



ETIOLOGY OF HYPOPITUITARISM IN ADULT LIFE: LAST 10 YEARS EXPERIENCE IN SINGLE CENTER DATABASE IN SERBIAN POPULATION



Mirjana Doknic^{1,2}, Sandra Pekic Djurdjevic^{1,2}, Dragana Miljic^{1,2},

Marko Stojanovic¹, Vera Popovic^{1,2}, Milan Petakov^{1,2}

Clinic for Endocrinology, Diabetes and Metabolic Diseases Clinical Center Serbia, Belgrade;

²Medical Faculty, University of Belgrade

BACKGROUND: Hypopituitarism as deficiency of one or more anterior pituitary hormones, in adults can be consequence of acquired or genetic causes. Only few published studies investigated population-based etiology of hypopituitarism. In the last 10 years new risks for hypopituitarism have been recognized (TBI, subarachnoid haemorrhage, cranial irradiation).

AIM: To present our experiences in the etiology of hypopituitarism based on data collected during last ten years in Clinic for Endocrinology, Diabetes and Metabolic Diseases, Clinical Centre of Serbia. This is a single centre cross-sectional database study.

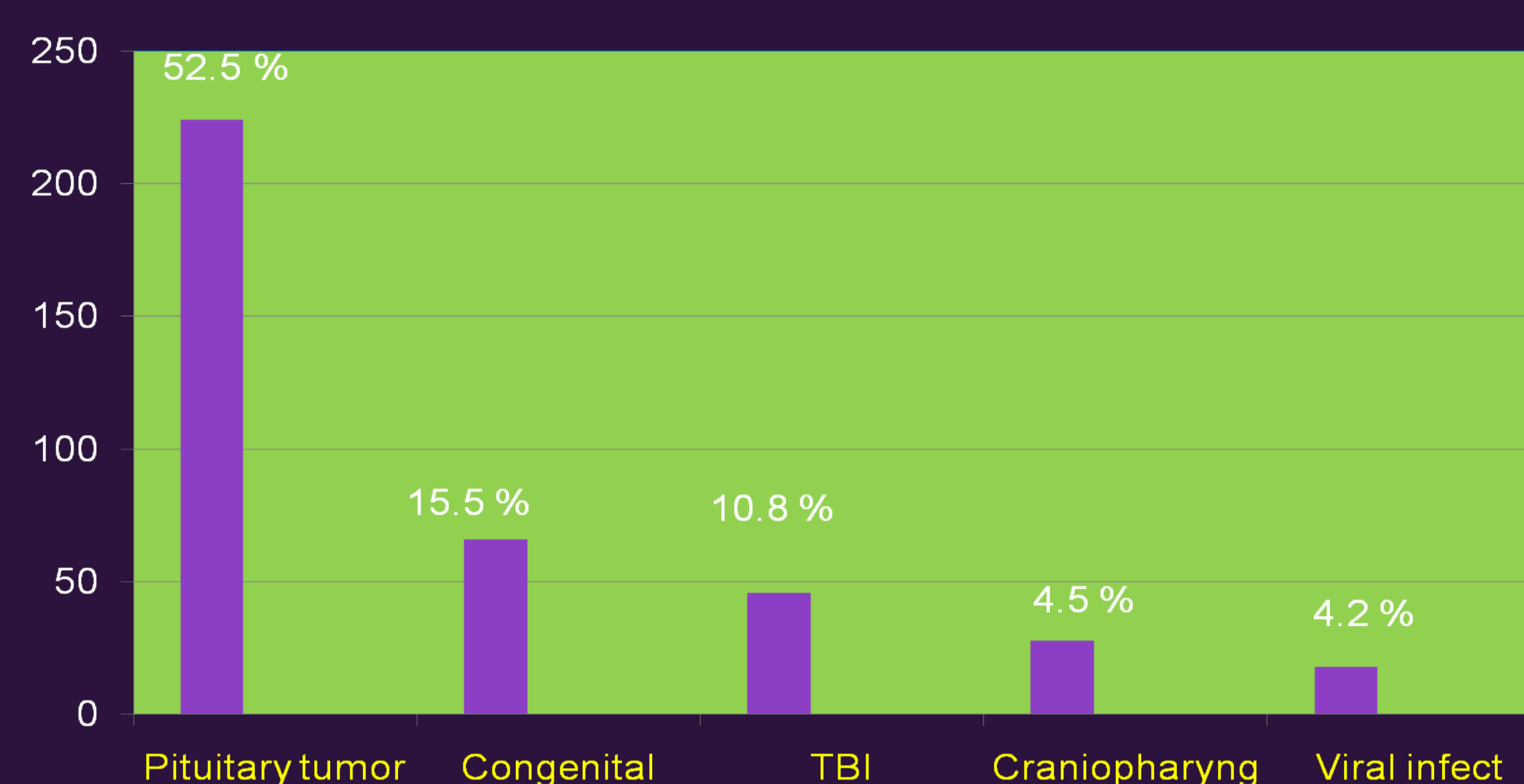
Characteristic of pts:

Number - 426
M/F-257/169
Age - 44.6±0.8 yrs (range 16-82)
Age at Dg.hypopituitarism-37.7±1.2yrs.

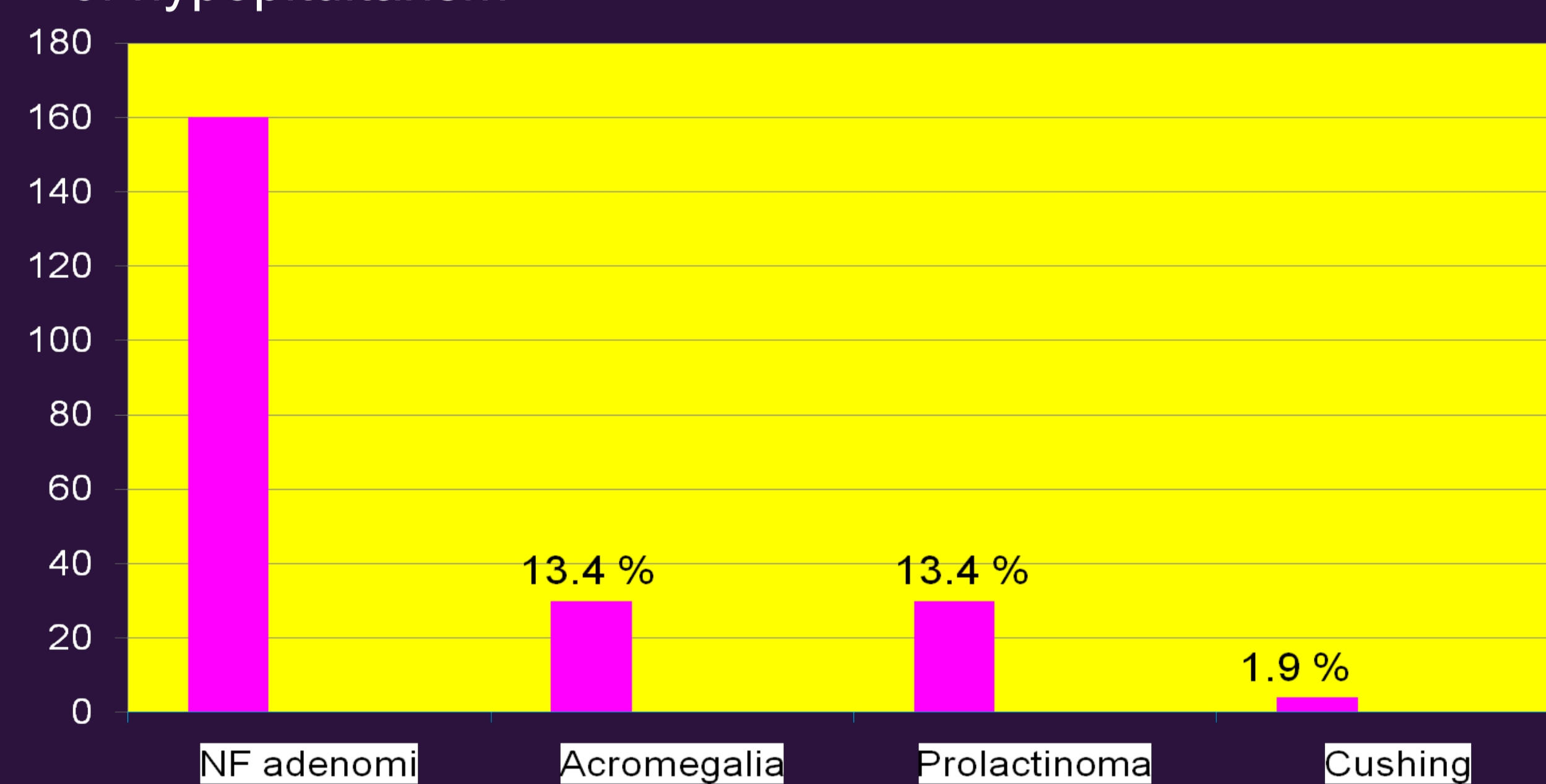
Inclusion criteria : pts older than 16 years,
hypopituitarism confirmed
MRI of the sellar region

Results - expressed as mean±SE and percentages (%).

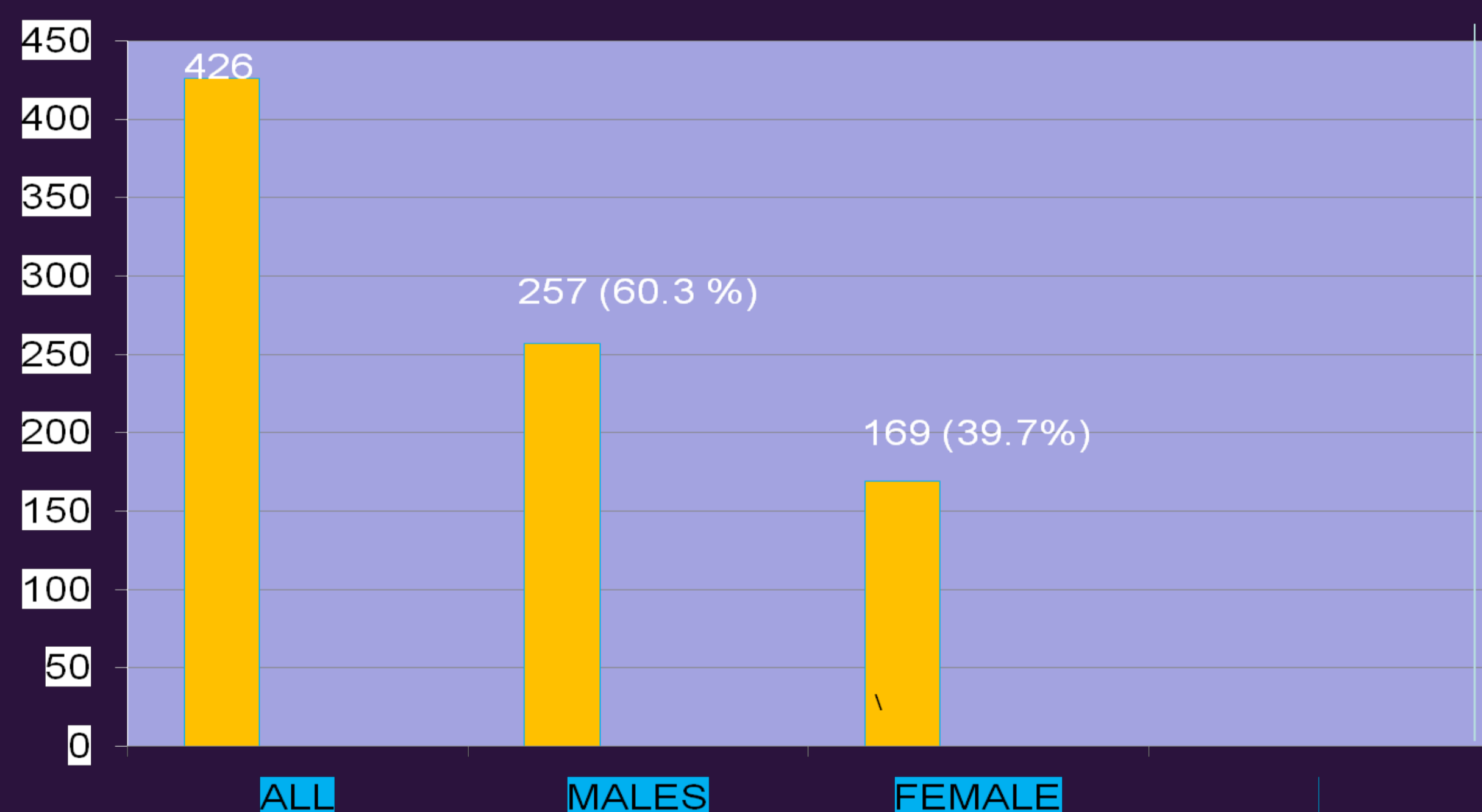
Pituitary tumor- the most common cause of hypopituitarism



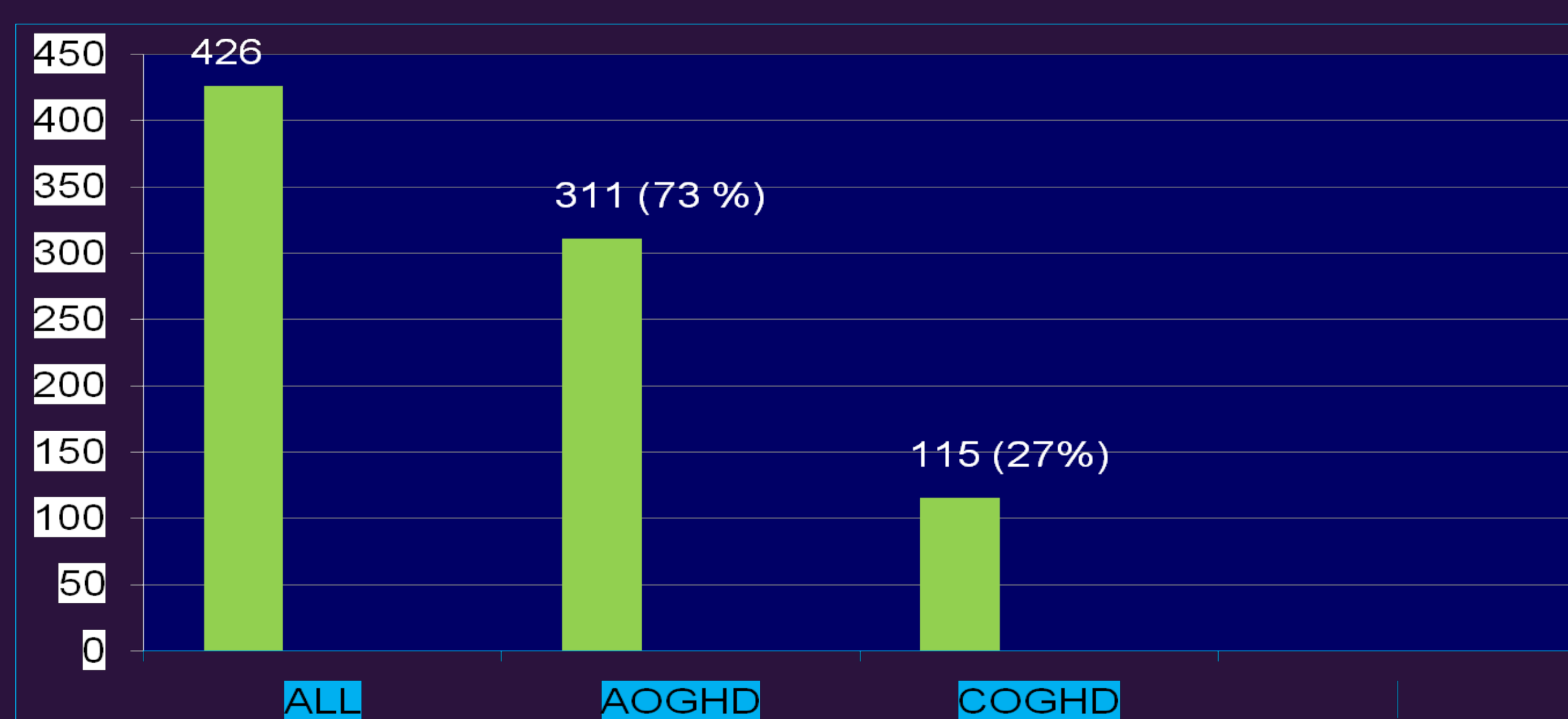
NF adenoma - the most common pituitary tumor as cause of hypopituitarism



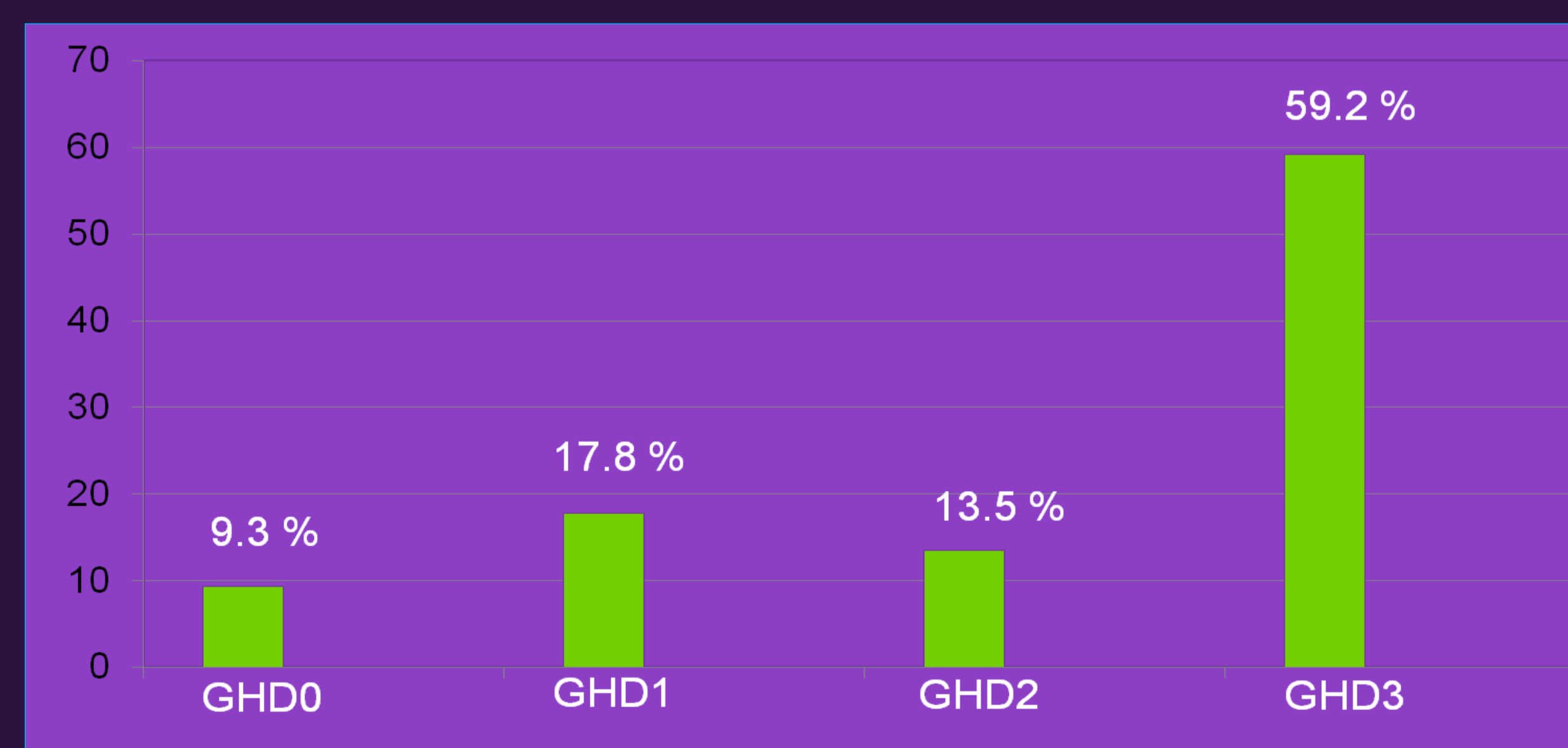
Sex distribution



AOGHD / COGHD distribution



Number of hormon deficit



CONCLUSION: etiology of hypopituitarism may depend on the period of time study. Our transition clinic with pediatric endocrinologists in the last years influenced high prevalence of congenital hypopituitarism. Similarly our database confirms that patients with brain damage either by traumatic brain injury or cranial irradiation are at high risk for hypopituitarism.