

Audit of adrenal tumors at Vilnius University Hospital Santariskiu Klinikos (VUHSK): 4 year results

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Introduction

The incidental adrenal mass has become a common diagnostic problem as up to 4 percent of patients undergoing radiological examination of the abdomen are found to have focal enlargement of adrenal gland. In adults this may represent functional or nonfunctional cortical adenomas, carcinomas, pheochromocytomas, cysts, mielolipomas, methastasis of other tumors or congenital adrenal hyperplasia. The prevalence reported in literature varies, because of the different methodological quality of studies.

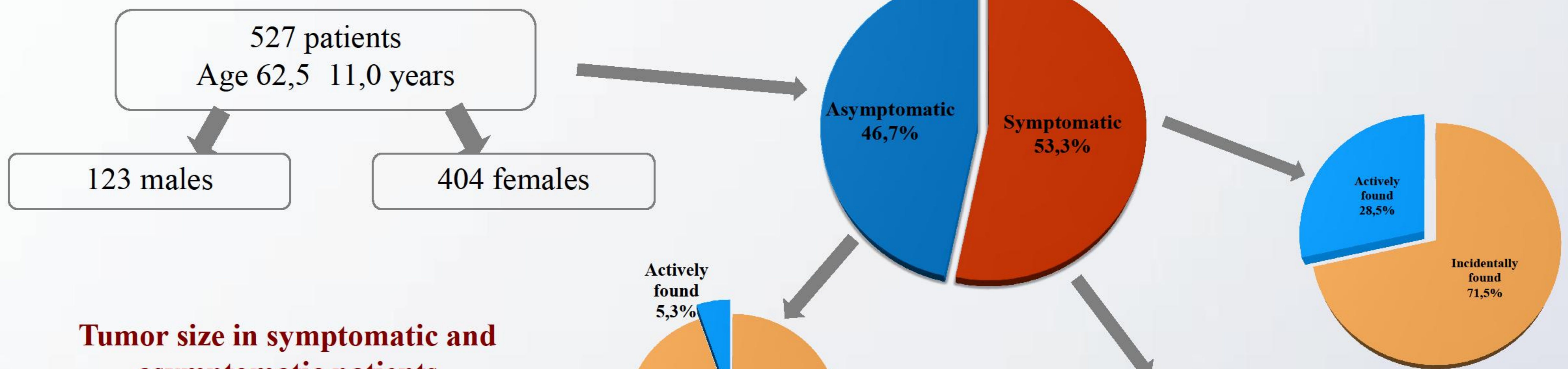
Aim

To make a retrospective audit of diagnostic approach of symptomatic and asymptomatic patients with adrenal tumours diagnosed at VUHSK from 2010 to 2013.

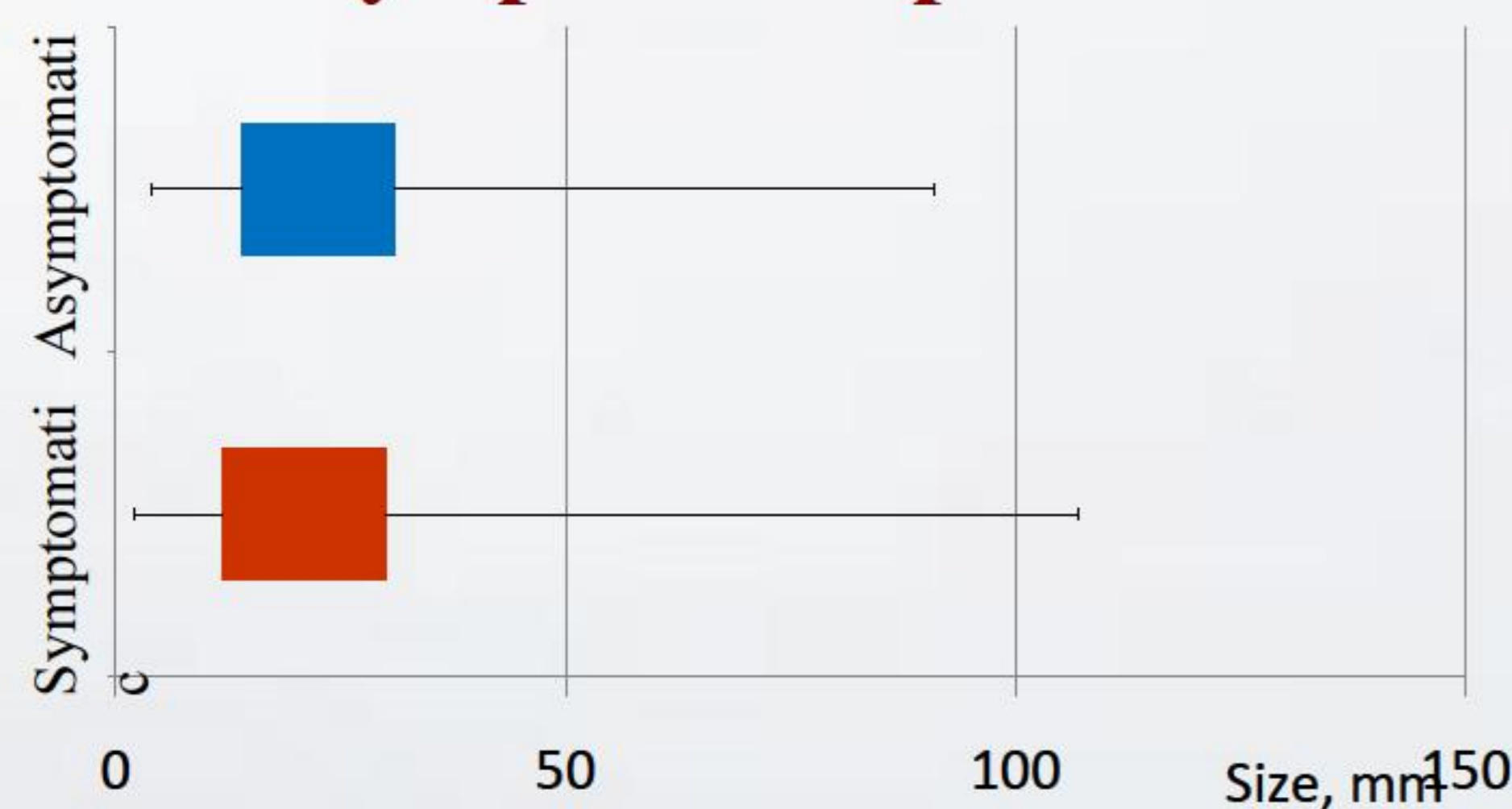
Methodology

Cases coded as D35.0; D44.1; E27.0; E27.5; E27.8; E27.9 according to ICD-10 classification were retrieved from database. Electronic data capture system was used to collect information.

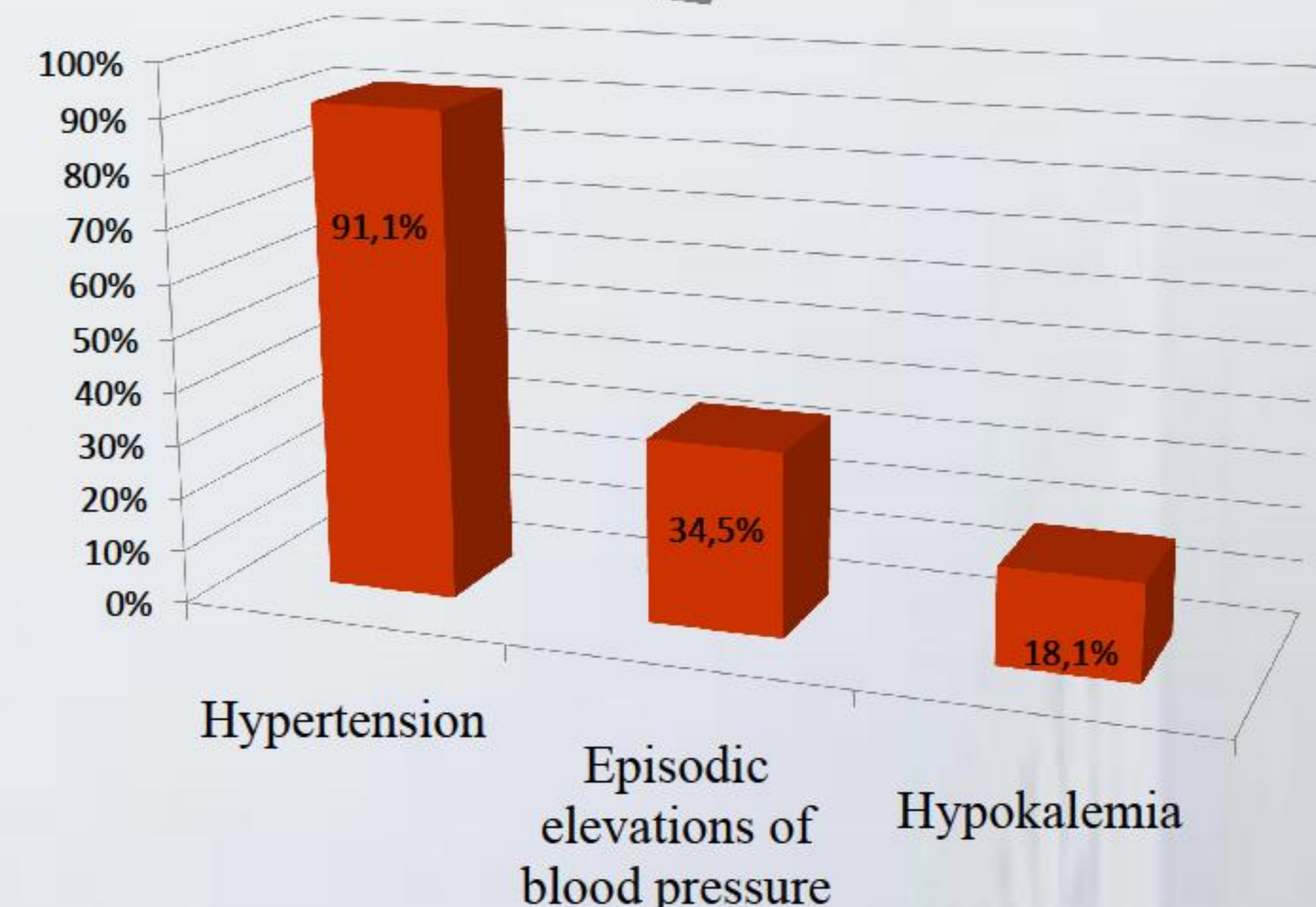
Results



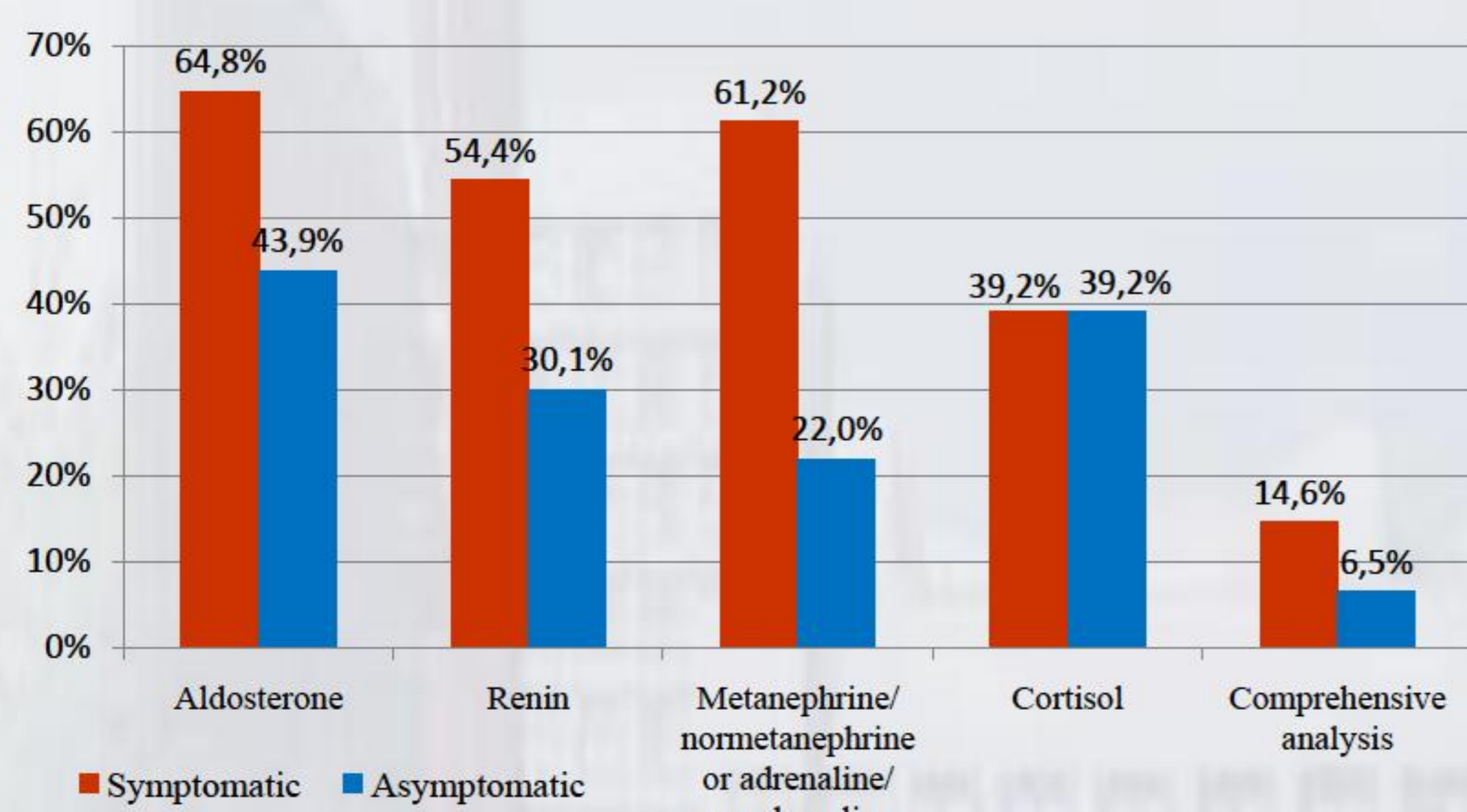
Tumor size in symptomatic and asymptomatic patients



Larger tumors were in asymptomatic patients group: 24,7 14,0 vs. 22,5 14,4 mm, p=0,02.

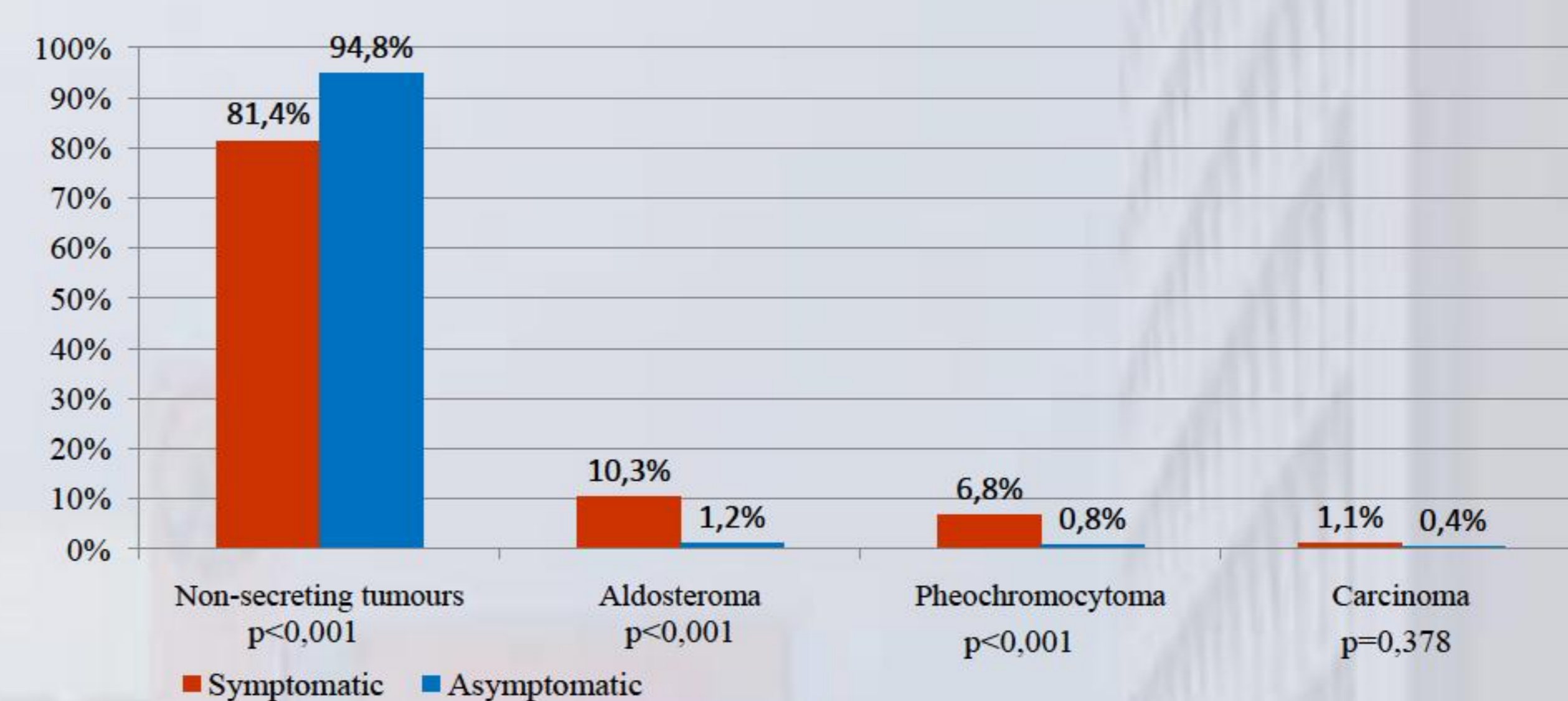


Hormonal evaluation in symptomatic and asymptomatic patients



Proper diagnostic approach was used only in 80 (28,5%) of symptomatic patients

Final diagnosis in symptomatic and asymptomatic patients



Conclusions

The proportion of patients having adrenal tumours with and without symptoms is similar. Although hormonal assessment should be performed in all patients, clinical symptoms should urge the doctor for comprehensive assessment as the prevalence of secreting tumours is the highest in symptomatic patients for whom proper diagnostic approach was used to clarify the diagnosis.



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