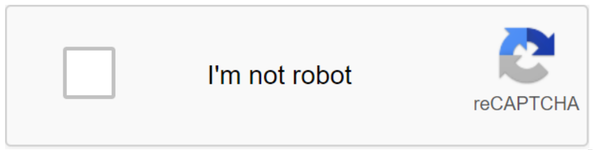

Continue

Sela turcica parcialmente vazia pdf

The brain remains a mystery to man. However, science progresses day by day in search of new discoveries that clarify its functioning. Nowadays, literature is becoming more extensive, and knowledge about the brain is wider and more accurate. In this article we will discuss the syndrome of the empty saddle. What is the saddle of the Turri, also known as the Turkish saddle? Many nod at them, claiming to know what they are talking about. Others think, do we have something with that name on our heads? And others will think: it sounds familiar... This peculiar name comes from the Latin, 'sella turcica'. It's a saddle-shaped attachment structure. What is a turctica saddle and how does this syndrome occur? It's a brain structure that's almost entirely occupied by the pituitary gland. It is located just below the base of the brain. When the pituitary gland flattens or shrinks, the area appears empty. Besides, he's not seen on the MRI. Although it's not completely empty, it's full of cerebrosal fluid. This fluid includes the spinal cord and brain. When empty saddle syndrome (TVS) occurs, cerebrosal fluid penetrates the Turkish saddle and puts a strong pressure on the pituitary gland, flattening or reducing this gland. There are two types of syndrome: Primary Empty Turctic saddle syndrome (STVP) Primary empty saddle syndrome t'rcica (STVP) is still under investigation. In this case, no previous pathological process has been detected so far. Neither its pathogenesis nor its clinical-surgical effects are clear; so the discussions remain open. However, there is relevant data that gradually sheds more light on the case. Secondary empty saddle syndrome t'rcica (STVS) Secondary empty saddle syndrome t'rcica (STVS) is caused by a pathological process. It may or may not be a tumor in nature. In most cases, it is adenoma (benign epithelial tumor) that can be involuted. However, this volulation occurs spontaneously or with treatment. As a result, the arachnoid tank at the base of the skull enters the space that is emptied inside the turric saddle. Who is suffering and what are the symptoms? Gonzalez-Tortosa (2009) notes that patients are usually between the ages of 40 and 50. In addition, women prevail and a high correlation with obesity. Hypertension affects 23% of cases, and 16.6% of these women are multiple. They also have headache symptoms. Another characteristic symptom is idiopathic intracranial hypertension, which causes throbbing tinnitus. On the other hand, there may also be visual impairments, such as reduced visual acuity or blurred vision. Mental changes may also appear, especially anxiety, disorders and dysthymia. Due to endocrine symptoms, menstrual abnormalities and sexual decline can occur in men. Hypopituitarism Hypopituitarism is a condition in the pituitary gland that causes abnormal secretion of the amount of part or all of its hormones. Among the various hormones we can find prolactin, oxytocin, growth hormone, antidiuretic hormone, luteinizing hormone, etc. Team Necochea (1998) indicates that TVS may be one of the causes of hypopituitarianism. Another of the most common causes are intracelious or parasitic tumors such as pituitary adenomas, cranial brain cells, meningiomas and lymphomas. The study authors also point to ischemic hypoessis and ischemia of hypoession due to vasculitis or diabetes. On the other hand, it can also occur due to pituitary infection. These infections can be caused by tuberculosis, brucellosis, syphilis and mycosis. Or other diseases such as sarcoidosis, hemhomatosis and histocytosis. The t'rcica empty saddle syndrome in the children of the Gonzalez-Fernandez team (2009) found symptomatic differences between adults and children on TVS. One of these differences is that in children it does not affect obese people. There is also no clear predominance of the sexes and the saddle t'rcica does not increase. This suggests that in these cases there may be another pathogenesis. As the authors note, another difference is the hypothalamus-pituitary function (HH). Generally, the hormonal function of HH does not change in adult patients, although it is not entirely exempt from the population. The authors pay special attention to the study of HH function, as it is more common in children than in adults. What is empty turrside saddle syndrome? Reasons? Symptoms? Diagnosis? Treatment? Empty saddle syndrome or empty saddle syndrome (SSV) is a rare disease characterized by an enlarged or malformed bone structure in the head called a turch saddle. Turric is a saddle-shaped depression located on the bone at the base of the skull (the sphenoid bone) in which the pituitary gland is located. In SSV, the deformed turrcic saddle is completely or partially filled with cerebrosal fluid. As a result, the pituitary gland is compressed or leveled. Most people with SSV have no related symptoms. Sometimes you may experience a headache or a hypothetical dysfunction. SSV can occur as a primary disease for which there is no known cause (idiopathic), or as a secondary disease that occurs due to another disease or condition such as a pituitary tumor or injury in the pituitary area. Reasons: The exact cause underlying the primary SSV is (idiopathic). Researchers suggest that a birth defect in the layer of external membranes lining the brain and spinal cord, the seal of the diaphragm (dura mater times), may be the cause of the primary SSV. The sealing of the diaphragm covers the sphenoid bone where the turrcic seal and pit seal are located. In some people, a break in the diaphragm seal allows the main membrane to suffer a hernia, and cerebrosal fluid leakage and its accumulation of turtic saddle. The pressure exerted by the liquid can smooth or increase the turrcic saddle. Consequently, the pituitary gland also shrinks and flattens. In some people, there are no birth defects that can justify primary SSV, and for this reason is not determined what weight of this factor is for the development of the disease. Secondary SSV is caused by a variety of conditions including head injury or injury, hypoester tumors, infections, radiation therapy, surgeine surgery, and rare diseases such as Sheehan syndrome. Symptoms: Usually no symptoms or loss of hypofessal function usually occur. If symptoms occur, they may include: - erectile dysfunction (impotence); Headaches; Irregular or absent menstruation; Reducing sexual desire; Fatigue, low energy; Unloading the nipples. Diagnosis: Diagnosis of SSV is based on the identification of characteristic symptoms, detailed patient history, thorough clinical evaluation and specialized tests such as radiographic imaging techniques. These imaging techniques may include computer axis tomography (CT) and magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) that allow detailed visualization of internal structures such as the Turkish Saddle. Treatment: For primary empty saddle syndrome, treatment is not required if the hypoferal function is normal. In the case of abnormal hormone levels, some medications aimed at the symptoms presented by each person may be recommended. For secondary empty saddle syndrome, treatment involves hormonal compensation for missing hormones. In some cases, there may be a need to repair the saddle of turtican (loss of cerebrosal fluid can occur through the nose). Page 2 Health information and knowledge This article or section does not refer to reliable and independent sources. Help insert links. Unverified content can be removed.-Find Sources: Google (news, books and academic) (March 2020) Empty Saddle Syndrome Empty Saddle Syndrome is a set of signs and symptoms that express a significant increase in the saddle of the Turkish, being a deficiency of the saddle of the diaphragm. This is Turrks is filled with cerebrosal fluid, which leads to compression of the pituitary gland. It is more common in women and can be detected through radiological examinations. Its main symptom is a headache. This article about medicine is a stub. You can help Wikipedia by expanding the health portal it.vde, derived from This site uses cookies. Click here for more information. If you agree, keep watching. The turctical saddle is a small hole in which the pituitary gland is inside the skull. It is so small that its diameter is just over 1 cm. The pituitary gland or pituitary gland, in turn, is the main gland of the body, secreting the hormones responsible for the proper functioning of all other glands of the body. Empty saddle syndrome occurs when the turctical saddle, instead of properly sheltering the pituitary gland, is filled with cerebrosal fluid. In this case, the pituitary gland is compressed, tightened in the Turkish saddle and does not adequately release the hormones necessary for other glands of the body, each of which, in turn, is responsible for the functioning of the organ or system. What are the effects of this on the body? When someone is diagnosed with empty saddle syndrome, this means that the lack of proper production of certain pituitary hormones ends up damaging the functioning of the glands such as the thyroid gland, ovaries, testicles, growth hormone production and prolactin needed for lactation, for example. When does this problem become more common? This is generally more common in cases where patients have some tumors in the pituitary gland and undergo radiation therapy as a treatment, or in people who have undergone surgery to partially remove the pituitary pituitary gland due to any tumor. However, there are also cases in which the syndrome affects even newborn babies, due to the compression of the pituitary gland caused by cerebrosal fluid. Some of the very common symptoms that can occur are sudden excessive fatigue many times during the day, loss of libido, difficulty with time, which becomes more frequent, and more constant headache. As for sexuality, in men, this disease can cause erectile dysfunction and, in women, some disorders in the menstrual cycle. It is worth remembering, however, that such symptoms are very vague and rare, often having no connection with empty saddle syndrome. The only certainty will come from an MRI or CT scan, which a doctor may ask to increase certainty about the case. And how is the treatment of empty saddle syndrome? To continue the most appropriate treatment for this syndrome, part of the endocrinologist whenever the patient has symptoms of lowering the underlying hormones that affect, for example, the thyroid gland or testicles. In these circumstances, treatment will include a hormonal replacement in order to balance the function of other glands in the body. Where there is any incidence of a tumor in the pituitary gland, surgery will be the most appropriate procedure to restore the functioning of both this and other glands. Want to know more? I am ready to resolve any questions that you may have and I will be very happy to answer your comments on this matter. Read more and learn more about my work as an endocrinologist at Manaus! Manaus! sela turcica parcialmente vazia é grave. sella turcica parcialmente vazia tomografia. sela turcica parcialmente vazia sintomas. sela turcica parcialmente vazia tratamento. sinais de sela turcica parcialmente vazia. o que é sela turcica parcialmente vazia. sindrome da sela turcica parcialmente vazia. sela turcica parcialmente vazia ressonancia