

XXIII. Diseases of the Endocrines**Cushing's syndrome.****Causes :**

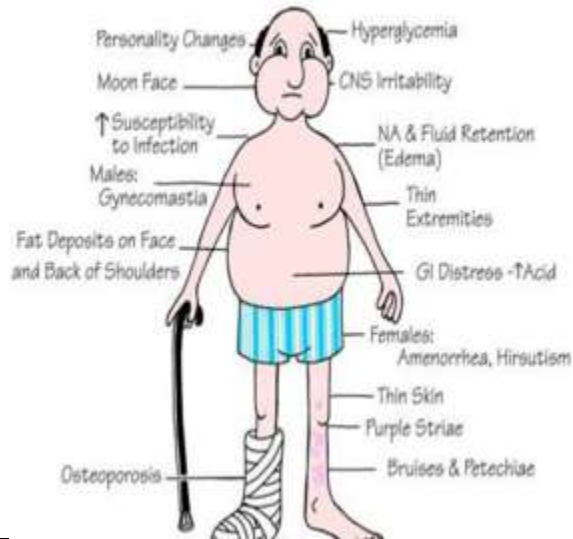
1. Basophil adenoma of the **pituitary gland**.
2. Adenoma or **hyperplasia of the adrenal cortex**.
3. Tumours of the **thymus**.
4. Arrhenoblastoma of the **ovary**.

Features :

1. **More in children and young adults (5-25 years), especially females.**
2. **Rapid painful adiposity** (central obesity of the buffy fat type) confined to the upper part of body (face, neck and trunk); and, not in the limbs
3. Atrophy of skin and dermis; and, peculiar dusky striations of the skin.
4. **Muscle-wasting and weakness.**
5. Hirsutism of face and trunk in females and pre-adolescent males.
6. Menstrual disorders.
7. **Osteoporosis of vertebrae and long bones** →backache and tendency to kyphosis.
8. Tendency to polycythaemia and to **diabetes mellitus**.
9. Vascular hypertension of an unknown cause.



CUSHING'S SYNDROME



Cushing Syndrome

1. Upper body obesity with thin arms and legs
2. Buffalo hump
3. Red, round face
4. High blood sugar
5. High blood pressure
6. Vertigo
7. Blurry vision
8. Acne
9. Female balding
10. Water retention
11. Menstrual irregularities
12. Thin skin and bruising
13. Purple striae
14. Poor wound healing
15. Hirsutism
16. Severe depression
17. Cognitive difficulties
18. Emotional instability
19. Sleep disorders
20. Fatigue



2001
11th grade



2005
4 months prior to diagnosis



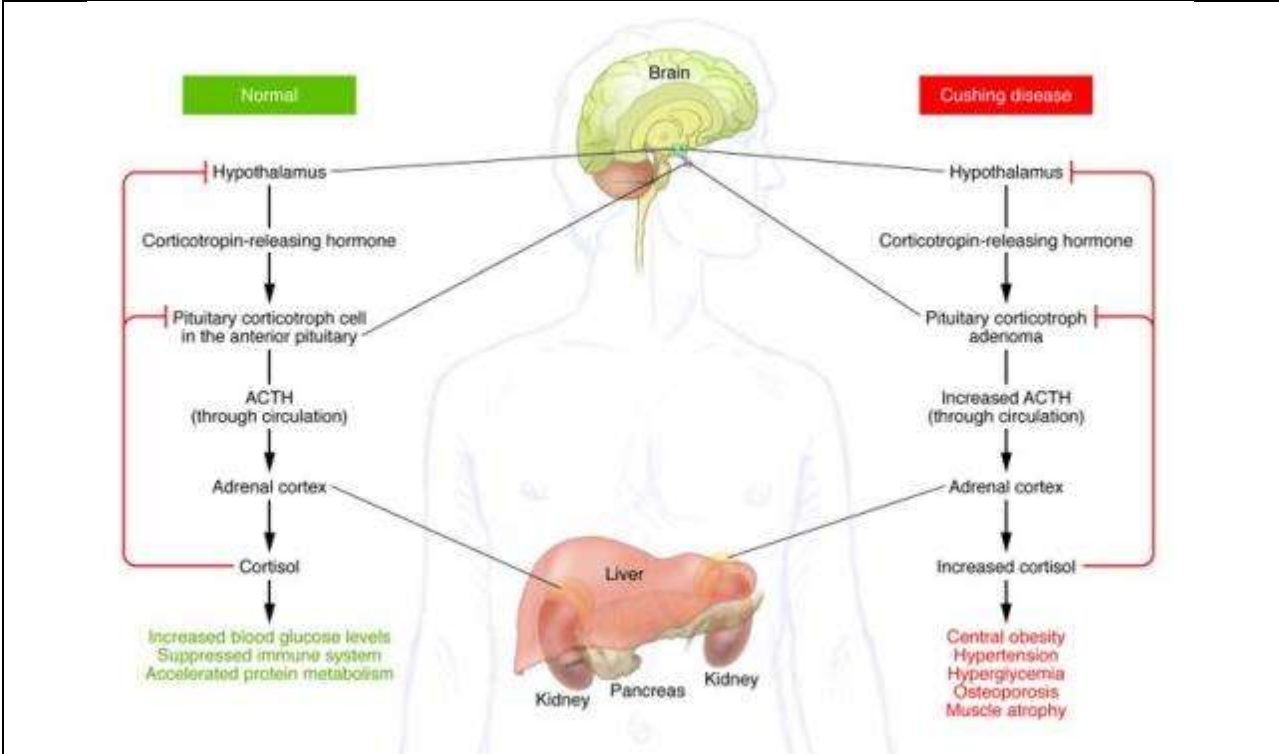
2006
6 moths post petuitary surgery



2013
7.5 years later
Down 100 pounds

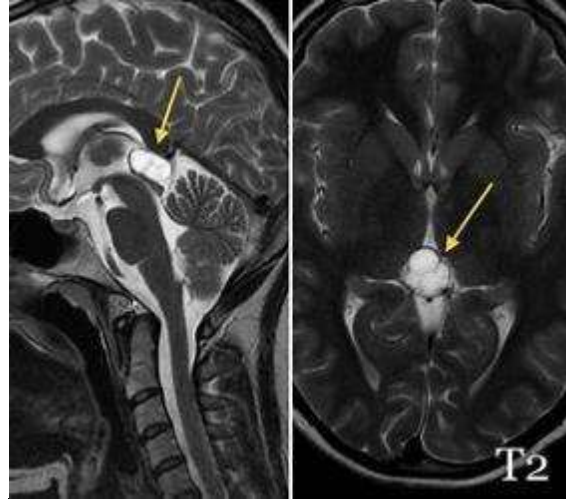
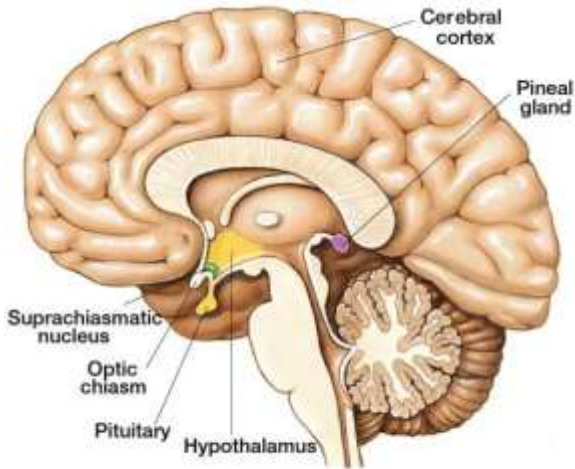


Cushings Disease



Pinealoma

Brain:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Is exposed to show the pineal body at left hemisphere
	Pineal body: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Shows a tumour
	The tumour : <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Is small in size• Haemorrhagic



N.B.

Histologically, it proved to be a Pinealoma.

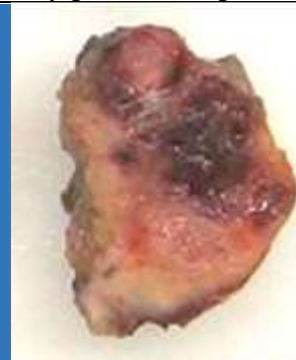
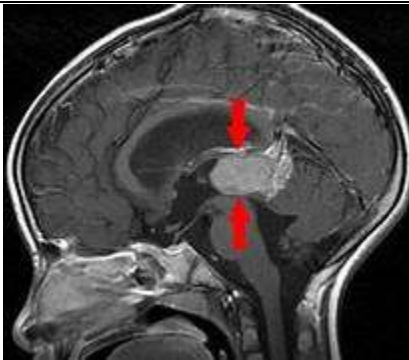
- It is an invasive locally-malignant tumour.

It may lead to :

1. Obstruction of aqueduct of Sylvius,
 2. Internal hydrocephalus.
- Pinealoma is the commonest type of pineal tumours.
 - It occurs at young adult age.

Other tumours which may occur in the pineal body are:

1. **Glioma** (astrocytoma and ependymoma).
2. **Teratoma** (which occurs in children and may be accompanied by precocious puberty).



Haemorrhage

Adrenal gland:

- Is enlarged
- Shows marked haemorrhage



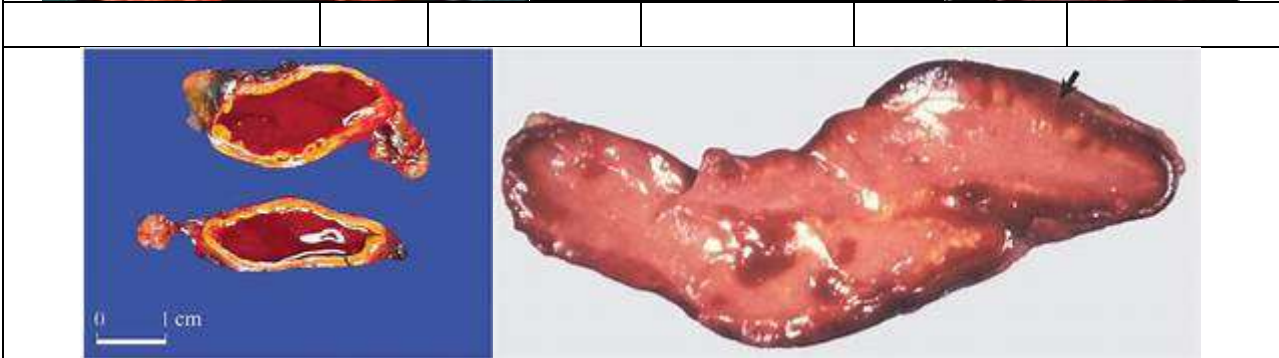
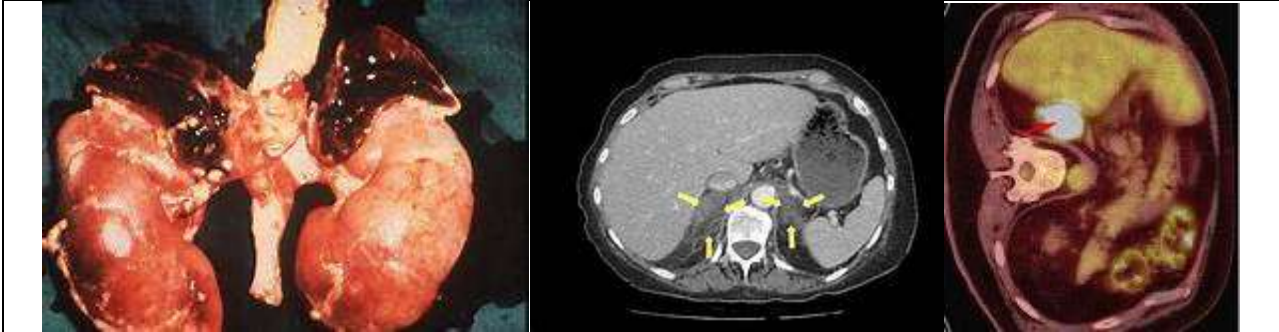
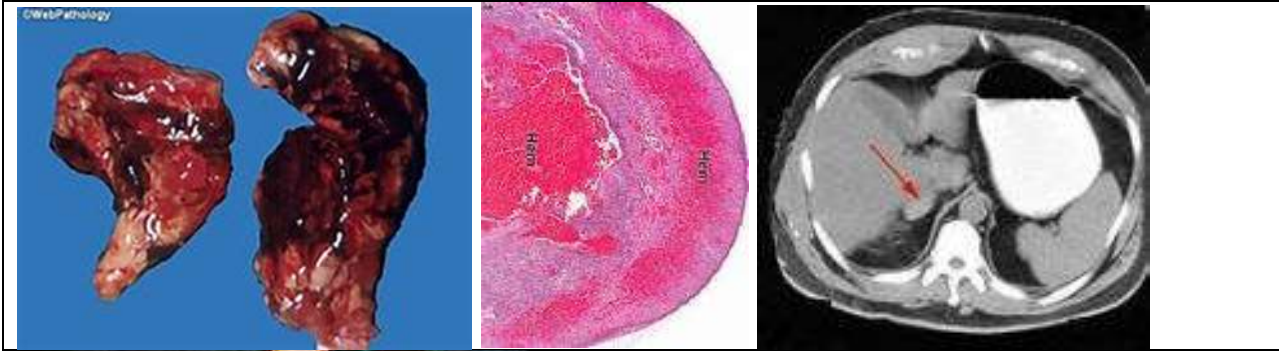
N.B.:

Causes of haemorrhage in the adrenal gland:

1. *Trauma (in new-born infants).*
2. *Extensive burns and intoxications.*
3. *Infections such as diphtheria.*
4. *Sudden withdrawal of the female sex hormones from the new-born → massive haemorrhage, which if bilateral, may end by death.*
5. Toxic action on the capillary walls→:
 - Adrenal haemorrhage.
 - Collapse.
 - Heart-failure.
 - Hyperpyrexia.
6. **Profound destruction of both adrenal glands by sudden vascular lesion** (haemorrhage or thrombosis) leads to acute adrenal insufficiency appearing in the following forms:
 1. Abdominal.
 2. **Cerebral.**
 3. **Asthenic.**
 4. **No premonitory symptoms.**

(Waterhouse Frederickson syndrome).





CAUSES

- ▣ Abrupt adrenal failure usually from
 - Bilateral adrenal infarction
 - Bilateral adrenal Hemorrhage
- ▣ Primary Adrenal Insufficiency
 - Serious infection
 - Acute stress in previously undiagnosed cases
 - No extra glucocorticoid therapy during infection
- ▣ Secondary adrenocortical insufficiency -Abrupt withdrawal from glucocorticoids
- ▣ Catastrophic HPA axis failure
 - Head trauma
 - Hemorrhage of pituitary adenoma
 - Post-partum herniation (Sheehan syndrome)