

Contents

Preface	11
Introduction	13
1. PITUITARY GLAND	15
1.1 Embryology remarks	15
1.2 Anatomy remarks	16
1.3 Imaging of the pituitary region	20
1.4 Pituitary adenomas	26
1.4.1 Hyperprolactinemia and prolactinoma	33
1.4.2 Acromegaly and somatotrophic adenoma	38
1.4.3 Adrenocorticotrophic adenoma	44
1.4.4 Gonadotroph cell adenoma	44
1.4.5 Thyrotroph cell adenoma	44
1.4.6 Plurihormonal pituitary adenoma	46
1.4.7 Pituitary incidentaloma	47
1.4.8 Nonfunctioning adenoma	50
1.5 Hypopituitarism	50
1.5.1 Symptoms of pituitary space-occupying lesion	51
1.5.2 Symptoms of hormonal deficiency	53
1.6 Other sellar and parasellar pathology	63
1.6.1 Pituitary gland hyperplasia	63
1.6.2 Pituitary cysts	63
1.6.3 Craniopharyngioma	63
1.6.4 Meningeoma	63
1.6.5 Empty sella	64
1.6.6 Transsphenoidal encephalocele	64
1.6.7 Septo-optic dysplasia	65
1.6.8 Hypoplasia of pituitary gland	65
1.6.9 Inflammatory and infection	65
1.6.10 Lymphocytic autoimmune hypophysitis	66
1.6.11 Hemochromatosis	66
1.6.12 Hamartoma of tuber cinereum	66
1.6.13 Chiasma opticum and hypothalamic glioma	66
1.6.14 Germinoma and teratoma	67
1.6.15 Dermoid and epidermoid	67
1.6.16 Metastases	67
1.7 Diabetes insipidus	67
1.8 Syndrome of inappropriate secretion of ADH (SIADH)	72

2. THYROID GLAND	76
2.1 Embryological and anatomical remarks	76
2.2 Imaging methods	77
2.2.1 Ultrasonography	78
2.2.2 Computed tomography	79
2.2.3 Magnetic resonance imaging	81
2.2.4 Radionuclide imaging	82
2.2.5 Fine needle aspiration	84
2.2.6 Normal thyroid gland	85
2.2.7 Developmental abnormalities	86
2.3 Pathology	86
2.3.1 Nontoxic goiter	86
2.3.2 Diffuse nontoxic goiter	87
2.3.3 Nodular or multinodular goiter	87
2.3.4 Thyroid adenoma	89
2.3.5 Thyroid cysts	90
2.3.6 Intrathoracic goiter	91
2.3.7 Thyroid carcinoma	91
2.3.8 Imaging differential diagnosis of thyroid nodules	96
2.4 Hyperthyroidism	98
2.4.1 Diffuse toxic goiter – Graves-Basedow disease	100
2.4.2 Endocrine ophthalmopathy	102
2.4.3 Toxic adenoma, multinodular toxic goiter – Plummer disease	105
2.4.4 De Quervain thyroiditis – subacute thyroiditis	105
2.4.5 Painless thyroiditis	106
2.4.6 Iatrogenic causes of hyperthyroidism	106
2.4.7 Amiodarone thyrotoxicosis	106
2.4.8 Thyrotoxic crisis	106
2.5 Hypothyroidism	107
2.5.1 Myxedema coma	109
2.6 Thyroiditis	110
2.6.1 Autoimmune thyroiditis	110
2.6.2 Subacute thyroiditis	113
2.6.3 Silent thyroiditis	113
2.6.4 Postpartum thyroiditis	113
2.6.5 Suppurative thyroiditis	114
2.6.6 Riedel's thyroiditis	114
2.6.7 Radiation thyroiditis	114
2.6.8 Granulomatous diseases	114
3. ADRENAL GLANDS	116
3.1 Embryological remarks	116
3.2 Anatomical remarks	116
3.3 Imaging of adrenal glands	117
3.3.1 Plain X-ray of abdomen	118
3.3.2 Ultrasonography	118
3.3.3 Computed tomography	119
3.3.4 Magnetic resonance imaging	120
3.3.5 Angiography	120
3.3.6 Radionuclide methods	122
3.3.7 Adrenal biopsy	124

3.3.8 Normal adrenal gland	125
3.3.9 Imaging pitfalls	125
3.4 Cushing's syndrome – hypercortisolism	125
3.5 Primary hyperaldosteronism (Conn's syndrome)	134
3.6 Imaging of other adrenal pathology	135
3.6.1 Adrenal hyperplasia	135
3.6.2 Congenital adrenal hyperplasia	136
3.6.3 Infection and inflammations	136
3.6.4 Adrenal adenoma – differential diagnosis	137
3.6.5 Adrenocortical carcinoma	139
3.6.6 Adrenal hemorrhage	140
3.6.7 Adrenal cysts	140
3.6.8 Myelolipoma	141
3.6.9 Adrenal gland metastases	142
3.6.10 Adrenal hypoplasia and atrophy	142
3.7 Adrenal insufficiency – Addison's disease	142
3.8 Adrenal medullary tumors and paragangliomas	146
3.8.1 Pheochromocytoma	147
3.8.2 Neuroblastoma	151
3.8.3 Ganglioneuroma and ganglioneuroblastoma	152
3.9 Incidentaloma	152
3.10 Imaging remarks to differential diagnosis	155
4. GENITAL SYSTEMS AND SEX HORMONES	159
4.1 Embryological remarks	159
4.2 Disorders of sexual differentiation	159
4.3 Imaging	161
4.4 Female genitalia and hormonal disorders	161
4.4.1 Anatomical remarks	161
4.4.2 Female hypogonadism	162
4.4.3 Female infertility	169
4.4.4 Cystic pelvic mass	171
4.4.5 Functioning tumors and tumor-like ovary conditions	172
4.4.6 Polycystic ovary syndrome	173
4.4.7 Hyperandrogenism and hirsutism	175
4.4.8 Pelvic mass	177
4.5 Male genitalia and hormonal disorders	179
4.5.1 Anatomy remarks	179
4.5.2 Male hypogonadism	180
4.6 Other testicular disorders and imaging	185
4.7 Erectile dysfunction	193
4.8 Gynaecomastia	194
5. PARATHYROID GLANDS AND CALCIUM DISORDERS	196
5.1 Embryological and anatomical remarks	196
5.2 Imaging of parathyroid glands abnormalities	197
5.3 Hyperparathyroidism and hypercalcemia	197
5.4 Hypoparathyroidism and hypocalcemia	207
5.5 Extraskelatal calcifications and ossifications	210
5.6 Thymus and endocrine disorders	212

6. OSTEOPOROSIS AND SOME OTHER OSTEOPATIES	215
6.1 Osteoporosis	215
6.1.1 Postmenopausal osteoporosis	217
6.1.2 Senile osteoporosis	218
6.1.3 Endocrine causes of osteoporosis	218
6.1.4 Osteoporosis in males	219
6.1.5 Other causes of osteoporosis	219
6.1.6 Diagnosis	221
6.1.7 Vertebral fractures	228
6.1.8 Therapy for osteoporosis	233
6.2 Osteomalacia	235
6.3 Renal osteodystrophy	238
6.3.1 Congenital renal osteodystrophy	240
6.3.2 Bone disease after organ transplantation	240
6.4 Osteitis deformans (Paget's disease)	240
6.5 Hypophosphatasia	243
7. PANCREAS AND NEUROENDOCRINE TUMORS	245
7.1 Development and anatomy remarks	245
7.2 Pancreatic neuroendocrine tumors	246
7.2.1 Insulinoma	249
7.2.2 Gastrinoma	251
7.2.3 Glucagonoma	252
7.2.4 Vasoactive intestinal peptides tumor – polypeptidoma	253
7.2.5 Somatostatinoma	253
7.2.6 ACTH-secreting tumors	254
7.2.7 Nonfunctioning islet cell tumor	254
7.3 Carcinoid	255
8. MULTIPLE ENDOCRINE NEOPLASIA	259
8.1 Multiple endocrine neoplasia syndrome type 1 (MEN 1)	259
8.1.1 Parathyroid tumors in MEN 1	260
8.1.2 Gastrointestinal neuroendocrine tumors	261
8.1.3 Vasoactive intestinal polypeptide tumor – polypeptidoma	263
8.1.4 Nonfunctioning islet tumors	263
8.1.5 Pituitary tumors	263
8.1.6 Carcinoid	264
8.1.7 Adrenal pathology	264
8.1.8 Less common manifestations of MEN 1	265
8.2 Multiple endocrine neoplasia syndrome type 2	265
8.2.1 Medullary thyroid carcinoma	266
8.2.2 Pheochromocytoma	266
9. ENDOCRINE HYPERTENSION	268
9.1 Pheochromocytoma and extraadrenal paragangliomas	269
9.2 Mineralocorticoid induced hypertension	275
9.3 Other endocrine causes of hypertension	278
10. DIABETES MELLITUS	285
10.1 Diabetes mellitus classification	285
10.2 Diagnostic criteria of diabetes mellitus	286

10.3 Principles of therapy	286
10.4 Diabetic mellitus complications	287
10.4.1 Diabetic coma	287
10.4.2 Microvascular complications	288
10.4.3 Macrovascular complications	290
10.5 Imaging of diabetes mellitus complications	296
10.6 Bone and joint complications	301
10.7 Urogenital complications	306
10.7.1 Diabetic nephropathy	306
10.7.2 Urogenital infection and inflammatory disorders	306
10.7.3 Imaging of urogenital complications	306
10.8 Other infections in diabetic patients	307
10.8.1 Malignant external otitis	308
10.8.2 Rhinocerebral mucormycosis	309
10.8.3 Acute necrotizing fasciitis	309
10.9 Diabetes mellitus and other endocrine diseases	309
10.9.1 Endocrine diseases with a diabetogenic effect	312
10.9.2 Autoimmunity in association with diabetes and other endocrinopathies	313
10.9.3 Effects of diabetes on endocrine function	315
10.10 Endocrine obesity	315
10.10.1 Endocrine function of the adipose tissue	316
10.10.2 Genetic causes of obesity associated with hypogonadotropic hypogonadism	316
10.10.3 Endocrine causes of obesity	317
10.10.4 The effect of obesity on endocrine functions	318
10.10.5 Imaging of obesity complications and body composition	321
10.10.6 Therapy of obesity	323
Color Figures	337
References	351
Abbreviations	355
Index	