



## RSNA 2014: PET/CT Shows Pituitary Problems in Veterans with PTSD



According to researchers, hybrid imaging with positron emission tomography and computed tomography (PET/CT) in the brain's pituitary region may be an effective method to differentiate military veterans with post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) from those with mild traumatic brain injury (MTBI). MTBI involves damage to the brain from an external force, while PTSD is defined as a mental health condition that can develop after someone has experienced a traumatic event.

The findings also reinforce the theory that many veterans diagnosed with PTSD may actually have hormonal irregularities due to pituitary gland damage from blast injury. The findings were presented at the annual meeting of the Radiological Society of North America (RSNA) in Chicago.

Based on previous studies, about 44 percent of returning veterans with MTBI and loss of consciousness also meet the criteria for PTSD. Hence, differentiating PTSD from MTBI can be challenging for physicians due to symptom overlap and, in many cases, normal structural neuroimaging results.

In the new study, researchers used PET/CT to examine the hypothalamus and pituitary glands of veterans who had suffered blast-related MTBI. The pituitary gland is a pea-sized structure that sits in the bony enclosure situated at the base of the skull and is connected to a part of the brain called the hypothalamus. The pituitary gland and hypothalamus, together with the adrenal glands above each kidney, form the HPA axis, an important regulator of many body processes including stress response, mood, and energy expenditure.

"The HPA axis is a complex system with a feedback loop, so that damage to any one of the three areas will affect the others," said lead author Thomas M. Malone, BA, from the Department of Neurosurgery at Saint Louis University School of Medicine in Saint Louis (MO, USA). "It's suspected of playing an important role in PTSD, but there is limited neuroimaging research in the veteran population."

The investigators focused on 18F-fluorodeoxyglucose (18F-FDG) PET/CT, which provides a picture of metabolism by measuring uptake of the radiopharmaceutical FDG. They reviewed 159 brain 18F-FDG PET/CT exam records and observed the following:

- FDG uptake in the hypothalamus was significantly lower in the MTBI-only group compared with normal controls.
- FDG uptake in the pituitary gland was significantly higher in the MTBI and PTSD group compared with the MTBI-only group.

The finding of higher FDG uptake in the pituitary glands of PTSD sufferers, the researchers noted, supports the theory that many veterans diagnosed with PTSD may actually have hypopituitarism, a condition in which the pituitary gland does not produce normal amounts of one or more of its hormones.

"This raises the possibility that some PTSD cases are actually hypopituitarism masking itself as PTSD," Malone pointed out. "If that's the case, then we might be able to help those patients by screening for hormone irregularities and treating those irregularities on an individual basis."

The higher FDG uptake in the pituitary glands of veterans with MTBI and PTSD may be due to the gland working harder to produce hormones, Malone said. "It's analogous to having your car stuck in the snow and you keep flooring the gas pedal but you don't go anywhere."

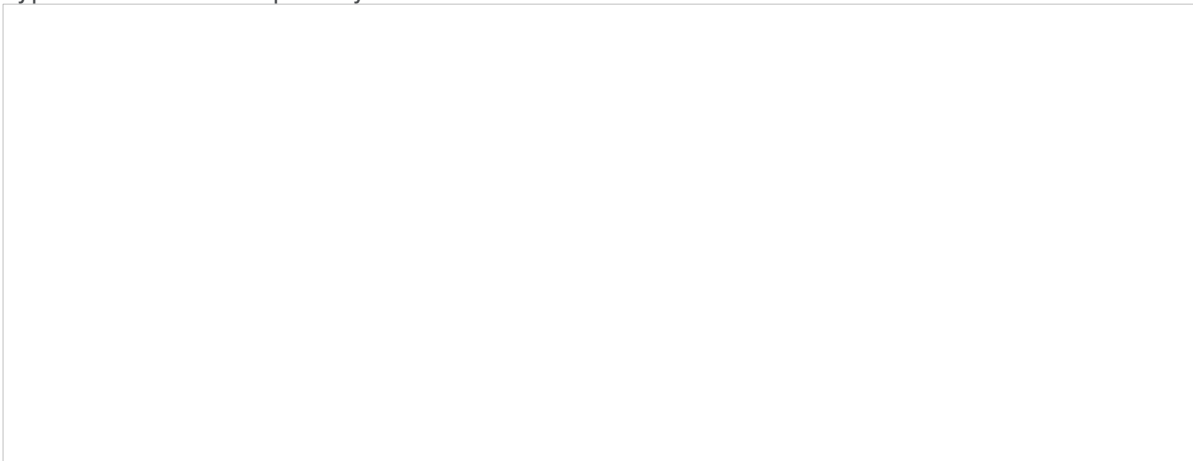
Based on the results, PET/CT may provide an effective way to diagnose and differentiate PTSD from MTBI and offer more insight into the biological manifestations of the disorder.

"This study sheds light on the complex issue of PTSD, which also has symptom overlap with depression and anxiety," Malone noted. "Currently, treatment for PTSD is typically limited to psychological therapy, antidepressants and anxiety medications. Our findings reinforce the theory that there is something physically and biologically different in veterans who have MTBI and PTSD compared to those who just have MTBI."

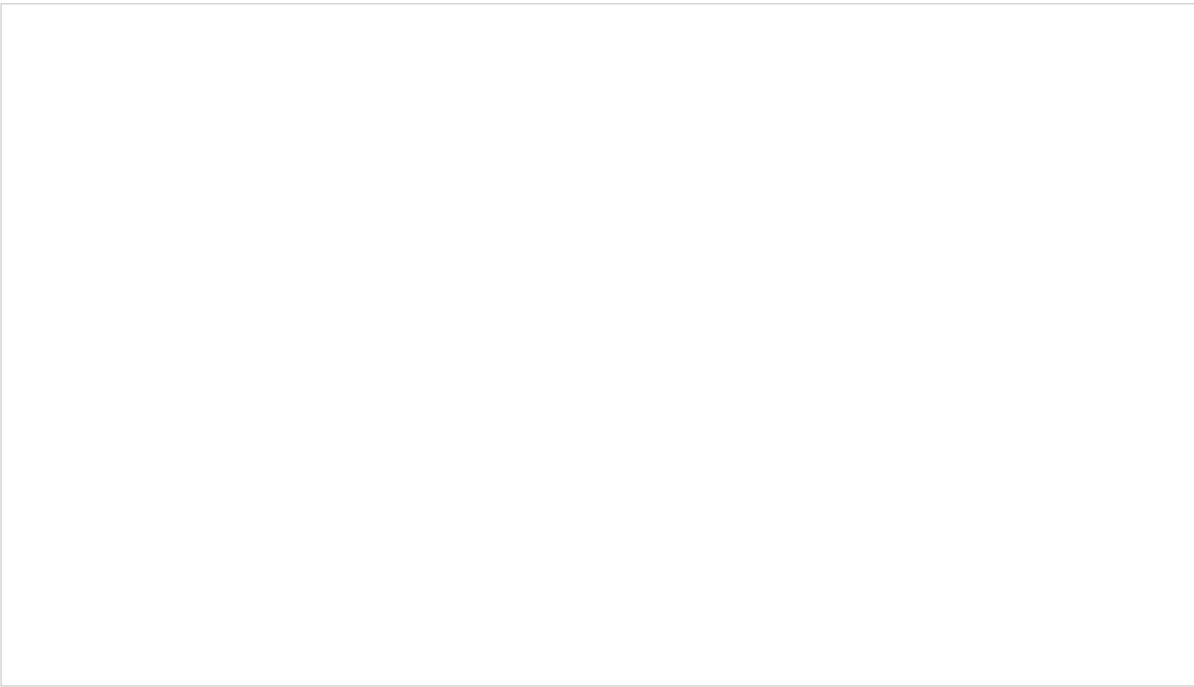
### Top image

3T Philips Achieva MRI Scanner

**Figure 2.** PET/CT on the left and an MRI on the right demonstrating the relative locations of both the hypothalamus and the pituitary.



**Figure 3.** Philips Gemini TF 1 PET-CT Scanner



Source: RSNA  
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Published on : Mon, 1 Dec 2014