PROLACTINOMAS IN A PEDIATRIC POPULATION

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INTRODUCCIÓN

Prolactinoma is the most frequent pituitary tumor (40 %) in children and adolescents is more common in females, sporadic and benign. It is classified into microprolactinoma (< 1.0 cm) (micro) and macroprolactinoma (>1.0 cm)(macro).

In girls it presents clinically as amenorrhea and galactorrhea and occasionally as increased intracranial pressure.

THE PREVALENCE of adenomas is <0.2% children, with an annual incidence of 0.1-4.1 / 100,000 children. Normal serum PRL concentrations are <25ng / ml in women and at 20ng / ml in men.

DIAGNOSIS IS FOR RMN

Management consists of medications and surgery. The pharmacological management of choice is bromocriptine cases even in cases with campimeteric deficit. Dopamine Agonists: Bromocriptine or Cabergolide.

OBJECTIVE OF TREATMENT

1. Suppress hormonal secretion to normalize prolactin and give clinical improvement (infertility, sexual dysfunction and osteoporosis, etc.), restoring gonadal function.
2. Tumor size decrease.

SURGICAL TREATMENT

It should be considered only in exceptional cases in relation to resistance or intolerance to dopaminergic drugs, and tumors that compress the optic chiasma.

OBJETIVES

To characterize patients seen at Pediatric Endocrinology Clinics from three Institution between July 2000 and November 2018.

METHODS

Review of charts from patients with prolactinoma.

RESULTS TABLE 1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PATIENT</th>
<th>AGE YEARS</th>
<th>SEX</th>
<th>GALACTORREA</th>
<th>AMENO RRHEA</th>
<th>SIZE</th>
<th>PROLACTIN. NG/DL</th>
<th>QX</th>
<th>FCO</th>
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<td>yes</td>
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<td>470</td>
<td>yes</td>
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<td>7</td>
<td>F</td>
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<td>macro</td>
<td>500</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Results are presented in table 1. M: male       F: female       n/a: It does not apply       Qx: surgery       Fco: medications

ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSIONS

Ten patients, mean age 12.4 ± 3.0 years, male 60%, galactorrhea 60%, surgery 40%, macroadenomas 60%, mean prolactin 470 ± 271.

Macroadenomas are more common in our pediatric population and as such surgery is the most common approach.

Most frequent pathology in adolescence and in our case more in males. Most macro adenomas required surgery because of their endocranial involvement. It is recommended to suspect it in patients with secondary amenorrhea galactorrhea and / or data of endocranial hypertension.

BIBLIOGRAPHY