

POSTOPERATIVE WATER AND ELECTROLYTE DISORDERS AND AFFECTING FACTORS IN CHILDREN WITH INTRACRANIAL TUMORS

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INTRODUCTION:

in children which are referred with intracranial factors of these disorders are not clear.

intracranial tumors.

METHOD

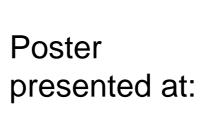
We analized data from the medical records of higher sodium value. patients with intracranial tumors diagnosed before the age of 18 years, and were consulted to DISCUSSION pediatric endocrinology postoperatively. Clinical data included serum children and adolescence with intracranial tumors. sodium, pre- and postoperative pituitary Lower free T4 levels in patients who experienced hormones, cranial MRI results of patients, triphasic phase and central hypothyroidism complications and treatment modalities.

In postoperative first 4 days, diabetes insipitus relation between tumor size and location and the (DI) developed in 17 patients. 6 of these patients had DI before the operation. Postoperative

syndrome of inappropriate antidiuretic hormone Water and electrolyte disorders due to anterior secretion (SIADHS) occured in 9 (31%) patients. and posterior pituitary deficiencies are common Only I pateint had SIADH syndrome without DI. SIADHS 2-11 occured during days tumors, especially arising from suprasellar and postoperatively. Of the 29 patients, 14 (48,3 %) pituitary regions. But the prevelance and affecting had permanent DI. 69% (n=20) of the patients had adrenal insufficiency, 75,9 % (n= 22) had We aimed that to determine the prevelance of central hypothyroidism. All patients who had postoperative water and electrolyte disorders and permanent DI also had central hypothyroidism. affecting factors in pediatric patients with Triphasic response was seen only in 6 patients. These patients were younger than others, and had lower weight, BMI, height, free T4 value, and

department water and electrolyte disorders are common in presence in all patients with permenant DI were Results: This study included 29 patients (male: interesting. Limitation of this study is the small 15). 15 patients (51,7 %) had craniopharingeoma. sample size, this can explain why there is no water- electrolyte disorders.











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