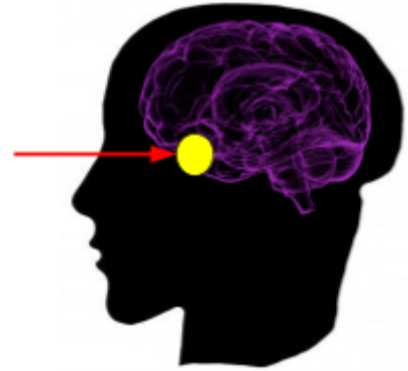




# Pituitary Tumor

## What is a pituitary tumor?

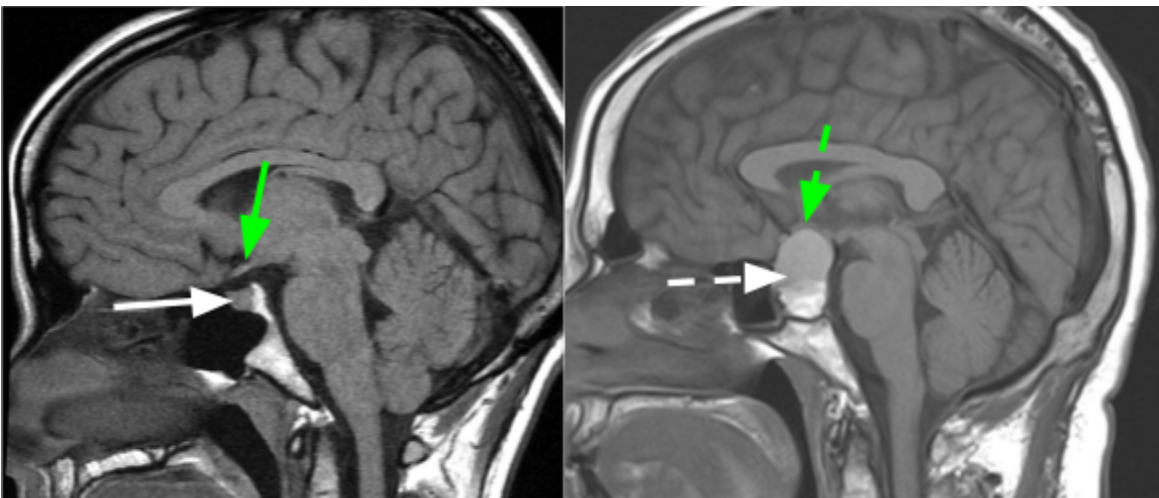
The **pituitary gland** sits underneath the brain and releases many hormones. These hormones control your metabolism, stress hormone production, growth, ovulation and menstruation in women, sperm and testosterone production in men, milk production, and urine production. Because of its many functions, it is often referred to as the “master gland.”



A **pituitary adenoma** is a common non-cancerous overgrowth (tumor) of the normal pituitary gland. Some pituitary adenomas cause changes in your hormone levels. Many are very small (**microadenomas**). Some grow very large (**macroadenomas**) and may **push on the optic nerves**.

Many people who have pituitary adenomas may not realize they have one.

## How does a pituitary tumor affect me?

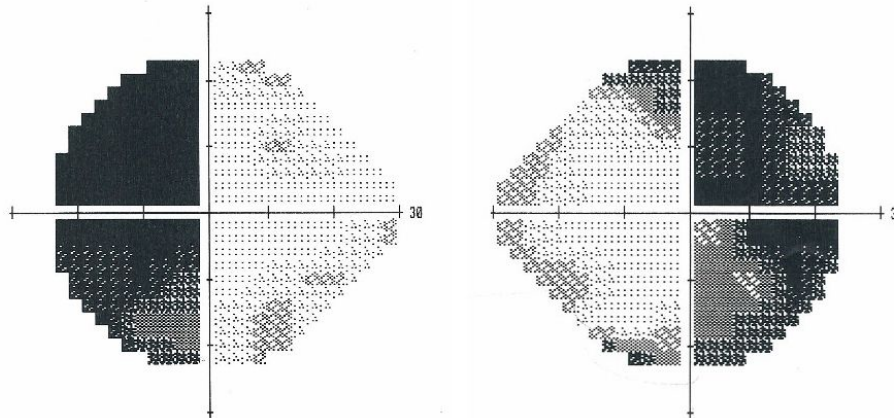


**Left:** Modified from [Radiopaedia.org](http://Radiopaedia.org). Case courtesy of Dr. Frank Gaillard. [rID: 17529](#).

**Right:** Courtesy of Dr. Kevin E. Lai, M.D.

**The normal pituitary gland (solid white arrow) and a pituitary tumor (dashed white arrow).** The optic chiasm, which is where the optic nerves meet, is shown by the green arrows and is pushed up by the pituitary tumor.

- The **optic nerves** meet behind the eye at the **optic chiasm**.
- Because the optic chiasm sits above the pituitary gland, **a large pituitary tumor can push on the optic nerves or chiasm and cause vision loss.**
- Your peripheral vision is typically affected, but you may also lose central vision and color vision. You may not notice any problems until you have lost a lot of vision. **The vision loss can become permanent.** This may limit your ability to drive or do other daily activities.



**Left Eye**

**Right Eye**

Courtesy of Dr. Kevin E. Lai, M.D.

**Peripheral (side) vision loss from a pituitary tumor.** The left half of the vision in the left eye and the right half of the vision in the right eye are dark.

- In rare cases, pituitary adenomas may also cause double vision, abnormal eye movements, a big pupil, droopy eyelids, or numbness on one side of the face.
- **Many pituitary tumors do not cause any symptoms.** Some people have headaches, and abnormal hormone levels may affect the body in different ways. A hormone specialist (**endocrinologist**) helps evaluate hormone levels.
- Sometimes pituitary tumors cause low hormone levels (**hypopituitarism**), which may make you feel ill, feverish, sluggish, or fatigued.
- Very rarely, there can be rapid bleeding into the tumor, a condition known as **pituitary apoplexy**. People with pituitary apoplexy develop a sudden, severe headache, often with double vision or blurred vision, and may also feel feverish or have flu-like symptoms. **If you develop these symptoms, you should call your doctor or go directly to the emergency department.**

## Why do I need to see a neuro-ophthalmologist?

Because pituitary tumors affect so many systems in your body, you may need to have several different specialists who will help coordinate the best care for you.

- An **ophthalmologist** or **neuro-ophthalmologist** checks your central and peripheral vision as well as your color vision and your eye movements.
- An **endocrinologist** monitors your hormones and treats any hormonal imbalances, and in some cases can use a medicine to treat your tumor.
- A **neurologist** may monitor the tumor and treat the headaches.
- A **neurosurgeon** may need to perform surgery to treat the tumor.
- A **radiation oncologist** may use radiation to treat your tumor.

To help measure your vision, your doctor may perform several tests. The **visual acuity** measures the sharpness of your central vision (ability to read the eye chart). **Color vision** can be tested using various plates with figures or numbers on them. A **visual field** test maps your field of vision. Other tests may also help your doctor look for changes in your optic nerves due to pressure on them from the tumor.

A **CT scan** or an **MRI scan** can help measure the size of the tumor, and determine how close it is to your optic nerves and other parts of your brain.

## How are pituitary tumors treated?

**Not all tumors need to be treated!** Small tumors that do not cause any symptoms may be monitored without treatment.

- Hormonal imbalances are treated with **medications** prescribed by your endocrinologist. Some types of pituitary tumors can be treated with medications alone.
- **Surgery** (performed by a neurosurgeon) may be needed if the tumor can't be treated with medication and is causing symptoms, including vision problems. The goal of surgery is to reduce the size of the tumor (debulking). Some tumor cells are almost always left behind. However, because these cells tend to grow slowly, more surgery may not be needed.

- In some cases, **radiation therapy** may be used to “kill” tumor cells. If the pituitary tumor is pressing on the optic nerve, focal radiation (focused on one spot) usually is not used, as it could damage the optic nerves. Because radiation therapy may affect how your pituitary gland works, you may need hormone medications after being treated. **Radiation is used to prevent further growth of the tumor, and usually doesn’t shrink it much.**
- For people with **double vision**, shrinking the tumor with medication or surgery can help. Your doctor may discuss other treatments for your double vision.
- People with **pituitary apoplexy** may need to be admitted to the hospital for close monitoring, hormone or steroid treatments, or surgery.

## What is my prognosis? Will my vision get better?

**Pituitary tumors are typically benign (non-cancerous) and slow-growing.** The longer you have vision loss, the less likely your vision will improve with treatment. However, even when there are signs of permanent damage to the optic nerves, **there can be good visual recovery if the pressure on the optic nerves is relieved with medication and/or surgery.**

## How often do I need to be examined?

Your ophthalmologist or neuro-ophthalmologist may see you in follow-up visits to make sure you do not develop any vision problems. How often the appointments need to be will depend on your vision, MRI scan results, and how quickly your vision has changed in the past. Your eye doctor may also examine you before and after any treatments. Once your vision is stable, you and your doctor may choose to extend the duration between your follow-up appointments.

Because pituitary tumors continue to grow slowly, even after a successful surgery, the tumor may come back. To help monitor the tumor, **a brain scan (typically an MRI) should be performed on a regular basis.** How often you need to be checked is different for everyone and should be discussed with your doctors.

## Additional Reading/Resources

### Other Websites

- **Pituitary Tumor, by the National Library of Medicine on MedlinePlus**  
(<https://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/ency/article/000704.htm>)
  - This article from the U.S. National Library of Medicine is short but provides a lot of useful information about pituitary tumors. It also contains a video about the pituitary gland and how various hormones affect the body.
- **Pituitary Tumors, by The National Cancer Institute at the National Institutes of Health**  
(<http://www.cancer.gov/types/pituitary>)
  - Most pituitary tumors are not cancerous, but the National Cancer Institute has a good handout that describes pituitary tumors.
- **Pituitary Tumors, by the Mayo Clinic**  
(<http://www.mayoclinic.org/diseases-conditions/pituitary-tumors/basics/definition/con-20028814>)
  - The Mayo Clinic has a web article about pituitary tumors geared towards patients.
- **Pituitary Tumors, by The American Cancer Society**  
(<http://www.cancer.org/cancer/pituitarytumors/>)
- **Pituitary Tumors, by the Johns Hopkins Neurology and Neurosurgery Department**  
([http://www.hopkinsmedicine.org/neurology\\_neurosurgery/centers\\_clinics/pituitary\\_center/pituitary-tumor/](http://www.hopkinsmedicine.org/neurology_neurosurgery/centers_clinics/pituitary_center/pituitary-tumor/))
  - Like the Mayo Clinic, Johns Hopkins has a web article about pituitary tumors.
- **Pituitary Adenoma, by the American Academy of Ophthalmology's EyeWiki Project**  
([http://eyewiki.aao.org/Pituitary\\_Adenoma](http://eyewiki.aao.org/Pituitary_Adenoma))
  - This article is a more technical description of pituitary tumors written for eyecare professionals, but contains up-to-date information about how doctors manage and treat pituitary tumors.
- **Pituitary Adenoma, by Wikipedia** ([https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pituitary\\_adenoma](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pituitary_adenoma))
  - This may be too technical for some readers, but may be easier to read than the EyeWiki article. Because Wikipedia is written and edited by the general public, it may be less accurate than the above websites, which are expert-written.

## Support Groups

This list is found at the Johns Hopkins Neurology and Neurosurgery [Pituitary Tumor page](#).

- **The Pituitary Network Association** (<http://pituitary.org>)
  - This is an international non-profit organization founded by people with acromegaly whose mission is to provide support for people with pituitary tumors and promote awareness and advocacy for pursuing treatments and cures for pituitary tumors.
- **The Pituitary Society** (<https://pituitarysociety.org/>)
  - This group provides information about pituitary disease. The society, while geared towards medical professionals, researchers, and trainees, aims to provide up-to-date information about pituitary diseases.
- **The American Brain Tumor Association** (<http://www.abta.org/>)
- **The National Brain Tumor Society** (<http://www.brainumor.org/>)
  - The National Brain Tumor Society serves as an advocacy group that raises money for awareness and research into various brain tumors. Their website has some helpful information about different brain tumors, as well as getting involved in support groups and contributing to brain tumor research.
- **The Hormone Health Network** (<http://www.hormone.org/>)
  - The Hormone Health Network has handouts describing the different hormonal imbalances that can occur with pituitary tumors. They also have links to various support groups, depending on the hormone condition.

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