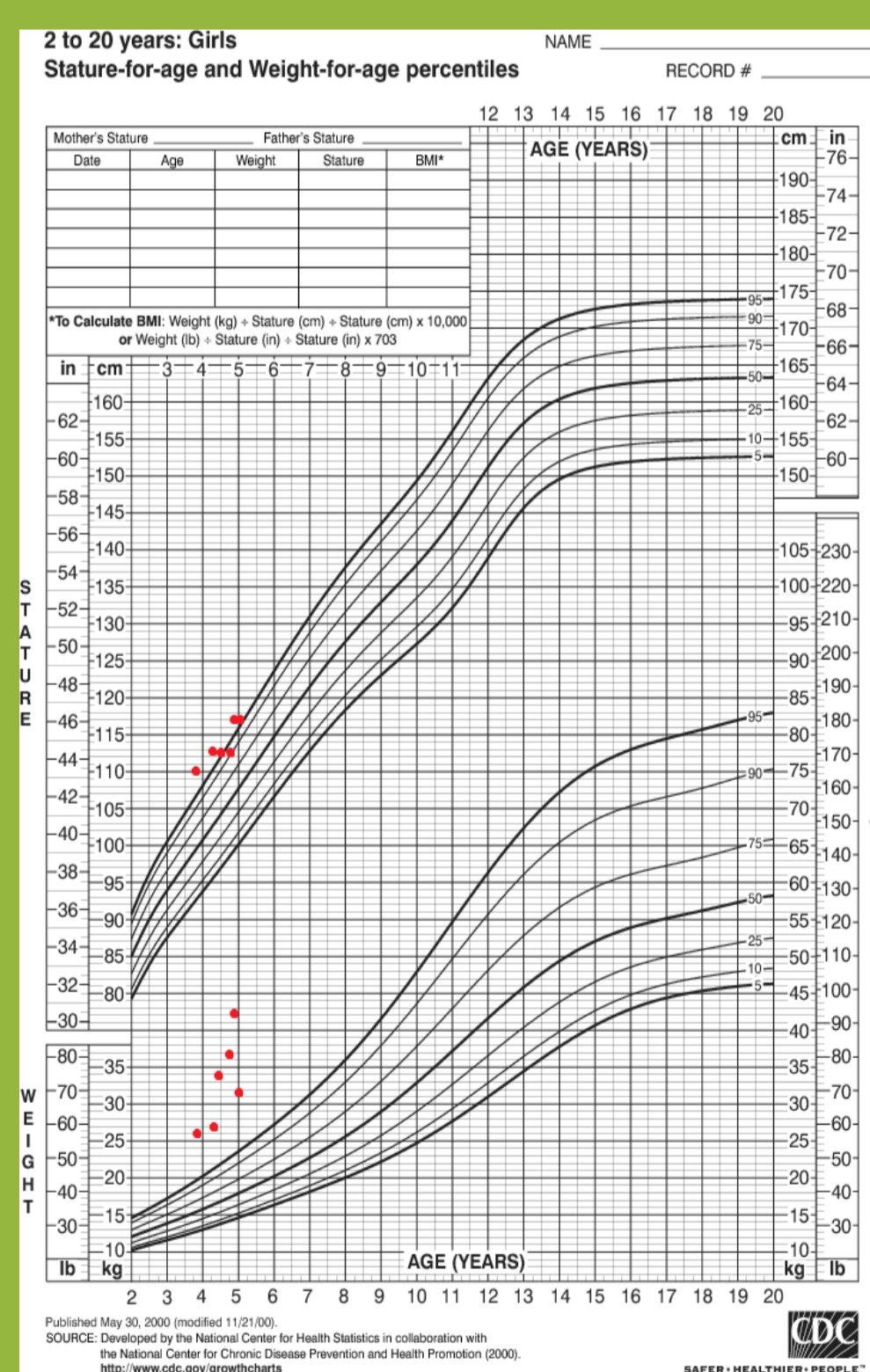
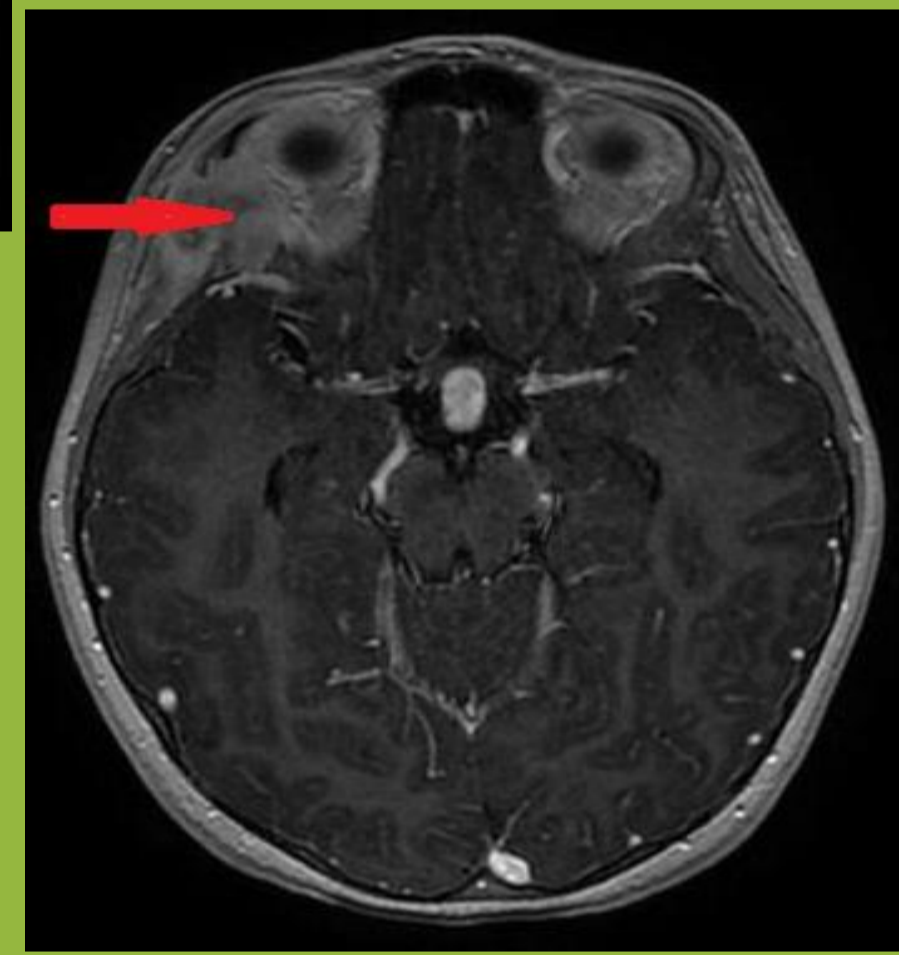
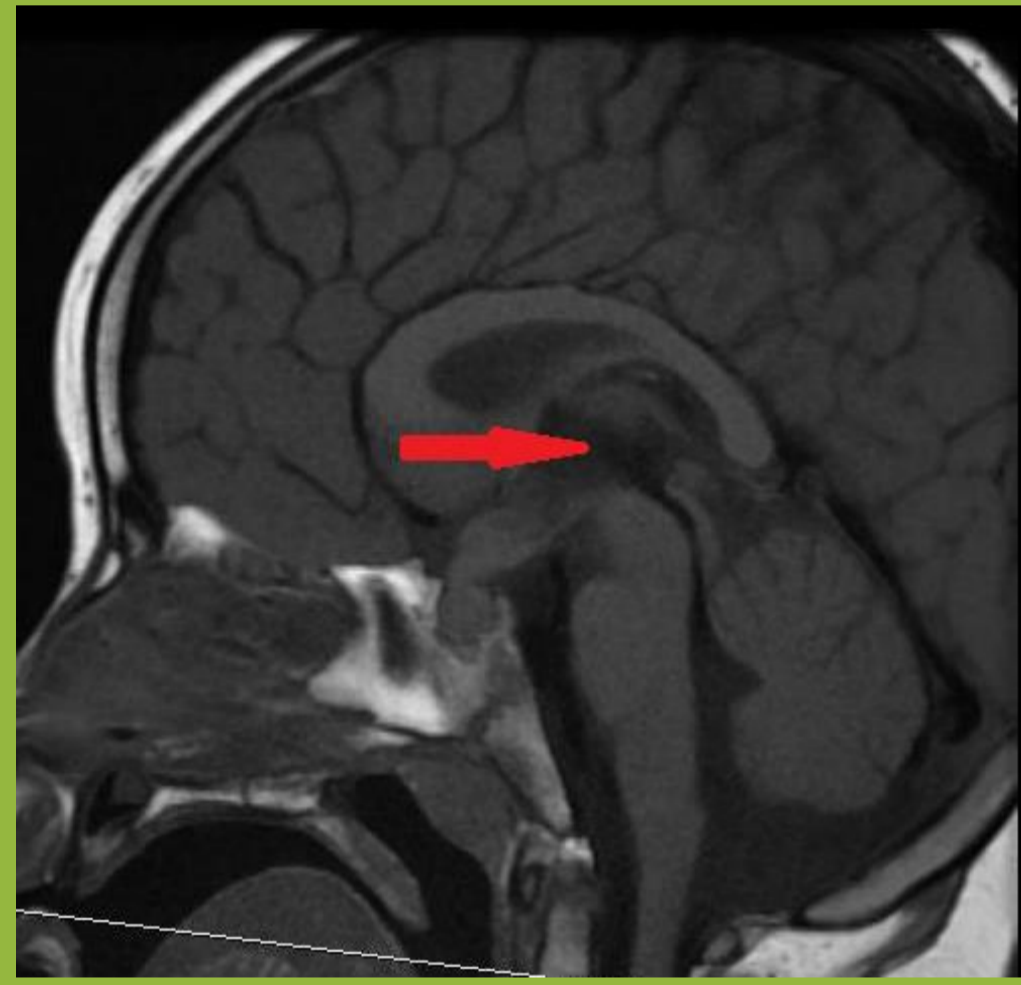


# The Pathway To The True Diagnosis

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## History:

- A 3 year old girl
- **Acute Interstitial Nephritis**
- Polydipsia accompanied by day-time and night-time polyuria
- Enuresis that developed 2 weeks before admission
- During the last year increased appetite and escalating weight gain
- SDS<sub>h+</sub> + 3.5, SDS<sub>we</sub> + 2, SDS<sub>BMI</sub> + 3



## Investigations:

- 24-hour diuresis > 5-6 l
- Urine specific gravity < 1005
- Urine specific gravity with test with Minirin > 1015

## Diagnosis

- *Central Diabetes Insipidus (CDI)*

## More investigations:

- Ophthalmoscopy: bilateral macular edema
- Hormonal evaluation: Prolactin 778; 449 U/l (<530 U/l)

## MRI

- Suprasellar mass with a second mass in the right orbit, accompanied with lytic lesion of the zygomatic bone. The radiological diagnosis was "Pituitary tumor".

## Differential diagnosis

- Tumors with multiple sites development
- Lesions of the facial bones or anterior/middle cranial fossae with a concurrent intracranial mass
- CDI
- Langerhans Cell Histiocytosis (LCH)

## More investigations

- The histological result from pituitary surgery revealed **Eosinophilic granuloma**.

## Diagnosis

- This confirmed the diagnosis LCH

## Management:

- The patient started chemotherapy according to the established current protocol and Minirin 4 x 1/2 t.

## Follow up:

- Since the start of Dexamethasone, the initially weight continues to increase. Since the stop of Dexa she lost 11 kg.
- She continues on the current protocol and Minirin 4 x 1/4 t.

The frequent initial presentation of intracranial benign and malignant tumors to the Pediatric Endocrinologist requires step-wise multidisciplinary approach for ensuring better outcome.