

Difficulties of acromegaly treatment in young patients clinical case



¹Florescu Alexandru, ¹Grozavu Ilinka, ¹ Condrea Adrian, ¹Loghin Andra, ²Liliana Moisii, ³Poeata Ioan, ¹Corina Galesanu

¹Clinica Endocrinologica — Universitatea de Medicina si Farmacie « Gr. T. Popa » Iasi ² Clinica Radiologica - Universitatea de Medicina si Farmacie « Gr. T. Popa » Iasi ³ Clinica I Neurochirurgie — Universitatea de Medicina si Farmacie « Gr. T. Popa » Iasi

The last decade has provided major progress in the development of highly specific and selective pharmacological agents that have facilitated a more aggressive approach to the treatment of patients with acromegaly. Transsphenoidal surgery still appears to be the best option for most of the patients with GH secreting adenomas. In many cases the biochemical cure targets are not reached and the patient needs adjuvant therapy. Alternatives include medical therapy with somatostatin analogues, growth-hormone-receptor antagonists and dopamine agonists. These drugs can be used alone or in combination. Radiation therapy with conventional fractionated photons or radiosurgery with proton beam could also be effective in some cases.

CB 26 years old

lasi (october 2008)

Complaints

Headache, excessive

Perspiration, fatigue, acrai enlargement of hand and feet



Biochemical findings

Bazal GH - 156,8 µUl/ml (< 34 mlU/ml) IGF-1 - 838,4 ng/ml (150 - 350)

GH during the glucose suppression test - 153,5 µUl/ml (not supressed);

Lateral skull X-ray

Major enlargement of the pituitary fossa



Pituitary CT Expansive pituitary tumo

Expansive pituitary tumour

Octreotide (Sandostatin LAR®) 20 mg/28 days



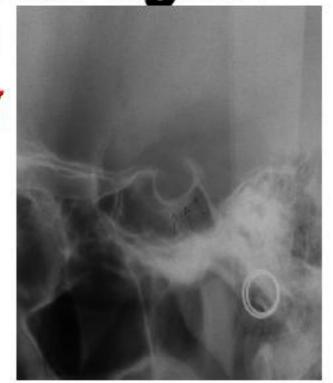
Biochemical findings

IGF1 - X 2009 - 677 ng/ml - VIII 2010 - 767 ng/ml

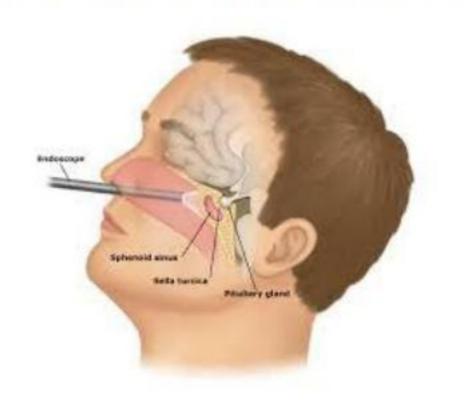
GH - < 34 mIU/ml

Lateral skull X-ray

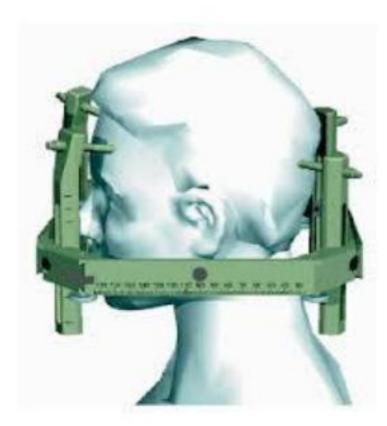
Major enlargement of the pituitary fossa



Transsphenoidal surgery in august 2011 (difficult to perform due to severe bleeding and anatomical abnormalities).



Gamma Knife (september 2011)



The patient develops thyreotrop insufficiency (L-thyroxin 100ug/day), hypertension (nebivolol 5mg/day, lecardipin 10mg/day) and impaired fasting glucose.

January 2012 – poor clinical status

Octreotide
(Sandostatin LAR®)
20 mg/28 days/ 6
months → 30 mg/28
days

Biochemical findings

IGF1 - X 2012 - 631 ng/ml

- VI 2013 403 ng/ml
- I 2014 1182 ng/ml

We decided to start

Octreotide (Sandostatin LAR®) 40 mg/28 days and

Somavert (Pegvisomant) 10 mg/daily sc

IGF1 - V 2014 - 493 ng/ml VII 2014 - 587 ng/ml XII 2014 - 541 ng/ml

Conclusions

The particularity of the case is represented by the age of the patient and by the fact that throughout a relative short period of time he received the latest available therapy in acromegaly.





