## Index

Note: Page numbers of article titles are in **boldface** type.

Α	Adrenocorticotropin (ACTH), overproduction of, in
Abducens nerve damage, in pituitary surgery,	Cushing syndrome, 639, 641–643
611–612	Amenorrhea, in prolactinoma, 670
Abscess, pituitary, MRI for, 540-541	Aminoglutethimide, for Cushing disease, 660
Acromegaly	Angiogenesis inhibitors, for nonfunctioning pituitary
postoperative, <b>621–638</b>	tumors, 589
clinical evaluation of, 623-624	Apoplexy, pituitary, 532, 612–614
definitions of, 621-623	Arachnoid cysts, MRI for, 537–538
insulin-like growth factor discordance in, 623	
testing in, 623	В
treatment of	
areas of uncertainty in, 634	BCNU wafers, for nonfunctioning pituitary tumors,
debulking surgery, 625	590
dopamine agonists, 630-631	Bevacizumab
emerging, 633	for nonfunctioning pituitary tumors, 589
financial considerations in, 633	for pituitary carcinoma, 603–604
medical, 627-628	Bilateral inferior petrosal sinus sampling, 642
options for, 624	BIM-23A760, for nonfunctioning pituitary tumors,
pegvisomant, 631-633	590–591
radiation therapy, 633-634	Bischloroethyl-nitrosourea wafers, for nonfunctioning
repeat surgery, 624-627	pituitary tumors, 590
somatostatin analogues, 628-630, 633	Bromocriptine
tumor aggressiveness and, 621-622	complications of, 616
radiation therapy for, 575, 577–578, 581–582	for Cushing disease, 655–657
ACTH, overproduction of, in Cushing syndrome, 639,	for pituitary carcinoma, 601
641–643	for postoperative acromegaly, 630–631
Adamantinomatous craniopharyngiomas, 538–540	for prolactinoma, 672–674
Adenomas, pituitary	visual disorders due to, 616
atypical, 596	
Cushing disease and. See Cushing disease. cystic, 540	С
endoscopic transsphenoidal surgery for, 555-569,	Cabergoline
675	for Cushing disease, 656-657
growth hormone-secreting, 621-638	for nonfunctioning pituitary tumors, 588-589
hemorrhagic, 540	for postoperative acromegaly, 630-632
incidentally found. See Incidentalomas.	for prolactinoma, 588-589, 672-674
invasion of, 597–598	Calcification, of craniopharyngiomas, 539
large aggressive, <b>587–594</b>	Capecitabine, for nonfunctioning pituitary tumors,
malignant transformation of, 597, 601	591
MRI for, 530–532	Carboplatin, for pituitary carcinoma, 603
nonfunctioning. See Nonfunctioning pituitary	Carcinomas, pituitary, 595–606
tumors.	clinical presentation of, 599-601
prolactin-secreting. See Prolactinomas.	diagnosis of, 601
radiation therapy for. See Radiation therapy.	epidemiology of, 597
visual disorders in, 607–619	genetic makeup of, 598-599
Adrenal insufficiency	histopathology of, 596–597
postoperative, 686–687	hormones secreted from, 597, 599–601
preoperative testing for, 680	imaging of, 601
Adrenalectomy, for Cushing disease, 655	incidence of, 595

Neurosurg Clin N Am 23 (2012) 691–696 http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S1042-3680(12)00108-8 1042-3680/12/\$ – see front matter © 2012 Elsevier Inc. All rights reserved.

Carcinomas (continued) invasion of, 597–598	Cushing disease as cause of, 639–640. See also Cushing disease.
metastasis from, 533, 600–601	definition of, 639, 653–654
molecular features of, 598–599	diagnosis of, 640–641
pathophysiology of, 597–599	morbidity and mortality in, 654
prognosis for, 595–596, 601–602	treatment of, 654–655
treatment of, 590, 602–604	Cyproheptadine, for Cushing disease, 655–656
ultrastructure of, 598–599	Cyst(s)
Cerebrospinal fluid leakage	arachnoid, 537–538
in Cushing disease surgery, 647	dermoid, 541
in transsphenoidal surgery, 566–567	epidermoid, 541
Chemotherapy, for pituitary carcinoma,	Rathke cleft, 538
602–604	Training diority good
Choristomas (pituicytomas), MRI for, 532–533	
Computed tomography	D
for nonfunctioning pituitary tumors, 543–544	Decompression, for pituitary apoplexy, 532
for pituitary lesions, 558	Deep vein thrombosis, after Cushing disease surgery,
Conivaptan, for hyponatremia, 685	648
Corticotroph adenomas	Dermoid cysts, MRI for, 541
Cushing disease in, 641–642	Desmopressin, for diabetes insipidus, 684
incidental, 547	Desamethasone suppression test, for Cushing
Cortina criteria, for acromegaly, 622, 624	syndrome and disease, 547, 641
Cortisol, measurement of	Dexamethasone-suppressed, corticotropin-releasing
•	hormone stimulation test, 641
in Cushing disease and syndrome, 547, 640–641	•
	Diabetes insipidus
perioperative, 682–683	postoperative, 647, 683–688
Cranial neuropathies	preoperative, evaluation of, 682
after Cushing disease surgery, 647	Diplopia, after pituitary surgery, 612
after radiation therapy, 580	Dopamine agonists
in prolactinoma, 670	for Cushing disease, 656–657
Craniopharyngiomas, MRI for, 538–539	for nonfunctioning pituitary tumors, 588–589
Cushing disease, 639–651	for pituitary carcinoma, 601
causes of, 639	for postoperative acromegaly, 630–631
definition of, 639	for prolactinoma, 588–589, 671–674
diagnosis of, 639–640	Double vision, after pituitary surgery, 617
epidemiology of, 653–654	Driving restrictions, after pituitary surgery, 617
in incidentalomas, 547	
in pituitary carcinoma, 599, 601	E
medical treatment of, 654–663	
ACTH release modulating agents in, 655–659	Ectopic ACTH secretion, 641–642
combination, 663	Electrodiagnostic tests, before pituitary surgery, 614
glucocorticoid receptor blockers in, 661–663	Endonasal approach, to Cushing disease surgery,
steroidogenesis inhibitors in, 659–661	642–643
morbidity and mortality in, 654	Endoscopic approach, to Cushing disease surgery,
radiation therapy for, 575–576, 581	643
recurrent, treatment of, 578, 580, 646–647,	Endoscopic transsphenoidal surgery, <b>555–569</b>
653-668	advantages of, 555
screening test for, 547	anatomic considerations in, 558–559
surgical treatment of, 639–648	complications of, 567
approaches for, 642	equipment for, 559
complications of, 647–648	for nonfunctioning pituitary tumors, 588
outcomes of, 643–646	for prolactinoma, 675
recurrence after, 646–647	history of, 556
remission after, 643–646	nasal stage of, 561–563
treatment, failure of, 655	postoperative care for, 567–568
Cushing syndrome	preoperative assessment for, 558–559
causes of, 641–641	reconstruction stage of, 566-567

sellar stage of, 564–566 sphenoid stage of, 563–564 technique for, 559–567	Hypogonadism, preoperative testing for, 681 Hyponatremia, 684–685 Hypophysitis
versus microsurgery, 556–558  Epidermal growth factor receptor inhibitors, for Cushing disease, 659  Epidermoid cysts, MRI for, 541  Epistaxis, after Cushing disease surgery, 647–648	granulomatous, MRI for, 537 lymphocytic, MRI for, 533–544 Hypopituitarism, <b>679–689</b> after radiation therapy, 580, 582 discharge instructions with, 685–686
Erdheim-Chester disease, 537 Estrogens deficiency of, 687 for nonfunctioning pituitary tumors, 591	in incidentalomas, 547–548 in lymphocytic hypophysitis, 533 in prolactinoma, 670 perioperative, treatment of, 682–683
Etomidate, for Cushing disease, 660–661 Everolimus for nonfunctioning pituitary tumors, 589	postoperative, 685–688 preoperative evaluation for, 679–680
for pituitary carcinoma, 604 External beam radiation therapy, for pituitary	signs and symptoms of, 680–682 Hypothalamic-pituitary-adrenal axis dysfunction
adenomas adverse events after, 582 in acromegaly, 581–582	after Cushing disease surgery, 647 evaluation of, 686 perioperative management of, 682–683
in Cushing disease, 581 in prolactinomas, 82 nonfunctioning, 581	Hypothalamus, germinomas of, 536 Hypothyroidism pituitary hyperplasia in, 533
technique for, 572 versus stereotactic radiosurgery, 573	postoperative, 687 preoperative testing for, 680–681
F	I
Fundoscopic examination, before pituitary surgery, 613	Imaging. See specific type, eg, Computed tomography; Magnetic resonance imaging. Incidentalomas, <b>543–553</b>
G	clinical experience with, 544, 546 evaluation of, 547-548
Galactorrhea, in prolactinoma, 670 Gamma Knife radiosurgery, 573 Genetic factors, in pituitary carcinoma, 598–599 Germinomas, pituitary, MRI for, 536 Getfinitib, for Cushing disease, 659 Giant adenomas, pituitary, MRI for, 531–532 Gliadel wafers, for nonfunctioning pituitary tumors, 590	imaging for, 544 natural history of, 548 prevalence of, 544–546 treatment of, 548–550 Infections, after Cushing disease surgery, 647 Infundibulomas (pituicytomas), MRI for, 532–533 Infundibulum, MRI of in abnormalities, 536–537
Glucocorticoid receptor blockers, for Cushing disease, 661–663 Granular cell tumors, MRI for, 533	normal appearance, 530 technique for, 529–530
Granulomatous hypophysitis, MRI for, 537 Growth hormone deficiency of postoperative, 687–688	Insulin-induced hypoglycemia test, 686–687 Insulin-like growth factor test for acromegaly, 623 for pituitary adenoma, 547
preoperative testing for, 681 excess of, acromegaly in. See Acromegaly.	J
н	Junctional scotoma, 608-609
Headache, in prolactinoma, 675	
Hemorrhage, in pituitary apoplexy, 532, 612–614	К

Ketoconazole, for Cushing disease, 659–660 Ki-67 antigen, in pituitary carcinoma, 599

Histiocytosis, pituitary, MRI for, 536-537

Hyperplasia, pituitary, MRI for, 533

L	imaging for, 544
Langerhans cell histiocytosis, 536–537	large aggressive, <b>587–594</b>
Lanreotide, for postoperative acromegaly, 628–630,	natural history of, 548
632	prevalence of, 544–546
LC1699, for Cushing disease, 661	radiation therapy for, 573–575, 581 treatment of, 548–550, <b>587–594</b>
LINAC-based radiosurgery, 573	treatment of, 546–550, <b>367–554</b>
Lymphocytic hypophysitis, MRI for, 533–544	
Lymphomas, MRI for, 535	0
	Octreotide
M	for Cushing disease, 655, 658
	for nonfunctioning pituitary tumors, 589
Macroadenomas, pituitary	for pituitary carcinoma, 601
malignant, 533 MRI for, 531–532	for postoperative acromegaly, 628–630, 632
nonfunctioning, 544–550	visual disorders due to, 616
versus meningiomas, 535	Ocular motility, evaluation of, before pituitary surgery, 613
Macroprolactinomas. See Prolactinomas.	Ocular neuromyotonia, after pituitary surgery, 612,
Magnetic resonance imaging, <b>529–542</b>	616
for cystic lesions, 537–541	Oculomotor nerve damage, in pituitary surgery, 610
for infundibular abnormalities, 536-537	Oncocytomas, spindle-cell, 533
for nonfunctioning pituitary tumors, 543-544, 548	Optic chiasm damage, in pituitary surgery, 608
for nonpituitary sellar lesions, 534-536	Optic nerve damage, in pituitary surgery, 608
for pituitary carcinoma, 601	Optic neuropathy, radiation-induced, 616
for pituitary lesions, 530–534, 558	Optic tract damage, in pituitary surgery,
for postoperative acromegaly, 624	608–610
for prolactinoma, 670	Optical coherence tomography, before pituitary
normal appearance in, 530 technique for, 529–530	surgery, 613–615
Meningiomas, intrasellar, MRI for, 534–535	
Meningitis, in transsphenoidal surgery, 567	P
Metastasis	p53 protein, in pituitary carcinoma, 599
from pituitary carcinomas, 533, 596-601	Pasireotide
to pituitary, 535-536	for Cushing disease, 655, 658
O-6-Methylguanine DNA methyltransferase, in	for nonfunctioning pituitary tumors, 589
pituitary tumors, 589-590	for postoperative acromegaly, 633
Metyrapone, for Cushing disease, 660	Pediatric patients, pituitary surgery in, vision
Microadenomas, pituitary	disorders after, 612
cystic, 540	Pegvisomant, for postoperative acromegaly,
hemorrhagic, 540 MRI for, 531	631–633
nonfunctioning, 546–548	Pergolide, for prolactinoma, 673
Microprolactinomas. See Prolactinomas.	Peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor gamma
Microscopic endonasal approach, to Cushing	agonists for Cushing disease, 656
disease surgery, 642–643	for nonfunctioning pituitary tumors, 590
Mifepristone, for Cushing disease, 661, 663	Petrosal sinus sampling, 642
Mitotane, for Cushing disease, 660	Pilocytic astrocytomas (pituicytomas), MRI for,
MRI. See Magnetic resonance imaging.	532–533
	Pineal gland, germinomas of, 536
NI .	Pituicytomas, MRI for, 532-533
N	Pituitary apoplexy, 532, 612-614
Neurologic disorders, after Cushing disease surgery,	Pituitary tumors
647	imaging of, <b>529–542</b>
Neuromyotonia, optical, 612, 616	treatment of
Nonfunctioning pituitary tumors, <b>543–553</b>	acromegaly after, <b>621–638</b>
clinical experience with, 544, 546	carcinomas, 533, <b>595–606</b>
evaluation of, 547-548	Cushing disease and. See Cushing disease.

endoscopic surgery for, <b>555–569</b> , 675 hypopituitarism management in, <b>679–689</b>	S
nonfunctioning. See Nonfunctioning pituitary	Saline solution, for hyponatremia, 685
tumors.	Scotoma, junctional, 608-609
prolactinomas. See Prolactinomas.	Silent apoplexy, 532
•	Sinusitis
radiation therapy for. See Radiation therapy.	after Cushing disease surgery, 647
stereotactic radiosurgery for, <b>571–586,</b> 634,	after transsphenoidal surgery, 567
675–676	Somatostatin analogues
visual outcomes after, 607–619	for Cushing disease, 657-658
Pneumosinus dilatans, 535	for nonfunctioning pituitary tumors, 589
Polydipsia, after pituitary surgery, 683–684	for postoperative acromegaly, 628-630, 633
Polyuria, after pituitary surgery, 683	Somatotroph adenomas, incidental, 547
Positron emission tomography, for pituitary	Spindle-cell oncocytomas, MRI for, 533
carcinoma, 601	Stereotactic radiosurgery
Prolactin	for pituitary adenomas, 571-586
deficiency of, preoperative testing for, 682	adverse events after, 580
elevated, in pituitary carcinoma, 599–601	in acromegaly, 575, 577–578
Prolactinomas, <b>669–678</b>	in Cushing disease, 575–576
clinical findings in, 669-670	in prolactinomas, 578-579, 675-676
differential diagnosis of, 670-671	nonfunctioning, 573–575
incidental, 546-547	recurrent, 578, 580
prevalence of, 669	remission in, 578, 580
resistant to dopamine agonists, 674	techniques for, 572–573
treatment of, 548, 588-589, 671-676	versus external beam radiation therapy, 573
medical, 671-674	for postoperative acromegaly, 634
radiation therapy, 82, 578-579, 675-676	Steroidogenesis inhibitors, for Cushing disease,
surgical, 674–675	659–661
Proton therapy, 573	555 551
	Т
Q	•
Ouinagolida for prolactinoma 672	Temozolomide
Quinagolide, for prolactinoma, 673	for nonfunctioning pituitary tumors, 589–590
	for pituitary carcinoma, 603
<b>.</b>	for prolactinoma, 674
R	Testosterone, deficiency of, postoperative, 687
Radiation therapy. See also Stereotactic	Thromboembolic disease, after Cushing disease
radiosurgery.	surgery, 648
complications of, 616–617	Tolvaptan, for hyponatremia, 685
for Cushing disease, 655	Transsphenoidal surgery
for nonfunctioning pituitary tumors, 588	complications of, 616
for pituitary adenomas, external beam, 572-573,	endoscopic. See Endoscopic transsphenoidal
580–582	surgery.
for pituitary carcinoma, 602	for Cushing disease, 654
for postoperative acromegaly, 633–634	for nonfunctioning pituitary tumors, 588
for prolactinoma, 675–676	for prolactinoma, 674-675
visual disorders due to, 616	Trigeminal nerve damage, in pituitary surgery, 612
Rathke cleft cysts, MRI for, 538	Trilostane, for Cushing disease, 660
Resection	Trochlear nerve damage, in pituitary surgery,
for large nonfunctioning pituitary tumors, 588	610–611
for pituitary carcinoma, 601	
Retinoic acid receptors, in Cushing disease,	
658–659	V
Rhinorrhea, after Cushing disease surgery, 647	Valproate, for Cushing disease, 655-656

Vascular endothelial growth factor inhibitors, for

nonfunctioning pituitary tumors, 589

Vasopressin, for diabetes insipidus, 684

Rosai-Dorfman disease, 537

590

Rosiglitazone, for nonfunctioning pituitary tumors,

Visual disorders
after pituitary surgery, **607–619**anatomic considerations in, 608–612
causes of, 616–617
management of, 617
preoperative assessment an, 612–613
prognosis for, 613–614
treatment of, 614–616

in prolactinoma, 670 surgery for, 548–549 Visual evoked potentials, before pituitary surgery, 614

## W

World Health Organization, pituitary tumor definitions of, 595–597