SHEEHAN'S SYNDROME-A RARE DISEASE WITH TYPICAL SYMPTOMS



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INTRODUCTION

The enlarged pituitary gland of pregnancy is susceptible to any compromise to its blood supply. Sheehan's syndrome (SS) occurs as a result of post-partum pituitary infarction or haemorrhage and usually leads to hypopituitarism. It can be fatal but clinical manifestations may change from one patient to another and symptoms may not occur for many years.



METHODS

We analyzed retrospectively 5 cases of women with SS aged 26-56 years, treated at Endocrinology Department between 2003 and 2014, to describe clinical manifestations. The diagnosis of SS was made based on medical history, clinical symptoms, hormonal tests and MRI scans.

Mean age of the patients was 41.00 ± 12.33 years (range 26-56 years).

OBSTETRIC **HISTORY** not typical typical no overt obstetric massive hemorrhage complications at delivery (2 women) (3 women) blood transfusion (2 women)

The duration between date of the last delivery and time of diagnosis was 9.82 ± 8.85 years (ranged from 1 month to 19 years).

The number of pregnancies was from 1 to 4.



All subjects had typical physical signs of SS.

SYMPTOMS	TREATMENT
1. prolactin deficiency with	.
a lack of postpartum	
milk production	
2. hypogonadotropic	sex hormone
hypogonadism with a lack	replacement
of menstruation following	
delivery	
3. secondary hypothyroidism	levothyroxine
(partial or total)	$(75.00 \pm 43.30 \mu g/day)$
4. secondary adrenal cortex	hydrocortisone
failure (partial or total)	$(25.00 \pm 7.07 \text{ mg/day})$
5. growth hormone	
deficiency	
6. diabetes insipidus	desmopressin
(transient- only in 1	(120 μg/day for 17
woman)	months)

MRI scans revealed total or partially empty sella in 3 women and small (beyond the normal range) pituitary gland in 2 cases.

CONCLUSION: Although SS is not a common disease, it should be remembered about concerning women with pituitary insufficiency developing at different times after delivery.

17th European Congress of Endocrinology, 16-20.05.2015 DUBLIN



Pituitary clinical







