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Efficacy Of The Effect Of Ad (Dostinex) On The Management Of Patients With Prolactinomas

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Prolactinomas are the most common pituitary tumors, constituting approximately 68% of all symptomatic pituitary adenomas. Microadenomas are present about four to five times more than macroadenomas. Purpose: to assess the effectiveness of the impact of dopamine agonists (Dostinex) on the management of patients with prolactinomas. Materials and methods: We examined 40 patients aged from 18 to 45, 25 of them (62.5%) with microprolactinomas (group 1) and 15 (37.5%) with macroprolactinomas (group 2). The diagnosis of prolactinoma is based on re-determining the level of hormones in the blood, along with x-ray evidence of a pituitary tumor, usually with magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) of the pituitary. Results. Galactorrhea and irregular menstruation were observed in all patients (100%). 6 (24%) of the 25 patients in group 1 and all patients from group 2 (100%) experienced a decrease in vision (narrowing of the visual fields). 12 (48%) of the 25 patients in group 1 and all patients from group 2 (100%) had headaches. In connection with the above, we recommended the Dostinex (Cabergoline) in dose of 0.25-1 mg for 9 months. In our study, cabergoline normalized the level of prolactin in 23 patients from group 1 (92%) and in 11 patients from group 2 (73%). During treatment, we repeatedly tested hormone levels, visual fields, were performed an ultrasound examination of the uterus and appendages, and MRI of the pituitary. Thus, these studies suggest that conservative treatment of prolactinomas with timely appointed cabergoline is an effective method of treatment.

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