Some clinical characteristics and cardiovascular risk of our patients with hypopituitarism during long time follow up

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OBJECTIVES:
Several studies have pointed to increased morbidity and mortality in patients with hypopituitarism, particularly from cardiovascular diseases, regardless of the application of the substitution therapy. The aim of this study was to present clinical characteristics and cardiovascular risk of our patients with hypopituitarism during 20 years of follow-up.

MATERIAL AND METHODS:
Sixty patients with hypopituitarism without patients with acromegaly and Cushing disease were analysed retrospectively/prospectively. The investigated group consisted of 32 men and 28 women, of the average age of 52.18±17.51.

RESULTS:
The average age of the examinees at the time of diagnosis was 40.20±18.69. Patients were treated with substitution therapy L-thyroxine, hydrocortisone, growth hormone, sexual steroids, while diabetes insipidus was treated with desmopressin.

CONCLUSION:
The results indicate that the middle aged people are most prone to the risk developing hypopituitarism, mostly due to a tumor in the sellar region and its treatment. Cardiovascular risk factors are present in untreated hypopituitarism. Despite substitution therapy, the oftenness of cardiovascular incidents is present.

REFERENCES: