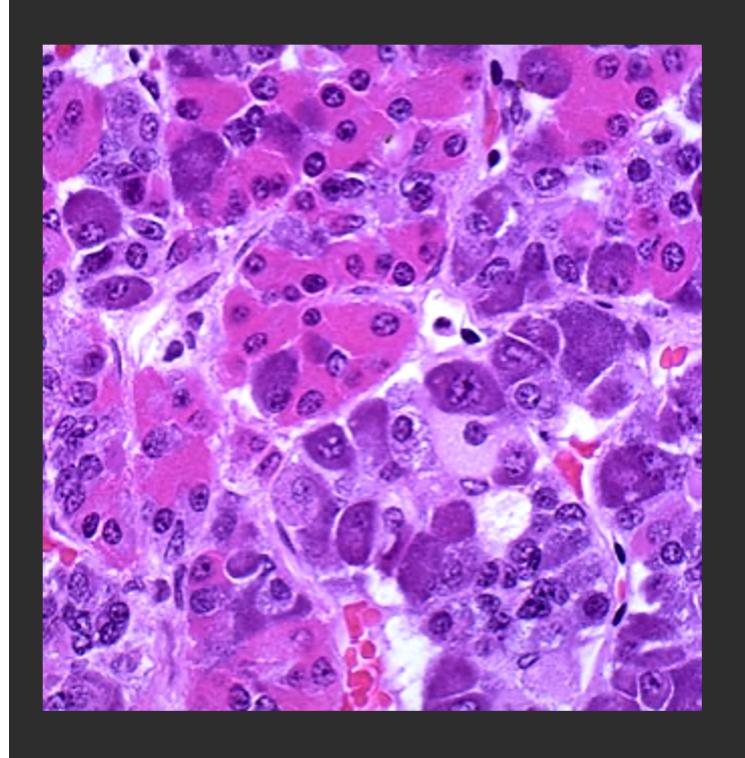
Basophils

FSH

LH

ACTH

TSH



Acidophils

GH

PL

Basophils

FSH

LH

ACTH

TSH

Posterior Pituitary

- Oxytocin, ADH (vasopressin)
- Hypothalamus makes them
- Posterior pituitary stores them



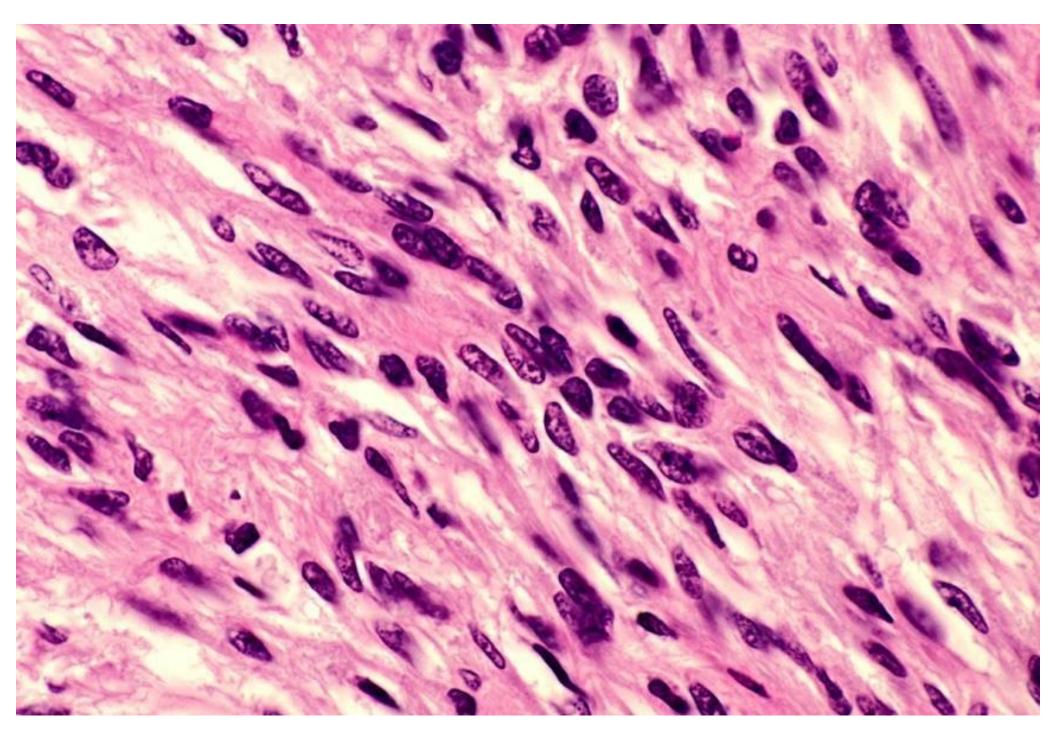
Oxytocin

- labor
- milk let-down
- cuddling (after orgasm)
- monogamy (vole studies)
- trust (investment experiment)



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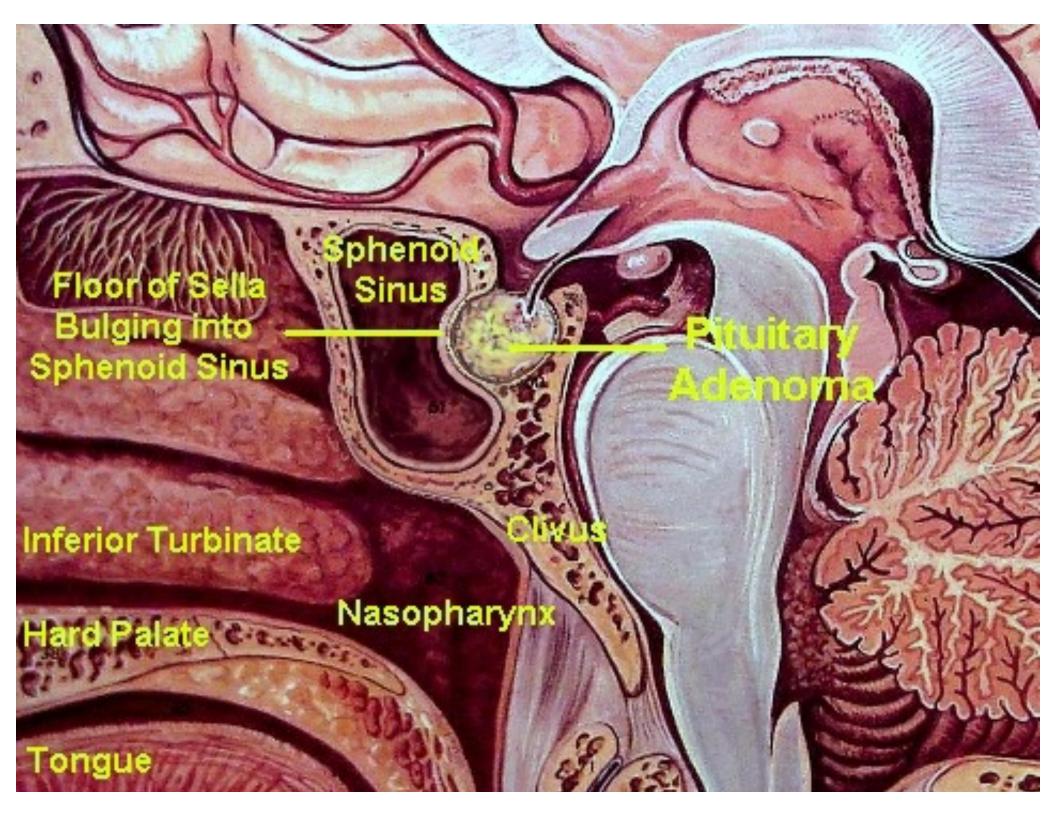
Posterior pituitary

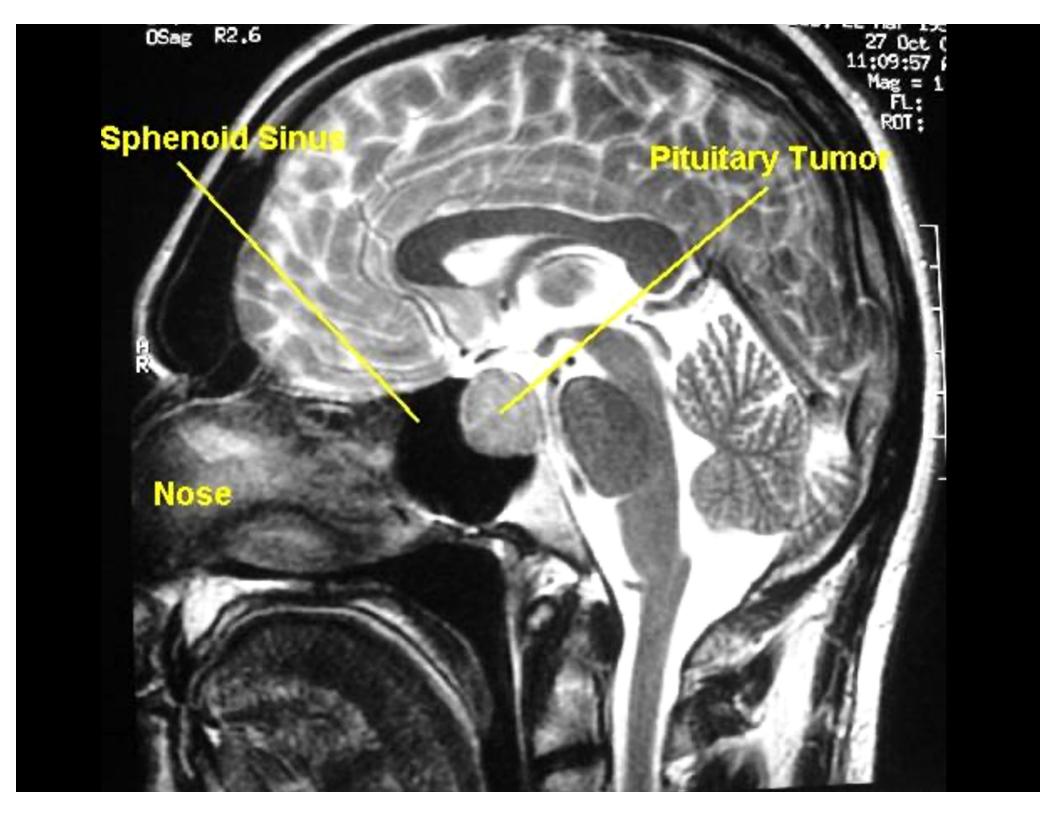
Introduction

Hyperpituitarism

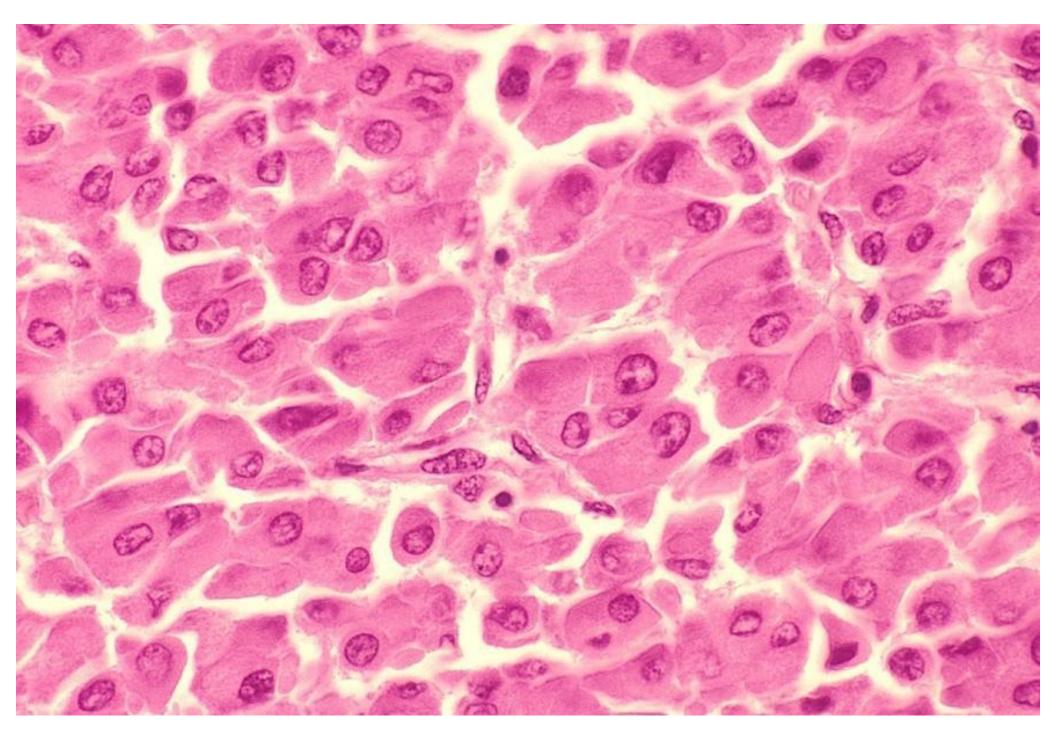
Hyperpituitarism¹

- Too much anterior pituitary hormone(s)
- Most common cause: pituitary adenoma
- Symptoms:
 - Endocrine abnormalities
 - Visual deficits: bilateral hemianopsia

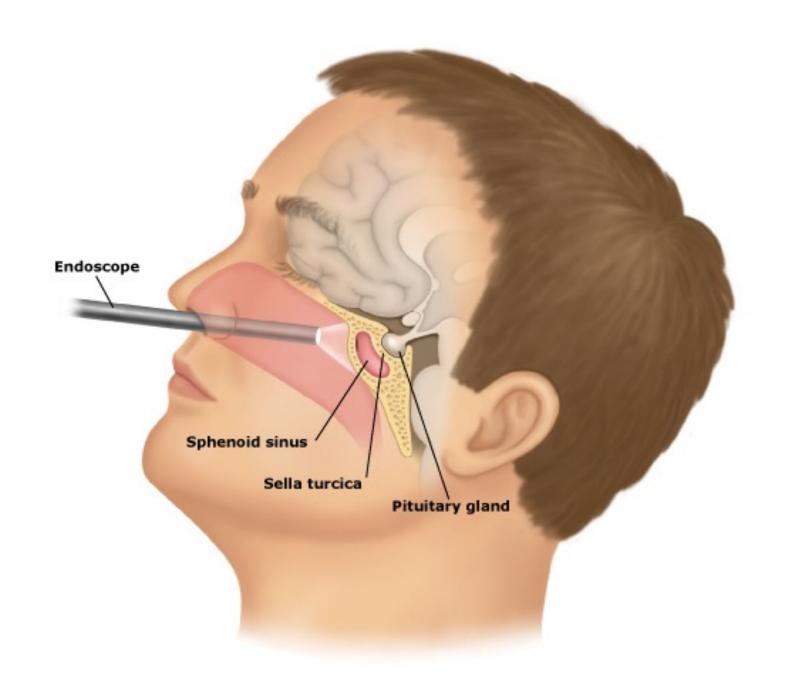






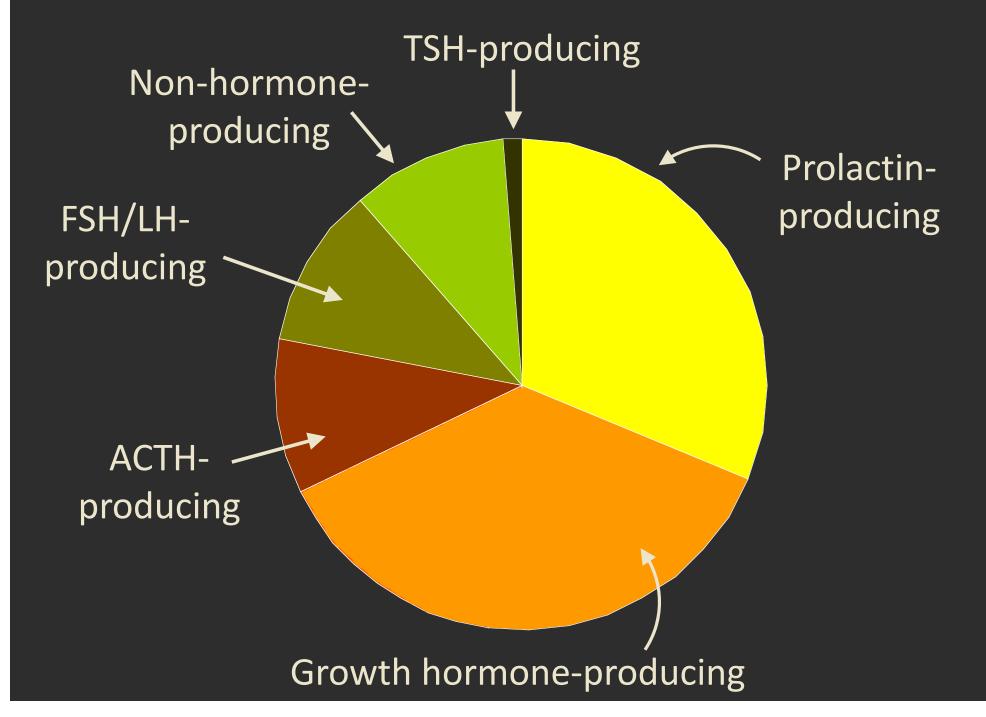


Pituitary adenoma



Surgical removal of pituitary adenoma

Types of Pituitary Adenoma



Growth Hormone Adenoma

Gigantism

- Pre-pubertal adenoma
- Very tall
- Very very long arms, legs

Acromegaly

- Post-pubertal adenoma
- Very tall
- Enlarged bones of face, hands



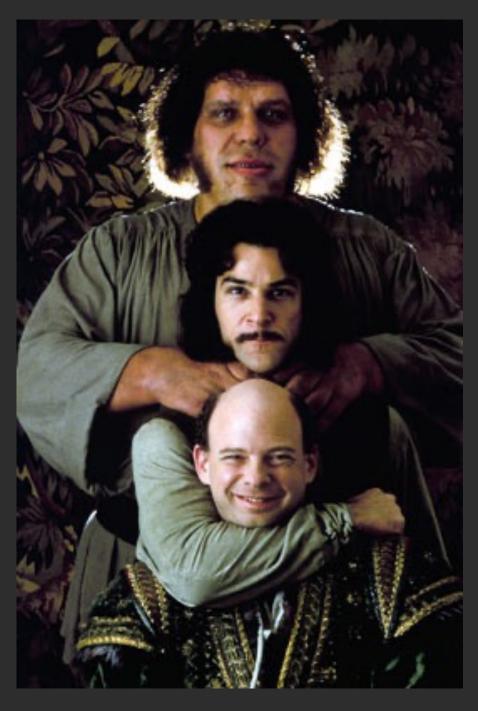
Tallest man ever: Robert Wadlow (8' 11")



Tallest man alive: Sultan Kösen (8' 2")



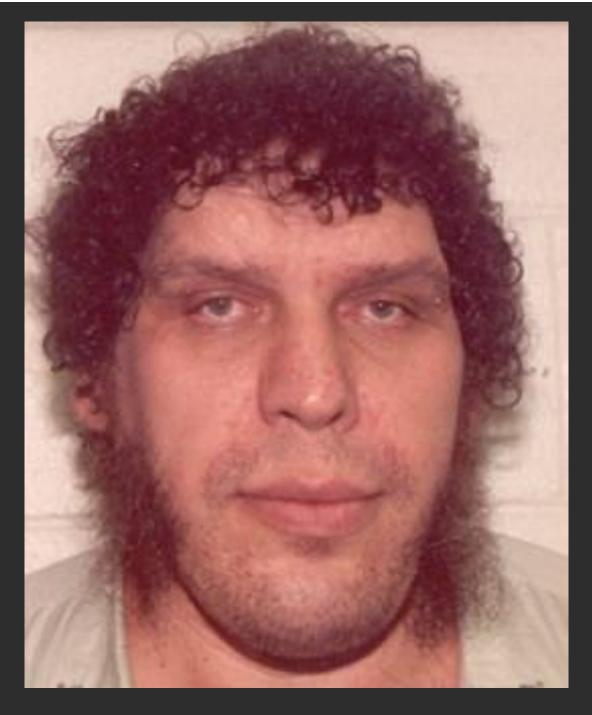
Sultan Kösen on his 40th birthday, posing next to a statue of Robert Wadlow



Fezzik, Inigo Montoya, and Vizzini

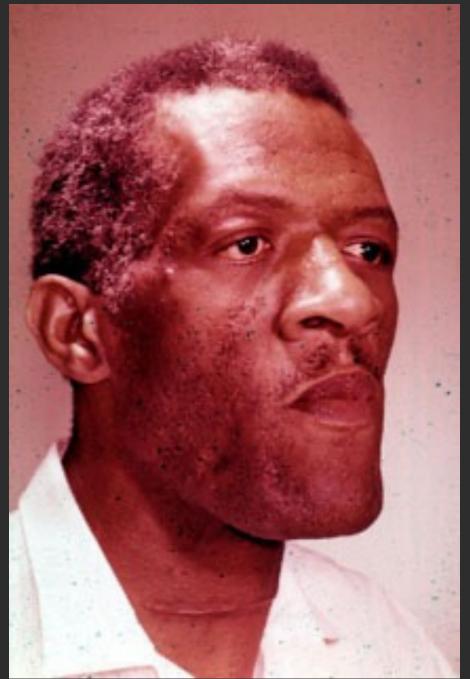


Andre the Giant



Andre the Giant





Acromegalic facial features







Acromegaly: development over time

Introduction

Hyperpituitarism

Hypopituitarism

Hypopituitarism

- Too little anterior pituitary hormone(s)
- Causes
 - Pituitary destruction
 - Ischemic necrosis
 - Pituitary apoplexy
- Symptoms usually insidious (hypothyroidism, adrenal insufficiency...)



apoplexy (greek *apoplexia*, to strike down, disable by a stroke): sudden paralysis with loss of consciousness and sensation, caused by the damaging of blood vessels in the brain.





Pituitary adenoma with massive bleeding