



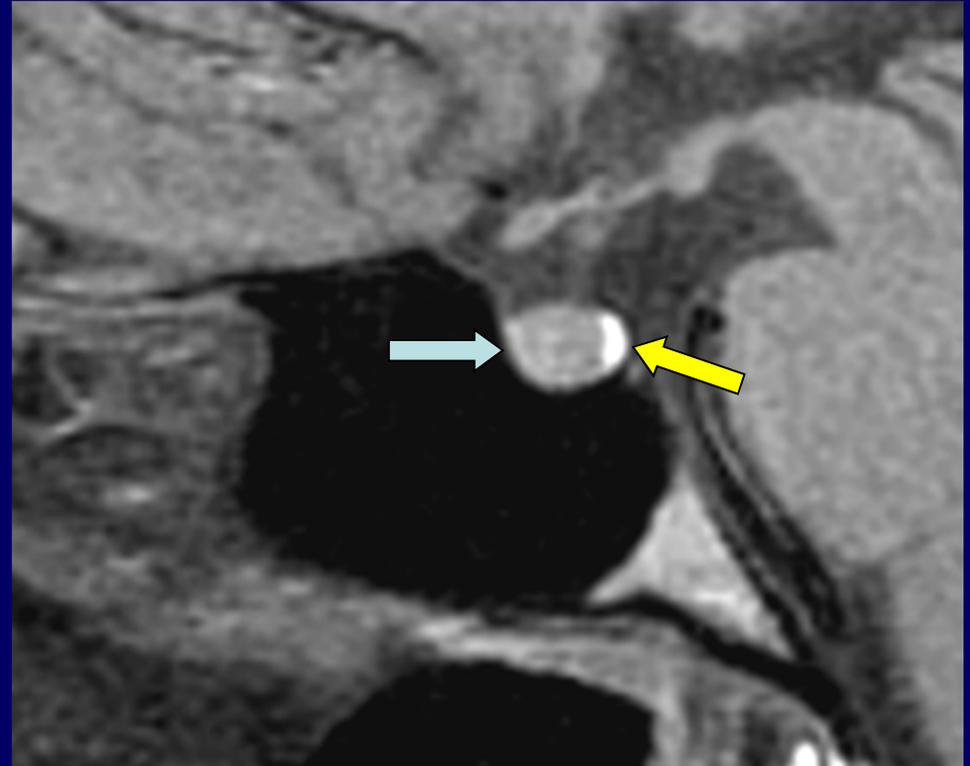
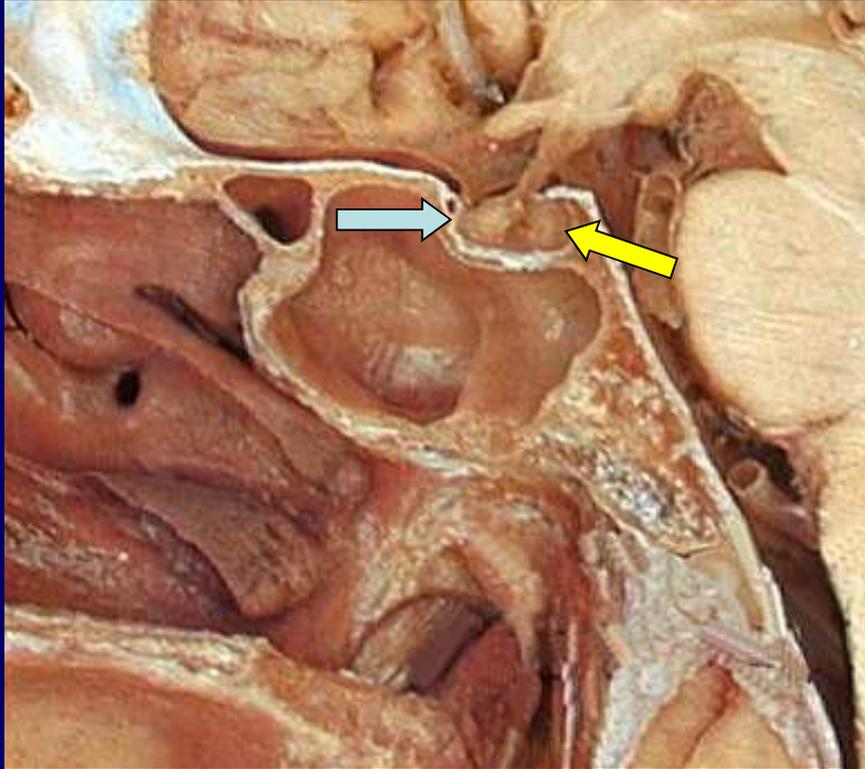
Université catholique de Louvain

Secteur des Sciences de la Santé

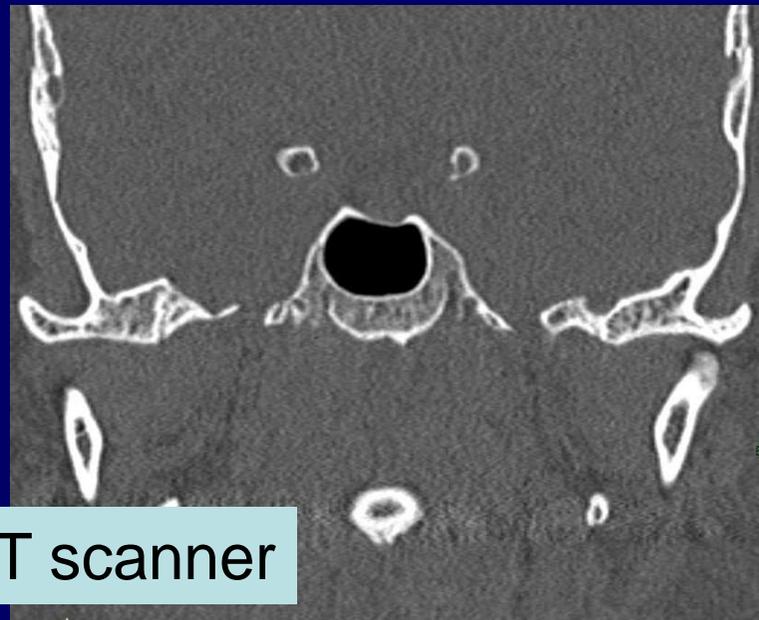
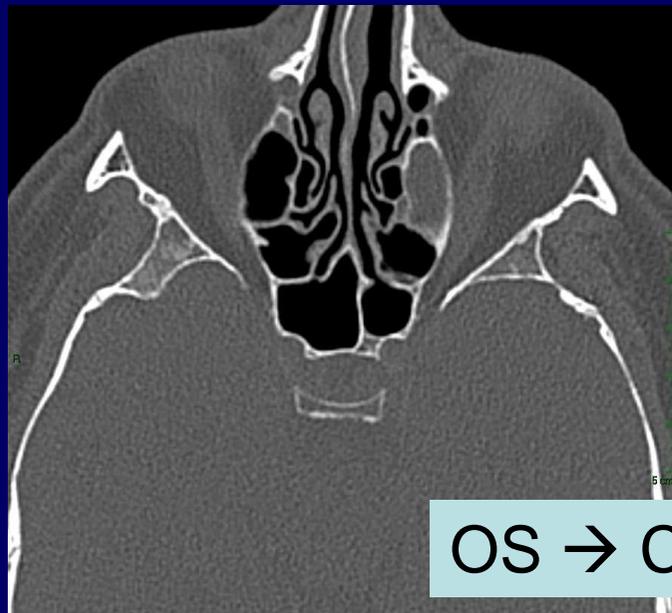
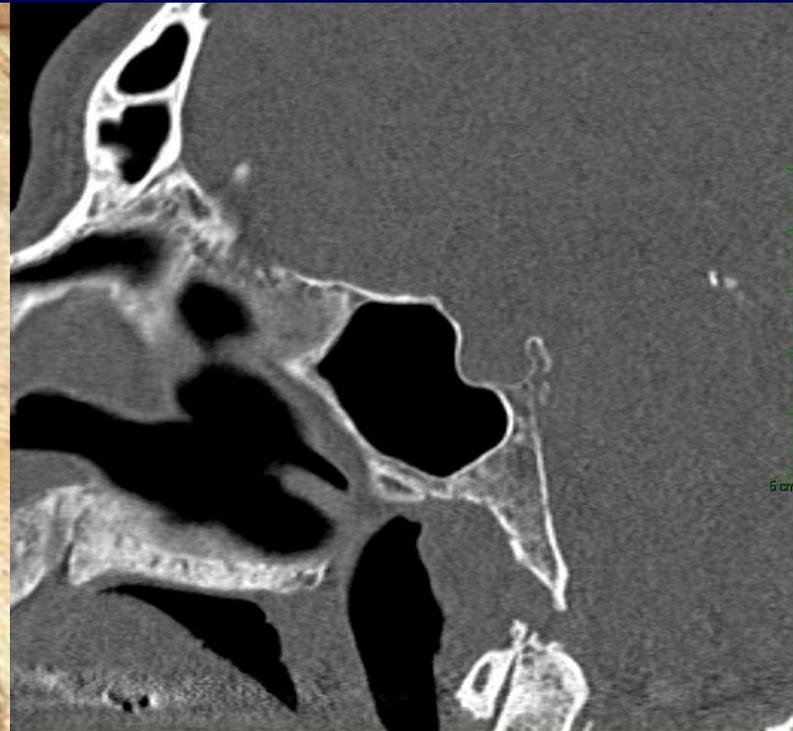
Sémiologie radiologique de la pathologie hypophysaire

Dr. Thierry DUPREZ
Service de Radiologie
Professeur Clinique UCL
Chef de Clinique UCL-St-Luc

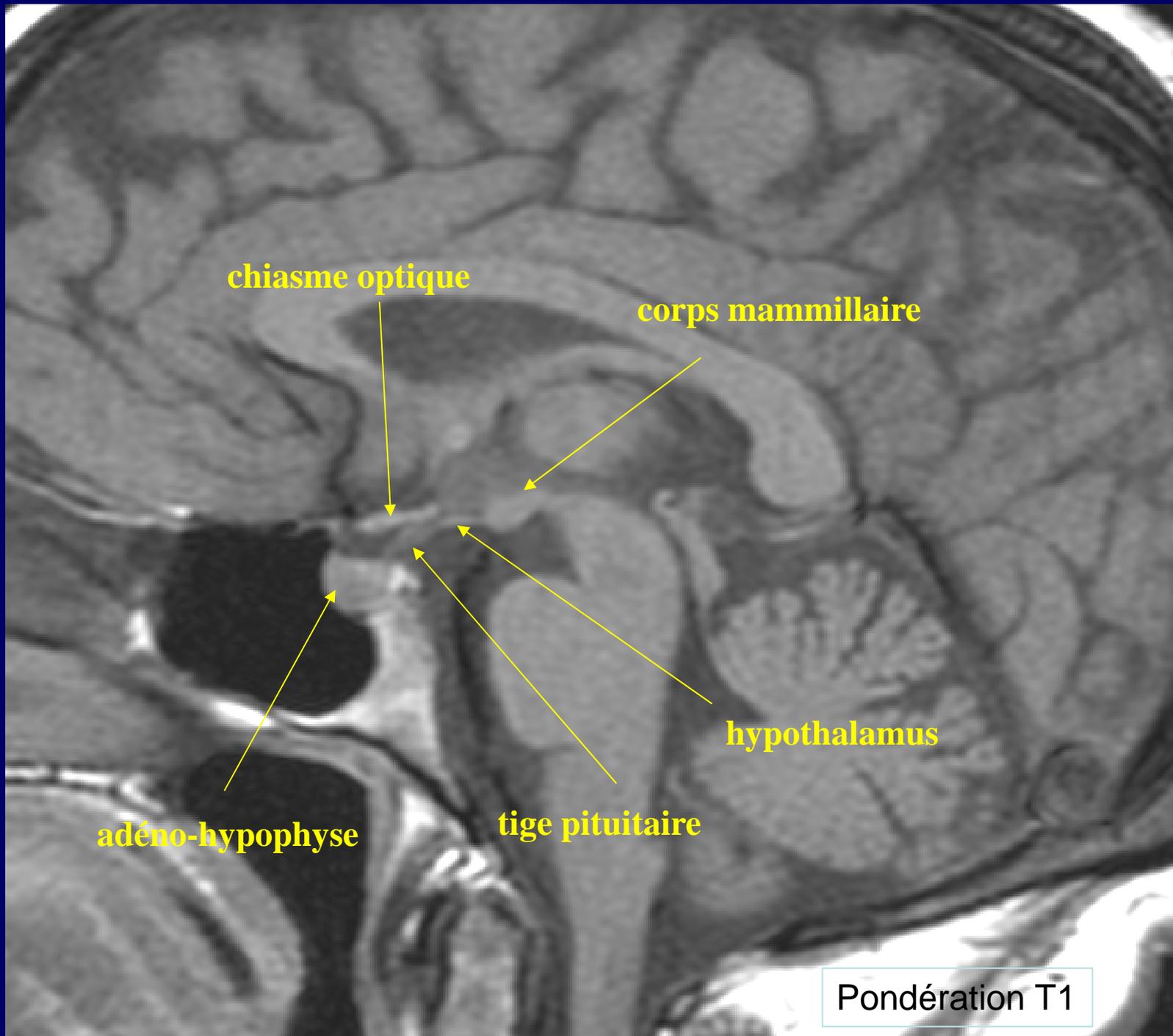
DES RDGN
Cours de spécialité
Neuroradiologie
18 novembre 2016



Parenchyme → IRM



OS → CT scanner



chiasme optique

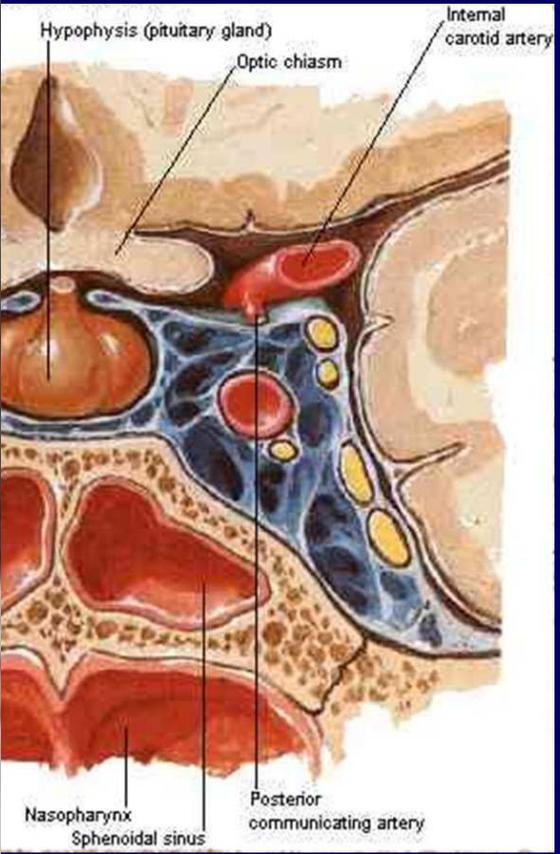
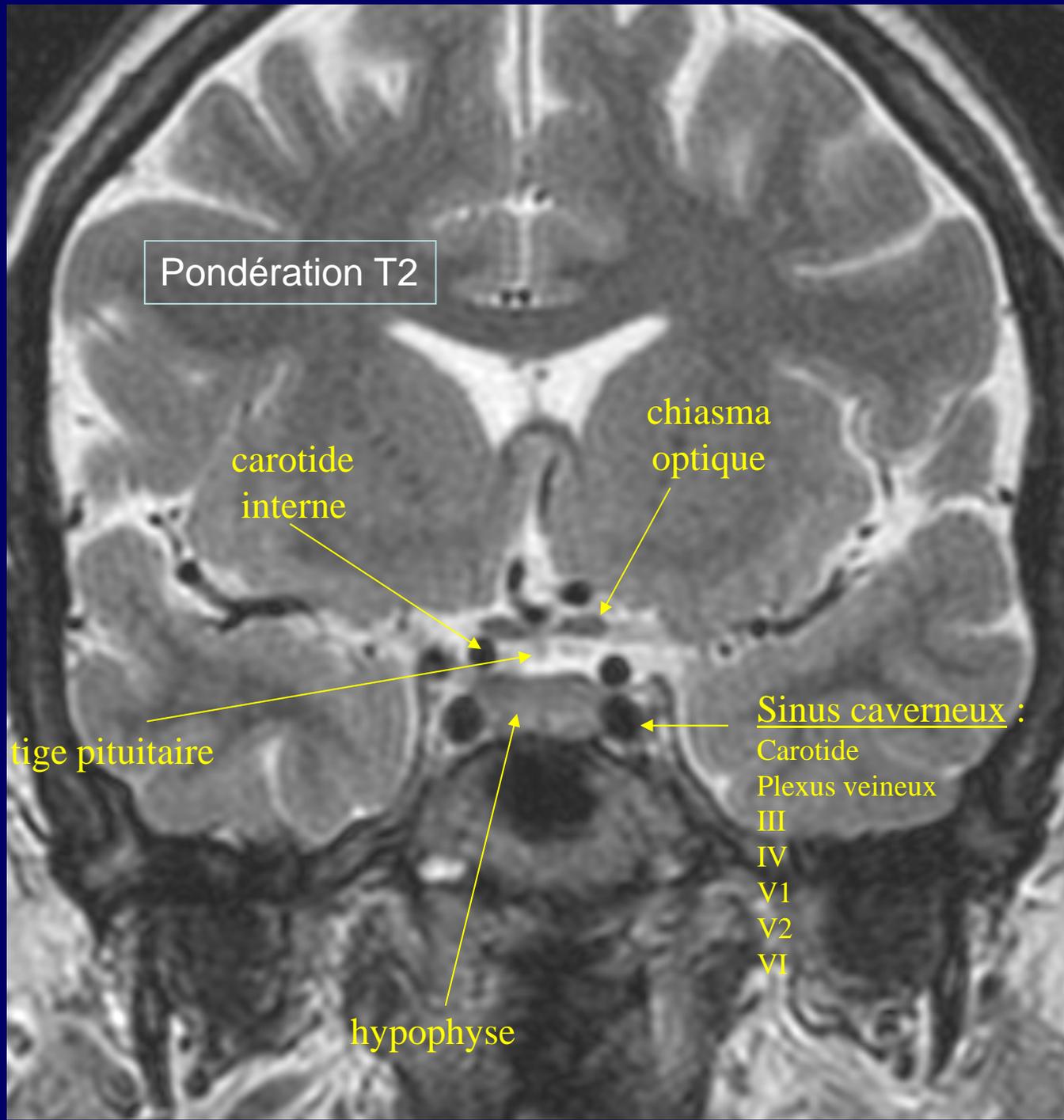
corps mammillaire

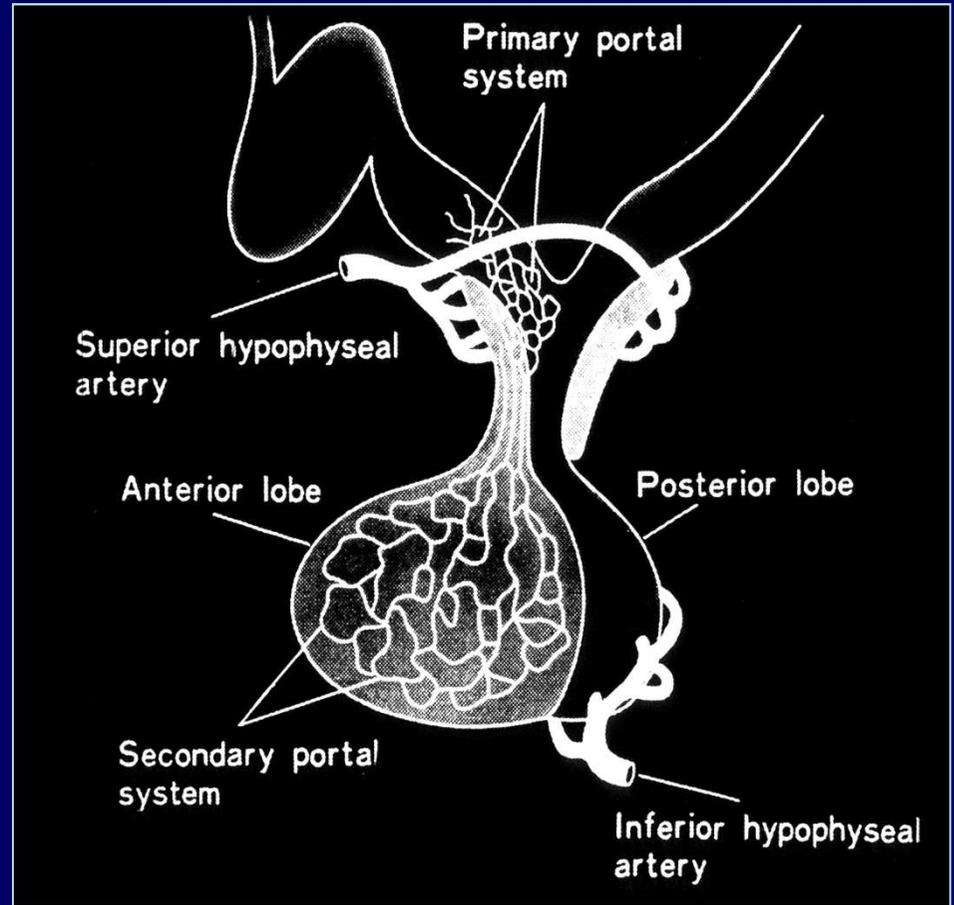
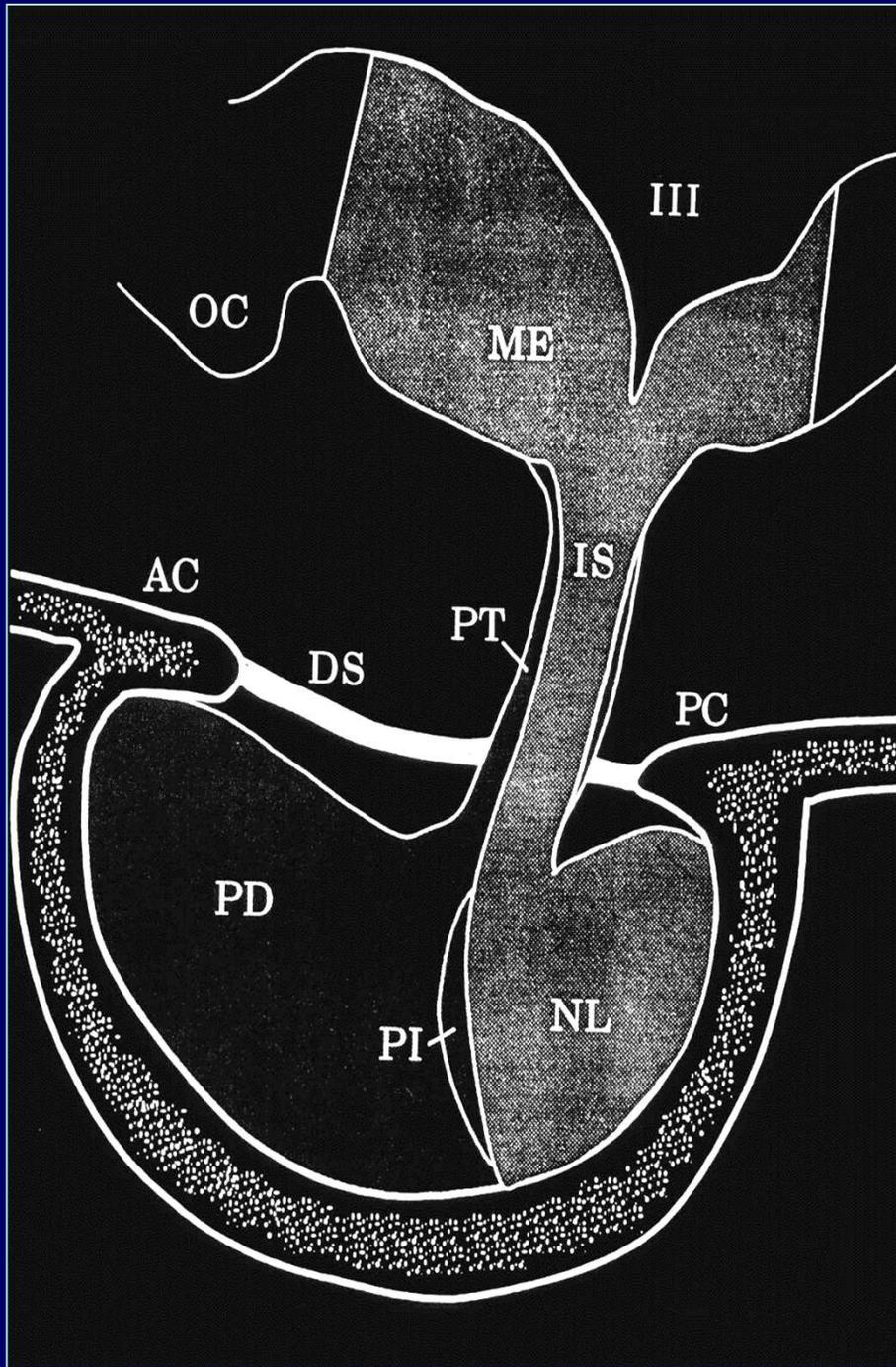
adéno-hypophyse

tige pituitaire

hypothalamus

Pondération T1

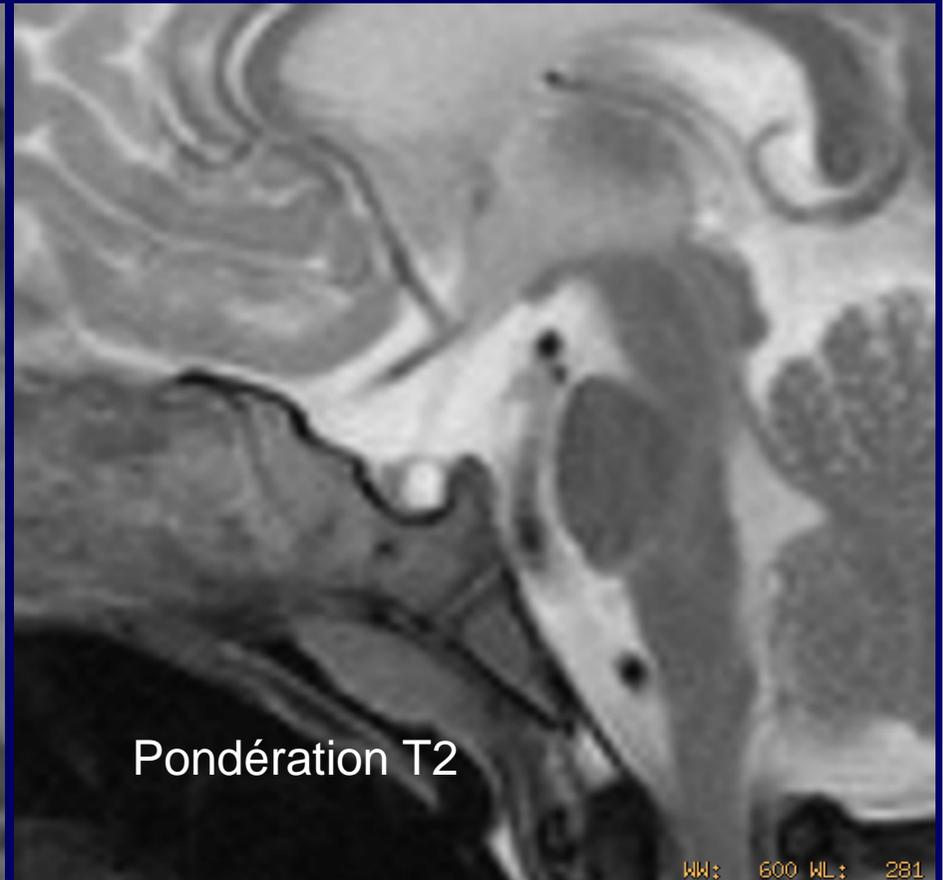




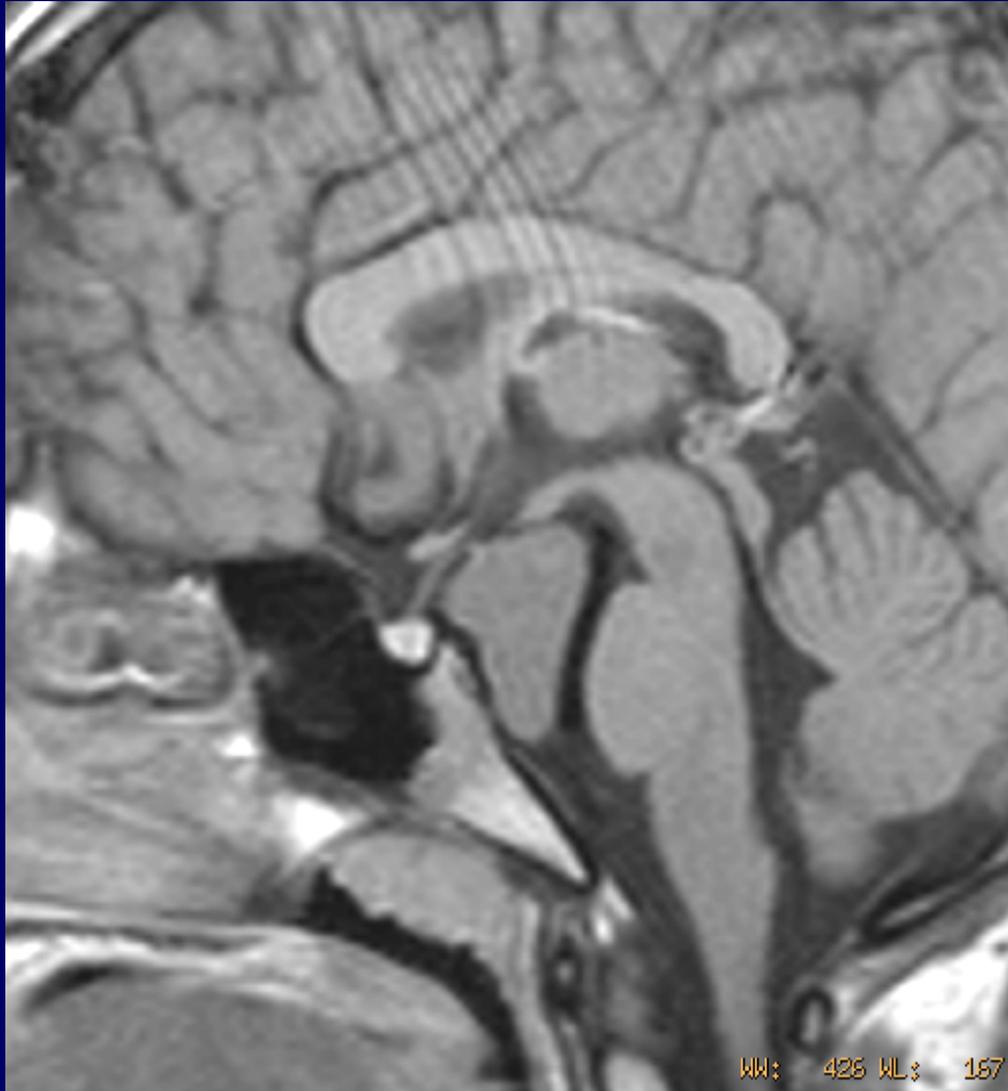
Pathologies développementales

- Kyste de la *Pars intermedia*
- Hamartome du *Tuber cinereum*
- Nanisme hypophysaire (*pituitary dwarfism*)

Kyste de la *pars intermedia*



Hamartome du *tuber cinereum* hamatome hypothalamique

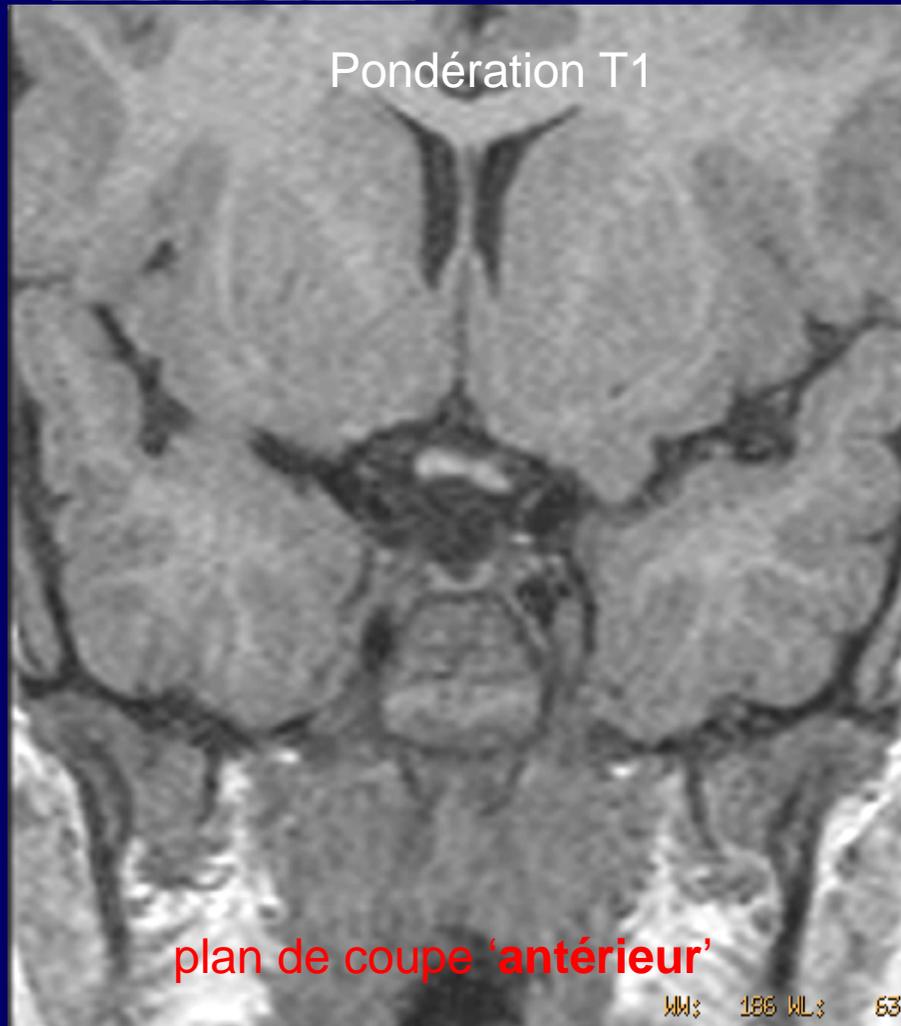
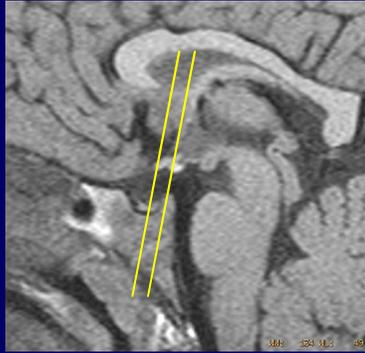


= ectopie *dysembryoplasique*
(non polymitotique)

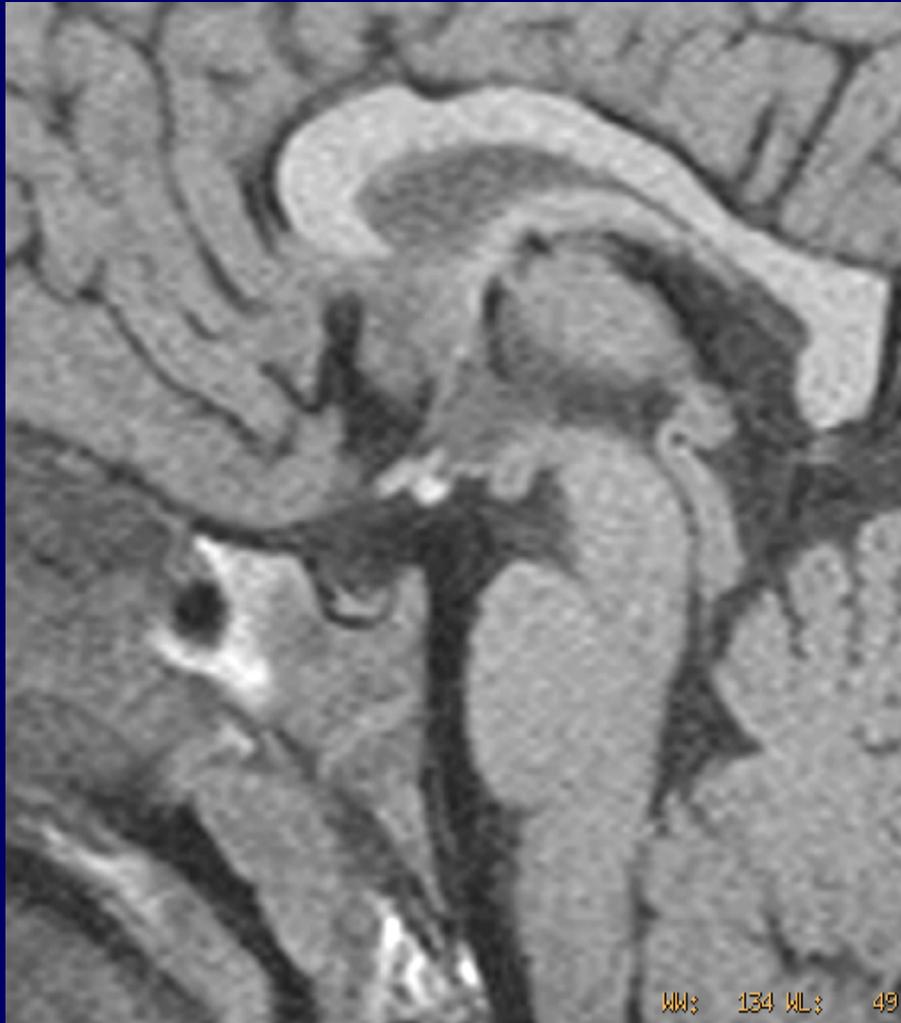
- * puberté précoce
- * E. partielle complexe
(crises gélastiques)

Nanisme hypophysaire

('pituitary dwarfism')



Nanisme hypophysaire



post-hypophyse ectopique
(‘bright spot’)

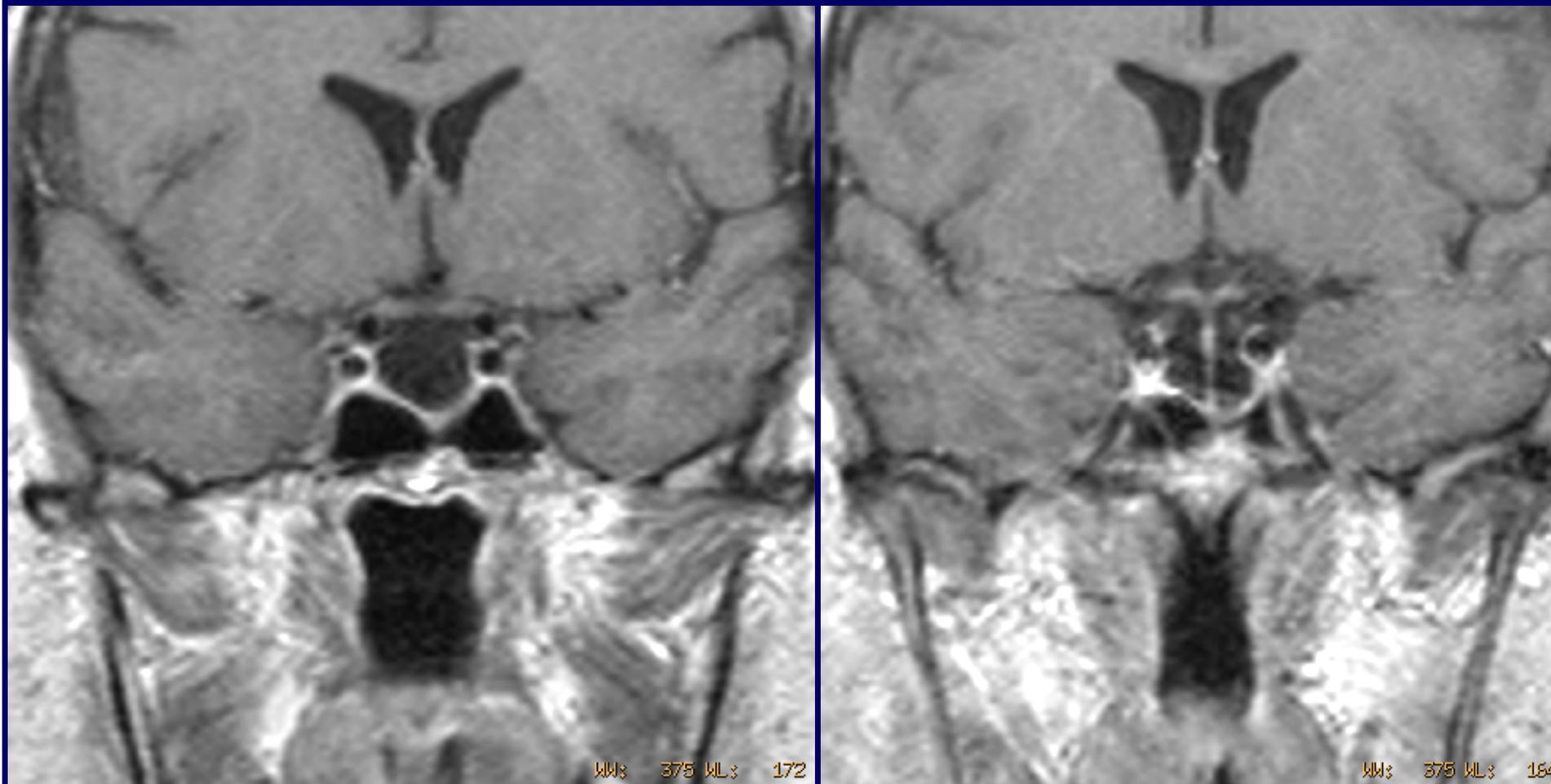
absence de tige pituitaire

hypoplasie de l’adéno-hypophyse

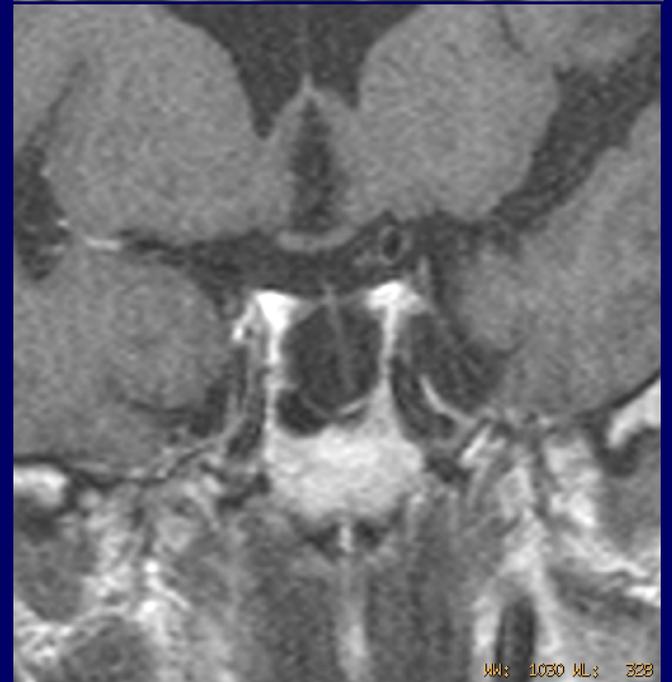
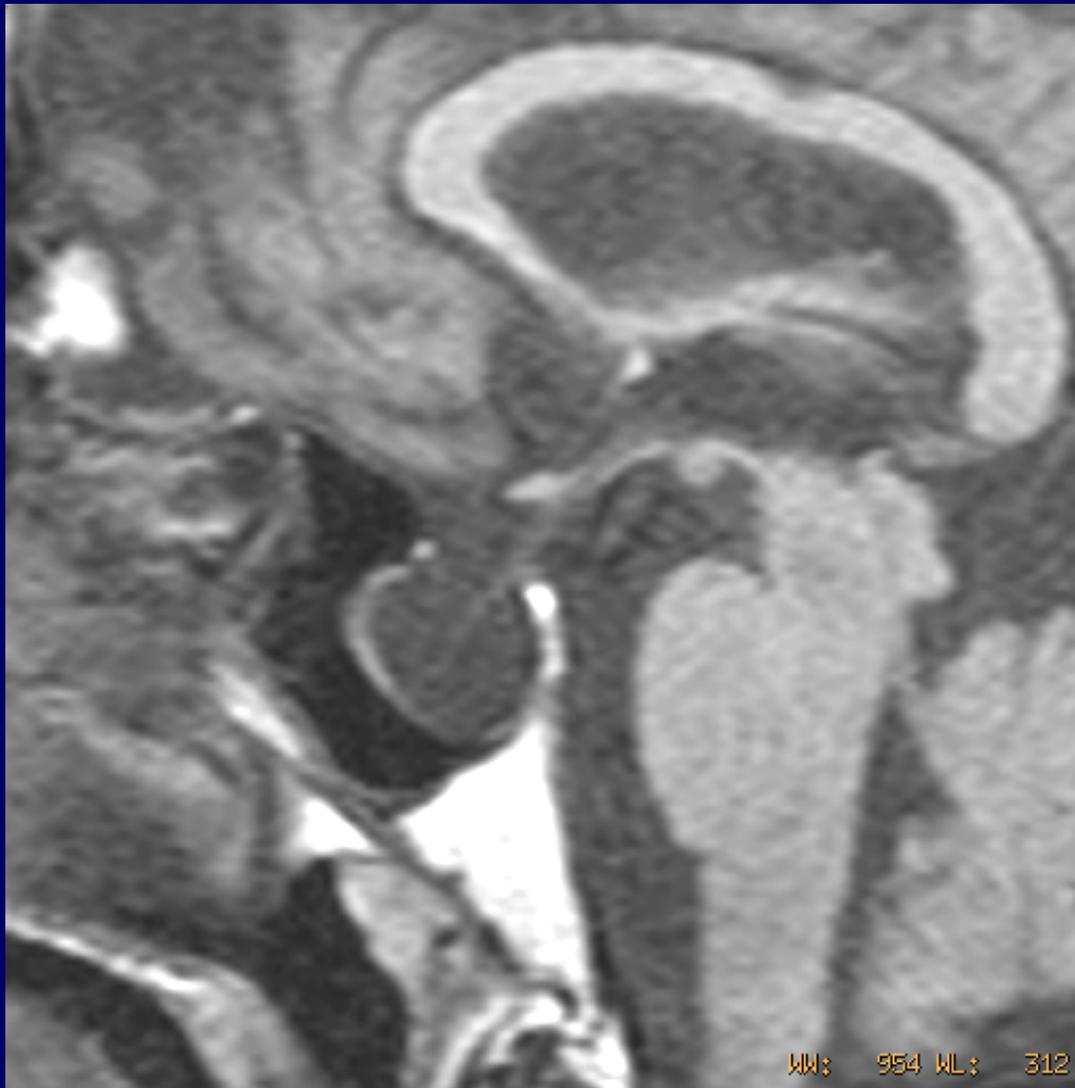
Pathologies acquises non parenchymateuses

- selle turcique 'vide' non expansive
- selle turcique 'vide' expansive
- procidence carotidienne

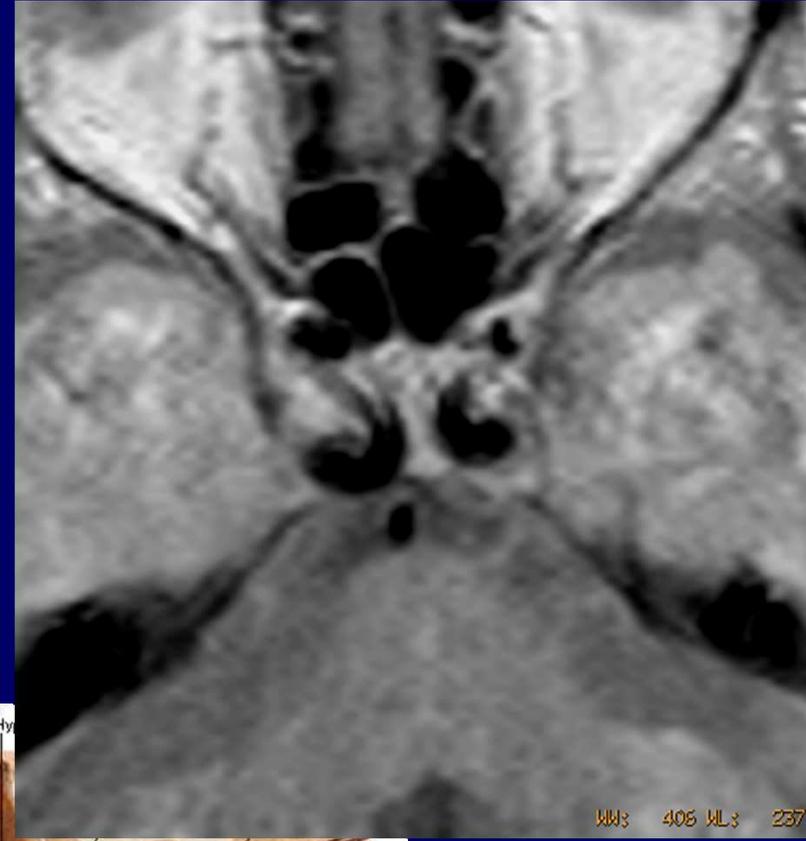
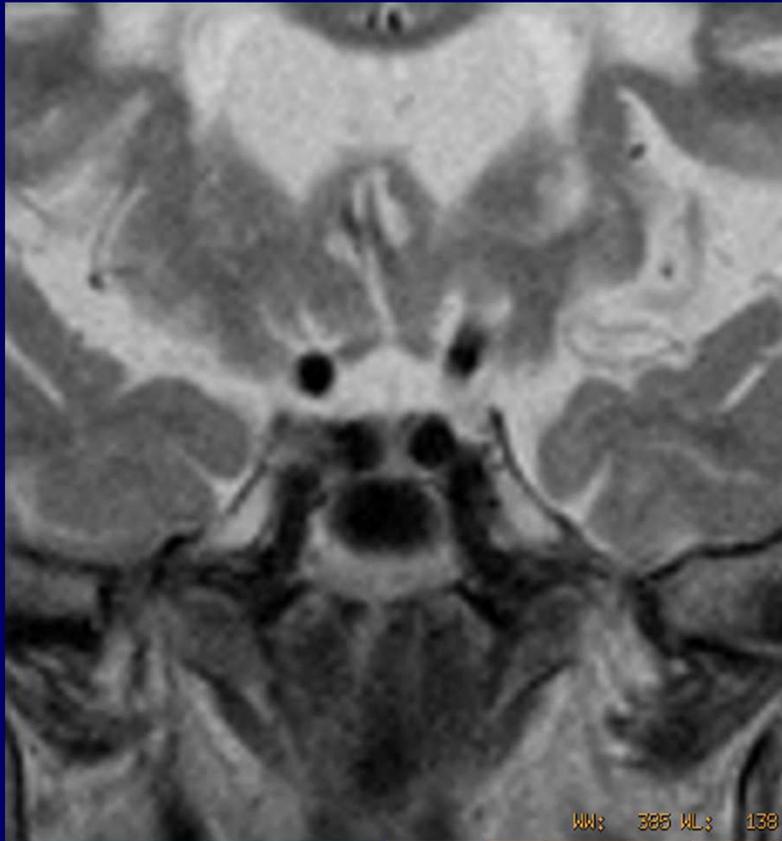
selle 'vide' peu expansive



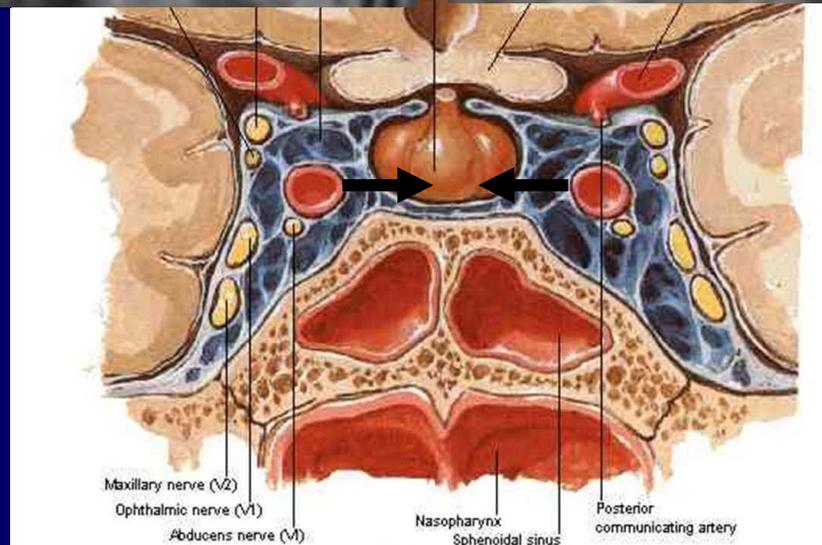
T1 post C+



Selle 'vide' très expansive



Procidence
carotidienne



'Kissing ICAs'

Pathologie tumorale bénigne

Adénome hypophysaire

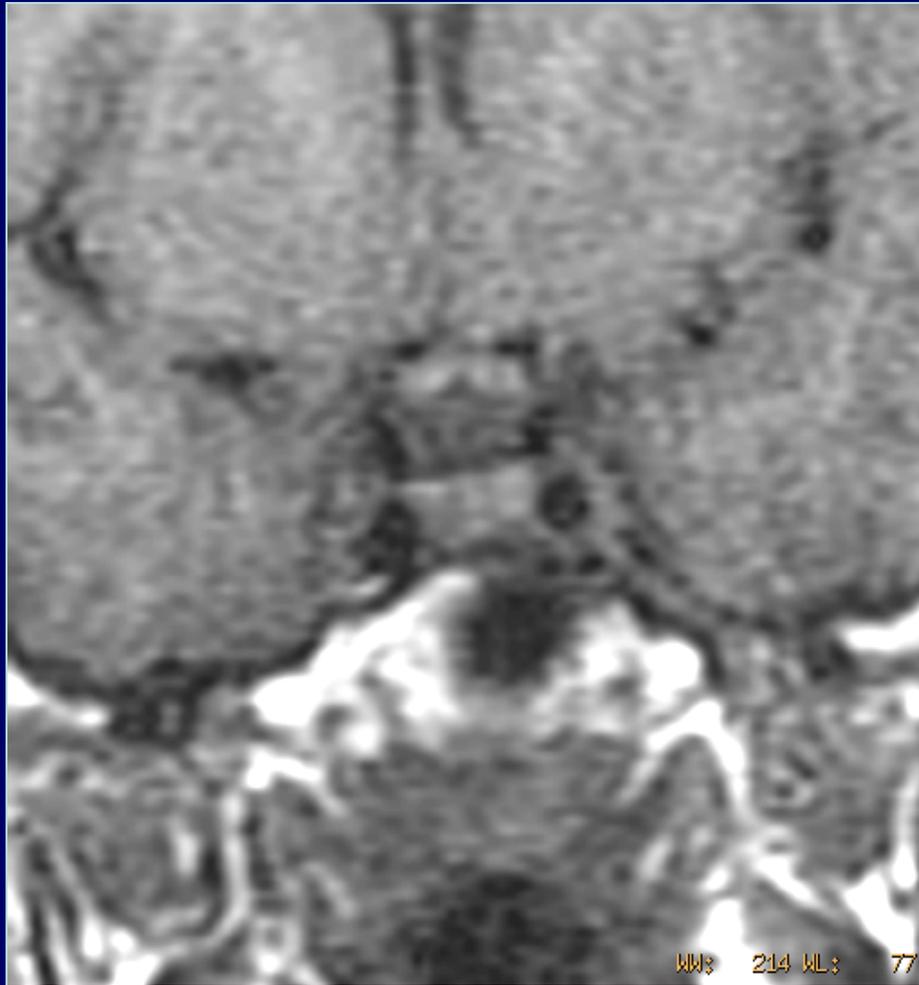
> 90% des lésions tumorales de l'hypophyse

bénigne >>> maligne

« macro-adénome » = « >10 mm »

Sécrétants → Δ MICRO

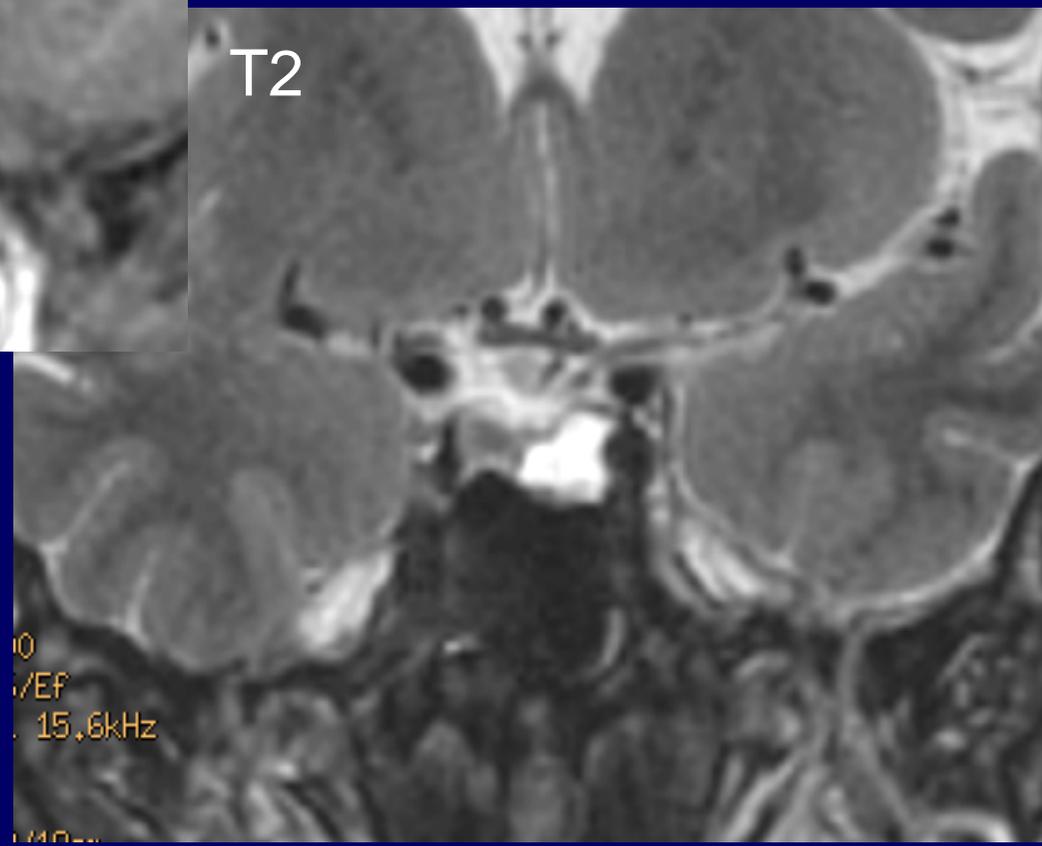
Non sécrétants → Δ MACRO



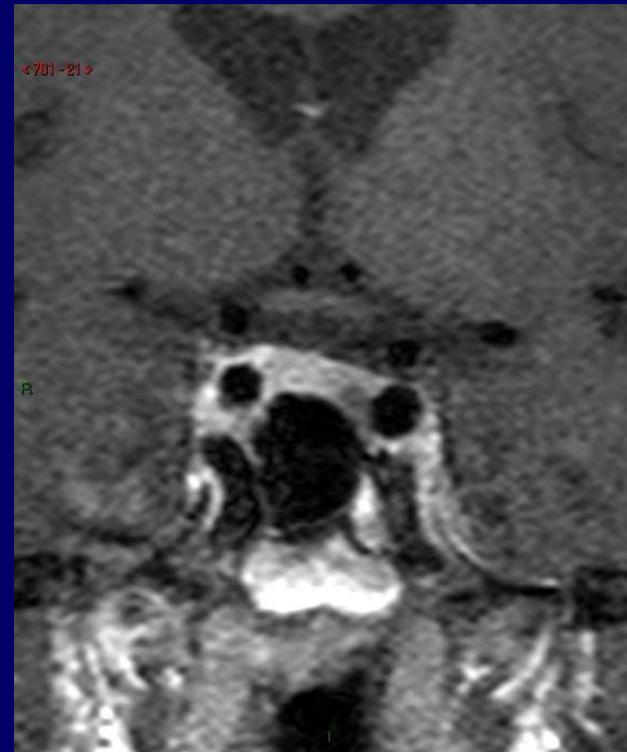
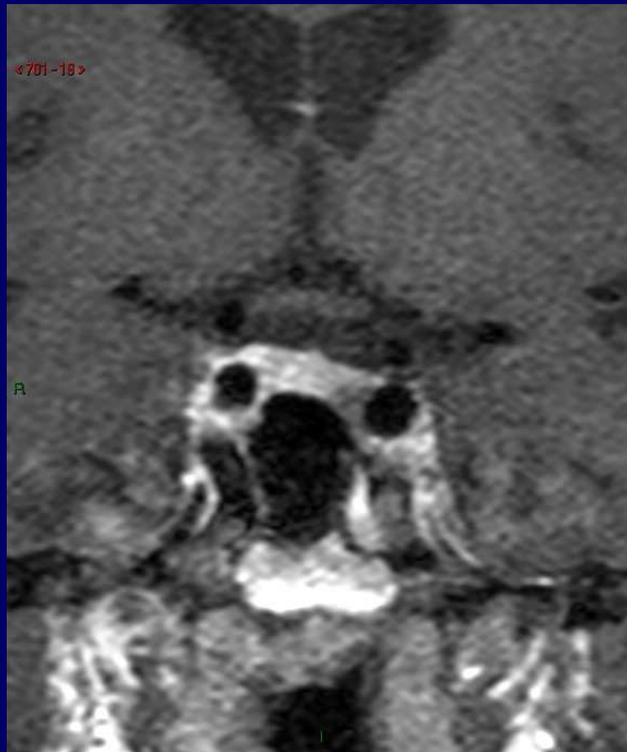
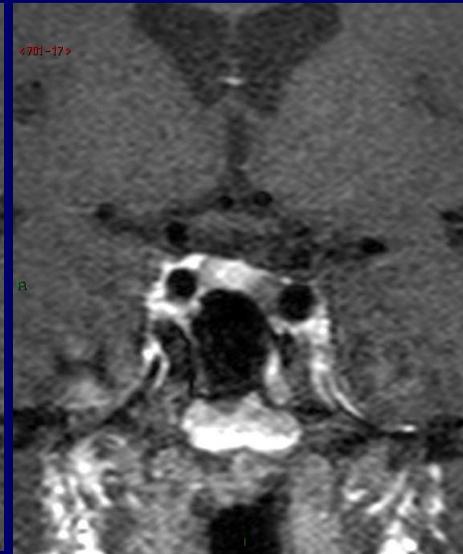
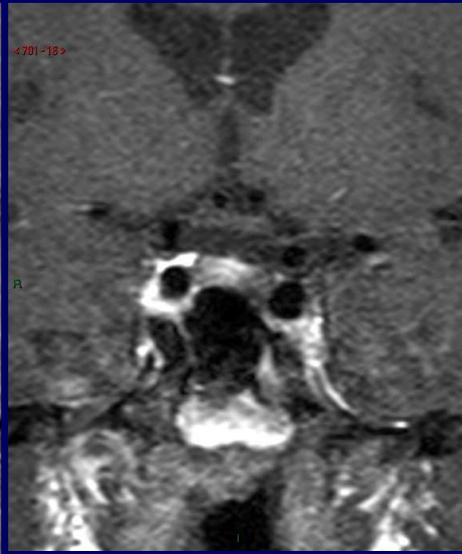
T1 sans C+

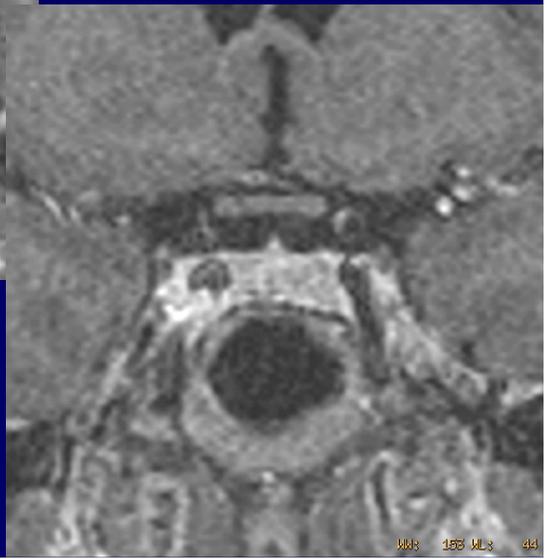
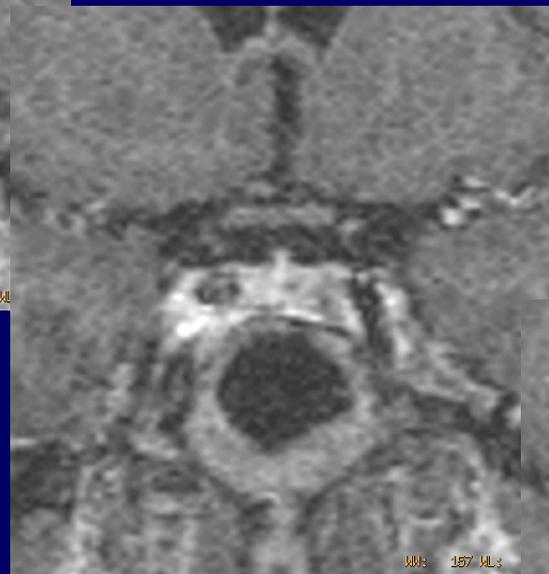
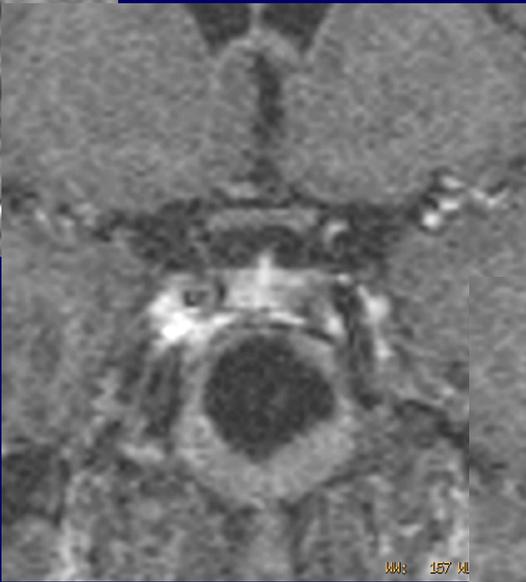
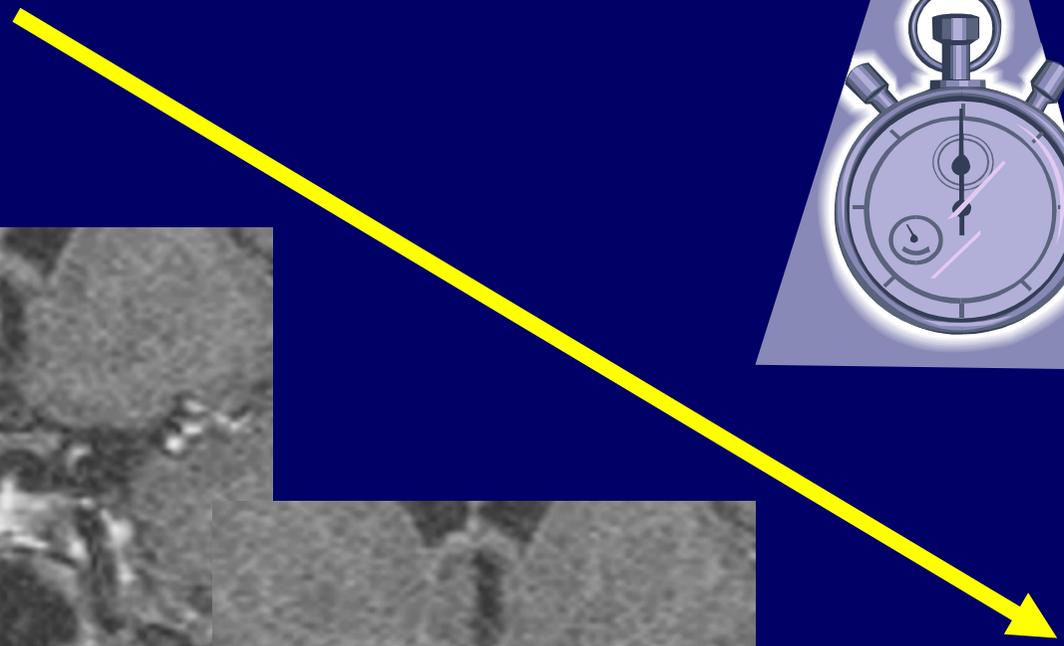


T2

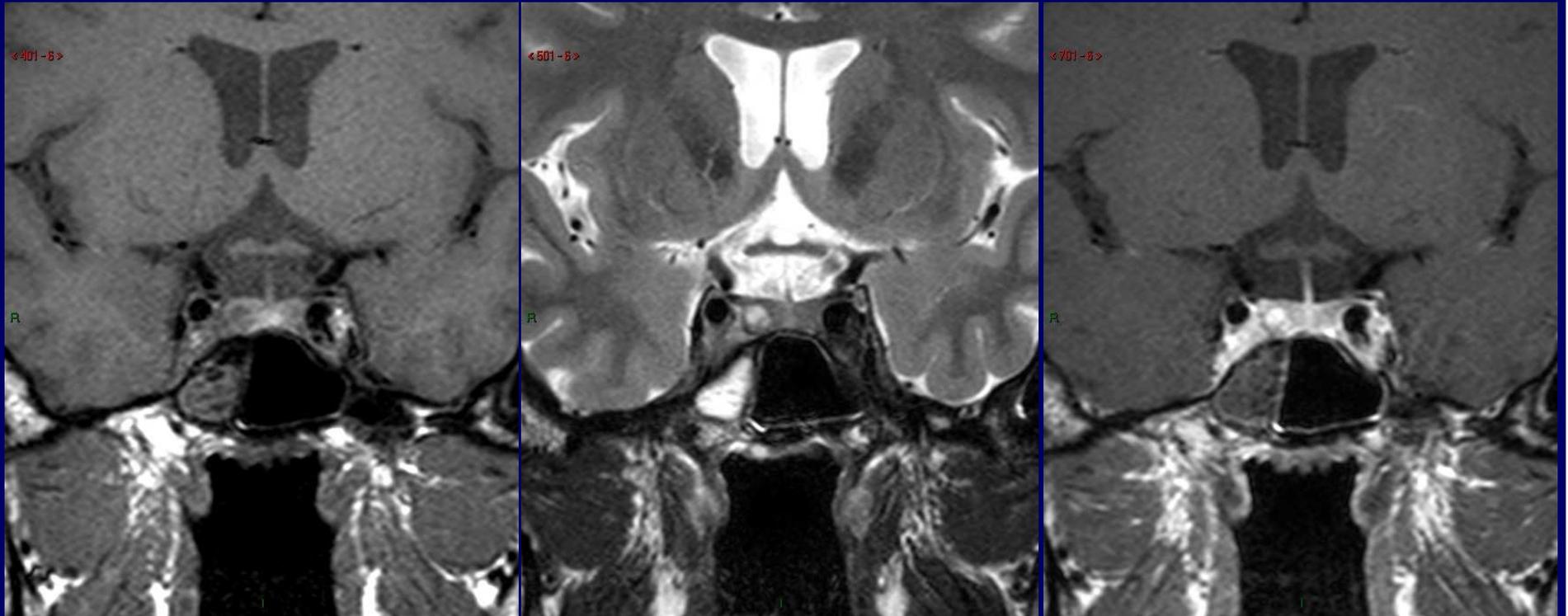




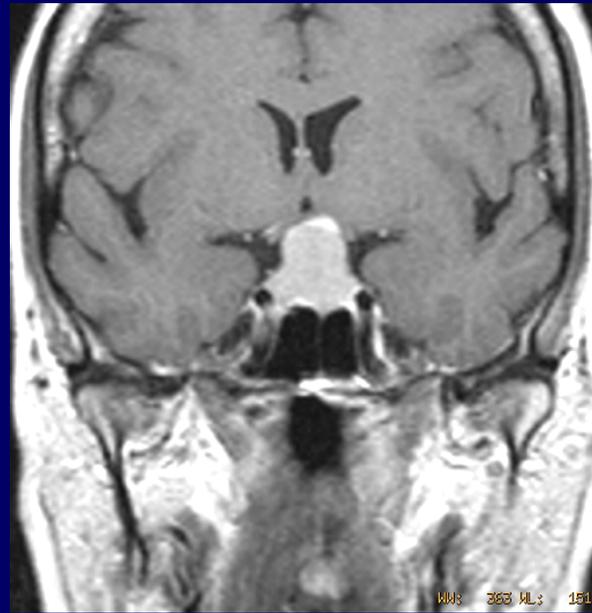
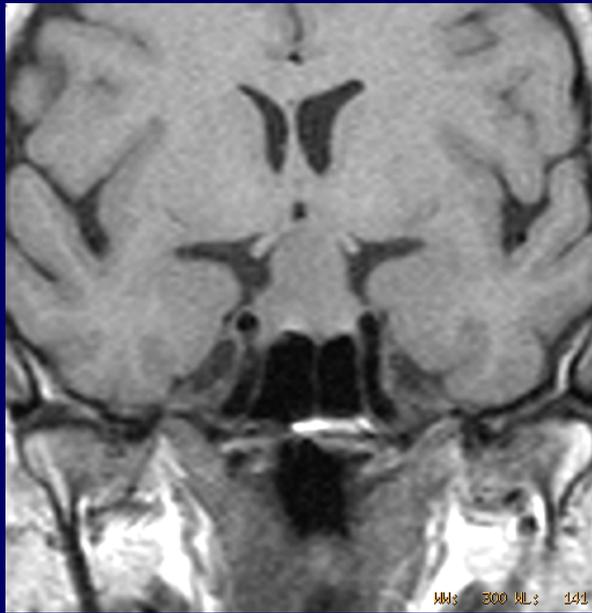




Forme rare de micro-adenome: hyperrehaussant

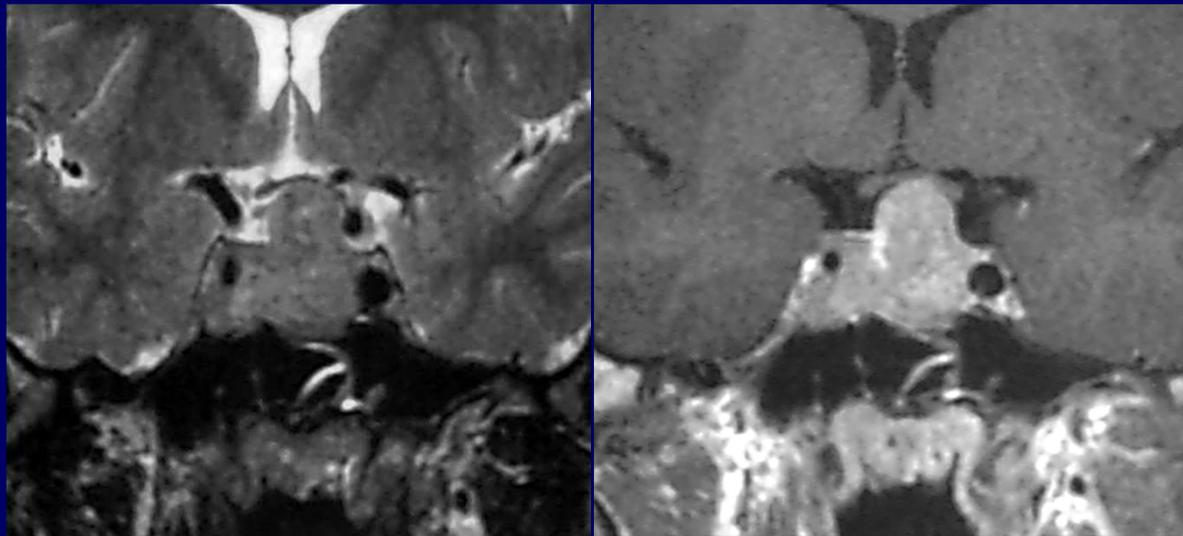
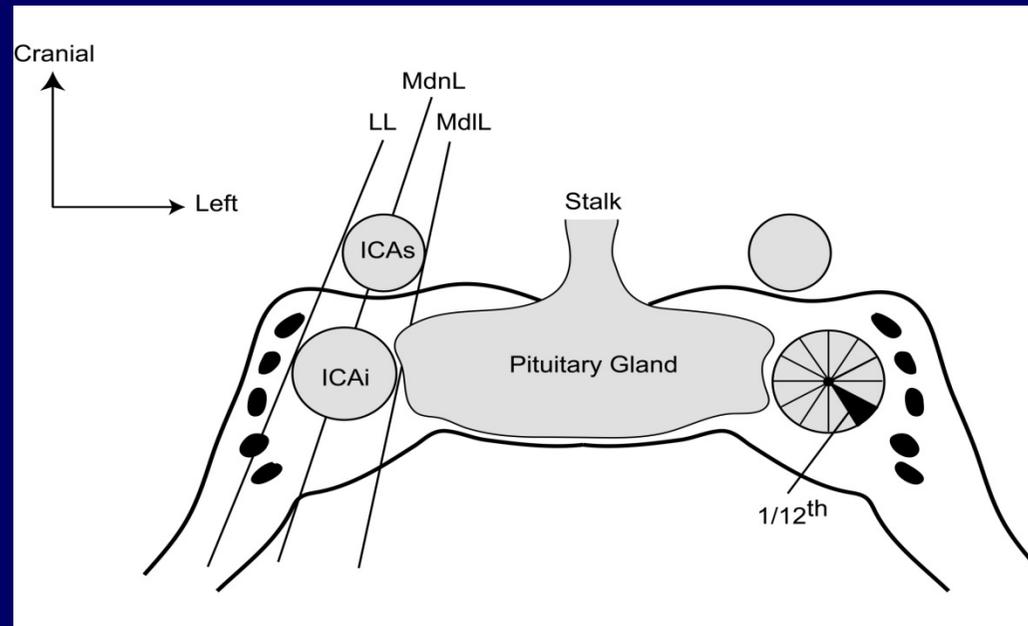


Macro-adénome hypophysaire:



1. Compression optique

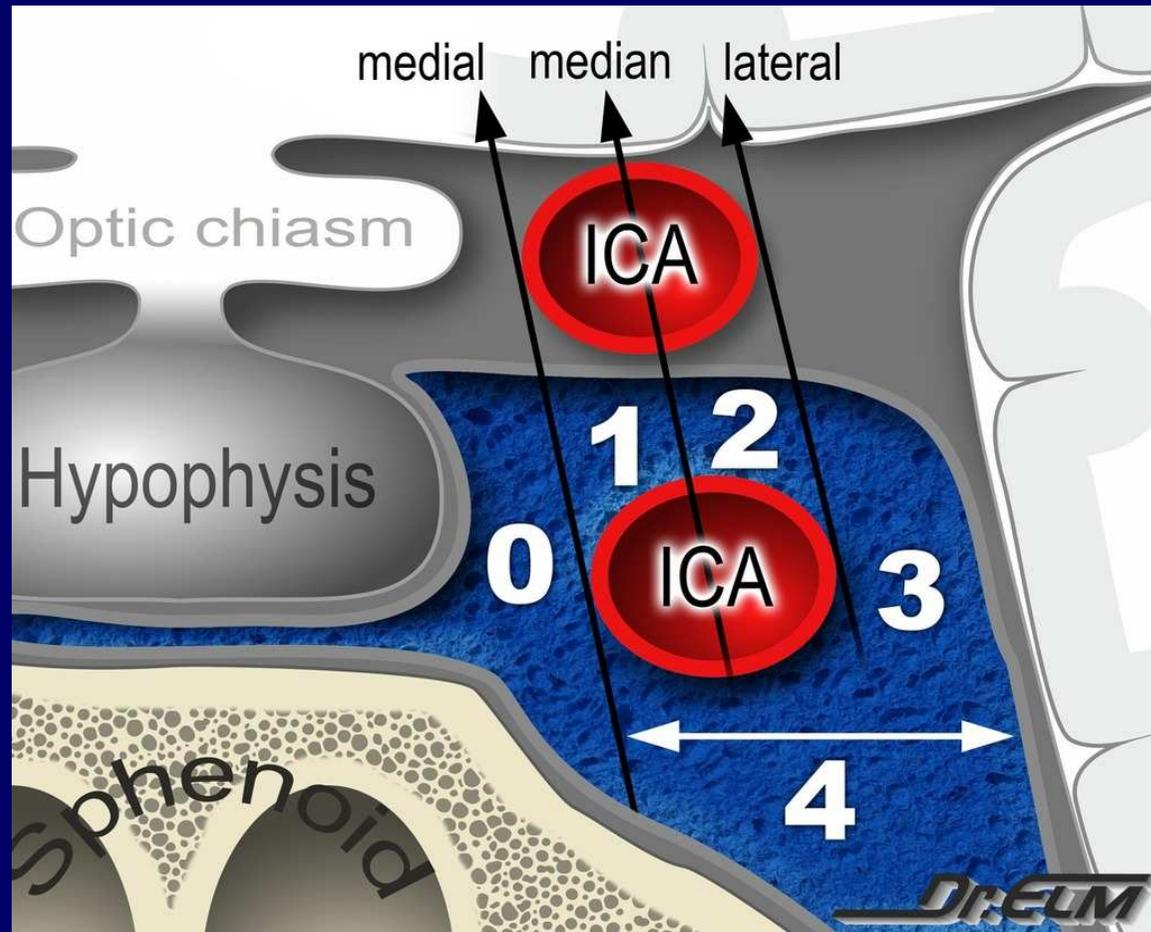
2. Envahissement du sinus caverneux



Knosp

Neurosurgery 1993

0-1: pas d'invasion
2: invasion sauf 1
3-4: tous envahis

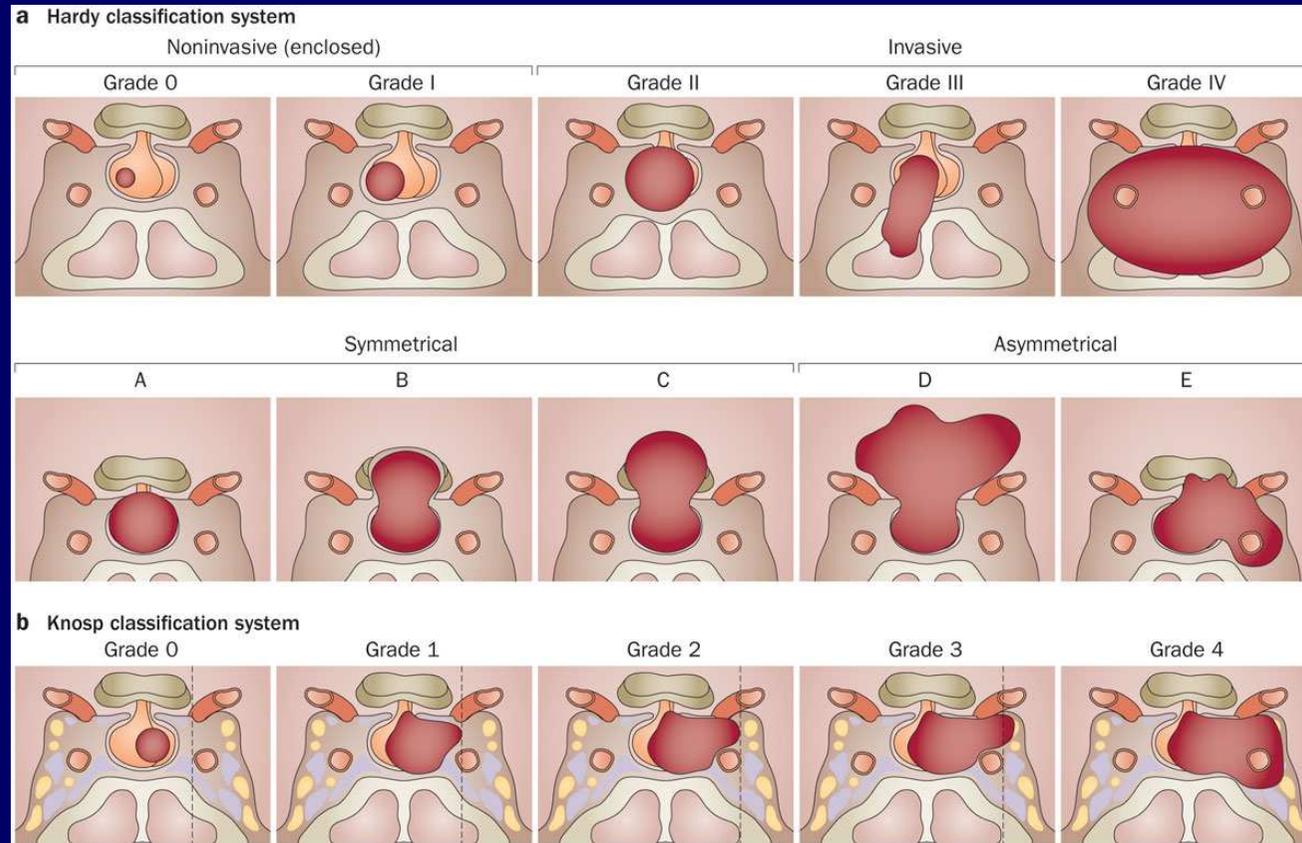


// entre grade et l'agressivité tumorale

*%KI67

*Résistance au traitement agoniste

Figure 3 Classification systems used to characterize pituitary adenomas



Di Ieva, A. *et al.* (2014) Aggressive pituitary adenomas—diagnosis and emerging treatments
Nat. Rev. Endocrinol. doi:10.1038/nrendo.2014.64

[Ann Endocrinol \(Paris\)](#). 2000

Sep;61(3):269-74.

[MRI diagnosis of cavernous sinus invasion by pituitary adenomas].

[Article in French]

[Cottier JP](#)¹, [Destrieux C](#), [Vinikoff-Sonier C](#),
[Jan M](#), [Herbreteau D](#).

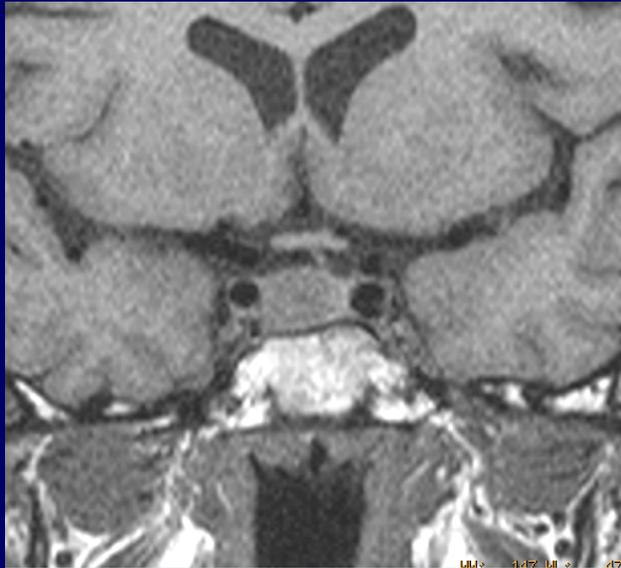
Incarcération Carotide Interne intra-caverneuse

>66% → envahi

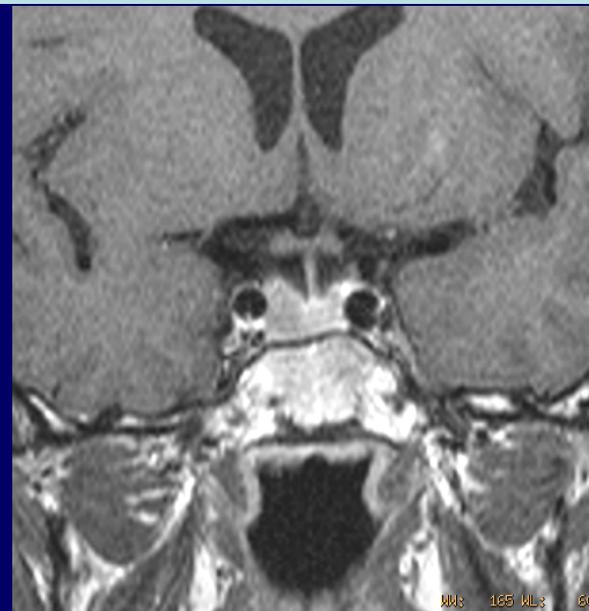
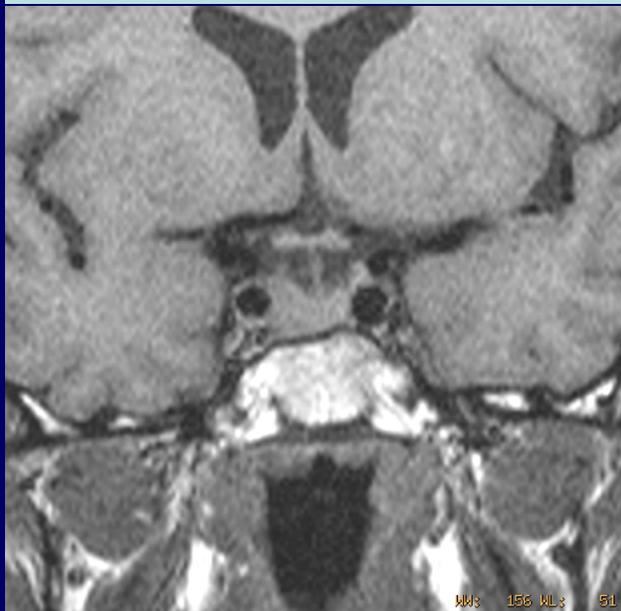
<25% → non envahi

25→66% → tracer les lignes de Knosp et signes accessoires

F/U micro-adénome traité médicalement

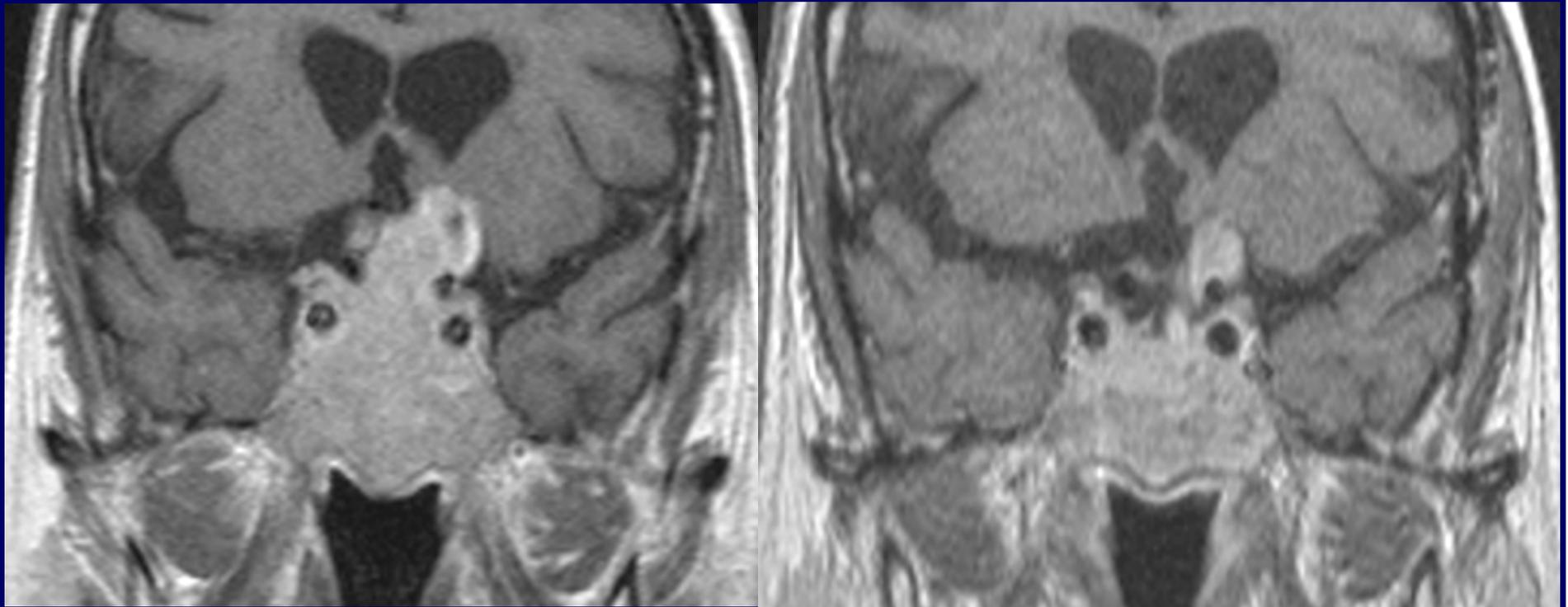


Avant R/



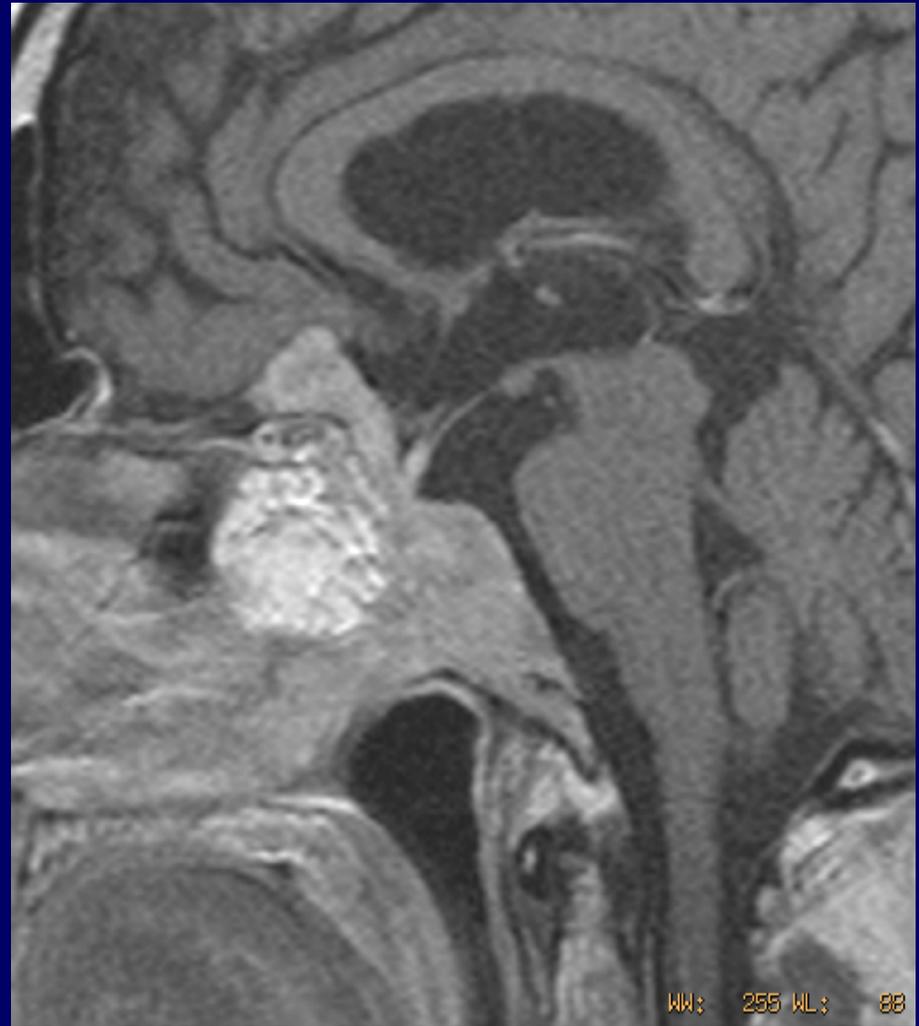
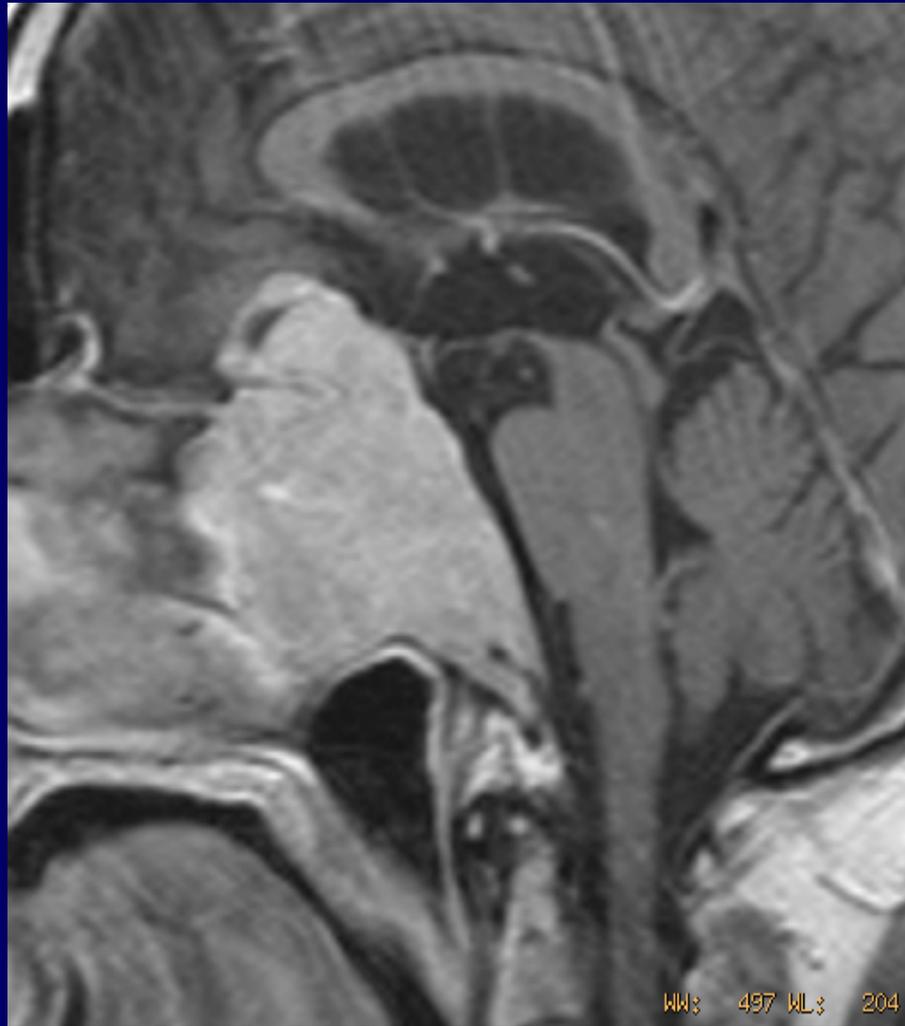
6 mois

F/U macro-adénome traité chirurgicalement

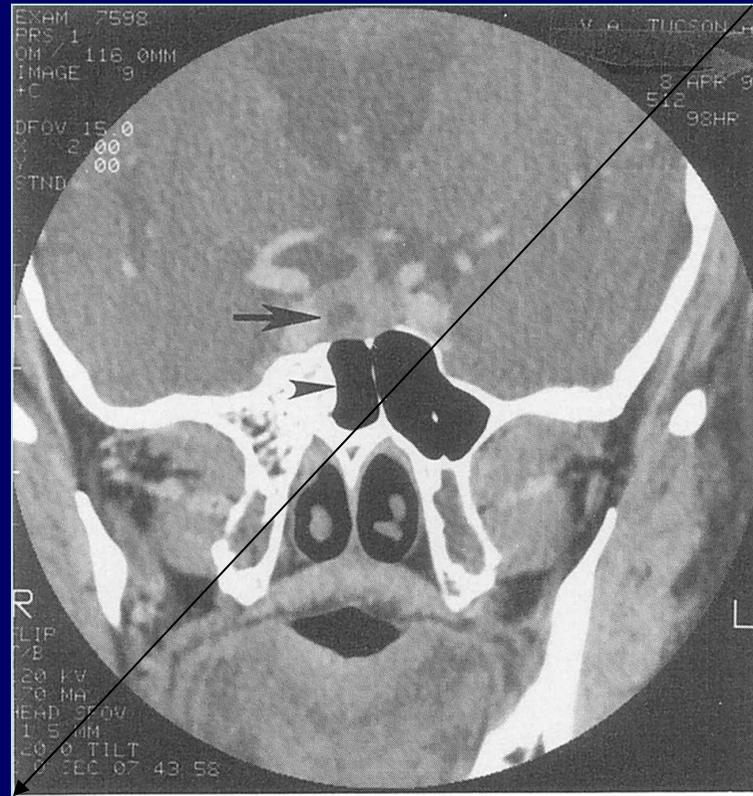


pré-chir.

post-chir.



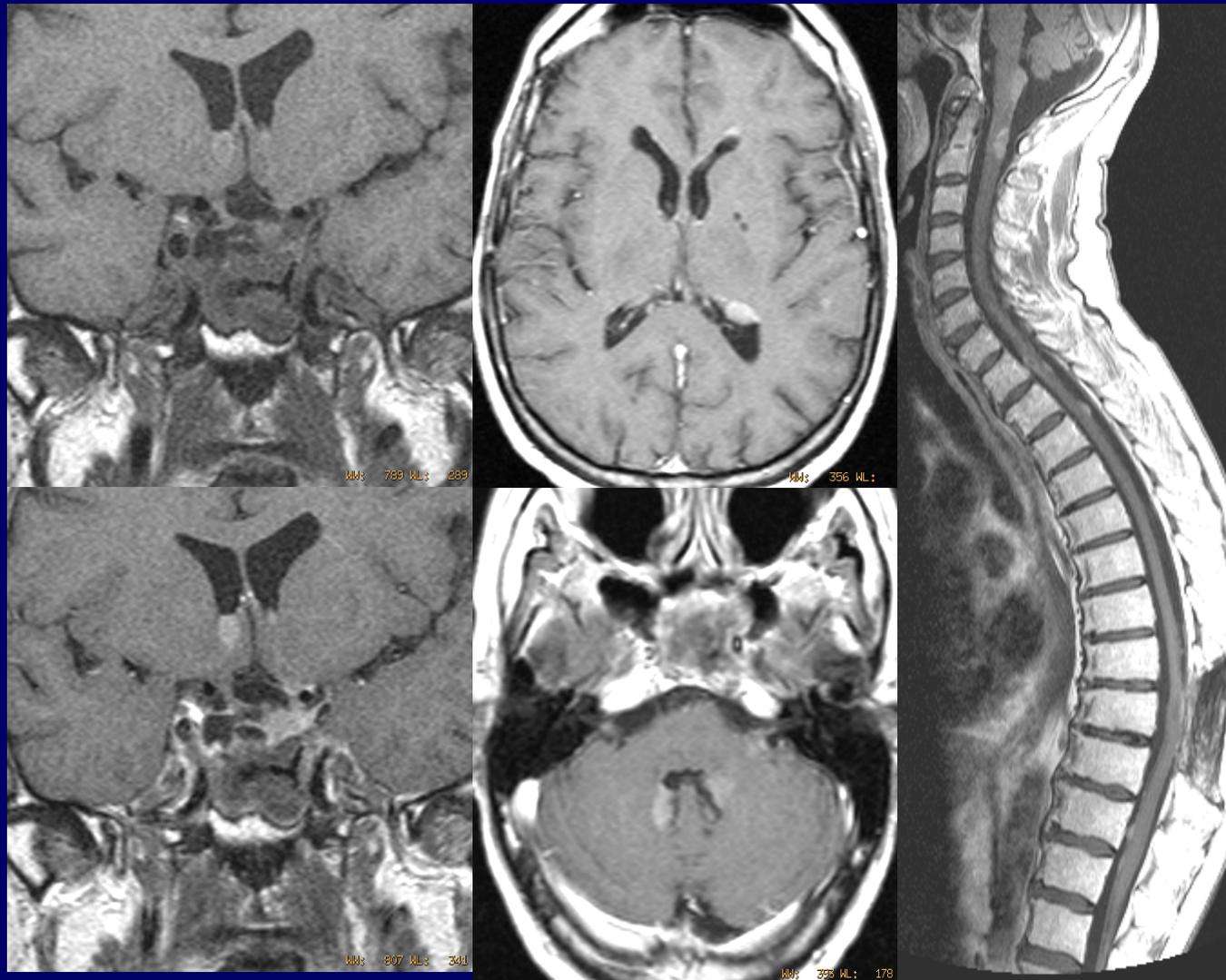
Indications du CT dans l'adénome hypophysaire

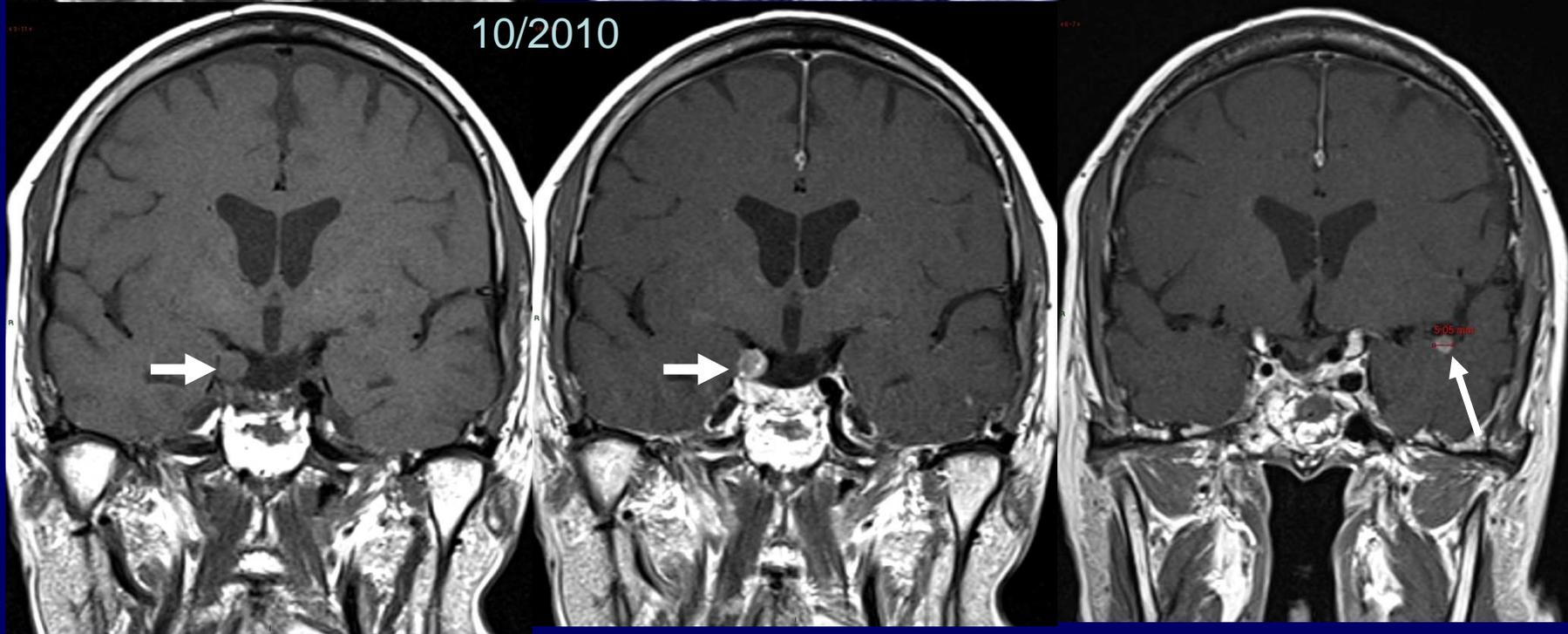
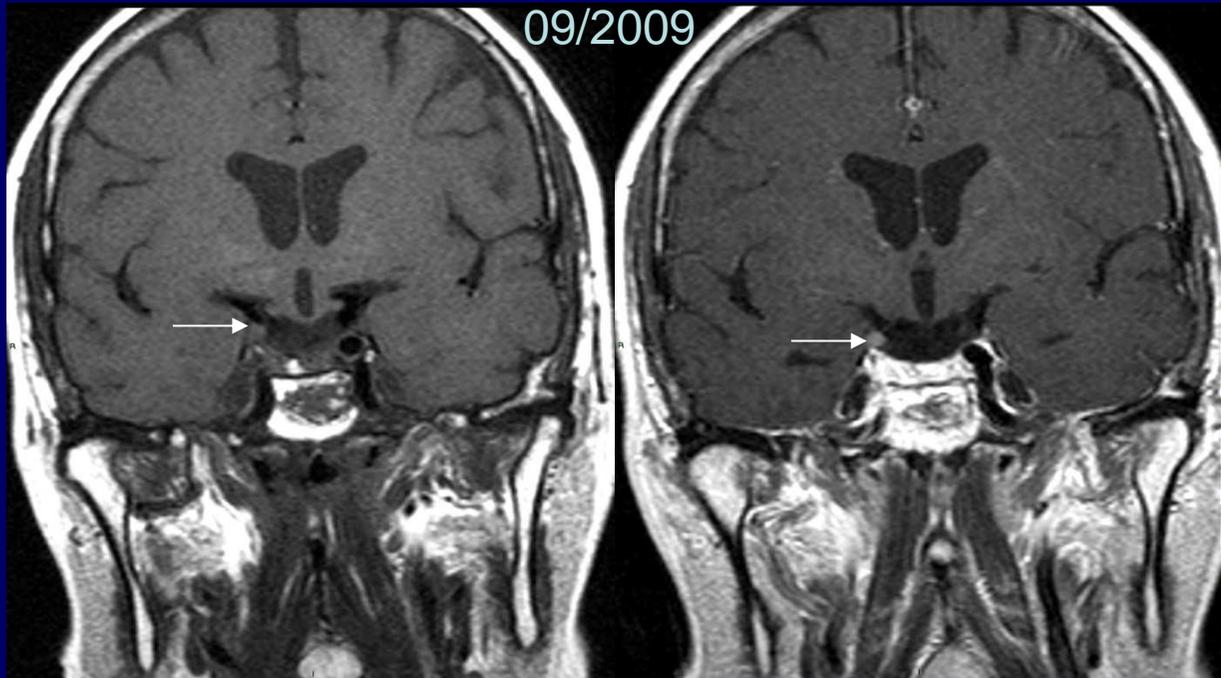


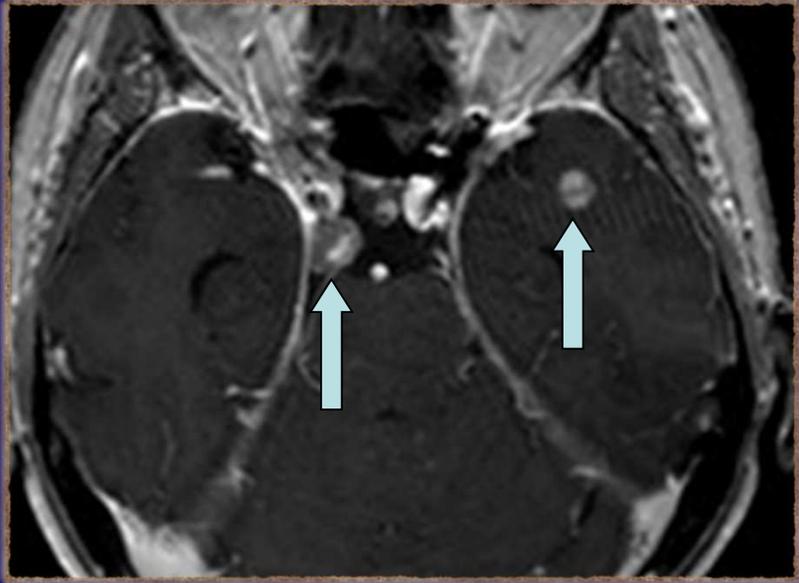
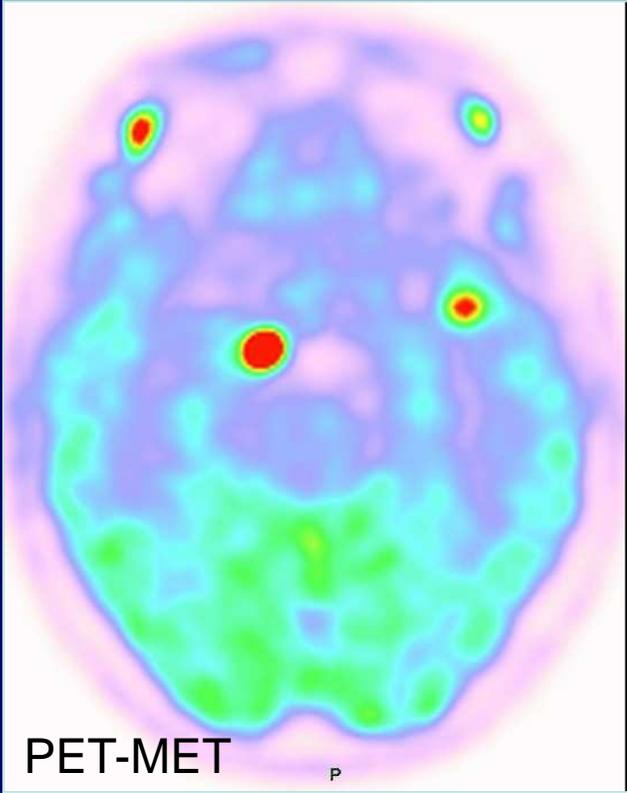
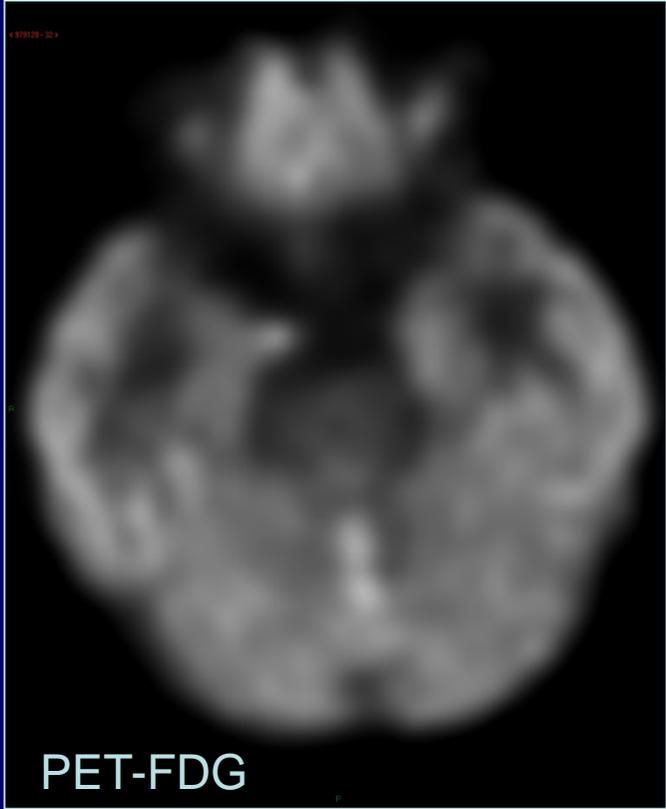
→ contre-indications de l'IRM

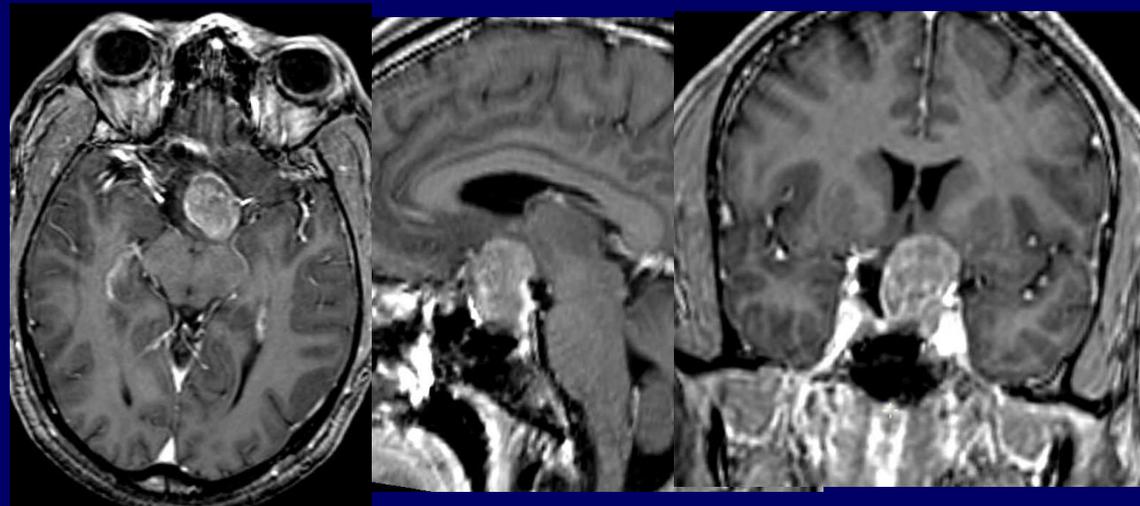
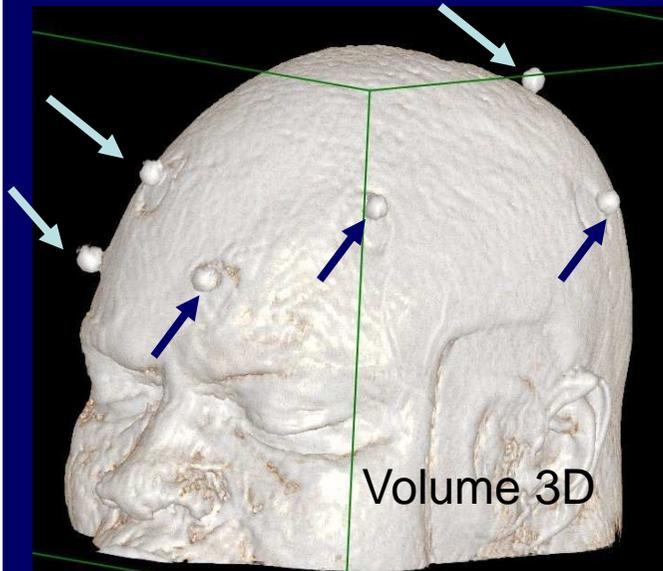
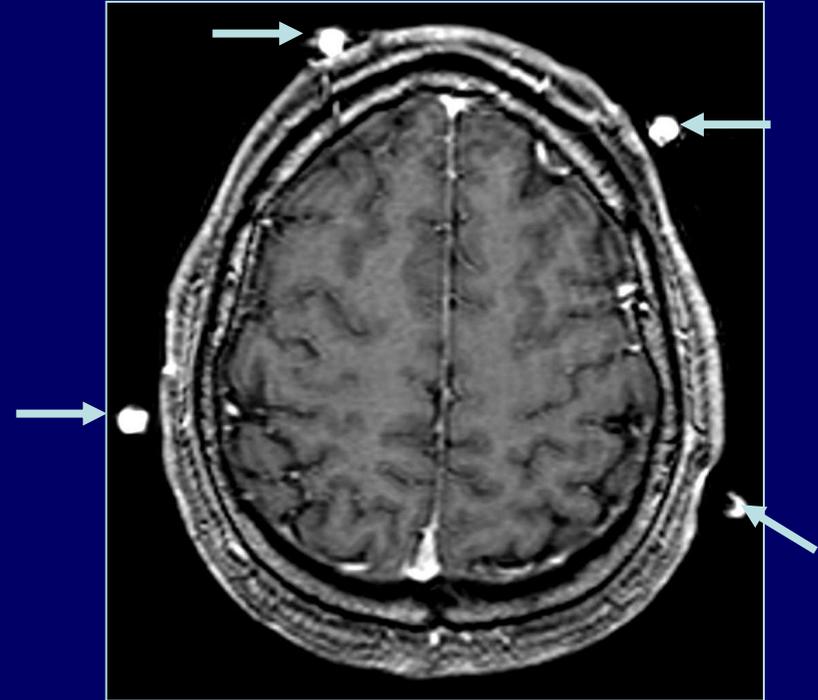
adénocarcinome hypophysaire

1997



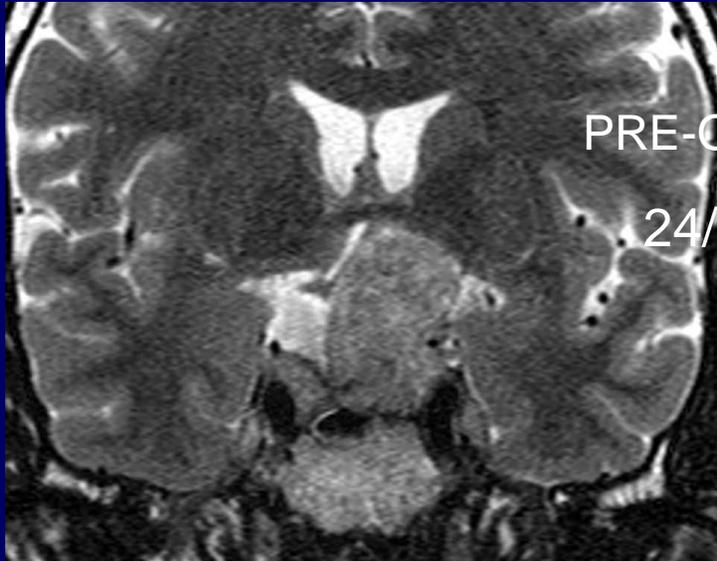






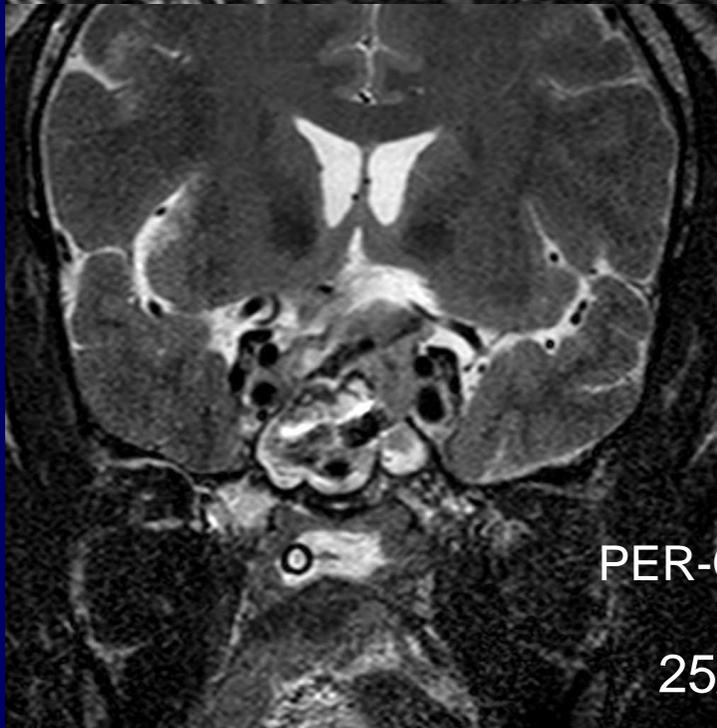
MPRs

24/04/2012



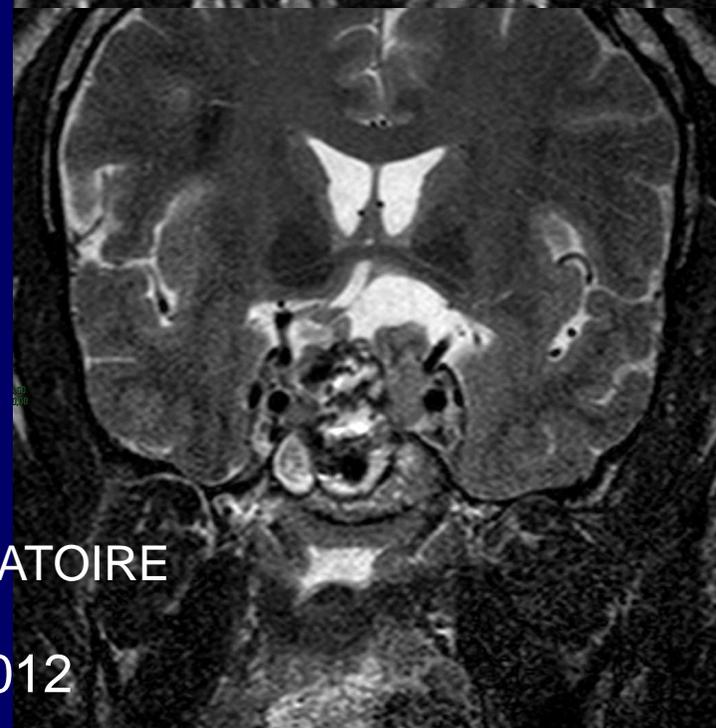
PRE-OPERATOIRE

24/04/2012

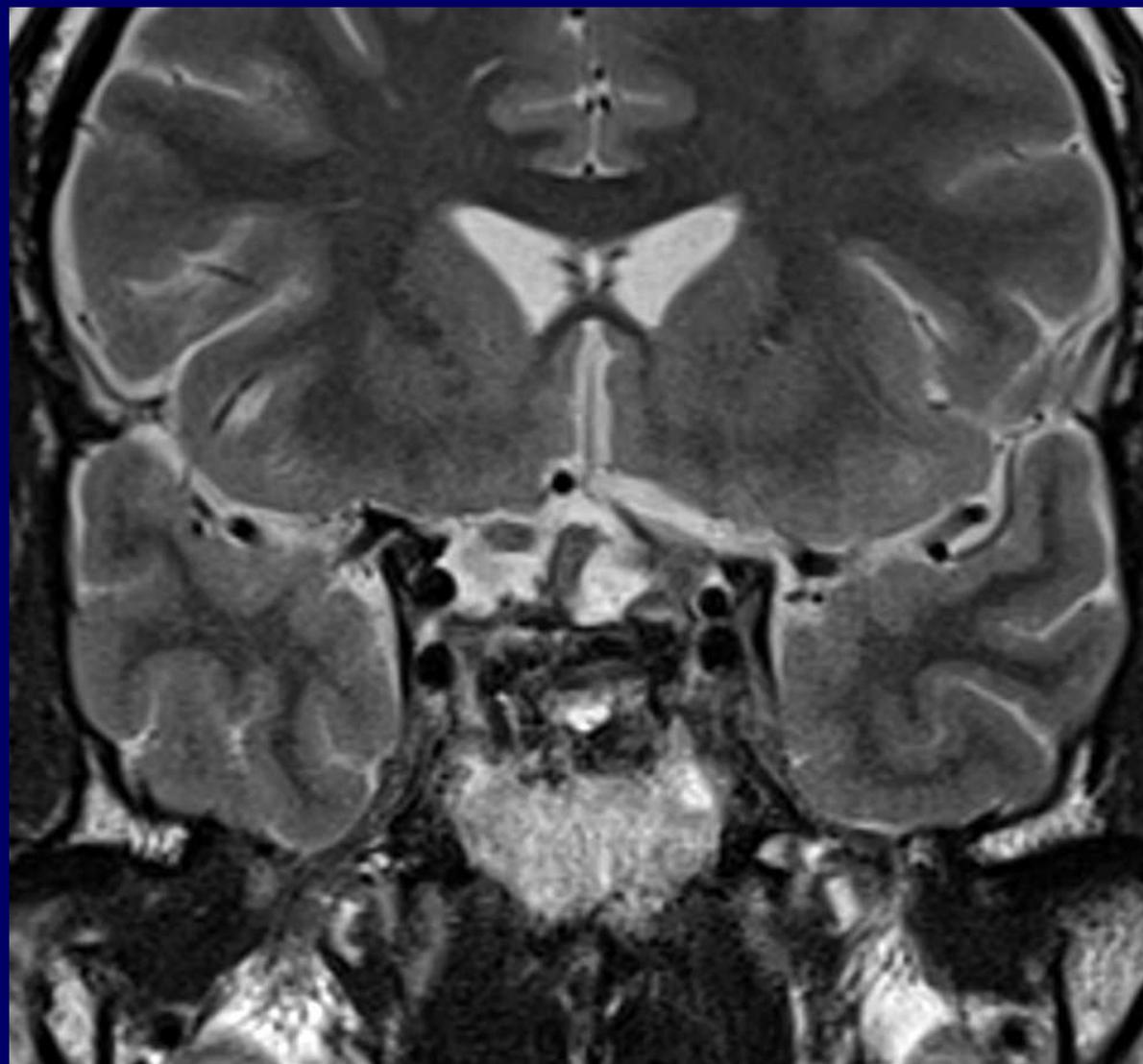


PER-OPERATOIRE

25/04/2012

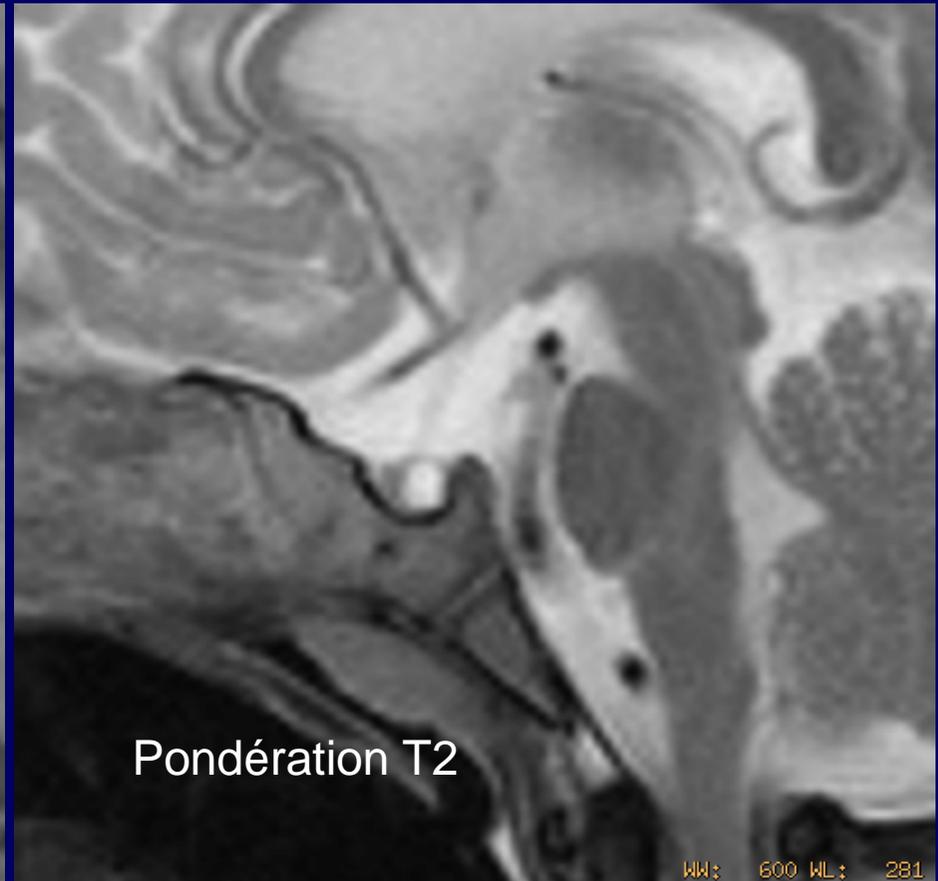


POST-OPERATOIRE

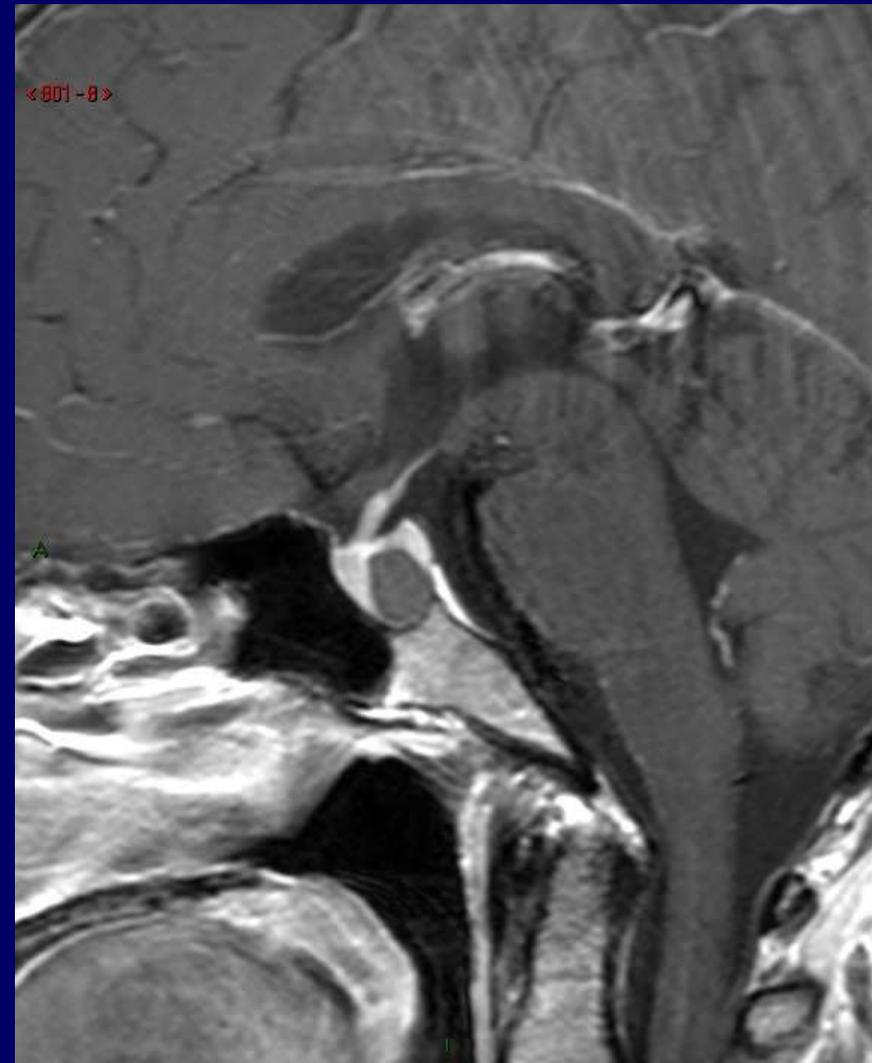
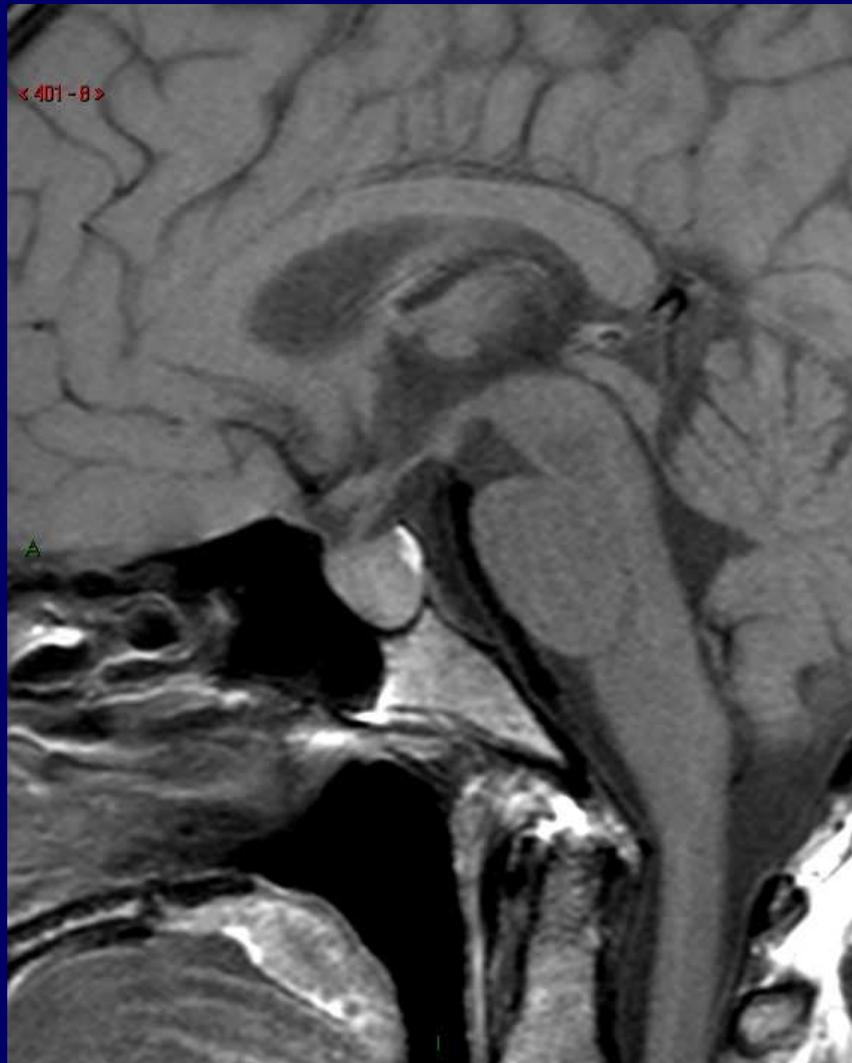


30/04/2012

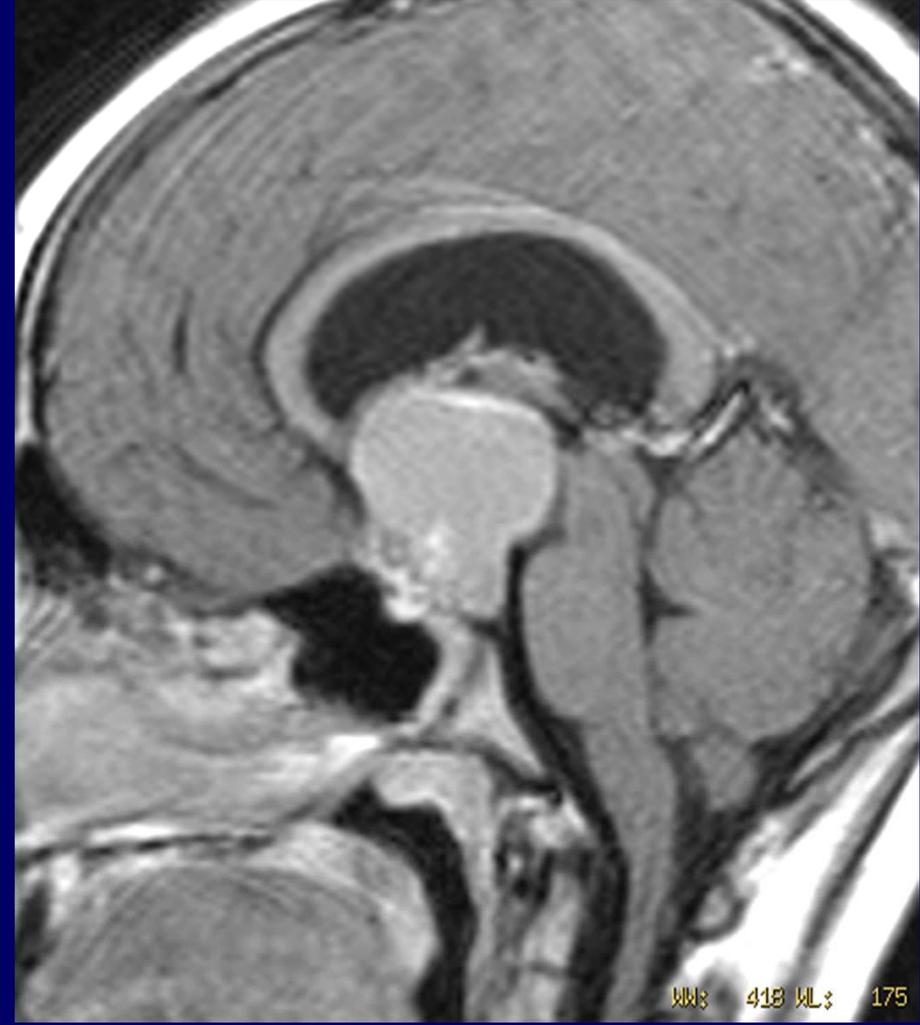
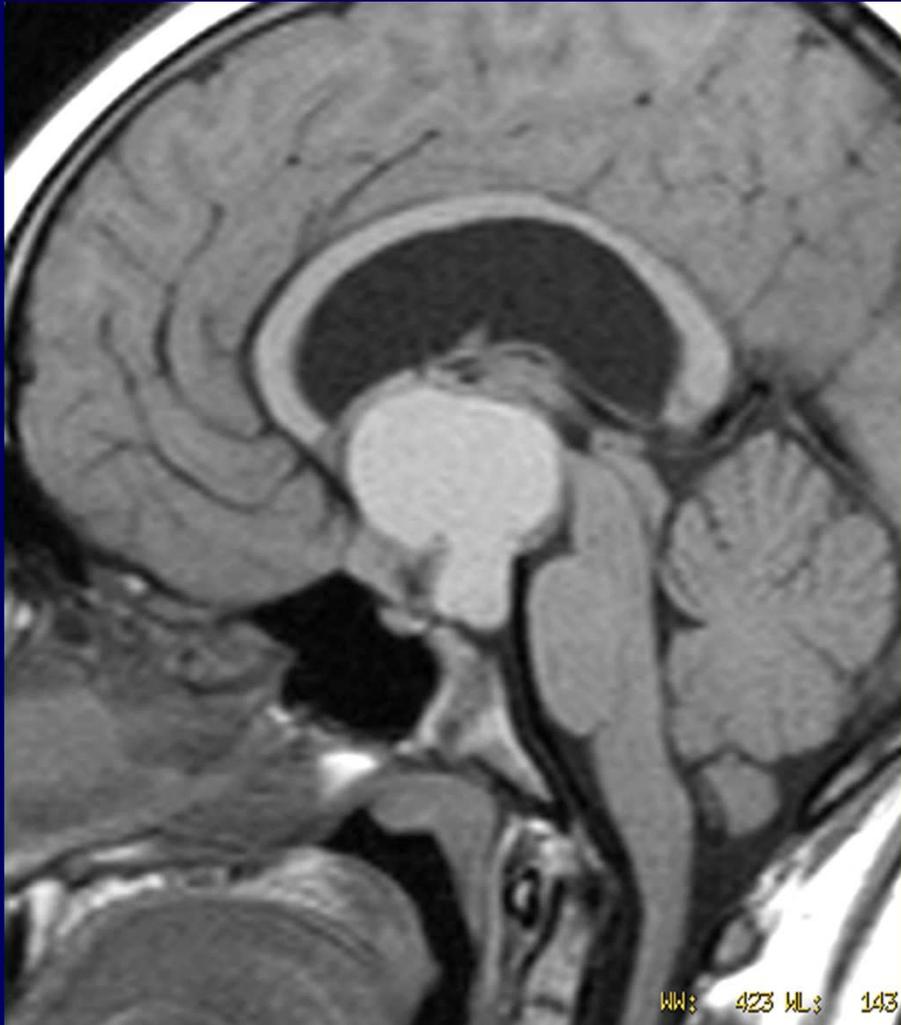
Kyste de la *Pars Intermedia*



Kyste de la poche de Rathke

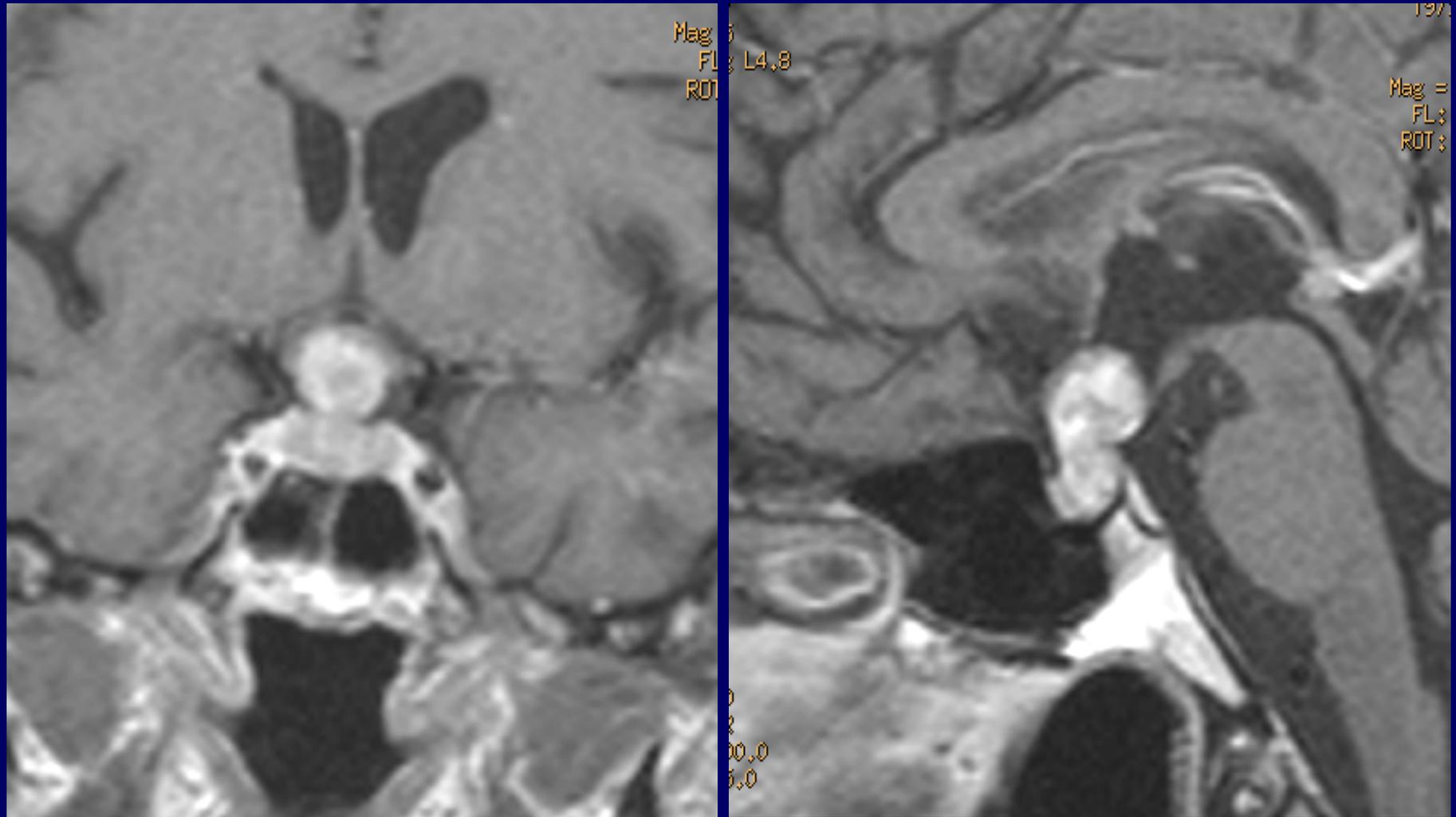


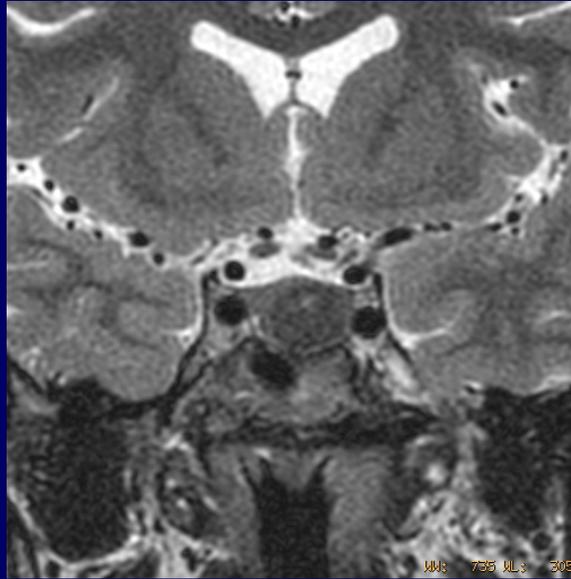
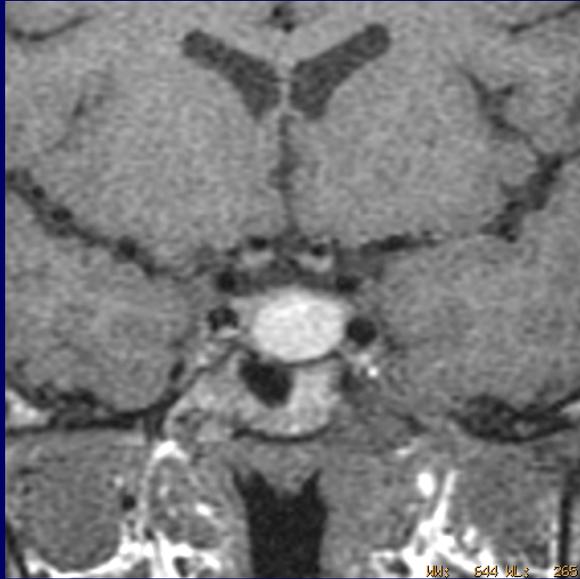
Crâniopharyngiome



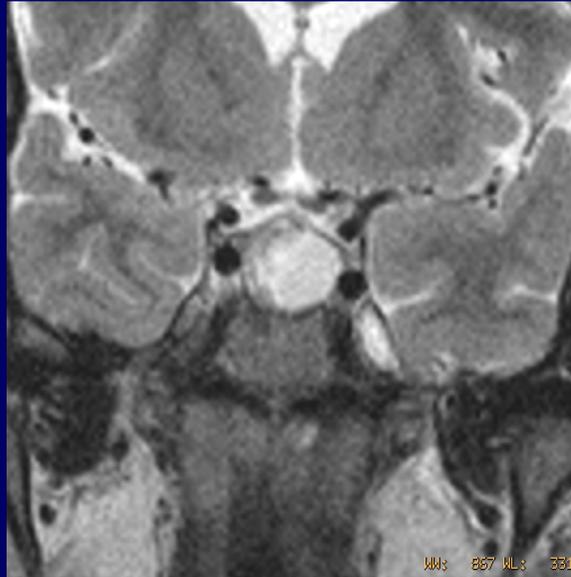
[T] = Ca^{++} en CT scanner

Métastase hypophysaire





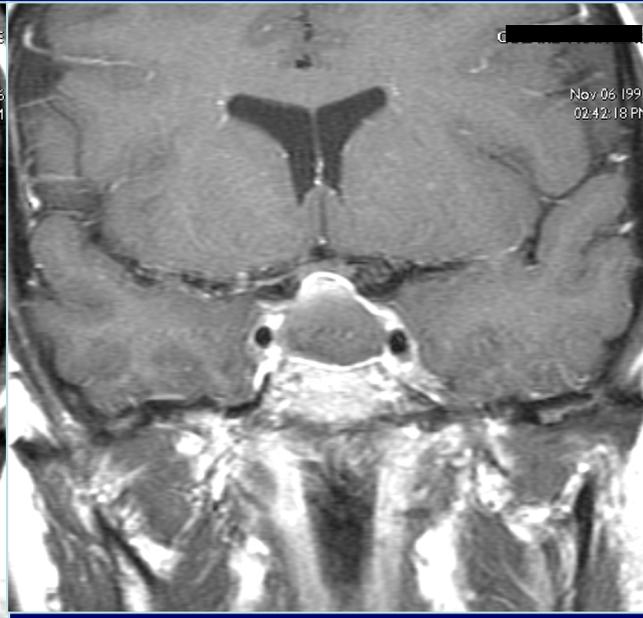
quelques jours



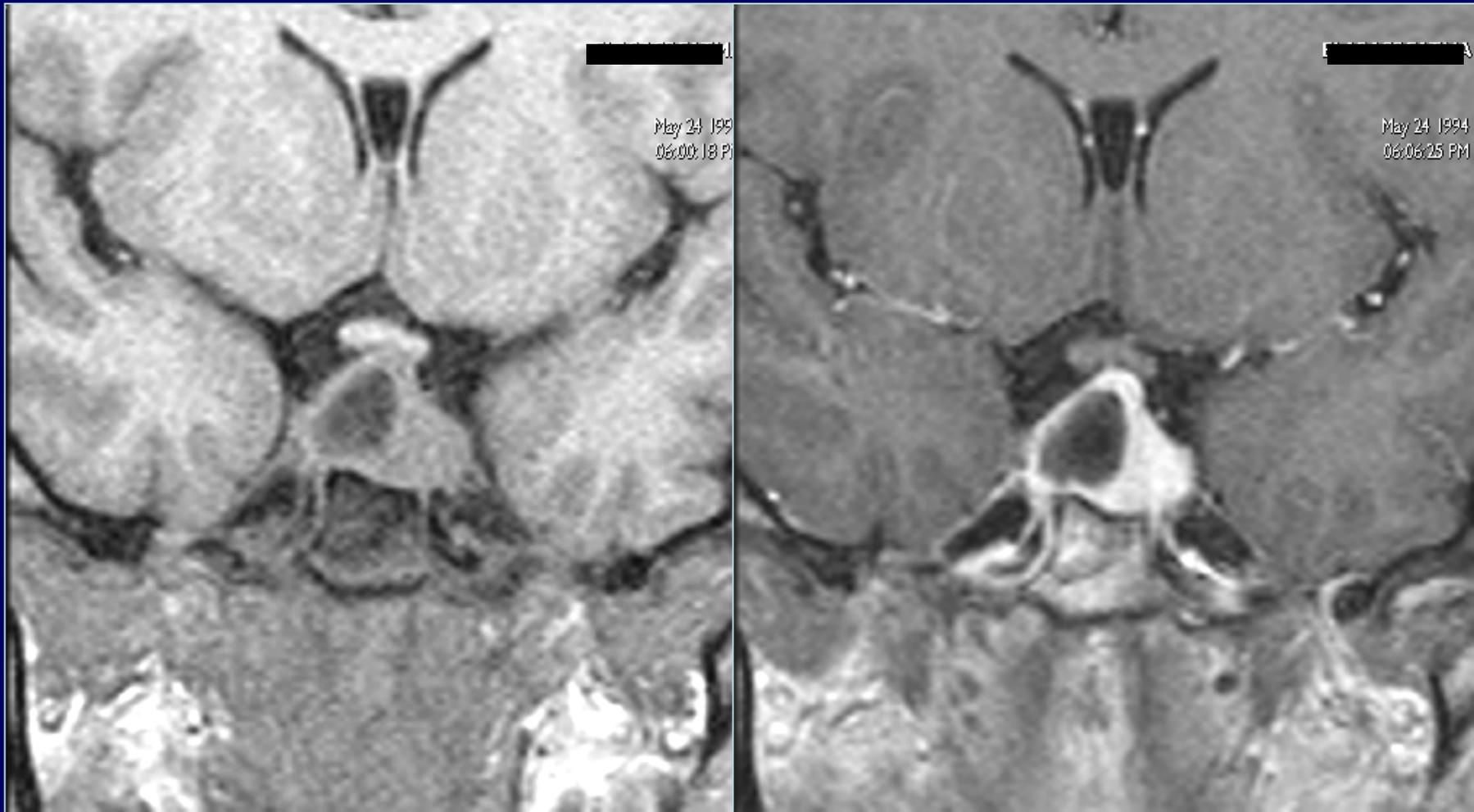
> une semaine

Hématome pituitaire

Apoplexie pituitaire



Phase aiguë



Hyperplasie de la grossesse



Attraction chiasmaticque

Diabète insipide

D.D. Potomanie

Diurèse excédentaire diluée + hémococoncentration secondaire

2 situations:

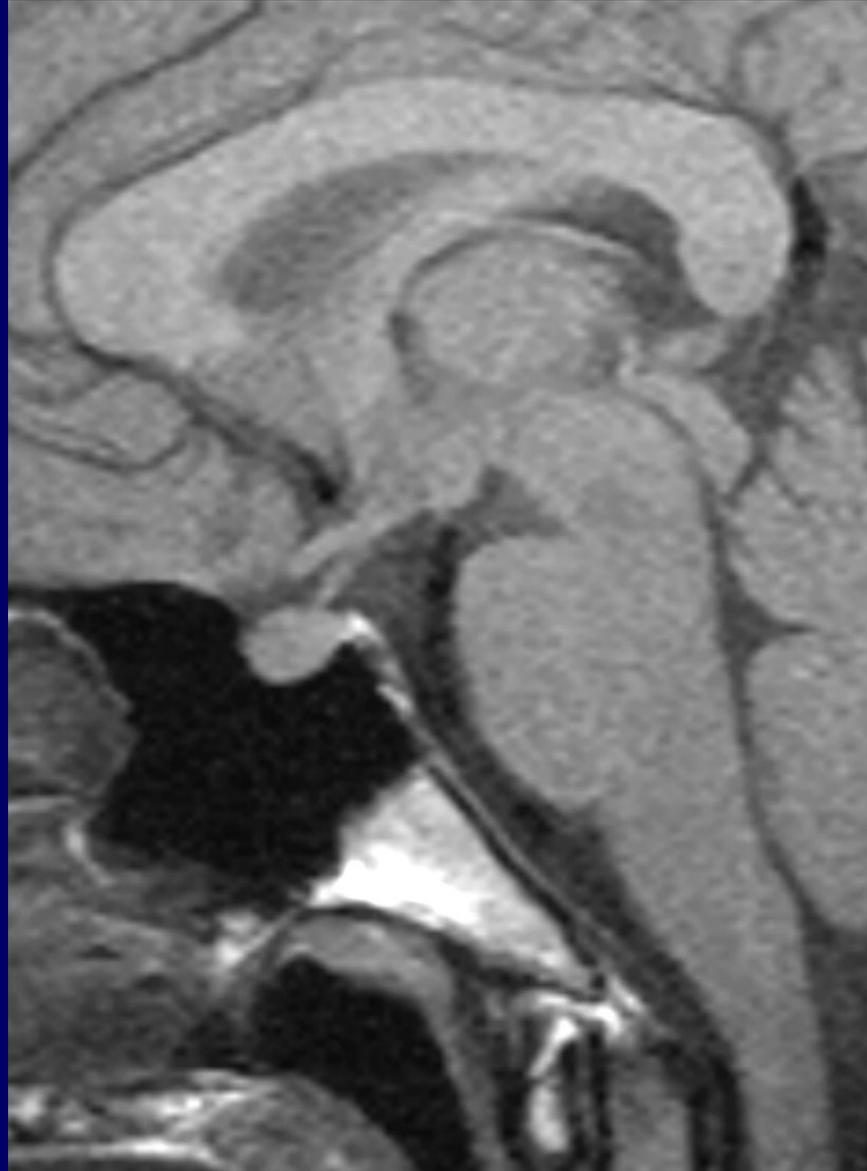
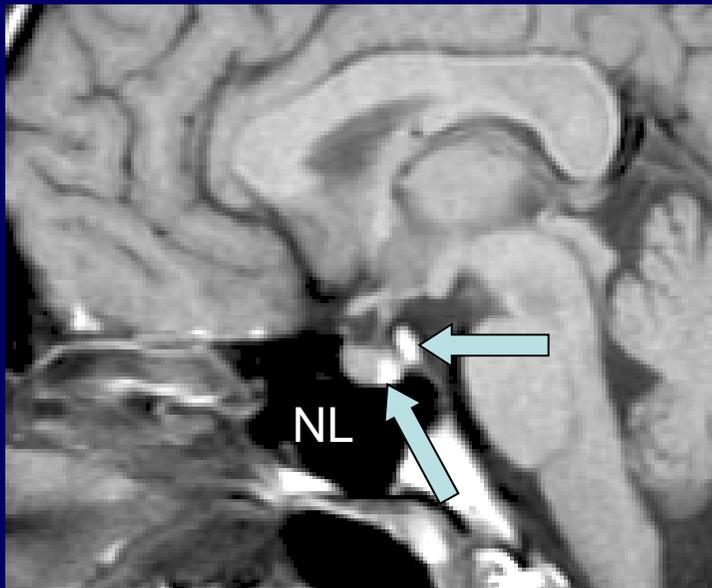
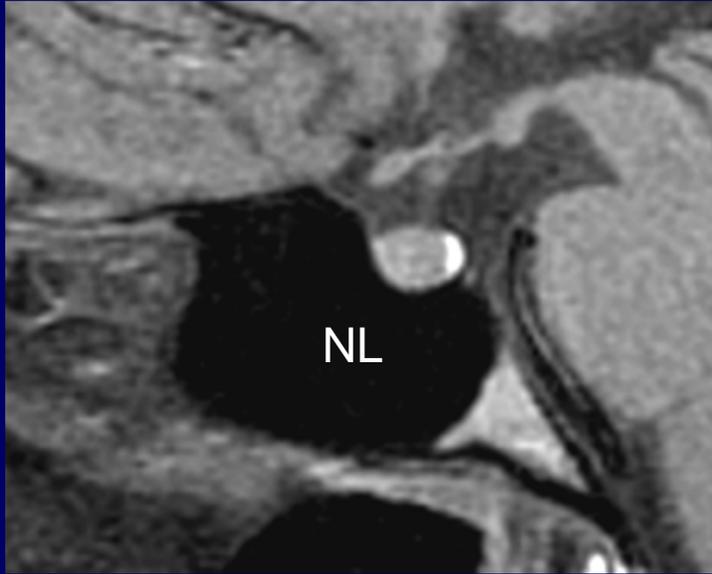
- * **central** : déficit de sécrétion en ADH
- * **périphérique**: résistance à l'ADH

DIC: 1/3 « *idiopathiques* »

2/3 secondaires

Idiopathique: * tout est normal sauf la neuro-hypophyse
qui perd son **hypersignal T1 spontané**

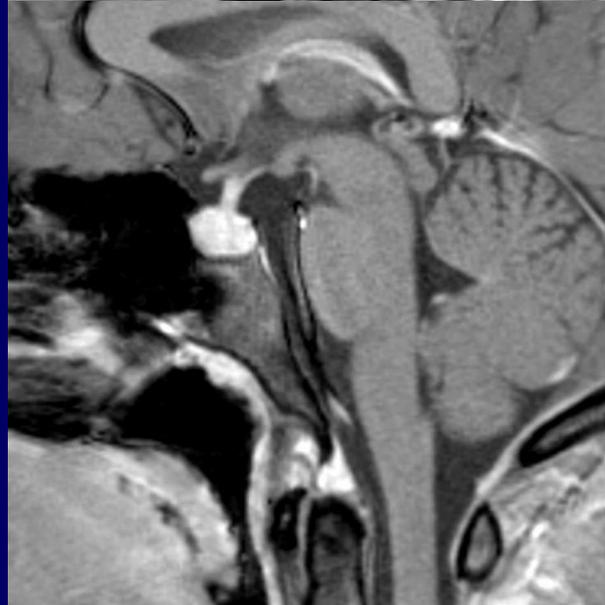
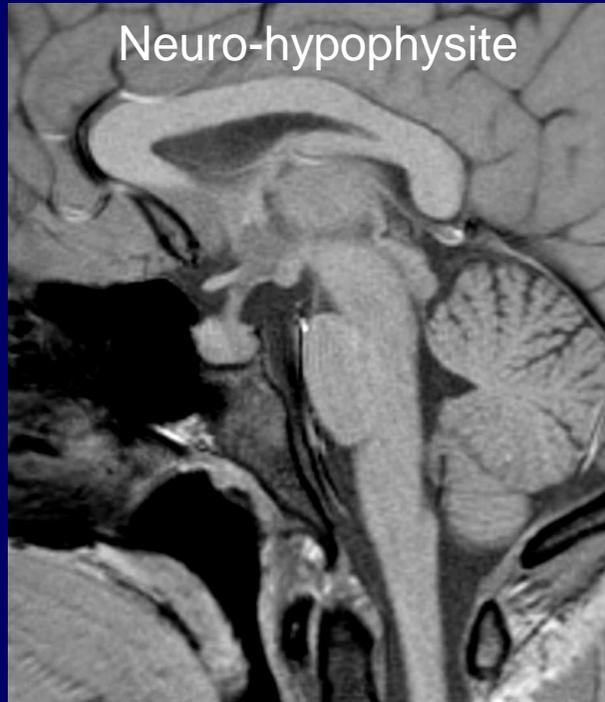
* cette perte de signal s'observe dans **10 à 15%** des examens
chez sujets normaux



DIC primaire

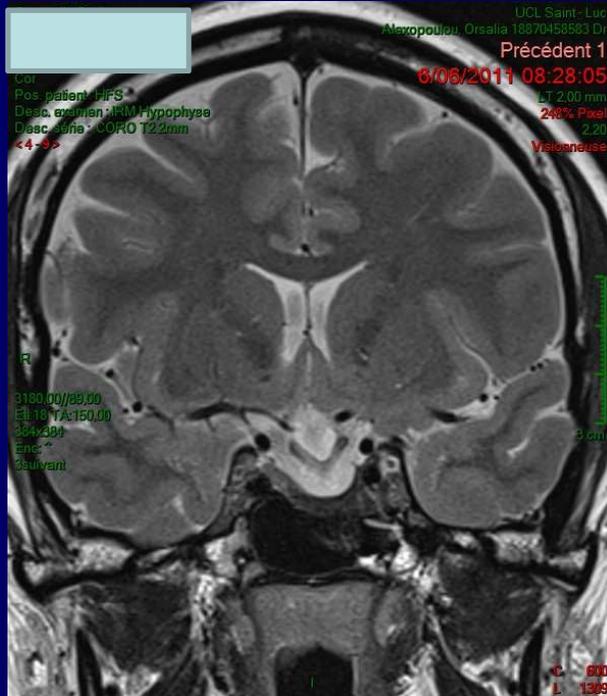


Ventriculostomie du V3

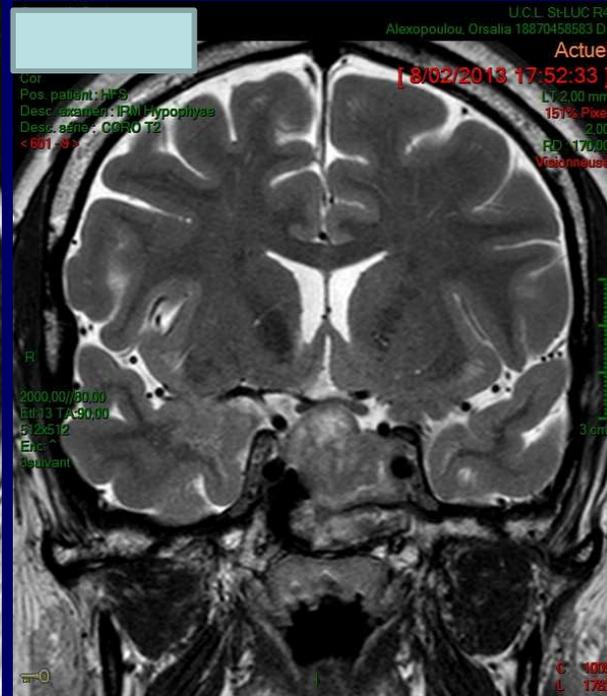


Métastase pituitaire

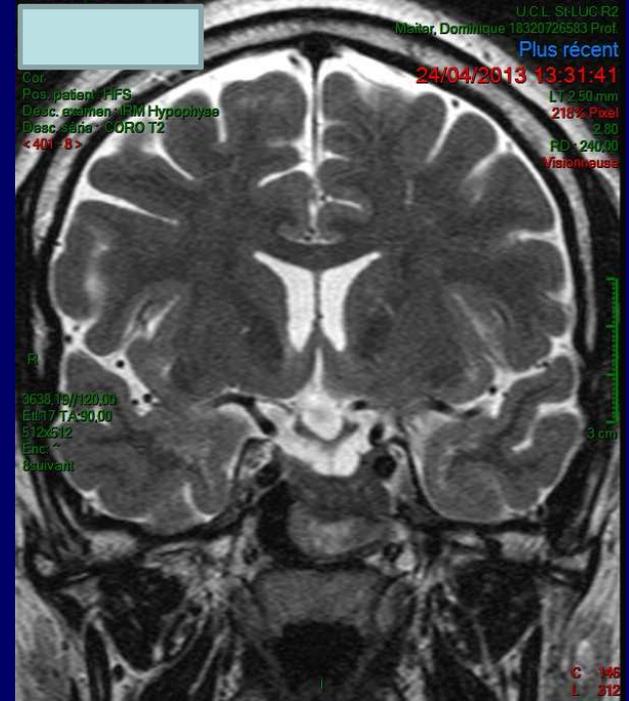
QUIZZ : CAS 1



06.2011



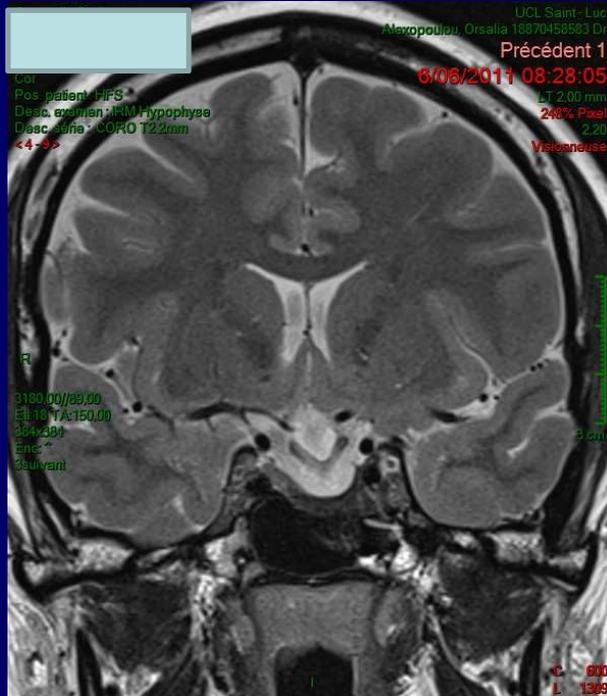
02.2013



04.2013

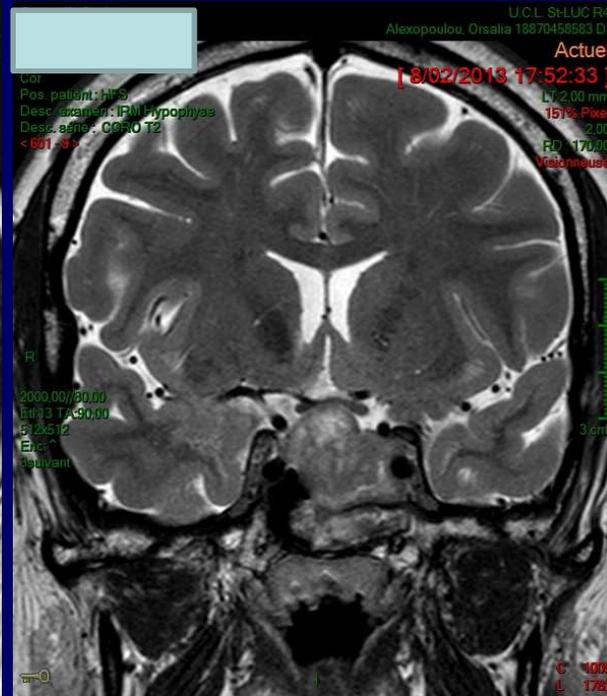
Que s'est-il passé ?

QUIZZ : CAS 1



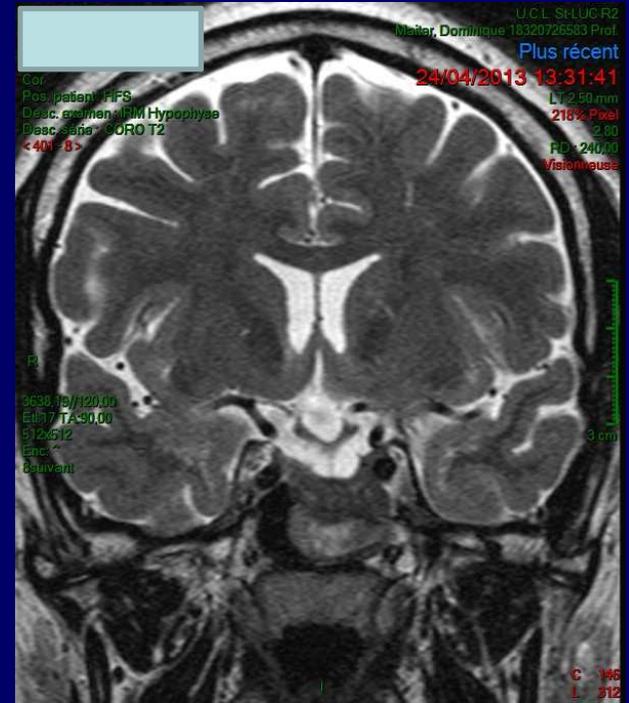
06.2011

Que s'est-il passé ?



02.2013

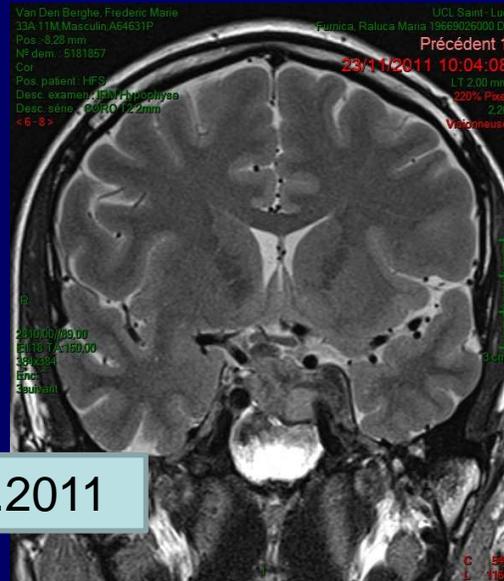
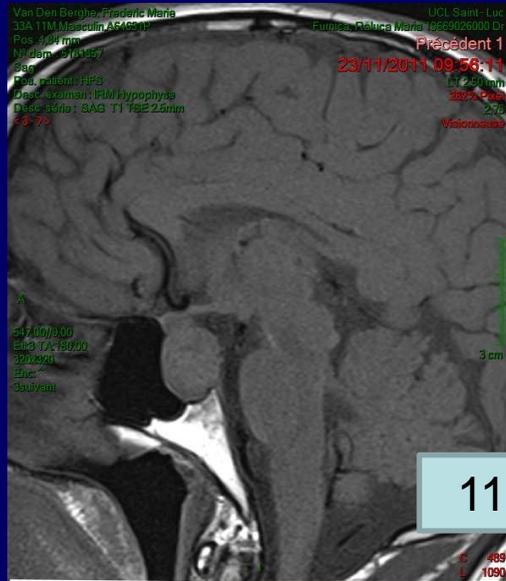
Grossesse



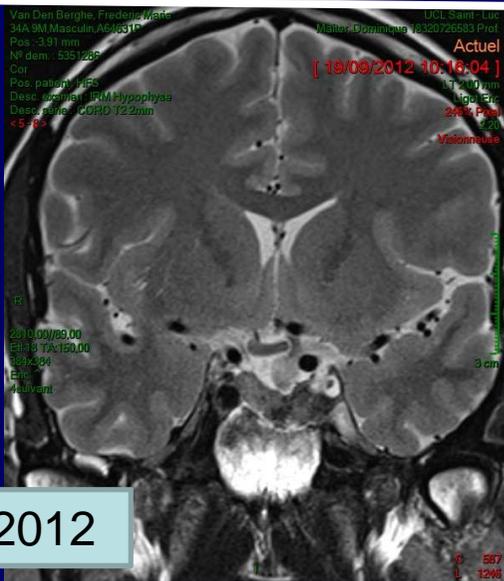
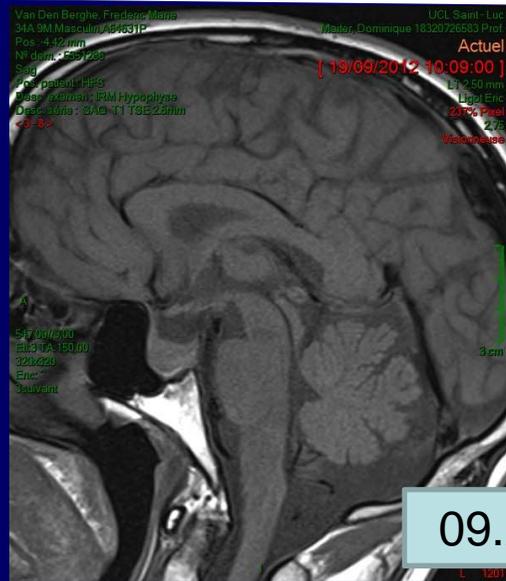
04.2013

Accouchement

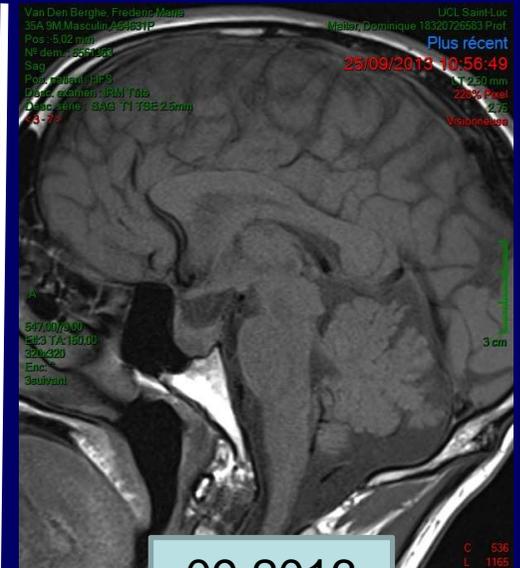
QUIZZ : CAS 2



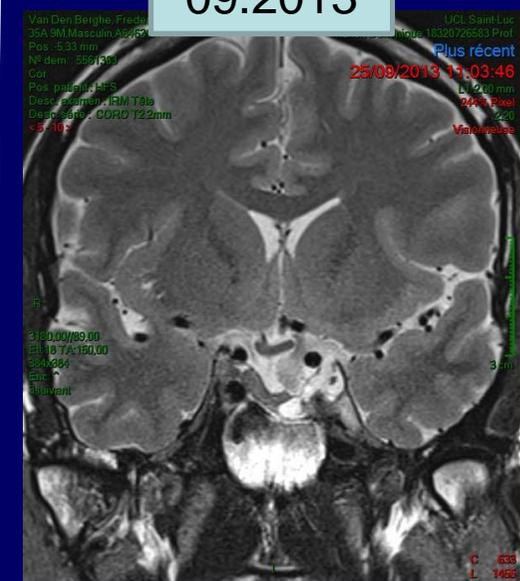
11.2011



09.2012

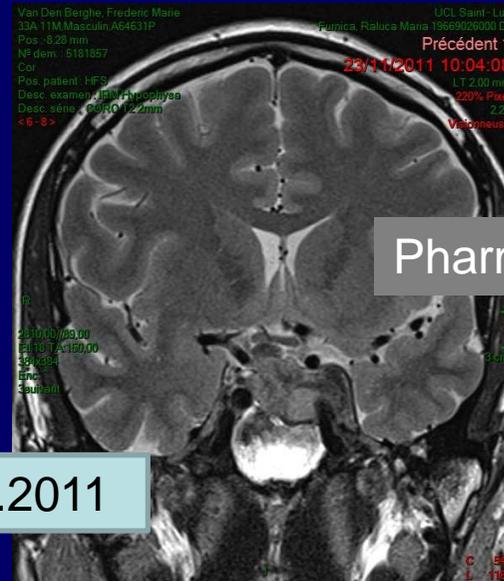
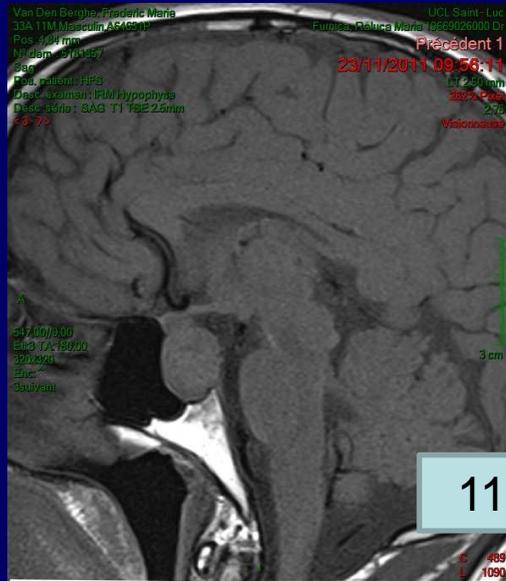


09.2013

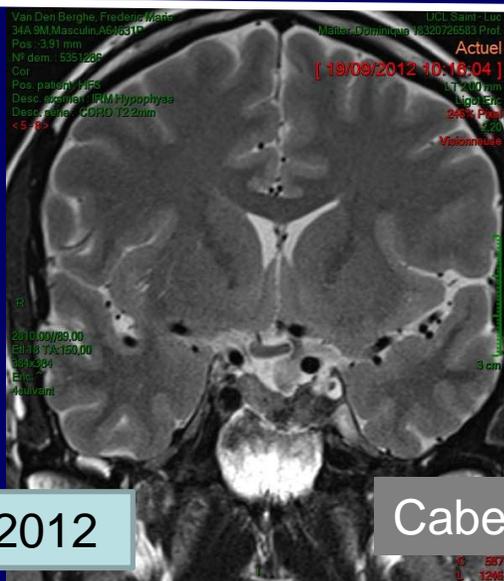
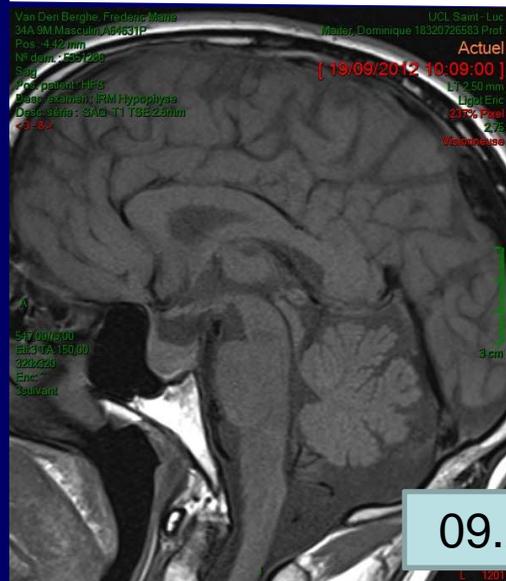
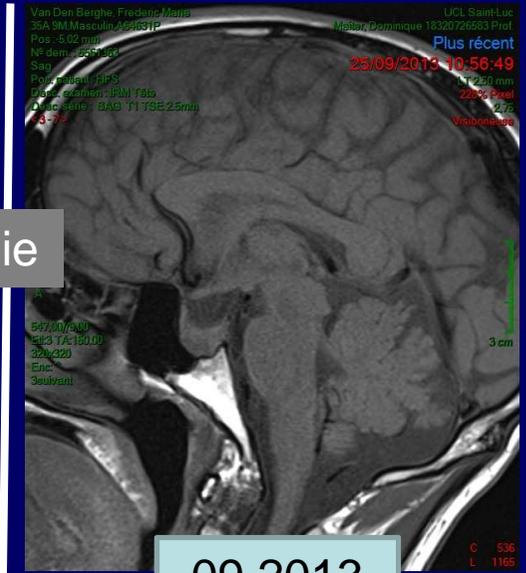


Que s'est-il passé ?

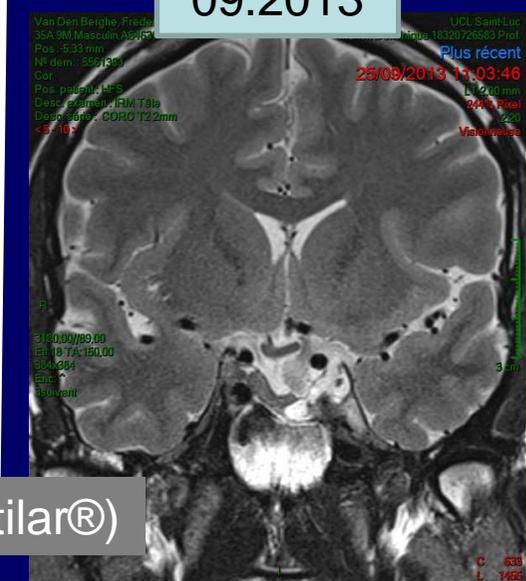
QUIZZ : CAS 2



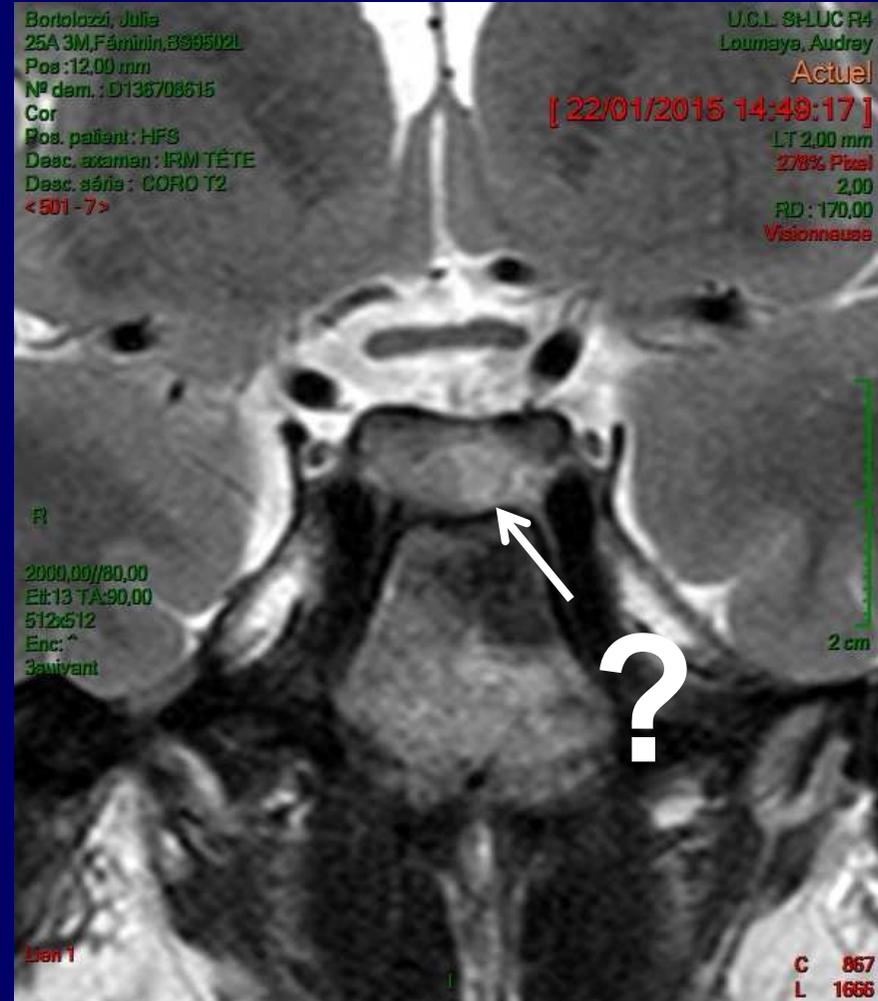
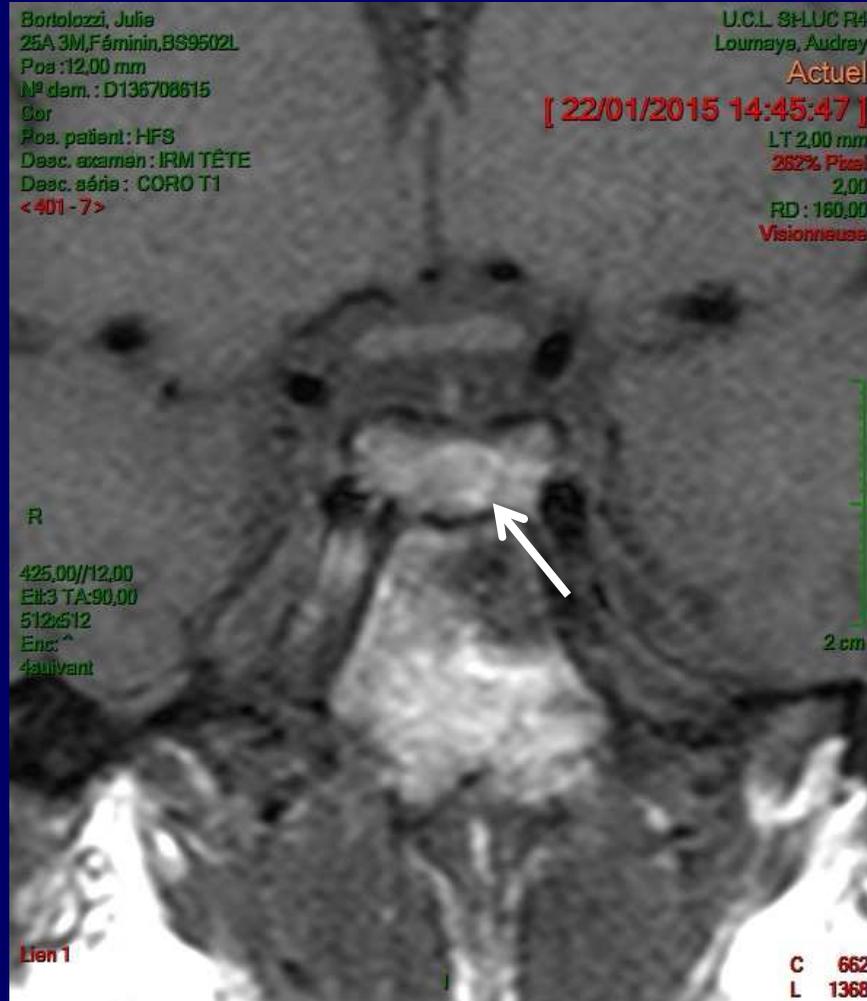
Pharmaco-chirurgie



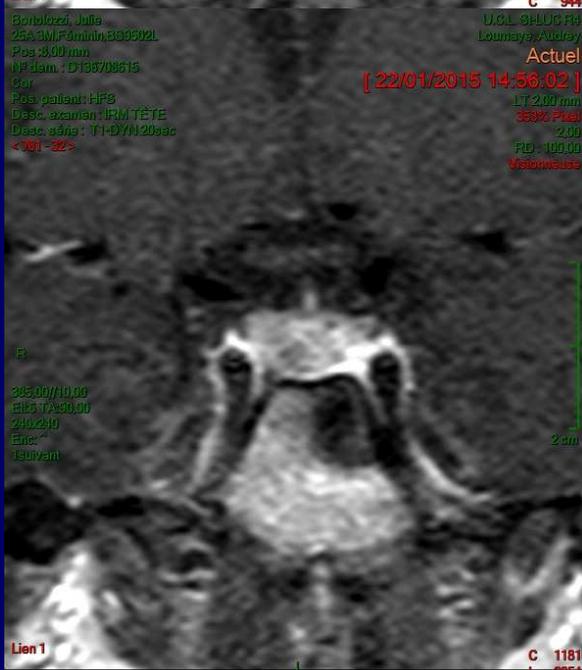
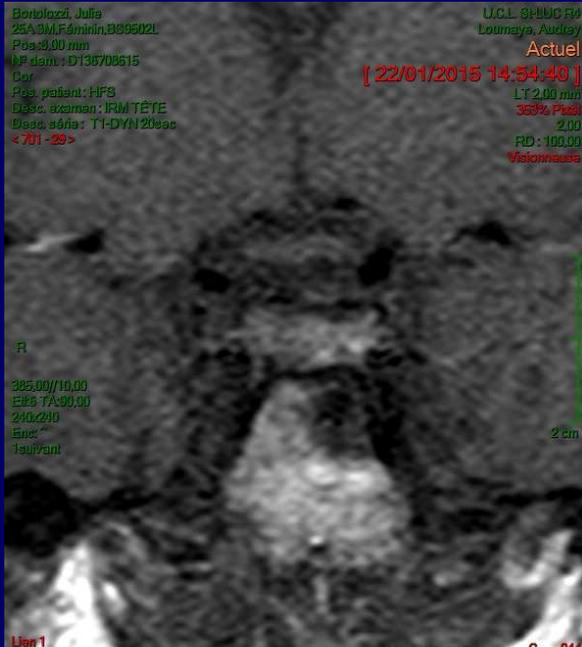
Cabergoline (Sostilar®)



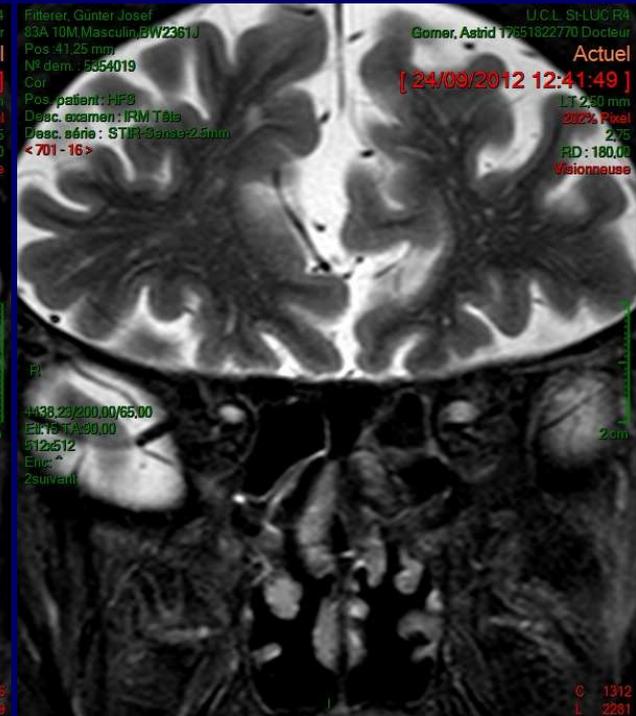
QUIZZ : CAS 3



De quel côté se trouve l'adénome ?

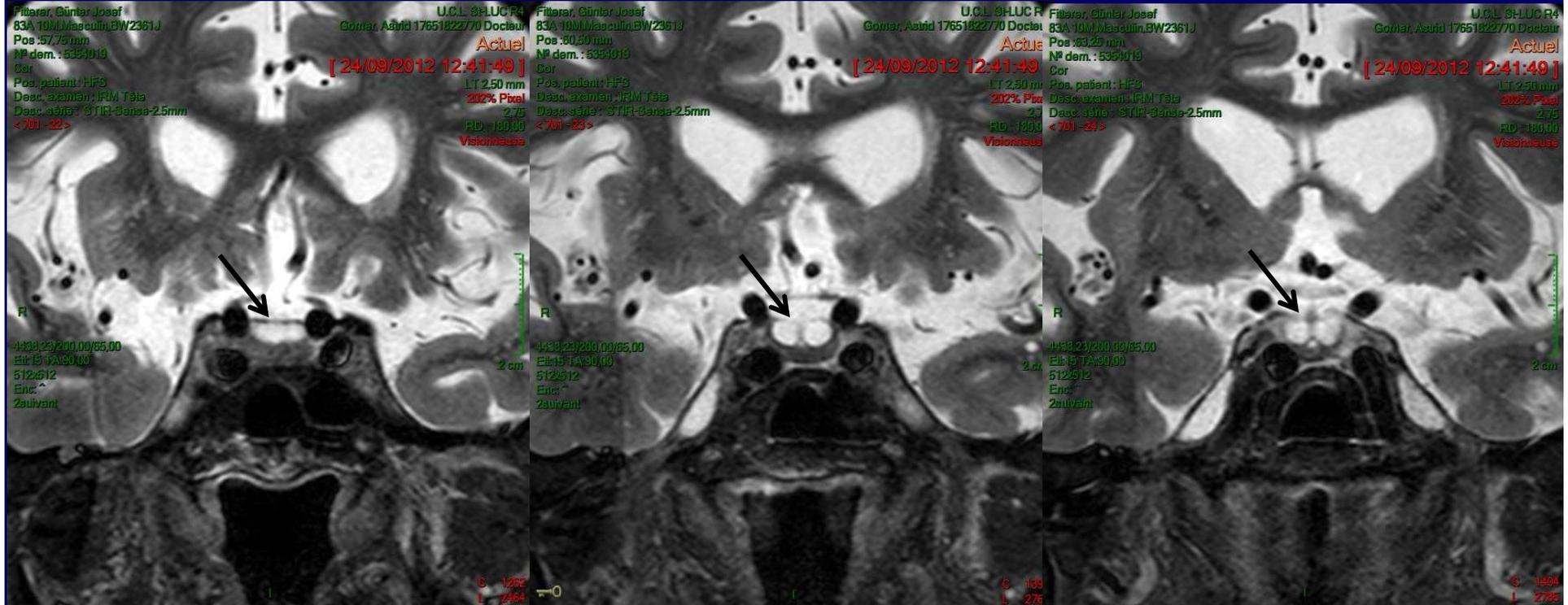


QUIZZ : CAS 4

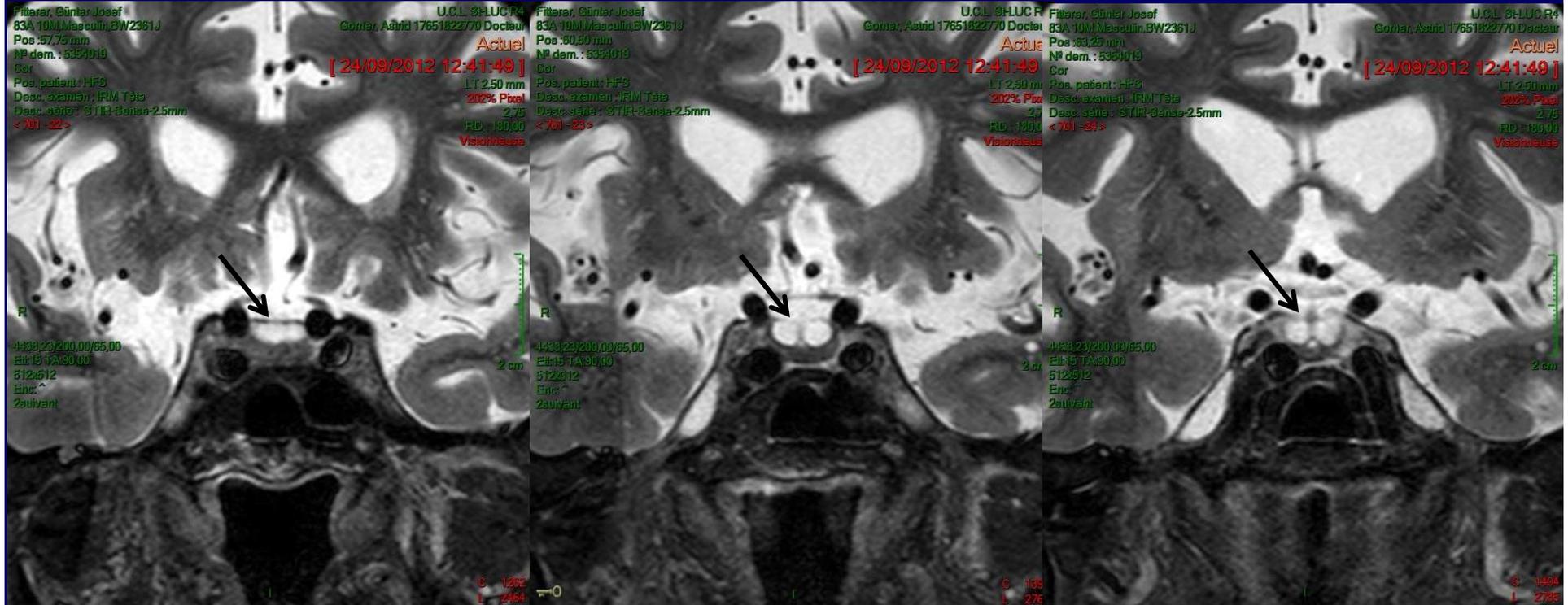


Hypertension intra-crânienne 'bénigne' ('sine materia')

Quelle structure anatomique ?

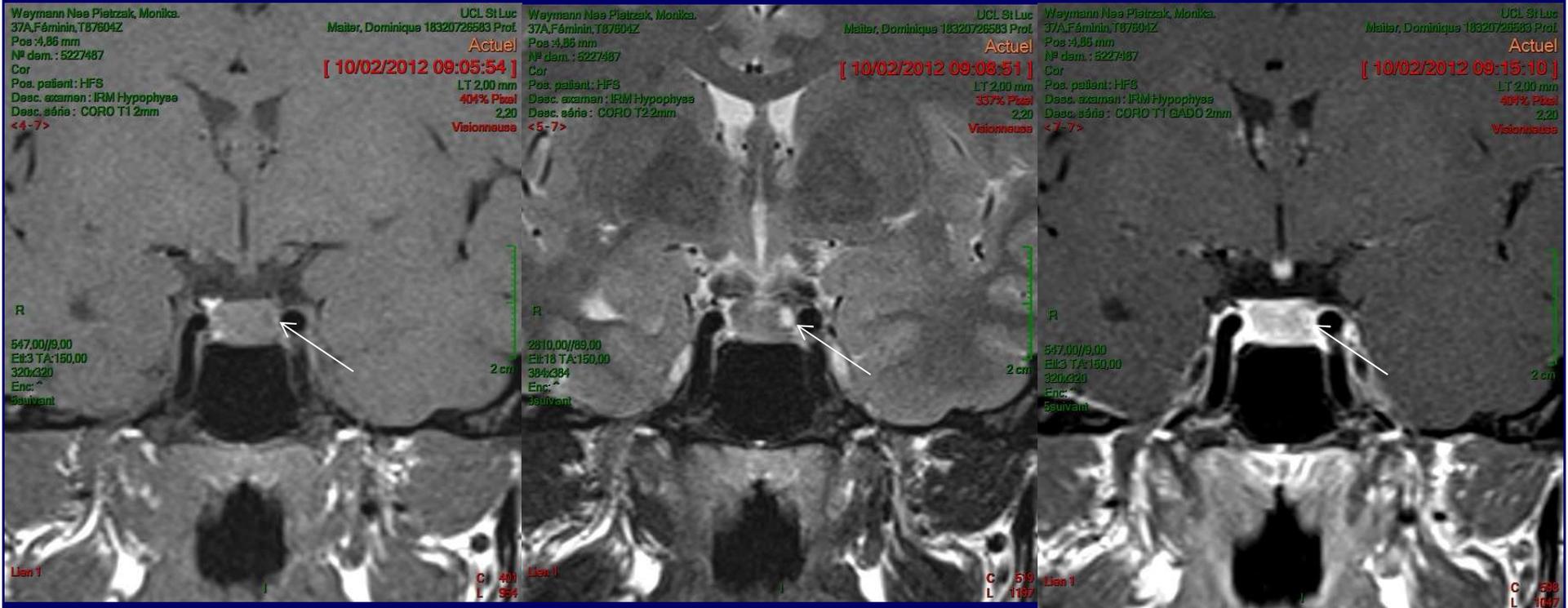


Quelle structure anatomique ?



Diaphragme sellaire

QUIZZ : CAS 5

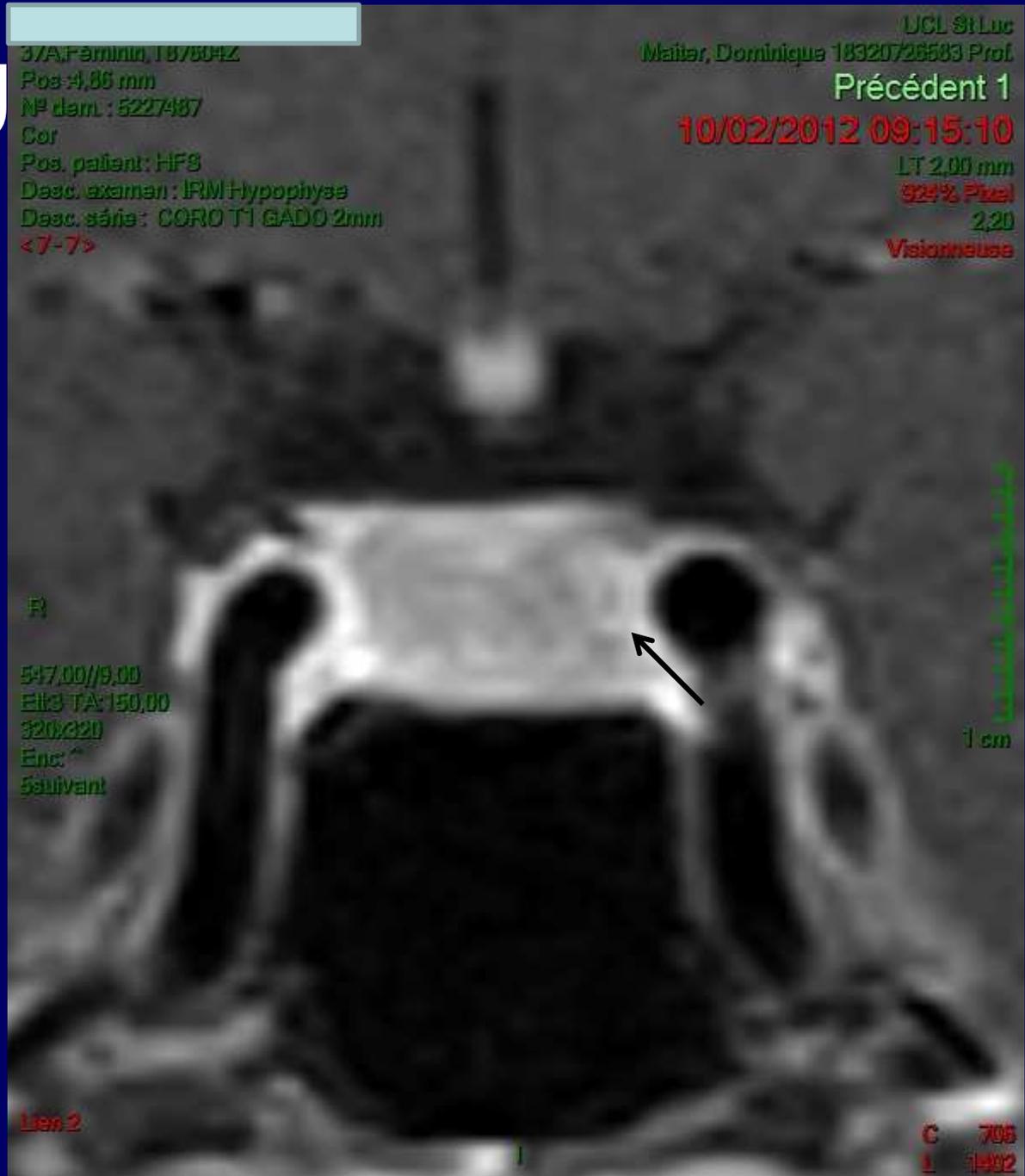


De quoi s'agit-il ?

QU

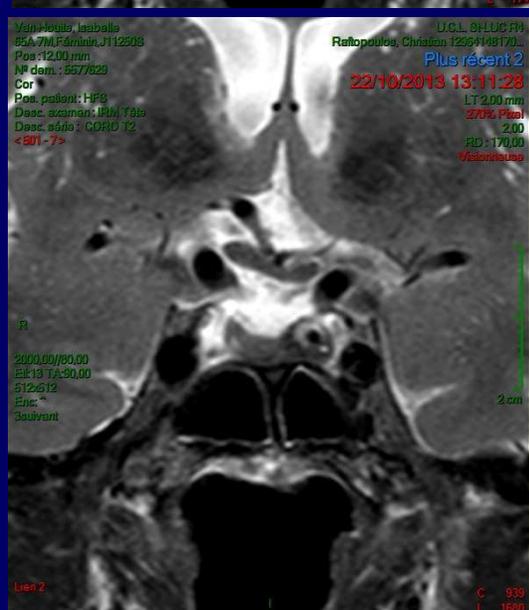
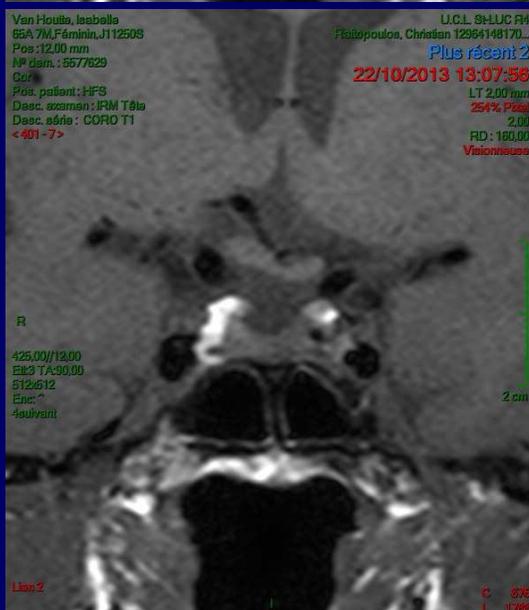
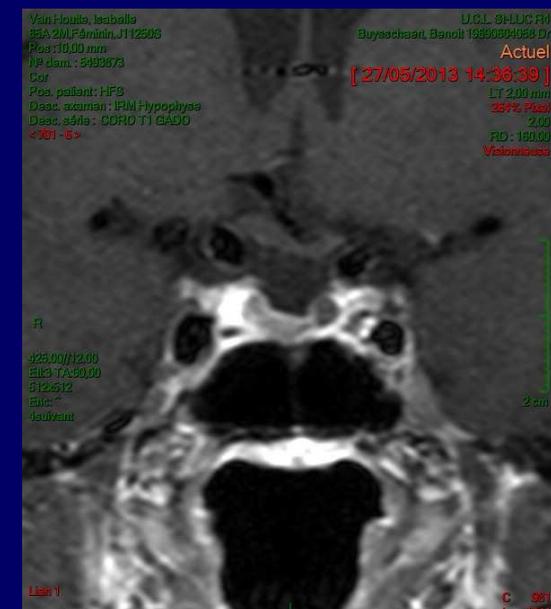
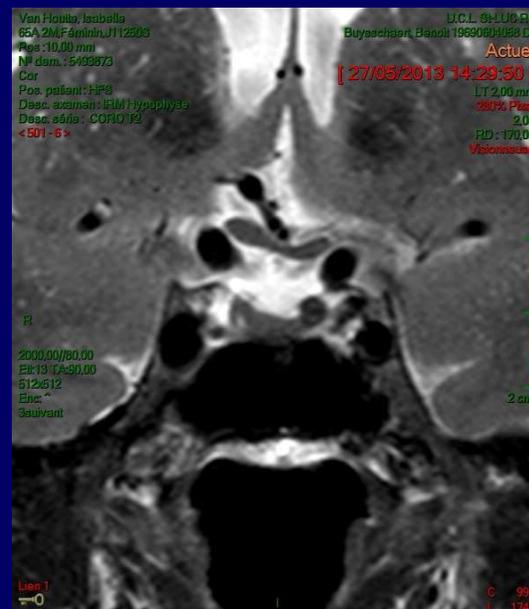
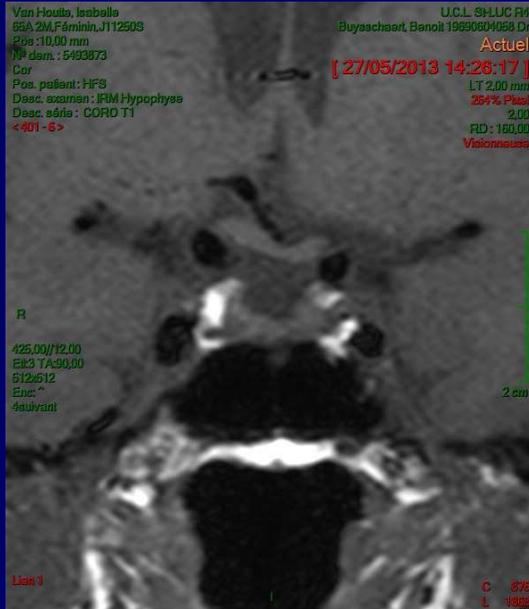
De quoi s'agit-il ?

Adénome
'inflammatoire'

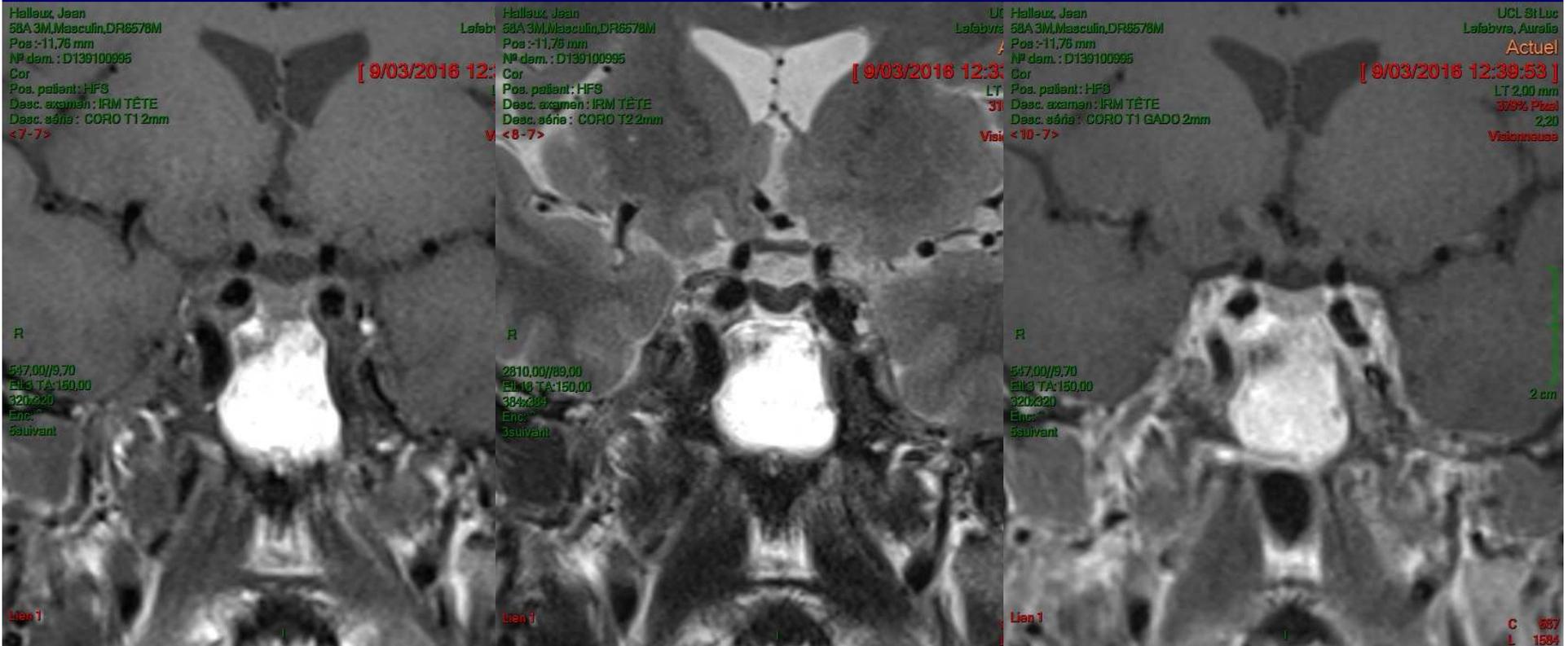


QUIZZ : CAS 6

Que s'est-il passé?

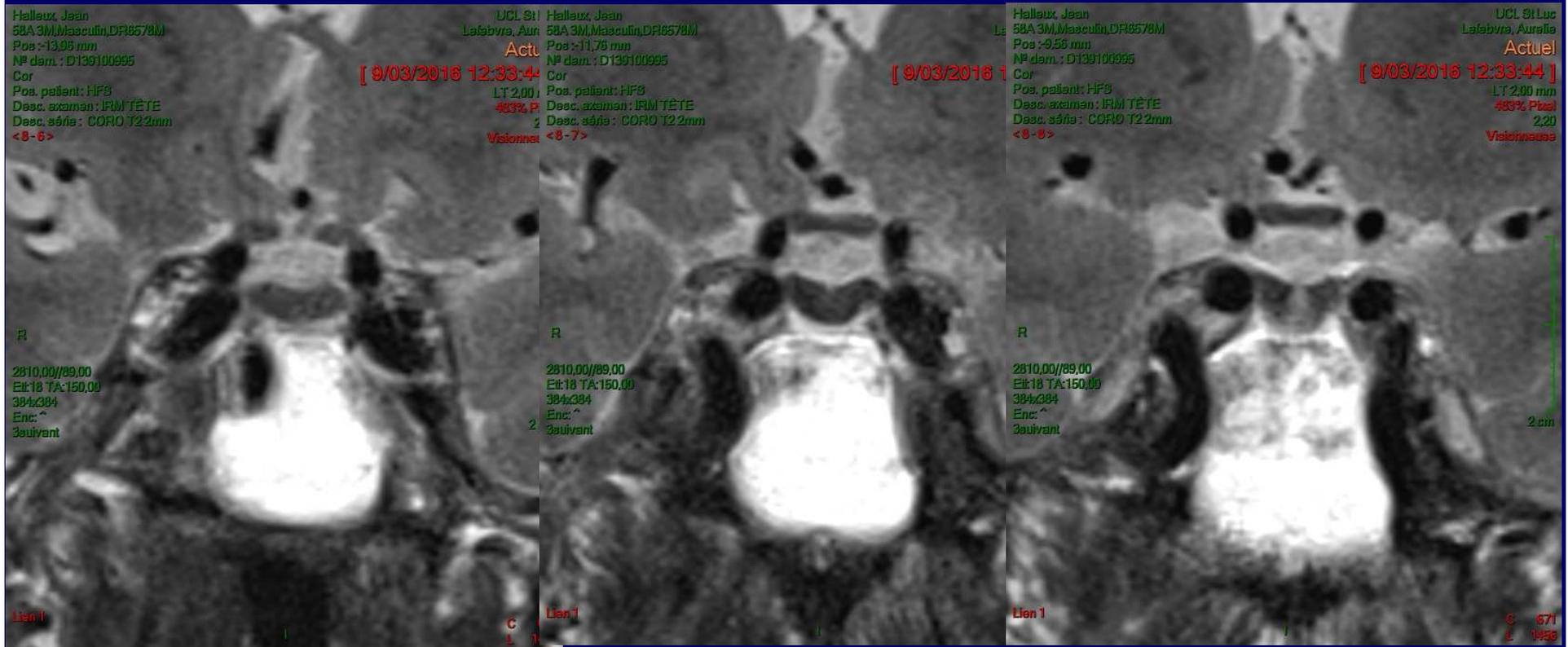


QUIZZ : CAS 7



Hypogonadisme

QUIZZ : CAS 7



hémochromatose