
IMAGES IN CLINICAL MEDICINE



Fig. 1: Enlarged skull with thick vault, enlarged para-nasal sinuses and hyperganthitic mandible with increased angle. Enlargement of pituitary fossa can be noticed due to adenoma, with calcified rim.



Fig. 2: Enlargement of bases of phalanges and terminal tufts due to bony overgrowth, giving the appearance of arrow heads to terminal tufts. Widening of inter-phalangeal and metacarpo-phalangeal joint spaces due to overgrowth of articular cartilage. Typical hooks noted on the heads of metacarpals.



Fig. 3: Increased heel pad thickness due to overgrowth of soft tissues, 33 mm. (upper normal in males up to 23 mm and in females 21.5 mm).

ACROMEGALY

This condition results from the effect of excess growth hormone from pituitary gland adenoma on mature skeleton. Because growth plates are closed, so new bone formation is appositional and affects particularly the skull, spine and extremities.

This patient, a lady of 45 years age, presented to medical out patient clinic with headache and gradual diminution of vision. Clinical examination revealed that she was suffering from acromegaly.

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