

Childhood hypopituitarism

Hypopituitarism in childhood and adolescence following traumatic brain injury: the case for prospective endocrine investigation. Acerini CL et al, *Eur J Endocrinol*. 2006

<http://www.eje-online.org/cgi/content/full/155/5/663>

“It is not acceptable to argue that patients with pituitary deficiency will present with abnormal growth or puberty and thus be identified and treated. . . case reports have demonstrated the extreme extent of the delay in diagnosis in many cases.”

The effects of head trauma on hypothalamic-pituitary function in children and adolescents, Einaudi S, Bondone C, *Curr Opin Pediatr*, 2007

<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/17630613>

“Hypopituitarism may be diagnosed months or years after a traumatic brain injury event. Since growth hormone and gonadotropin secretion are most frequently compromised, careful follow-up of growth and pubertal development is mandatory in children hospitalised for traumatic brain injury.”

Abnormalities of Pituitary Function after Traumatic Brain Injury in Children, Niederland T et al, *Journal of Neurotrauma* 2007

<http://www.liebertonline.com/doi/abs/10.1089/neu.2005.369ER>

26 children tested on average 2 years after injury, pituitary dysfunction detected in **61%** of patients with TBI history. “We suggest screening of pituitary function after any kind of brain trauma requiring hospitalisation in childhood.”

Pituitary function in paediatric survivors of severe traumatic brain injury, Poomthavorn P et al, *Archives of Disease in Childhood* 2008

<http://adc.bmj.com/cgi/content/abstract/93/2/133>

54 patients, **16%** with pituitary dysfunction

“Confirms paediatric survivors of severe TBI may develop pituitary dysfunction. Pituitary function should therefore be determined in these patients.”

Assessment of traumatic brain injury and anterior pituitary dysfunction in adolescents, De Sanctis V et al, *Georgian Med News* 2008

<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/18403805>

“Clinical signs of anterior hypopituitarism are often subtle **and may be masked by sequelae of TBI**. Therefore, post-traumatic anterior pituitary dysfunction may remain undiagnosed and possibly aggravate symptoms of brain injury. . . . Therefore adolescents with moderate-severe TBI **should be screened** for such endocrine deficiencies . . .”