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**INTRODUCTION**

Pituitary tumors are rare in children and adolescents. The etiology is dominated by craniopharyngiomas. The main clinical presentation is the tumoral syndrome. These lesions often affect growth and pubertal development.

**AIM**

The objective of our work is to study the clinical and etiological characteristics of pituitary tumors in the pediatric population hospitalized in our department.

**METHOD**

- This is a retrospective descriptive study.
- Involving 08 patients hospitalized for pituitary tumors in the Endocrinology-Diabetology and Nutrition Department of the Mohammed VI University Hospital Center of Oujda in the eastern of Morocco.
- All patients underwent a full clinical examination, visual evaluation and hypothalamic-pituitary magnetic resonance imaging.
- The data collected were analyzed using SPSS 25 software.

**RESULTS**

The mean age of the patients was 14.2±1.8 years with an M/F sex ratio of 0.5. Tumoral syndrome was the reason for consultation in 87.5% of cases. The delay between the onset of symptoms and the first consultation was 25.7±18.6 months. Amenorrhea was present in 20% of the cases, acrogigantism in one patient, and a short stature in 25% of cases.

The etiologies were dominated by craniopharyngioma in 50% of cases, followed by multi-secreting pituitary adenoma and cushing's disease (figure).

The size of the pituitary process varied between 4 and 57 mm with radiological signs of invasion in 50% of cases. Visual impairment was reported in 62.5% of patients, with bilateral blindness in one patient. 75% of patients benefited from a pituitary surgery.

**CONCLUSIONS**

The main etiology of pituitary tumors is represented by craniopharyngioma, followed by pituitary adenomas which are secretory; this is in agreement with literature data.

The delay in management determines the visual prognosis, and long-term monitoring of growth and puberty is necessary.

**REFERENCES**


**CONTACT INFORMATION**

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