

ITSENKO-CUSHING'S DISEASE.

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Abstract: Itsenko-Cushing's disease is a Cushing's syndrome caused by excessive pituitary production of adrenocorticotrophic hormone (ACTH), usually caused by a small benign pituitary tumor – adenoma.

Keywords: itsenko-cushing's, adrenocorticotrophic hormone, pituitary tumor – adenoma.

Violation of the pituitary gland. The pituitary gland, being part of the brain, secretes hormones that regulate the work of the endocrine glands. The hormone that regulates the adrenal glands is called adrenocorticotrophic hormone, or ACTH for short. When a tumor occurs that produces an excessive amount of ACTH, there is increased stimulation of both adrenal glands, which leads to an increase in the concentration of cortisol in the blood. Thus, the pituitary tumor manifests itself through an increased level of the adrenal hormone. The causes of changes in the hypothalamus are still not precisely established.

A tumor lesion of the adrenal gland itself, which is the cause of an increased cortisol content in the blood. In this case, the neoplasm of the adrenal gland autonomously produces an excessive amount of hormone, not obeying the regulatory effects of the body. Itsenko-Cushing syndrome is a combination of clinical symptoms caused by a chronic increase in the level of cortisol or related corticosteroids in the blood. Itsenko-Cushing's disease is a Cushing's syndrome caused by excessive pituitary production of adrenocorticotrophic hormone (ACTH), usually caused by a small benign pituitary tumor – adenoma. Sometimes ACTH is produced by a tumor that is not associated with the pituitary gland, it can be anywhere, more often in the lungs and chest. Sometimes malignant tumors are well disguised as glands and begin to produce the hormones aldosterone and cortisol, which, in turn, leads to an increase in their concentrations in the human body. At the same time, their own glands gradually begin to atrophy - thus the body tries to fight an excess of hormones.

Your pituitary gland also tells other endocrine system glands to release hormones. Of note, pituitary adenomas can affect the production and release of a single hormone or a combination of hormones. Healthcare providers categorize pituitary adenomas based on whether or not they produce extra hormones.

Functioning (secreting) adenomas: These adenomas release extra pituitary hormones, which cause certain symptoms and/or conditions depending on the hormone it releases. Nonfunctioning (non-secreting) adenomas: These adenomas don't release hormones, but they can compress nearby structures if they grow (see below). The most common adenomas most healthcare providers diagnose are nonfunctioning

pituitary adenomas. Healthcare providers also categorize pituitary adenomas based on their size: Microadenomas: These adenomas are smaller than 10 millimeters or 1 centimeter. Macroadenomas: These adenomas are larger than 10 millimeters. Macroadenomas are twice as common compared to microadenomas. They're also more likely to cause lower than normal levels of one or more pituitary hormones. This is known as hypopituitarism. Itsenko-Cushing syndrome also occurs due to overproduction of cortisol by the adrenal glands or the use of large doses of glucocorticoid drugs such as prednisone or dexamethasone in the treatment of a number of diseases (asthma, rheumatoid arthritis and some other autoimmune pathological conditions). The disease can occur at any age, but most often in 20-40 years, it can be congenital or acquired. Women are affected 10 times more often than men. In patients suffering from alcoholism or severe depressive disorders, as well as during pregnancy, sometimes there is a slight increase in the level of adrenal hormones and pseudo-Itsenko-Cushing syndrome develops.

Pituitary macroadenomas can cause one or more pituitary hormone deficiencies due to damage to your pituitary gland tissue. This can result in an underactive pituitary gland, also known as hypopituitarism.

Each pituitary hormone deficiency causes different symptoms.

A deficiency of LH and FSH hormones leads to low testosterone (LH) and estrogen (FSH), a condition known as hypogonadism. Symptoms of hypogonadism include hot flashes and vaginal dryness in women and people AFAB, erectile dysfunction and decreased facial/body hair growth in men and people AMAB, mood swings, decreased libido/sex drive and fatigue. A deficiency of TSH results in low thyroid hormone production, a condition known as hypothyroidism. Symptoms of hypothyroidism include fatigue, constipation, slow heart rate, dry skin, swelling of extremities and diminished reflexes. A deficiency of ACTH means you don't produce as much cortisol, a condition known as adrenal insufficiency. Symptoms of adrenal insufficiency include low blood pressure, nausea, vomiting, abdominal pain and poor appetite. A deficiency of GH results in low growth hormone production, also known as growth hormone deficiency. You'll have different symptoms depending on how old you are. In adults, a lack of GH results in fatigue and decreased muscle mass. In most patients with various forms of hypercorticism: ACTH-dependent (Itsenko-Cushing's disease, pituitary adenoma, ACTH ectopic syndrome) and ACTH-independent forms (adrenal cortex adenoma and /or bilateral micro-, macro-nodular hyperplasia), clinical manifestations of the disease are constant and depend on the rate of secretion of cortisol by the adrenal glands. The classic signs of the Itsenko-Cushing syndrome in adults include a "moon-shaped" purple-red face, numerous acne-like rashes often occur, central obesity with simultaneous loss of adipose tissue on the thighs, buttocks and arms, thinning of the skin and fragility of capillaries, leading to light and often spontaneous bruising. Due to incorrect and uneven fat deposition, irreversible deformation of the spine occurs, patients slouch, there is a violation of

posture (kyphosis, scoliosis). On the thighs, forearms, abdomen, you can see stretch marks of bright red or even purple, supraclavicular fat pads and peripheral edema. Bone tissue is often destroyed, there is a tendency to fractures. In women, due to an excess of sex hormones, there are signs of excessive male-type hair loss, there are significant interruptions of the menstrual cycle. In children, the earliest sign is overweight with growth retardation.

Cushing's syndrome is a pathological condition of the body characterized by exposure to excessive amounts of the hormone cortisol produced by the adrenal glands. The main cause of the disease is a violation of the regulatory mechanisms responsible for the functioning of the hypothalamic-pituitary-adrenal system. The disease can occur at any age; it can be both congenital and acquired. The main characteristics of the disease: violation of fat metabolism, destruction of bone tissue, damage to the heart and blood vessels, high blood glucose levels, mental disorders.

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