Hoarding disorder secondary to pituitary adenoma: a case study

Aucumulação compulsiva secundária a adenoma pituitário: estudo de caso

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Forty-three-year-old female with hoarding disorder for one year. No other neuropsychiatric background was referred. No laboratory changes. MRI showed a solid-cystic expansive tumor of 65 x 47 x 41mm with significant mass effect over adjacent structures. Patient went through neurosurgery but died at the second day of post-operatory. Surgical pathology showed a slow-growth non-secreting pituitary adenoma. Neuroimaging studies of patients with hoarding disorder have drawn attention to specific brain regions related to the symptoms, including anterior cingulate cortex, dorsolateral prefrontal cortex and orbitofrontal cortex¹²³. These structures were compressed by the tumor in the present case and could hypothetically be related to clinical presentation.

Figure. MRI showed a solid-cystic expansive tumor of 65 x 47 x 41 mm with significant mass effect over adjacent structures.
