

Abstract Book



Treći Kongres Endokrinologa Srbije
sa međunarodnim učešćem

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Results: Among treated patients 16 were female and 11 male, with a median age of 51 years. 26 of the operated patients had macroadenomas. One patient had sellar abscess. 58% of the tumors were hormonally inactive. The most common active tumors were somatotroph adenomas - 81%. A gross-total resection was achieved in 72.2% of all patients. The rate of endocrinological remission differed between various types of functional adenomas. Cure rates were 100% for prolactinomas and ACTH secreting tumors and 38% for GH-secreting macroadenomas. One patient developed postoperative panhypopituitarism. None of the patients had postoperative nasoliquorrhea.

Conclusion: Endoscopic endonasal transsphenoidal approach has been established for pituitary surgery in our institution. This surgical procedure allows a high rate of gross-total tumor resection and endocrinological remission in patients with macroadenomas.

A05

THE EFFECTS OF HUMAN CHORIONIC GONADOTROPIN ON IMMUNOPOSITIVE ACTH CELLS IN PERIPUBERTAL FEMALE RATS

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Human chorionic gonadotropin (hCG) is very important in controlling the secretory activity of hormone producing cells in the female pituitaries. The aim of the present study was to examine the morphometric parameters of immunohistochemically labeled ACTH cells in peripubertal female rat pituitaries, after hCG treatment. Female rats, in peripubertal period (36th day), were divided into two groups, each of seven animals. The experimental group received two injections of hCG (i.p., 50 IU/kg b.w.), at the 36th and 37th day after birth. The controls were treated by the same schedule, with equivalent the volume of saline. Immunopositive ACTH-producing cells were studied using the peroxidase-anti-peroxidase immunohistochemical procedure. The cell volume, nuclear volume and volume density of ACTH cells were determined by the morphometrical method. In peripubertal females treated with hCG the absolute pituitary weights were increased ($p < 0.05$) by 32.9%, in comparison with the controls. The ACTH cell and nuclei volume as well as their volume density, in hCG treated group, were significantly increased by 39.2%, 39.1% and 15.4% respectively, compared to the controls. In control female rats, immunohistochemically labeled ACTH cells were stellate shaped, with the cytoplasmic processes among neighbouring cells, and localized between the capillaries. Small, specific secretory granules were distributed mainly at the periphery of the cytoplasm. The shape and localization of ACTH immunopositive cells in hCG treated female rats were not significantly changed in comparison with the controls. In conclusion, the application of hCG caused the significant increase of morphometric parameters of pituitary ACTH cells in peripubertal female rats.

A06

GANGLIONEUROMA NADBUBREŽNE ŽLEZDE

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Uvod: incidentalomi nadbubrega predstavljaju adrenalne mase (Tu) detektovane ultrazvukom (UZ), kompjuterizovanom tomografijom (CT), magnetnom rezonancom (MR), tokom lečenja drugih

kliničkih stanja bez
sa retki tumori koji
ne sekretorni kao i
Prikaz slučaja: paci
Centra Srbije zbog
55x35mm. Vizualiza
negira druge tegobe
zivna. Endokrinološ
mociptom, očuvan d
prekonočnom deks
rona), nakon čega j
pokazao da se radi
pacijentkinja je otp
ciju preostale desne
Zaključak: s obzirom
diferencijalnu dijagi

A07

PERIKARDNI IZLIV

I. Burazor¹, Z. Buraza²

1. Klinika za kardiova

2. Klinika za endokrin

Hipotireoza, bolest
atski, a prva kliničk
simptoma.

Cilj našeg rada bio j
jalnom manifestacij
enadno nastale dis
hormona mozga (B
rutinske laboratorij
prisustvo cirkularnc
ade. Dopunskim isp
sultovan endokrino
štitne žlezde. Bolesr
kon primenjene ter
perikardnog izliva.
Zaključak: Kod bole
infekcije i inflamaci
terapiju u cilju regre