

Figure 1 - There is considerable osseous enlargement with regions of varied bone density ranging from sclerotic to lucent The majority of affected bones exhibit a ground-glass appearance. Notice the involvement of the optic canal (red arrows in TC axial and on the magnetic resonance T1-weighted).

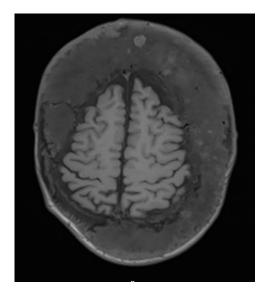


Figure 2 - Polyostotic fibrous dysplasia. Axial T1 – weighted.

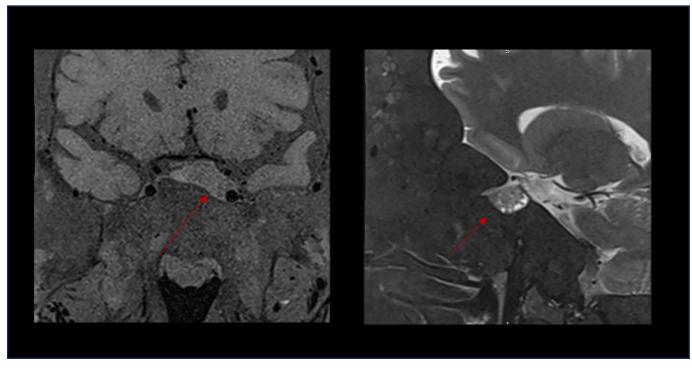


Figure 3 - MRI images T1 and T2-weighted illustrate a pituitary macroadenoma touching the optic chiasm (left side). Coronal T1 and Sagital T2-weighted MR.

Referências

Davis P, Hoffman J, Spencer T, Tindall G, Braun I. MR Imaging of Pituitary Adenoma: CT, Clinical, and Surgical Correlation. AJR Am J Roentgenol. 1987;148(4):797-802.

Johnsen D, Woodruff W, Allen I, Cera P, Funkhouser G, Coleman L. MR Imaging of the Sellar and Juxtasellar Regions. Radiographics. 1991;11(5):727-58.

Rocha AJ da, Vedolin L, Mendonça RA, Reis, Fabiano. CBR - Encefalo.pdf. Guedes R, editor. Rio de Janeiro: Elsevier; 2012. 389 p.

Sakaki S, Yokoyama S, Mamitsuka K, Nakayama M, Goto M, etal. A case of pituitary adenoma associated with McCune-Albright syndrome. Pituitary 1999;1:297–302.

Fuyi, Liu, Wenting, Li, Yong, Yao, Guilin, Li, Yi, Yang, Wanchen, Dou, Dingrong, Zhong, Lin, Wang, Xiangdong, Zhu, Hua, Hu, Jianmin, Zhang, Renzhi, Wang and Gao, Chen. "A case of McCune-Albright syndrome associated with pituitary GH adenoma: therapeutic process and autopsy" Journal of Pediatric Endocrinology and Metabolism, vol. 24, no. 5-6, 2011, pp. 283-287.