ADRENAL TUMORS

Specific Objectives

At the end of the class students will be able to:-

- ✓ Define Adrenal Tumor .
- ✓ Enlist the etiological factors Adrenal Tumor.
- ✓ Explain about the pathophysiology of Adrenal Tumor
- ✓ Enlist the clinical manifestations of Adrenal Tumor
- ✓ Enumerate the diagnostic evaluation of Adrenal Tumor.
- ✓ Explain the management of Adrenal Tumor

DEFINITION

Pheochomocytoma is a catecholamine secreting tumor of the chomaffin cells of the sympathetic nervous system , it is usually found in adrenal medulla.

ETIOLOGY

Idiopathic

May be neuroectodermal disease with multiple endocrine neoplasia.

PATHOPHYSIOLOGY

- Due to causes
- It affect on adrenal medulla
- Develop on chromatin tissues found in sympathetic pone ganglia
- Excessive secretion of epinephrine & nor-epinephrine
- Signs & symptoms

SIGNS & SYMPTOMS

- Hypertension
- Headache
- Polyuria
- Hyper-metabolism
- Hyperglycemia
- Tremor
- Anxiety, flushing, nausea & vomiting

DIAGNOSTIC EVALUATION

- History collection
- Physical examination
- Urine & plasma catecholamine level
- MRI
- CT scan
- Scintigraphy

MEDICAL MANAGEMENT

- Preliminary preparation includes control of blood pressure & blood volume.
- Bed rest
- Hydration to be maintained before, during & after surgery.
- Phenoxybenzamine is a long acting alpha blocker is used after the blood pressure is stable.

SURGICAL MANAGEMENT

- Adrenalectomy but contraindicated for this surgery if there is-
- Hypertensive retinopathy, nephropathy.
- Increased platelet aggregation
- Stroke
- Heart, renal failure.

Nursing Management

- Obtain history of sign & symptoms
- Monitor ECG changes, arterial pressure, fluid & electrolyte balance
- Blood glucose levels

COMPLICATIONS

- Excessive discharge of hormone during induction of anesthesia
- Metastasis of tumor.