PROLACTINOMAS IN A PEDIATRIC POPULATION

FUNDACIÓN VALLE DEL LILI
Excelencia en Salud al servicio de la comunidad

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

OBJETIVE OF TREATMENT

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

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

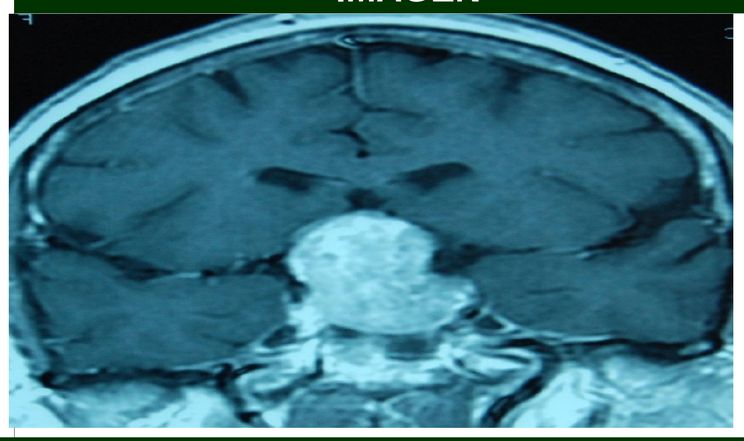
OBJETIVES

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.

IMÁGEN



RESULTS TABLE 1

PATIENT	AGE YEARS	SEX	GALAC TORRHEA	AMENO RRHEA	SIZE	PROLACTIN. NG/DL	QX	FCO
1	16	F	yes	yes	Macro	470	yes	yes
2	7	F	No	no	micro	500	No	yes
3	13	M	No	n/a	micro	651	No	yes
4	13	F	yes	yes	micro	67	yes	yes
5	15	F	yes	yes	macro	542	No	yes
6	14	M	No	n/a	micro	81	No	yes
7	15	M	No	n/a	macro	400	yes	yes
8	8	M	No	n/a	macro	1024	yes	yes
9	13	M	No	n/a	maco	470	No	yes
10	10	M	yes	n/a	macro	500	no	yes

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%, galactorrea 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

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