

outcome if the patient condition did not fulfill one or more of the above criteria or is dead.

Results

The study included 55 patients (31 males and 24 females) the median age was 36

years. Figure I summarize the age and gender distribution. Most of the patients were in the fourth decade. There is female preponderance in the 2nd and 3rd decades, male incidence increased in the 4th and 5th decades.

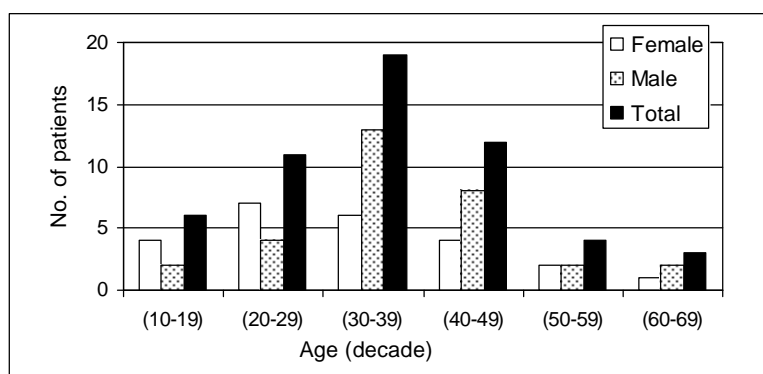


Figure 1: Age and Gender

Visual disturbance in the form of blurring of vision was the commonest presenting symptom (45.4%) followed by amenorrhea 18% and acromegalic feature

16.3% (Table 1). The one patient presented with diplopia as the first complain was diagnosed later to have had pituitary apoplexy.

Table 1: The presenting symptoms of pituitary adenomas

Symptom	No.	Percent
Visual disturbance (decreased visual acuity and field defect)	25	45.4
Headache (non specific)	8	14.5
Diplopia	1	1.8
Loss of vision	1	1.8
Impotence and loss of libido	1	1.8
Amenorrhea	10	18
Acromegalic features	9	16.3

Hyperprolactinemia, proved by hormonal assay, presenting as loss of libido and impotence in males and amenorrhea-galactarrhea in females was present in the

majority of patients 72%, followed by excessive growth hormone secretion presenting as acromegaly or gigantism in 64% of cases (Table 2).

Table 2: Hormonal disturbances associated with Pituitary adenoma (25 patients).