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### · 临床医学图像 ·

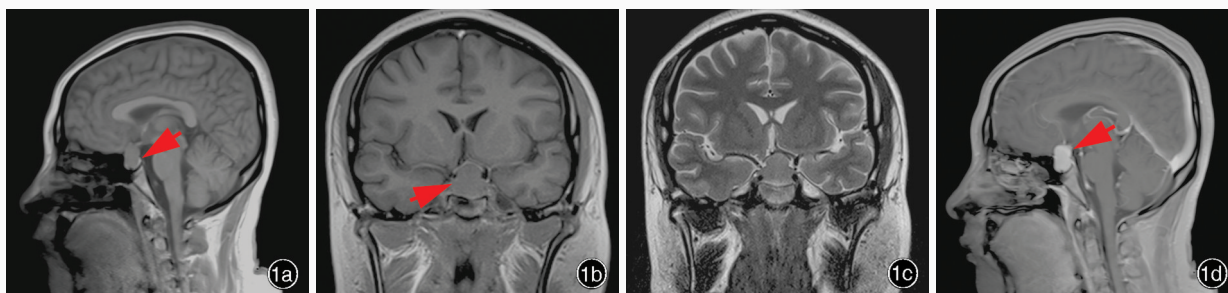
## 继发于原发性甲状腺功能减退症的垂体增生

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### Pituitary hyperplasia secondary to primary hypothyroidism

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**图1** 女性, 19岁, 因月经失调、间断性溢乳1年伴视力减退9个月就诊。诊断为甲状腺功能减退症; 鞍区占位性病变。予鞍区占位性病变探查术。术后病理学证实为垂体增生。1a 矢状位T<sub>1</sub>WI显示, 垂体弥漫性增大, 呈均匀等信号, 向上突入鞍上池, 压迫视交叉; 神经垂体略受压, 呈高信号(箭头所示)。1b 冠状位T<sub>1</sub>WI显示, 鞍区病变呈“葫芦”状(箭头所示), 鞍上部分宽度小于鞍内部分, 双侧海绵窦未见受累。1c 冠状位T<sub>2</sub>WI显示病灶呈均匀等信号。1d 矢状位增强T<sub>1</sub>WI显示病变呈明显均匀强化(箭头所示)。

**Figure 1** A 19-year-old female patient suffered from irregular menstruation and intermittent lactation for one year and progressive vision loss for 9 months. The admitting diagnosis was hypothyroidism and a space-occupying lesion in sellar region. Then an exploratory craniotomy was performed and postoperative pathological diagnosis was pituitary hyperplasia. Sagittal T<sub>1</sub>WI showed diffuse enlargement of the pituitary gland with homogeneous isointensity, extending into suprasellar cistern and compressing the optic chiasm. Neurohypophysis was mildly oppressed with hyperintensity (arrow indicates, Panel 1a). Coronal T<sub>1</sub>WI revealed a "calabash" mass located in sellar region (arrow indicates). The width of suprasellar part was shorter than that of intrasellar one. There was no involvement of bilateral cavernous sinuses (Panel 1b). Coronal T<sub>2</sub>WI showed homogeneous isointensity of the lesion (Panel 1c). Sagittal contrast-enhanced T<sub>1</sub>WI showed homogeneous enhancement of the lesion (arrow indicates, Panel 1d).

原发性甲状腺功能减退症是多种原因引起甲状腺素合成、分泌或生物效应降低的内分泌系统疾病。部分可继发病理性垂体增生, 严重者出现视力障碍、视野缺损和泌乳素升高相应症状, 常以溢乳、月经紊乱为主诉。原发性甲状腺功能减退症血清甲状腺激素降低, 负反馈性刺激下丘脑分泌促甲状腺激素释放激素, 后者刺激腺垂体促甲状腺激素分泌细胞代偿性增生, 促甲状腺激素分泌增加; 促甲状腺激素释放激素同时对泌乳素分泌细胞有刺激作用, 泌乳素分泌增加; 垂体柄漏斗分泌的多巴胺是泌乳素的抑制因子, 如果增生的垂体压迫垂体柄, 亦刺激泌乳素分泌增加。增生的垂体在形态和信号上具有特征性MRI表现。形态上表现为垂体不同程度弥漫性增大, 高度增加; 病变向上呈对称性生长, 垂体上缘膨隆呈半球形; 增生明显者向上突入鞍上池(图1a), 类似于垂体大腺瘤, 病变鞍上部分位于中线处, 直径小于鞍内部分, 呈“葫芦”状, 向上推挤视交叉, 多不侵犯周围脑组织, 亦不侵犯双侧海绵窦内侧壁(图1b); 垂体柄多居中, 无增粗。信号上增生的垂体与正常垂体相似, 呈等T<sub>1</sub>、等T<sub>2</sub>或略长T<sub>2</sub>均匀信号, 无出血、囊性变和坏死(图1a~1c); 增生的垂体无论位于鞍内还是突入鞍上, 病变后方均为正常神经垂体。增强扫描呈均匀强化, 无明显相对低信号影和延时强化区(图1d)。经甲状腺素替代治疗后, 增生的垂体可恢复正常形态和高度。位于鞍膈内的垂体增生应注意与生理性垂体增生、垂体微腺瘤、淋巴细胞性垂体炎、鞍区囊肿、垂体脓肿和鞍区转移瘤相鉴别; 生理性垂体增生主要见于新生儿期、青春期(男性和女性垂体高度上限分别为8和10 mm)、妊娠期和围产期(孕后期和产后1周内垂体高度上限分别为10和12 mm, 此后逐渐恢复正常), 垂体微腺瘤位于一侧垂体内, 多有垂体上缘不对称性膨隆、垂体柄偏移、一侧鞍底下陷等间接征象, 增强扫描表现为相对低增强区, 可见延时强化。血清内分泌学指标对鉴别诊断十分重要。突入鞍上的垂体增生应注意与垂体大腺瘤相鉴别: 垂体大腺瘤鞍上部分通常大于或等于鞍内部分, 呈“叉腰征”; 侵犯海绵窦、鞍底等周围结构; 信号强度不均匀, 常合并坏死、出血或囊性变。

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