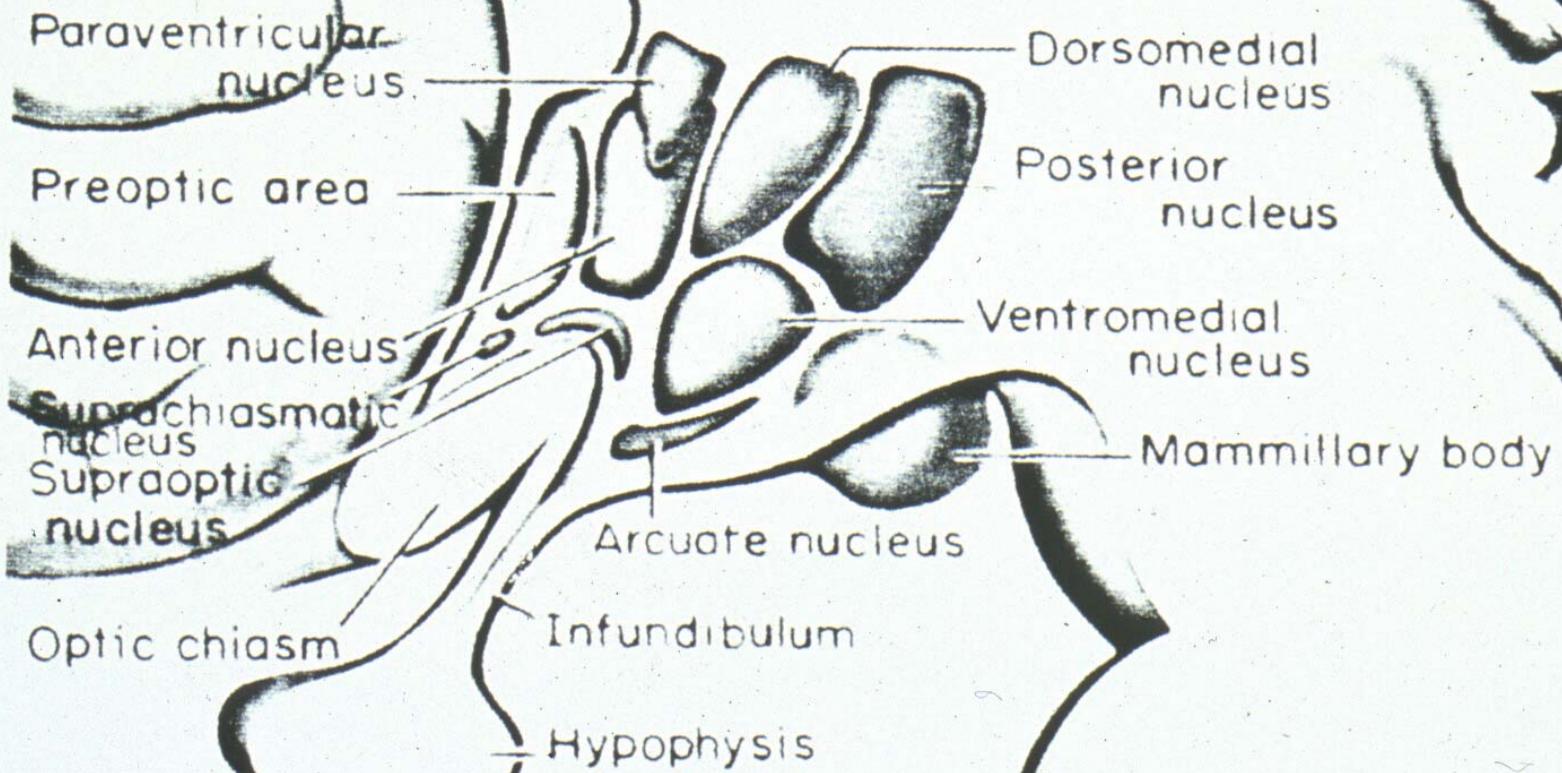
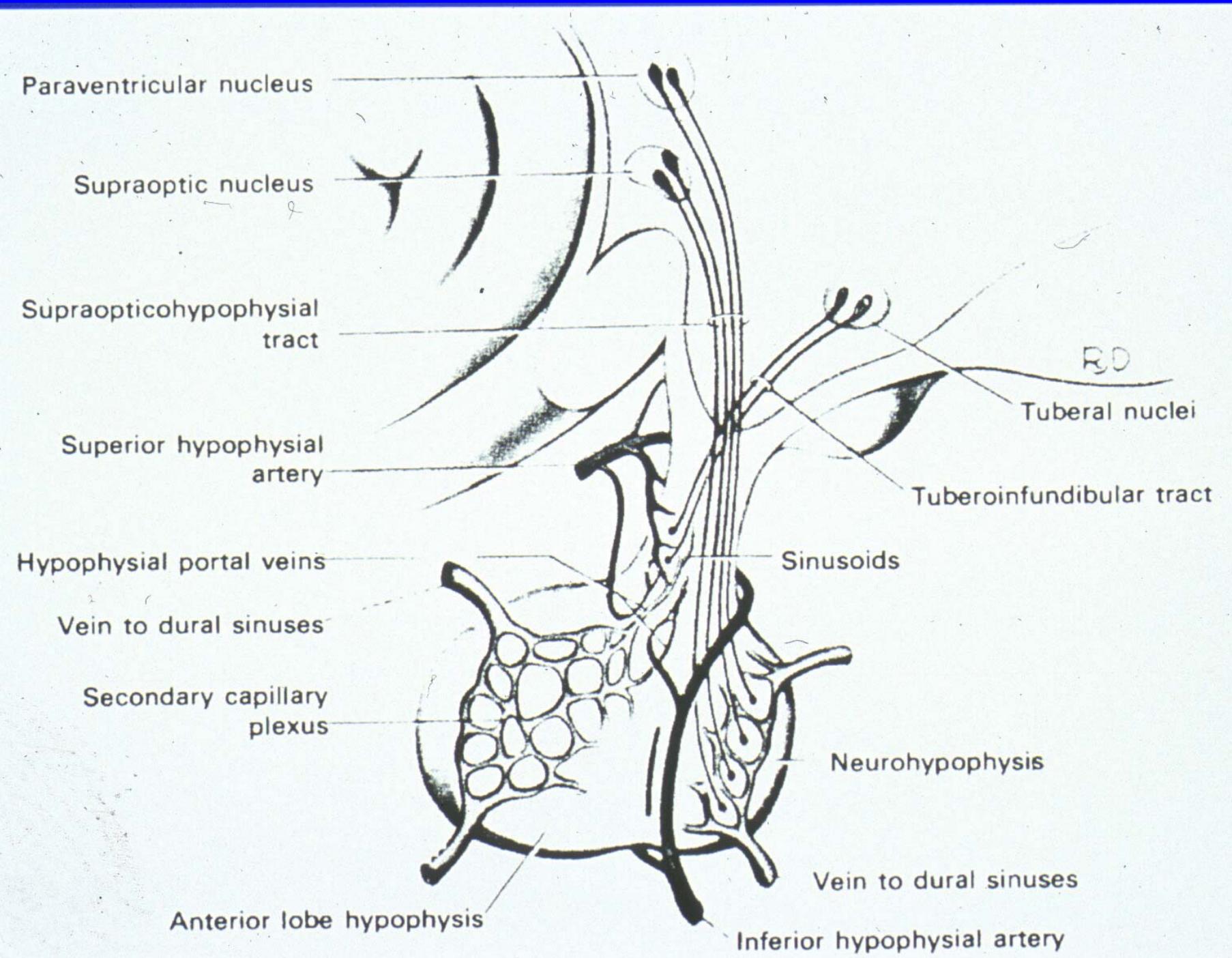


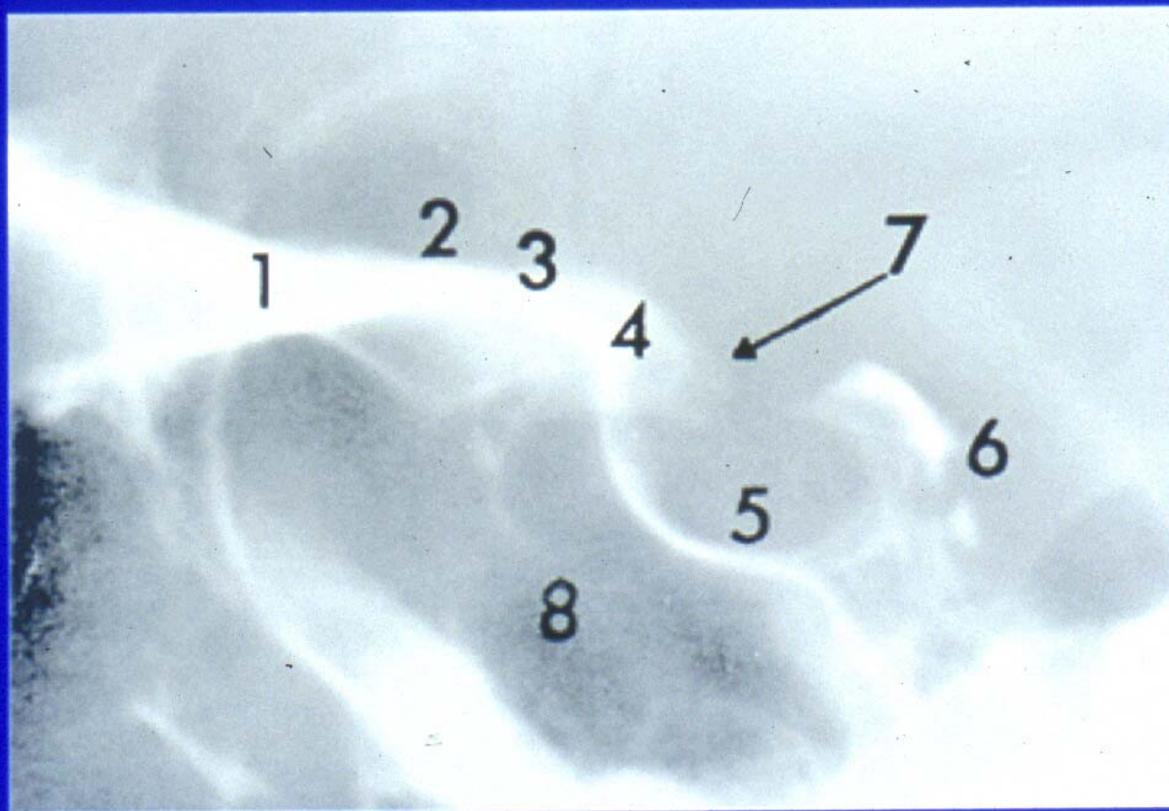
# 脳下垂体の病気

埼玉医科大学総合医療センター  
内分泌・糖尿病内科

(医学生教育用にのみ使用 COPYしたり配布してはいけません)





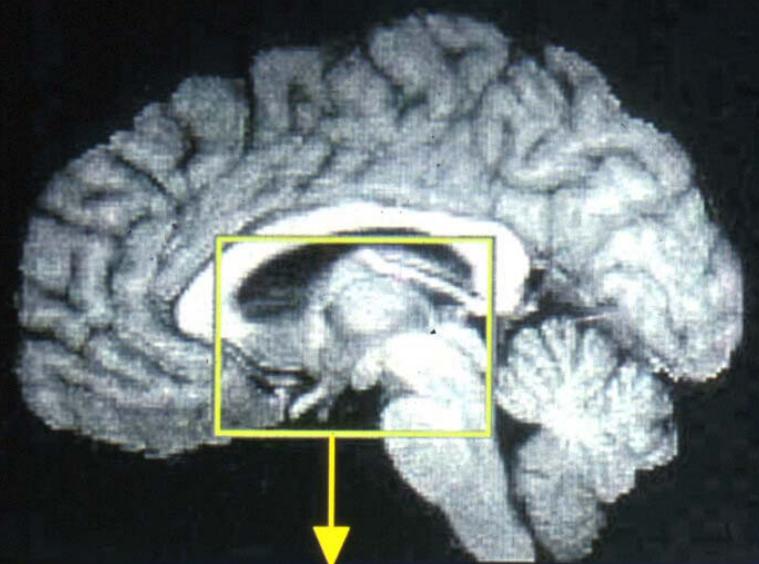


### X-ray トルコ鞍（側面より）

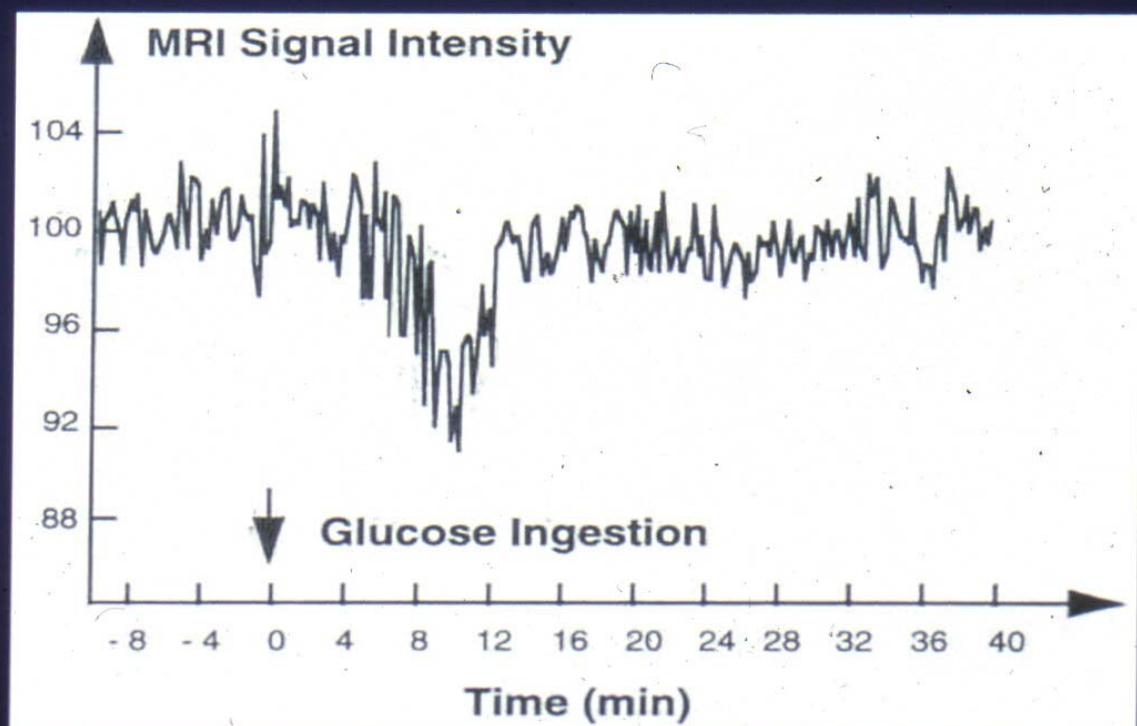
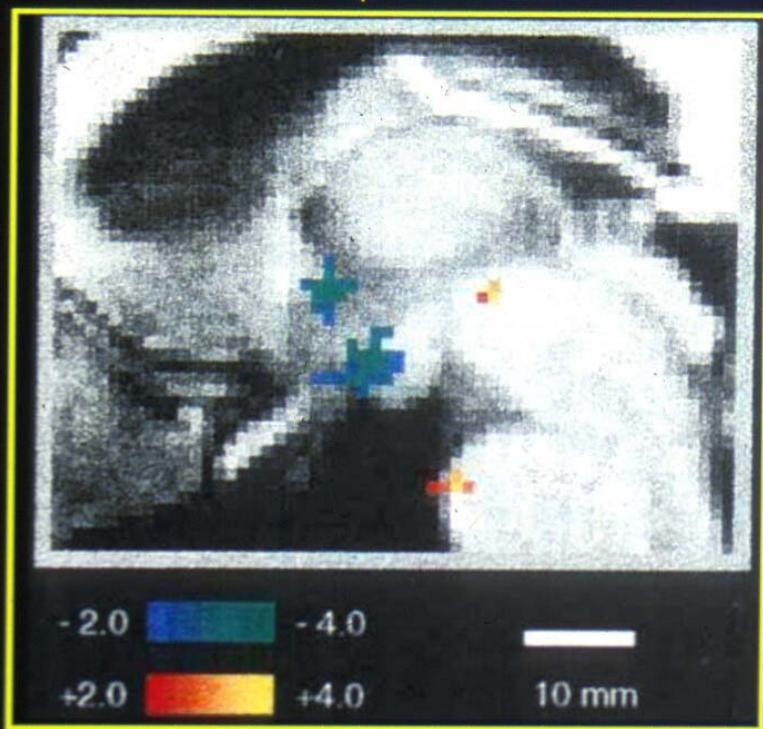
- (1) 蝶形骨面, (2) 蝶形骨縁, (3) 視交叉溝, (4) 鞍結節, (5) 硬膜とトルコ鞍底,  
(6) 鞍背, (7) 床突起, and (8) 蝶形骨洞.
- [From SM Wolpert, in *The Pituitary Adenoma*, KD Post et al (eds). New York, Plenum, 1980.]



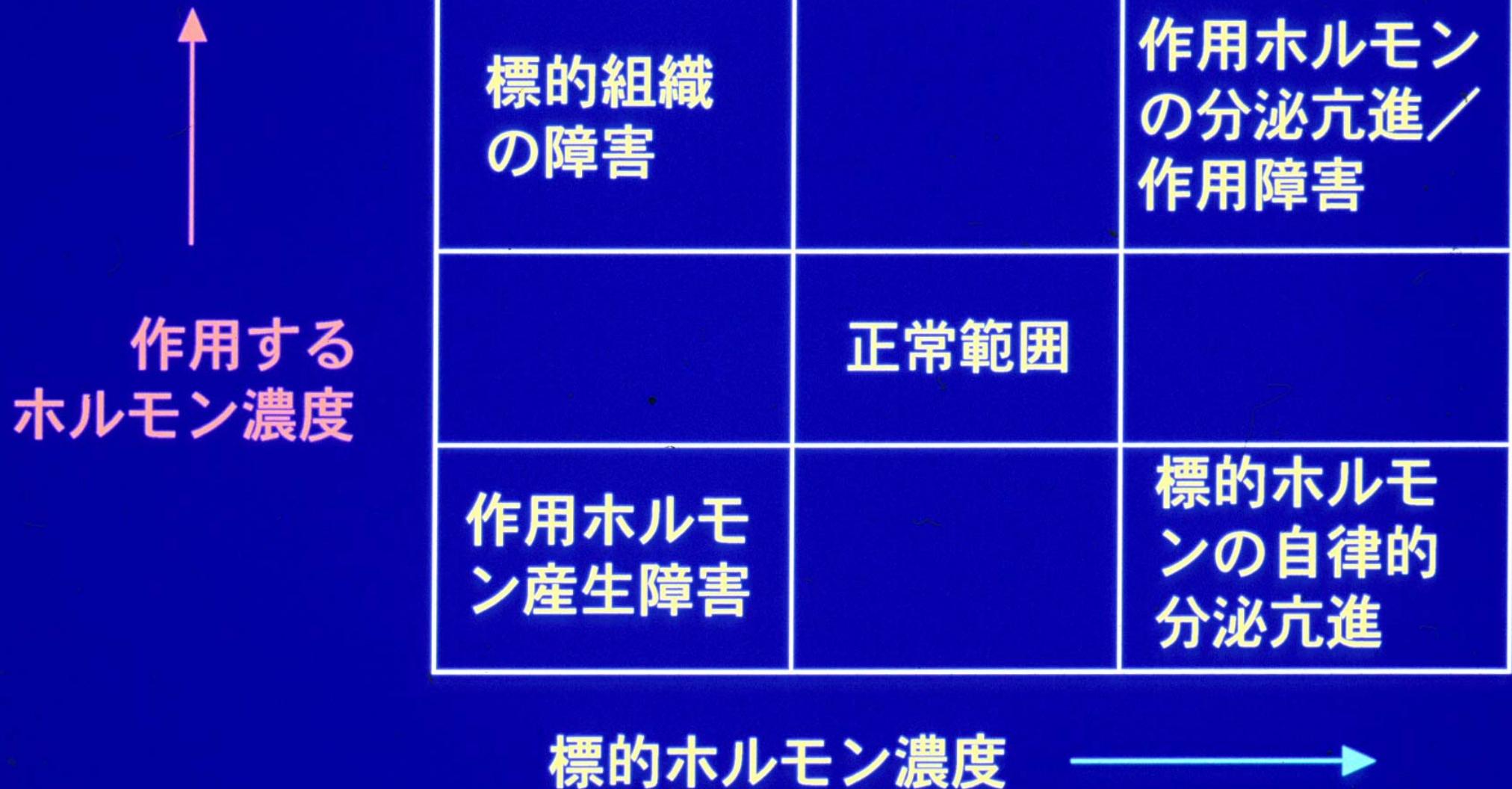
Coronal T1-weighted MRI scan 視交叉上の視床下部の後部 (\*)  
下垂体前葉 (1), 海綿静脈洞・頸動脈 (5), 視索 (14), 下垂体茎 (17),  
側頭葉内側 (24), 第3脳室 (III). (From DJ Quint, 1992.)

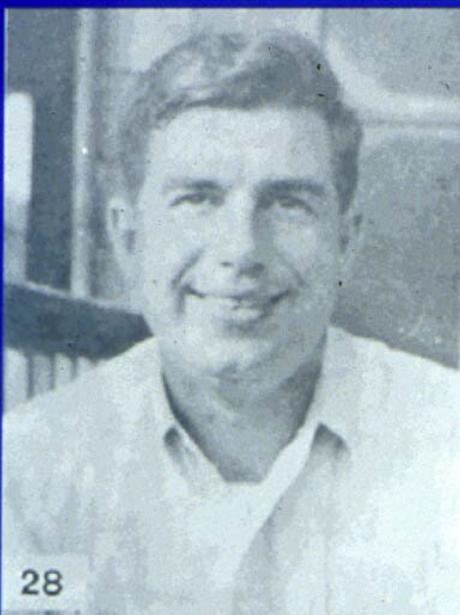


## fMRI Response in Obese Subject



# ホルモン測定の評価





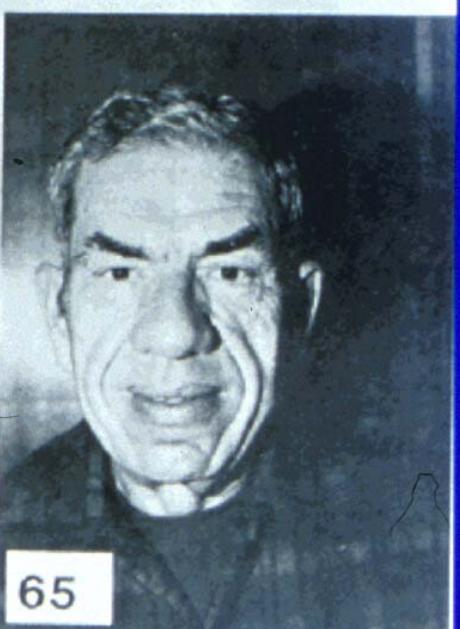
28



49



55



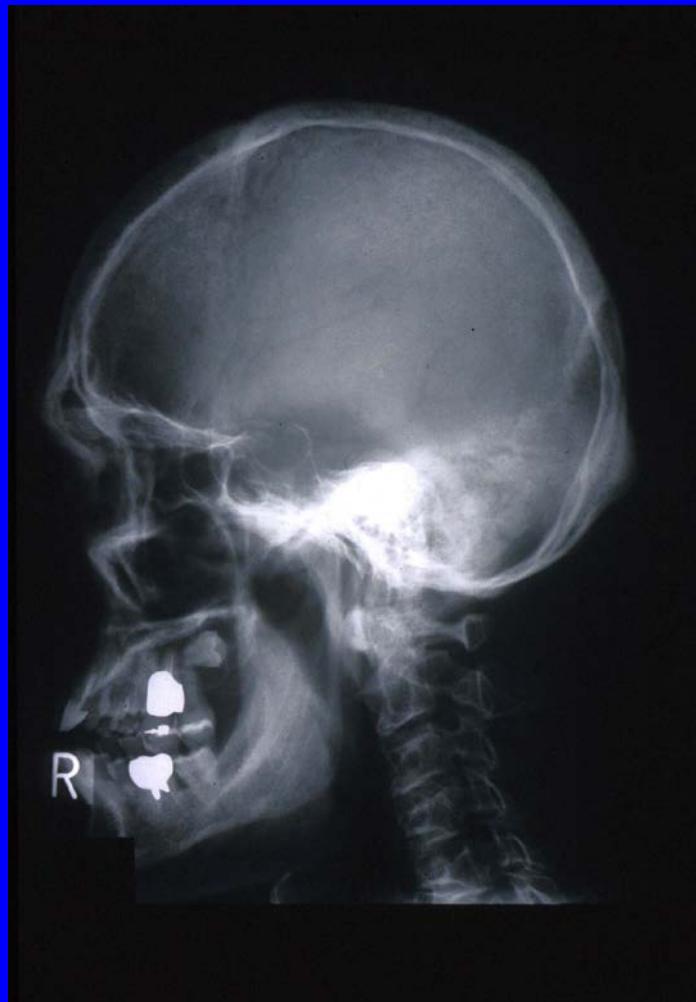
65

**Serial photographs of a patient with acromegaly taken at ages 28, 49, 55, and 65 years, 6 months after removal of a GH-secreting adenoma. Note the gradual increase in the size of the nose, lips, and skin folds, particularly the nasolabial skin fold and forehead. (From S Reichlin, Med Grand Rounds 1:9, 1982.)**

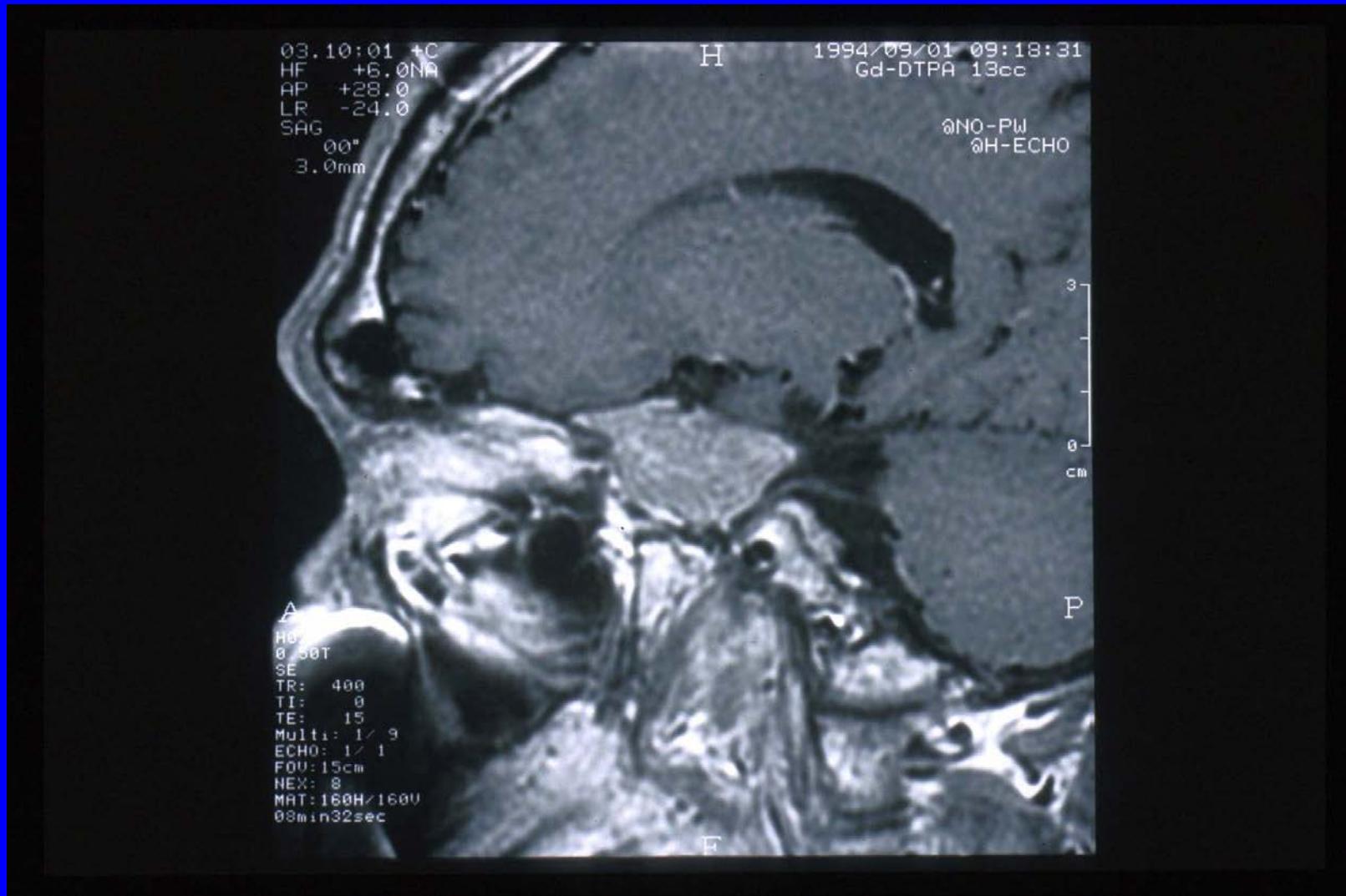


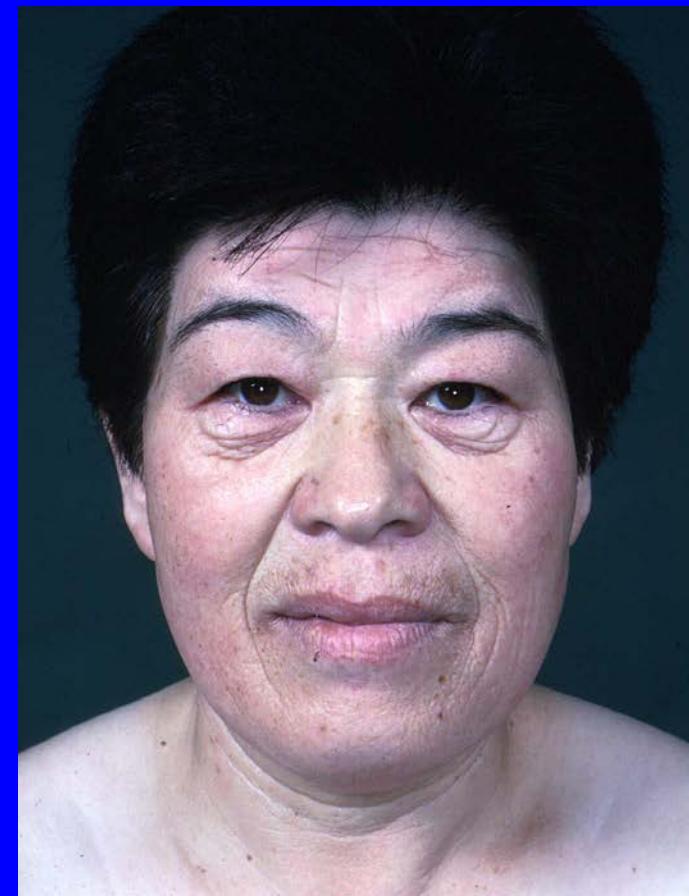
Acromegaly 顔 術前



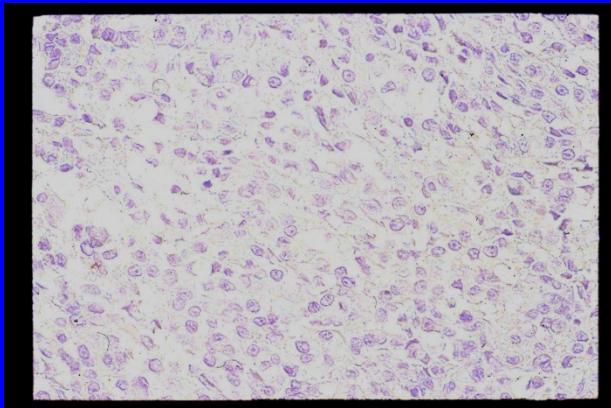




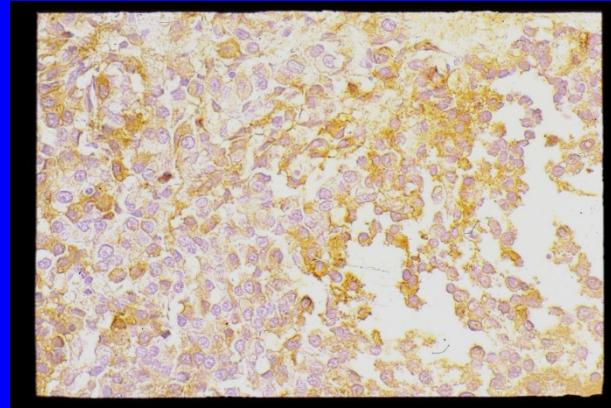




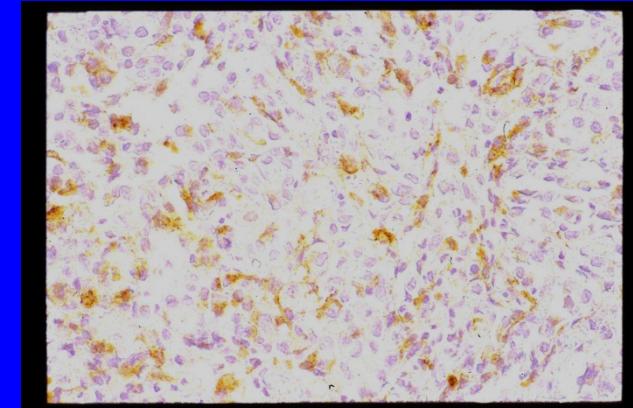
術後3年



Anti-ACTH negative



Anti-GH positive



Anti-PRL positive



Prolactinoma



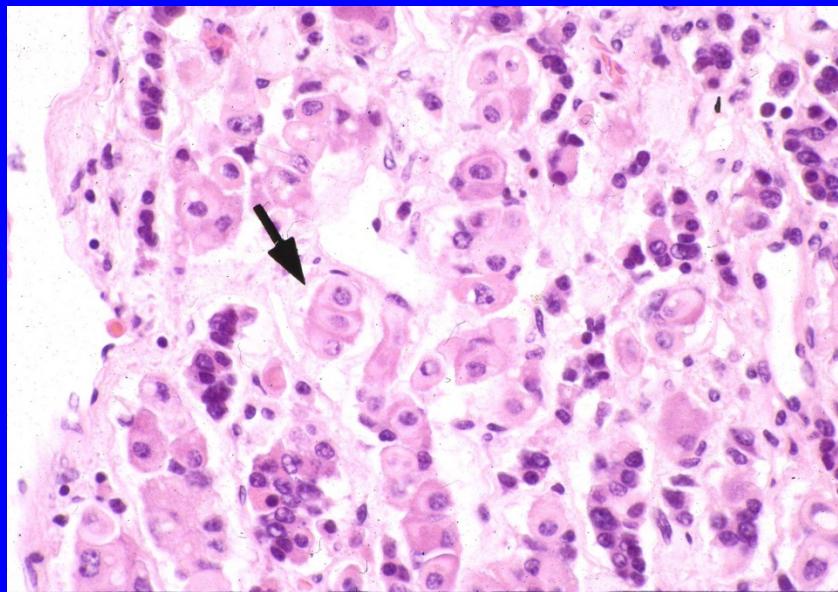
Cushing's disease



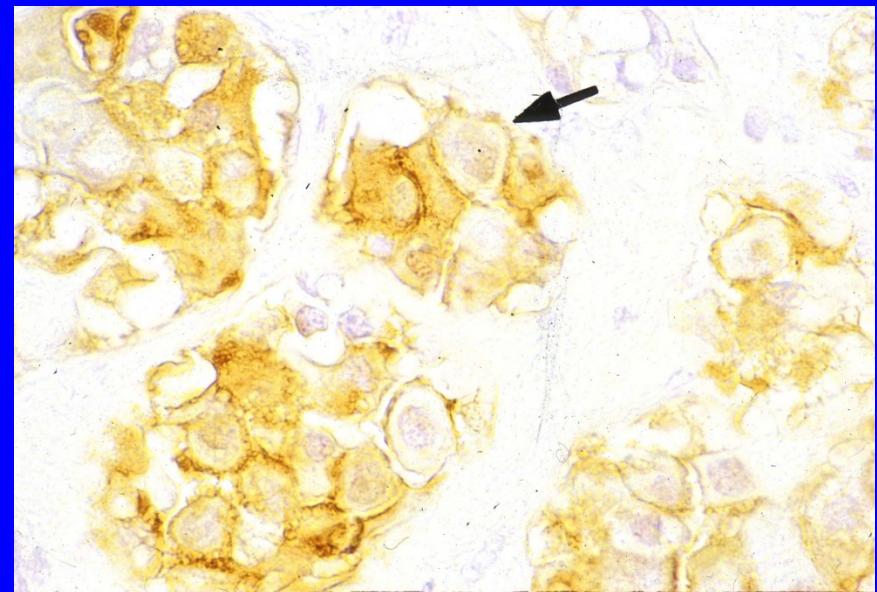
Cushing's disease



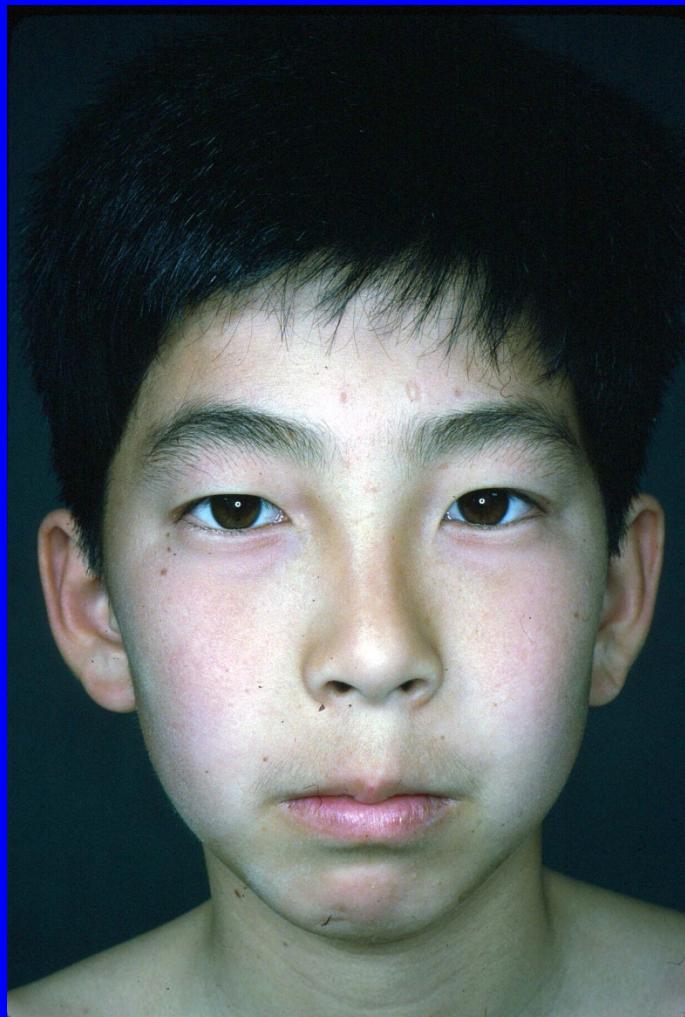
術後



矢印: Crooke変性



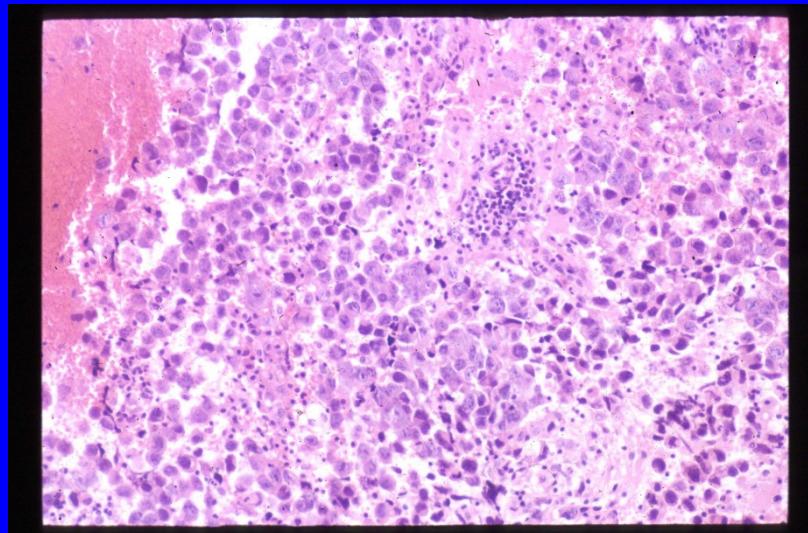
Anti-ACTH positive  
矢印: Crooke細胞



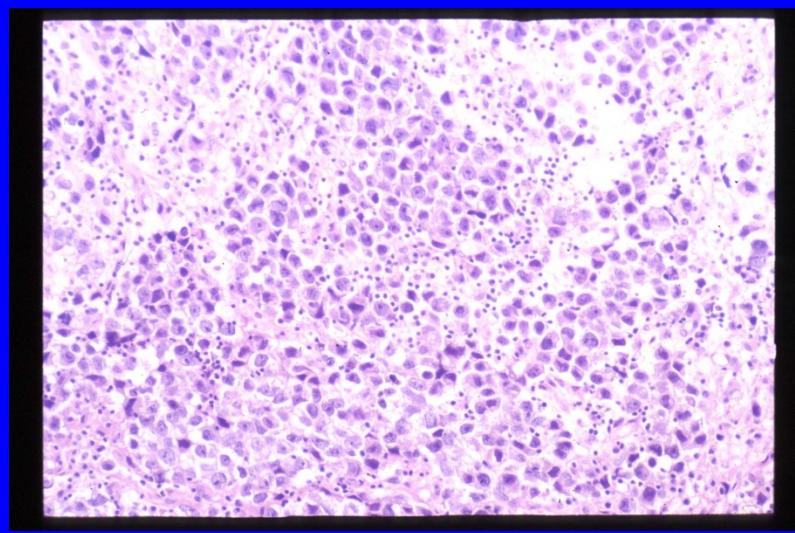
体質性小人症



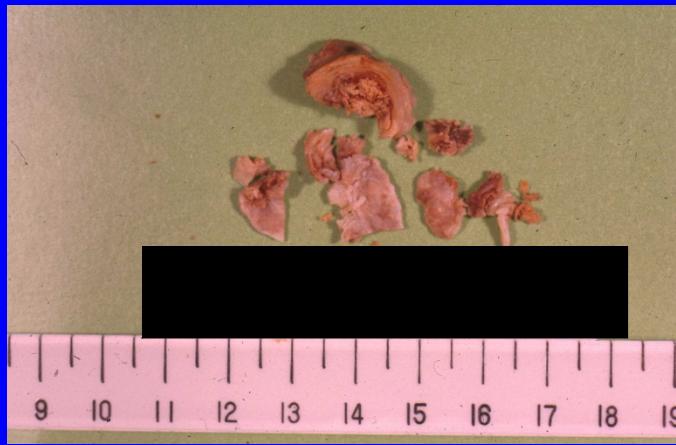
Pinealoma



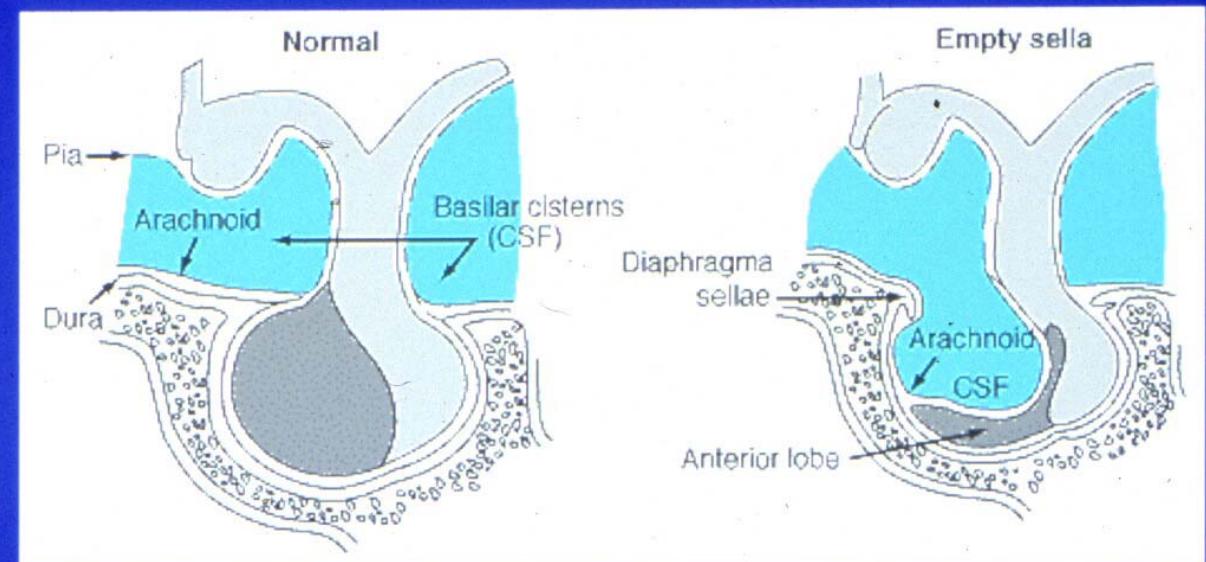
Germinoma two cell pattern



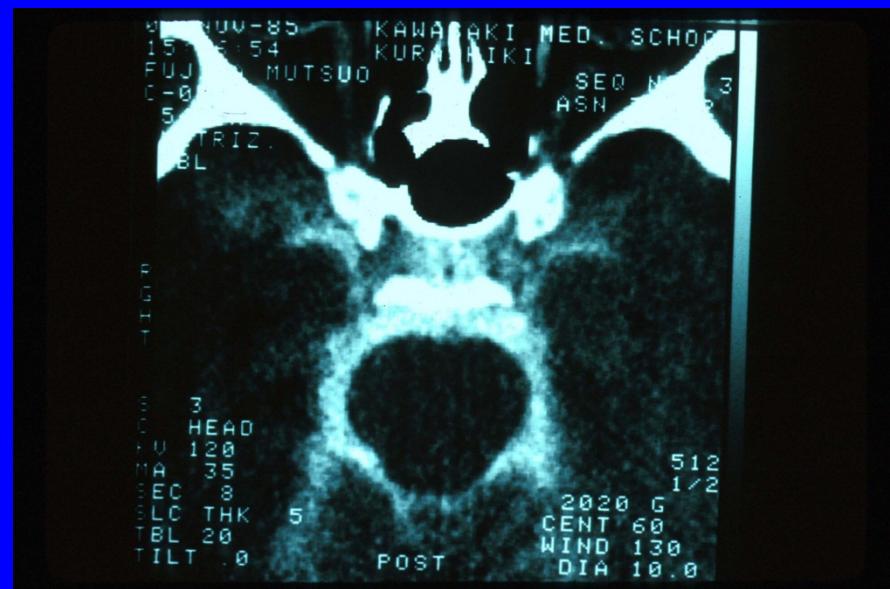
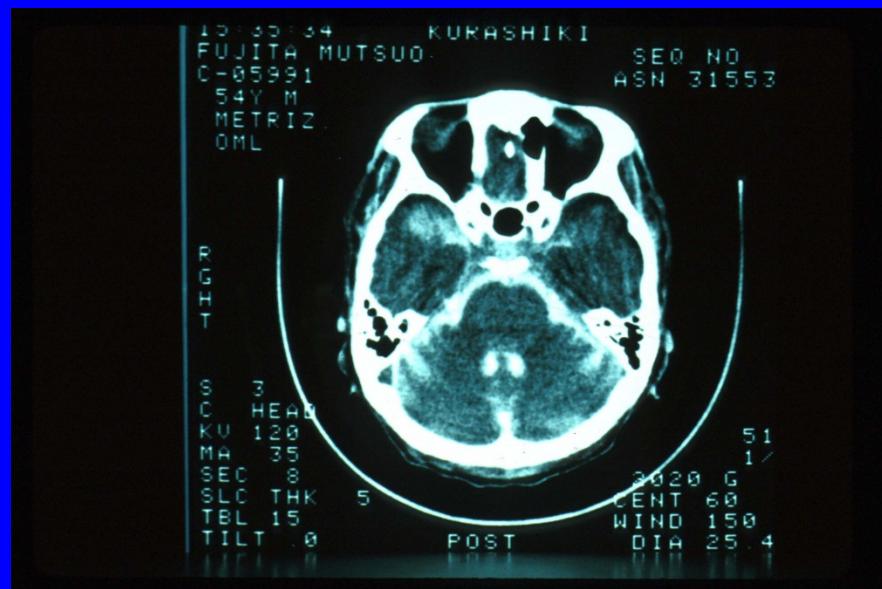
Germinoma



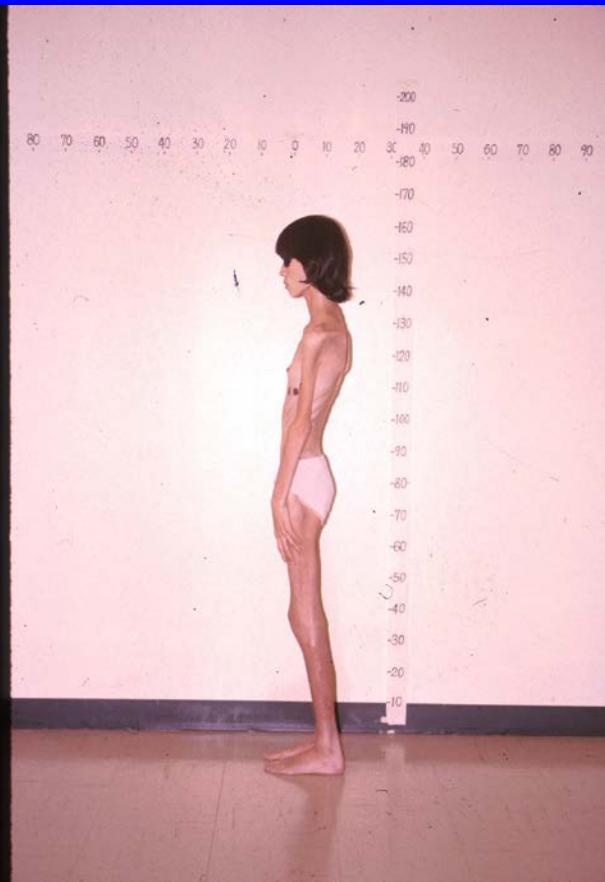
22yo Craniopharingioma



**Empty sella. Coronal contrast-enhanced T1-weighted MRI scan through the pituitary region demonstrates an enlarged sella turcica (arrows) with normally enhancing pituitary tissue (16) displaced inferiorly. Note the optic chiasm (13) and intracavernous carotid artery (5). (From DJ Quint, 1992.)**



Empty Sella Syndrome



Anorexia Nervosa



Anorexia Nervosa



Simple obesity

