PROBLEMS IN ACTH-ECTOPIC SYNDROME DIAGNOSTICS IN CLINICAL PRACTICE

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Patient O., 34 y.o.

Complaints

September 2009

- Muscle weakness,
- · Shooting-pain in thoracic, lumbar spine,
- Decreased height,
- Amenorrhea,
- Arterial hypertension,
- Change in appearance.

Anamnesis

2007

Elevated blood pressure

July 2009

Red striae

August 2009

- Compression fracture of 5-9 thoracic vertebras
- Increased level of ACTH

Laboratory Tests

Suppression test with dexamethasone 1 mg	1193,5 nmol/l
Urinary free cortisol	950 mkg/24h
Selective petrosal venous sampling	1:1



Instrumental studies

MRI brain	Negative	Lliatalaav	A dinaga tigay a
CT torax	Lesion of central mediastinum	Histology	Adipose tissue

October 2010

Octreoscan Negative

6 October

Left-side laparoscopic adrenalectomy

21 October

Right-side laparoscopic adrenalectomy

November 2010

Acute adrenal insufficiency Patient died

Autopsy

ACTH-ectopic syndrome



Tumor wasn't revealed

CONCLUSIONS

This clinical case demonstrates problems in ACTH-ectopic syndrome diagnostics. it was passed 2 years since first complaints until supposition of Cushing's syndrome, despite of typical clinical signs in this patient. Also, there is no common guideline of ACTH-ectopic syndrome. Lingering search of tumor delayed decision making about two-sided laparoscopic adrenalectomy.









