

## 유즙 호르몬 과분비 선종에 대한 감마 나이프 수술의 역할

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= Abstract =

### The Role of Gamma Knife Radiosurgery for Prolactin Secreting Pituitary Adenomas

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**Objective :** The treatment for prolactin secreting pituitary adenoma (prolactinoma) include pharmacology, surgery, radiation therapy or radiosurgery. The recent development of radiological imaging and microsurgery has made transsphenoidal microsurgery the treatment of choice for most prolactin secreting pituitary adenoma. Despite its low morbidity and mortality, relatively high recurrence and failure rate have been reported. Recent advances in neuroimaging provide a precise targeting in radiosurgery for treatment of prolactin secreting pituitary adenoma. In this regard, Gamma knife radiosurgery has been proposed as an alternative primary treatment modality or adjuvant therapy.

**Patients and Methods :** Twenty three patients with prolactin secreting pituitary adenoma have been treated with Gamma knife radiosurgery in our institute from March 1992 to September 1998. We analyzed clinical, radiological and endocrinological changes in 21 patients who were followed up for an average of 35.7 months.

**Results :** The mean age was 34.9 years and 16 patients were treated with Gamma knife radiosurgery as primary treatment and 5 patients underwent Gamma knife radiosurgery for residual tumors after microsurgery. The margin of the tumor was incorporated within the 40 to 80% and the mean marginal dose was 24.5 Gy.

Clinical improvement in the last follow - up were present in 17 cases (81.0%) and 3 of 5 infertility patients became pregnant after Gamma knife radiosurgery. Tumor control rate after Gamma knife radiosurgery was 100%. Endocrinological normalization in the last follow - up were obtained in 12 cases (57.1%). In three cases, hormonal normalizations were present in early period (3 - 32 months) but serum hormone levels were elevated subsequently.

**Conclusion :** We conclude that the Gamma knife radiosurgery for prolactin secreting pituitary adenoma seems to be safe and effective as adjuvant therapy after microsurgery and primary treatment modality in selective patients.

**KEY WORDS :** Prolactinoma · Gamma knife radiosurgery · Pituitary adenoma.

서 론 (prolactin - secreting pituitary adenoma) 가 , 25% 3% (pituitary adenoma) 38) (radiation therapy), (radiosurg -

ery) <sup>1)22)</sup> .  
 surgery) , (transspenoidal (sellar turcica) 가 5 , (sella tur - cica) 가 16 , (cavernous sinus) (mi - croadenoma) 가 11 , (microadenoma) 가 5 .  
 1960 bromocriptine  
<sup>12)</sup> 가  
 가 , 가  
 가 가 1 3 , 6  
 bromocriptine . Bromocriptine (normalization), (response),  
 (non - response) 가  
 6 , 1 , 2  
<sup>37)39)</sup> (tumor volume reduction rate, TVRR)  
 가 (panhypo - 가  
 pituitarism) 가 . Leksell  
 50 95% MRI(Toshiba MRT 200FX 1.5 Te -  
<sup>20)21)</sup> 가 KULA system  
 , Leksell Gamma Knife(Type B 23004)  
 가 8  
 10Gy (ca -  
 vernous sinus) 15Gy  
<sup>10)23)26)</sup> Collimator 8mm가 52 가 , 14mm  
 15 , 4mm 10 . Isocenter 1 8 2.9  
 , isodose profile 1 50%  
<sup>8)14)17)18)29)34 - 36)</sup> . Maximal dose 30 62Gy 48.2  
 가 Gy , marginal dose 13.5 31Gy 24.5Gy  
 (Table 1).

결 과

1. 연령 및 성별 분포

2 : 19 , 20  
 2 , 30 16 , 40 3 30 가 가  
 34.9 . 35.7

(6 74)

2. 임상 증상 및 증후의 변화

(galactorrhea) 17  
 (81%) 가 , (amenorrhea) 12 (57.1%)

대상 및 방법

1992 3 1998 9

23 가 21

MRI

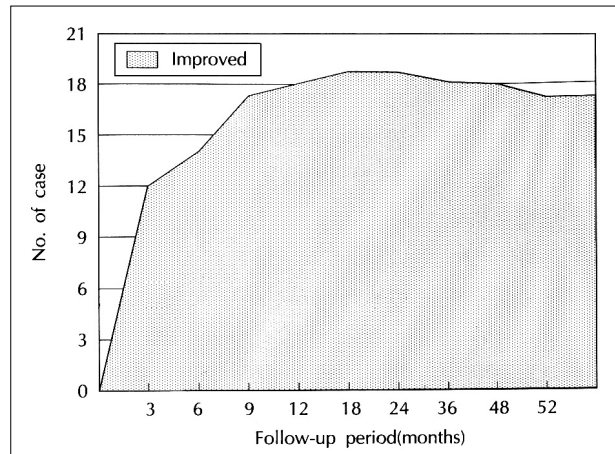
**Table 1.** Radiosurgical dosimetry

No. of collimator	
4mm	10
8mm	52
14mm	15
18mm	1
No. of isocenter(mean : 2.9)	
1	3
2	5
3	4
4	2
5	7
Treatment isodose profile(%)	
40	1
50	15
60	4
80	1
Marginal dose(mean : 24.5Gy)	
< 20	2
20 - 29	12
30	7
Maximal dose(mean : 48.2Gy)	
< 50	9
50 - 59	9
60	3

**Table 2.** Symptoms and signs

Symptoms and signs	No. of cases
Galactorrhea	17
Amenorrhea	12
Headache	10
Infertility	5
Visual disturbance	3
Diabetes insipidus	1

(infertility) 5 (23.8%)가  
 10 (47.6%), (visual di-  
 sturbance) 3, (diabetes insipidus) 1 가  
 (Table 2). 4.4  
 (2 20 ) . 3 11  
 , 3 6 3 , 6 7 .  
 19 (90.5%)  
 4.9 5  
 3  
 가 . 19 2  
 27 52  
 17(81.0%)  
 (Fig. 1). 1



**Fig. 1.** Cumulative analysis of post-radiosurgical symptomatic changes during follow-up period (n = 21).

**Table 3.** Relationship between post-radiosurgical hormonal changes and symptom duration (n = 21)

Symptom duration(years)	Changes of serum prolactin level		Total
	Normalization Response	Non-response	
< 3	6	3	11
3 - 6	1	2	3
6	5	2	7
Total	12	3	21

25  
 3 11 9 (81.8%)  
 가  
 , 3 10  
 6 (60%)  
 (Table 3).

3. 내분비학적 변화

115.1ng/ml  
 150ng/ml 가 7 , 50 149ng/ml 가  
 7 , 50ng/ml 가 7 .  
 17 (81.0%)  
 5  
 가 12 (57.1%), 가 3 (14.3%),  
 가 6 (28.6%) ,  
 8.1 (Fig. 2).  
 가 150ng/ml 7 3 (42.9%)  
 , 150  
 ng/ml 14 9 (64.3%)

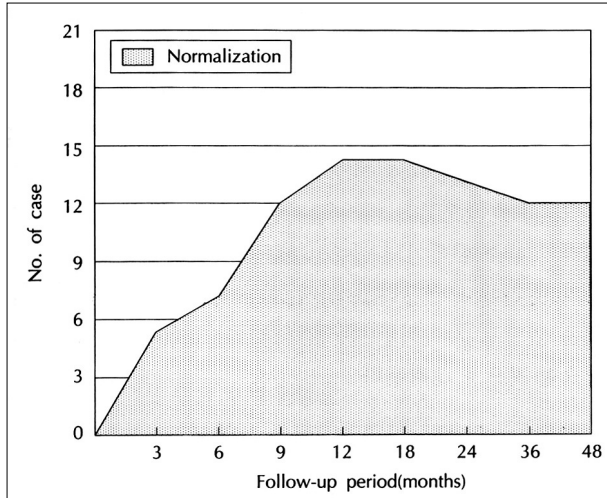


Fig. 2. Cumulative analysis of post-radiosurgical hormonal changes during follow-up period (n = 21).

Table 4. Relationship between pre and post-radiosurgical hormonal changes (n = 21)

Pre-Gamma knife serum prolactin level (ng/ml)	Changes of serum prolactin level			Total
	Normalization	Response	Non-response	
< 50	3		4	7
50 - 149	6		1	7
150	3	3	1	7
Total	12	3	6	21

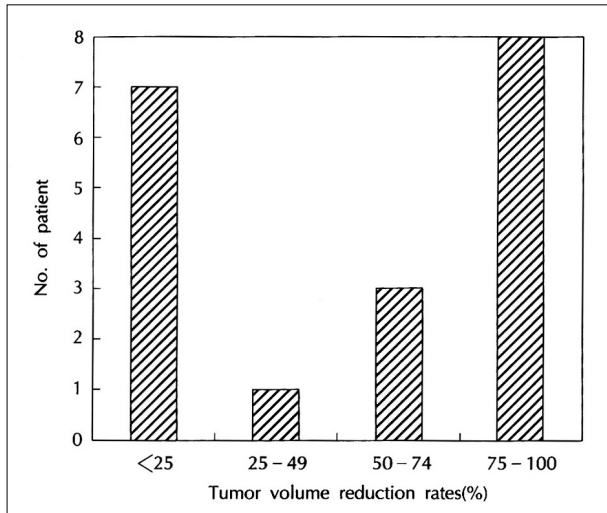


Fig. 3. Reduction rates of tumor volume on MRI (n = 19).

Table 5. Relationship between post-radiosurgical hormonal changes and size of tumors (n = 21)

Size of tumor	Pre-radiosurgical serum prolactin level (ng/ml)	Changes of serum prolactin level			Total
		Normalization	Response	Non-response	
Microadenoma	92.7	6		5	11
Macroadenoma	137.7	6	3	1	10
Total		12	3	6	21

(Table 4).

4. 종양의 방사선학적 변화

11 (57.1%) (optic chiasm)  
 10 (57.1%) (cavernous sinus)  
 4.1mm (21) 12 (57.1%)  
 513.5cumm(62.5 935cumm)  
 4160.0cumm(1040 9765cumm)  
 (tumor volume reduction rate, TVRR)  
 TVRR 25% 7 (33.3%), 25 49%가  
 1 (5.3%), 50 74%가 3 (14.3%), 75 100%가 8  
 (38.1%) tumor control rate 100%  
 가 12 (63.2%) (Fig. 3).  
 TVRR 25% 1

(necrotic change)

5. 종양의 크기 변화와 혈중 호르몬의 변화와의 관계

11 (54.5%) (necrotic change)  
 가 92.7ng/ml  
 6 (54.5%) 5 (45.5%)  
 가 137.3ng/ml  
 6 (60%)  
 3 (30%), 1 (10%)  
 (Table 5).

25% 7 (33.3%)가  
 , 1 (4.8%)가 , 3 (14.3%)가  
 25% 12 (57.1%)가  
 7 (58.3%)가  
 2 (16.7%), 3 (25%) 가  
 가 7 (63.2%)가  
 3 (14.3%)가 가 8 (72.7%)가 2

(Table 6).

6. 일차적 치료군과 이차적 치료군과의 차이

5  
164.9  
ng/ml(11.2 236ng/ml)  
(40%)  
, 1 가  
16  
(8.9 235ng/ml)  
가 , 5 (31.3%)가

7. 재발 환자군의 분석

3 1 6 4 5  
가  
가  
7 24 , 9 16 , 4 32 , 3  
14 , 6 32  
1 2  
3 75% , 2 50

**Table 6.** Relationship between post-radiosurgical hormonal changes and tumor volume reduction rates(n = 19)

Tumor volume reduction rates(%)	Changes of serum prolactin level			Total
	Normalization	Response	Non-response	
< 25	3	1	3	7
25 - 49	1			1
50 - 74	1	1	1	3
75 - 100	5	1	2	8
Total	10	3	6	19

**Table 7.** Summary of recurrent cases(n = 5)

Size of tumor	Pre-GK hormone(ng/ml)	Normalization time (months from GK)	Recurrent time (months from GK)	Last follow-up hormone(ng/ml)	TVRR(%)	Maximal dose(Gy)	Marginal dose(Gy)
Macro	212.9	7	24	121.8	90	60	30
Macro	214	9	16	236	95	45	22.5
Macro	170.2	3	14	66.2	60	40	20
Micro	31.9	4	32	61	72	40	20
Micro	35.4	6	32	138.9	95	60	30

GK : Gamma knife radiosurgery  
macro : macroadenoma

TVRR : tumor volume reduction rate  
micro : microadenoma

74% 가  
dosimetry maximal dose  
49.0Gy, marginal dose 24.5Gy  
(Table 7). 2  
, 3  
5 2  
가  
8. Bromocriptine투여와 호르몬 치의 변화  
18 bromocriptine  
3 2  
가 bromocri -  
ptine  
, 1  
bromocriptine 가  
Bromocriptine 18 15  
8  
bromocriptine  
, 7 bromocriptine  
. 15 가  
bromocriptine , 5  
가 가 , 2 가  
3 bromocriptine  
10 Bromocriptine 가

, bromocriptine  
 2 , 2  
 (TVRR)  
 1 50 74%, 2 25% , 25%  
 1 Bromocriptine  
 25% 5 (31.3%), 25 49%가 1 (6.3%),  
 50 74%가 2 (12.5%), 75 100%가 8 (50%) br -  
 omocriptine

가 가  
 70 90% (cure rate)  
 5 30% (recurrence rate)  
 4)30 - 32)40).  
 Parl<sup>30)</sup> 15 30%  
 , Post <sup>31)</sup> 17%  
 (total hypophy -  
 sectomy) <sup>16)</sup>

9. 감마 나이프 수술 후의 합병증

6 ,  
 3 , 2 가  
 18)41).

고 찰

1)22) ,  
 bromocriptine  
 riptine 37).  
 bromoc -

가  
 , Johnson <sup>15)</sup> Littley <sup>21)</sup>  
 가  
 18)21) adjuvant th -  
 erapy <sup>5)</sup>  
 1968  
 1972 Backlund<sup>3)</sup>

가  
 가 39).

가  
 가  
 2)3)18).

가  
 11).

가  
 10)23)26).

가  
 가  
 24)25)28).  
 . Ganz <sup>9)</sup>

가 15Gy , 가 가 가 3 , 가 2 가 35Gy Backlund<sup>2)</sup> autopsy 가 185Gy , Degerblad<sup>5)</sup> Thoren<sup>36)</sup> Pan<sup>28)</sup> Kwon<sup>17)</sup> 70 100Gy 20 52% 가 8 10Gy 3 bromocriptine 가 8)<sup>35)</sup> 가 bromocriptine 20Gy 가 가 2)<sup>8)</sup> 15 brom - 가 가 bromocriptine ocriptine 가 19) 가 adjuvant therapy 가 가 가 13) 가 Noren<sup>27)</sup> Hayashi 가 가 가 가 가 가 가 33) 가 가 5 가 Pan<sup>28)</sup> 29.6%, Lim<sup>18)</sup> 55.6%, Kwon<sup>17)</sup> 62.5% , 15 30% 30-32)<sup>40)</sup> 가 80.5% , 6)<sup>7)</sup>12) 3 tumor control rate Lim<sup>18)</sup> 100%, Pan<sup>28)</sup> 92.6% 가 가 가 가 가 50% Pan<sup>28)</sup> bromocriptine 29.6%, Kwon<sup>17)</sup> 28.6% 가 bromocriptine 가 63.2% , bromocriptine 가

가 , br -  
 omocriptine bro - 가 ,  
 mocriptine 3 , bromocriptine bromocriptine  
 가  
 15 10 4) 가

가 가  
 가 ptine bromocri -  
 3 가 ,  
 bromocriptine 37)  
 mocriptine bro -  
 Thoren 36) • : 1999 6 29  
 2 • : 1999 9 20  
 Stephanian 35) 2 • :  
 130 - 702 1

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bromocriptine ,  
 가 , 가 MRI  
 (optic chiasm) 5mm 가  
 가  
 18)23)29)

결 론

21  
 1)  
 , 가 가  
 2)  
 가  
 3)



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