

CBL 1

Learning Objective:

1. Identify the anatomical structures involved in these physical findings.
2. Describe the physiology of Growth Hormone secretion and regulation.
3. Correlate the physical findings of underlying hormonal disorder with normal functions.
4. Interpret the investigations of relevant gland.
5. To prescribed the treatment and monitor the response of treatment.

Case

A 40 year old male come in outpatient department to see the physician. His complains are, he recently noticed increase in size of hands and feet, excessive sweating and headache. He also had difficulty in standing from sitting position.

On Examination

He is tall, Hands are large and duffy, having difficulty in standing from sitting position. He has large tongue, large nose and jaw and bilateral temporal visual field defect.

Blood pressure: 160/110 mm Hg

Investigation

Sugar fasting: 130mg%

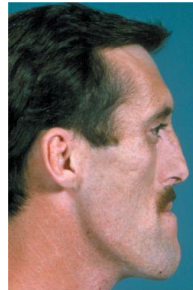
WBC: 11000 /cmm

PLT: 250×10^9

Hb: 12gm /L

Serum Prolactin: level raised

Lateral skull X-ray is abnormal: Enlarge shadow of hypophyseal fossa



Question

1. How would you explain physical signs?
2. Why fasting Blood Sugar is raised?
3. Comment on blood pressure?
4. How would you relate increased prolactin level in this patient?
5. Why he is tall?
6. Which underlying hormonal disorder he is suffering from?
7. How would you relate his visual field defects?
8. Why his X-ray skull is abnormal?
9. What is the most important blood test in this case?
10. What is the imaging technique of choice in this case?
11. What is the radiographic finding in x ray foot /hand /face?