

Should every Patient with Traumatic Brain Injury be referred to an Endocrinologist? Gianluca Aimaretti, Ezio Ghigo, *Nature Clinical Practice Endocrinology and Metabolism* 2007

<http://www.medscape.com/viewarticle/555088>

“By contrast, it has been reported that severe hypopituitarism could occur in patients who have suffered mild head trauma (GCS 13-15), which suggests the need for endocrine evaluation in this patient group.^[7-9] Unfortunately, however, this type of trauma is often so minor that patients have no recollection of its occurrence, even after direct questioning, and only family members are able to remember the event.^[10] TBI-related hypopituitarism is likely, therefore, to remain underdiagnosed in many cases of mild head trauma.”

Hypopituitarism in childhood and adolescence following traumatic brain injury, CL Acerini 2006 *Eur Journal of Endocrinol.*

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

“We review the available pediatric data, which showed that after both mild and severe TBI, hypopituitarism may occur”

Hypopituitarism after TBI, Bondanelli et al 2005 *Eur Journal of Endocrinol.*

<http://www.eje-online.org/cgi/content/full/152/5/679>

“Severity of TBI seems to be an important risk factor for developing PTHP [post-traumatic hypopituitarism]; however some degree of hypopituitarism can also manifest after a mild TBI”

Evolving hypopituitarism as a consequence of traumatic brain injury (TBI) in childhood – call for attention, Medic-Stojanoska et al 2007 *Endocrine*

<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/17906374>

Hypopituitarism is a common complication of TBI in long-term survivors, more frequent than previously realized. It may be partial or complete, sometimes very subtle without visible lesions in hypothalamo-pituitary region and is diagnosed only by biochemical means. Neuroendocrine abnormalities caused by TBI may have significant implications for the recovery and rehabilitation of these patients. The subjects at risk are those who have suffered moderate to severe trauma, although mild intensity trauma may precede hypopituitarism also. Particular attention should be paid to this problem in children and adolescents. We describe a patient with hypopituitarism thought to be idiopathic due to mild head trauma which caused diabetes insipidus in childhood, gradual failure of pituitary hormones during the period of growth and development, and metabolic (dyslipidemia), physical (obesity), and cognitive impairments in the adult period.