原文題目(出處)：	The enigma behind pituitary and sella turcica. Case Rep Dent 2015, Article ID 954347
原文作者姓名：	Gopalakrishnan U
通訊作者學校：	Department of Orthodontics and Dentofacial Orthopaedics, Sri Venkateswara Dental College and Hospital, Thalambur, Chennai, India
報告者姓名(組別)：	林庭瑀 Intern C 組
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內文：

Introduction

The functional matrix theory: larger sella turcica in hyperfunctioning pituitary and smaller ones in hypofunctioning pituitary

Case report

General data

-dwarf: a height of 4.5 feet and a weight of 31 kg

-hypopituitarism

-basal growth hormone levels: 0.30 ng/mL at 3 years of age and 2.10 ng/mL at 11 years of age

-Growth hormone replacement therapy (-)

Clinical finding

-Profile: mildly convex with competent lips

- Molar relation: class I molars with proclined incisors and generalized spacing; class I skeletal base (lateral cephalogram)

- the loss of her upper left central incisor (due to trauma)

-Generalized microdontia with short conical roots(pan)

- Sella turcica: the vertical dimension=3.5 mm and anteroposterior dimension =4 mm. (ranges from 4 to 12 mm for the vertical and from 5 to 16 mm for the anteroposterior dimensions)

Discussion

The pituitary should be formed before the cartilaginous sella.

-> the pituitary gland starts functioning even before the cartilaginous precursor of the sella is being formed

(2) Any growth increase of sella must follow that of pituitary.

-> The increase occurs as a result of resorption at the interior wall of the dorsum sella.

-> Hypophysis have been shown to increase in size with age related to the function of the anterior lobe of pituitary
(3) Any abnormal growth morphology of pituitary should be reflected in the sella as well
->An enlarged sella turcica: pituitary tumours (adeno- mas, meningioma, prolactinoma, and craniopharyngioma), cystic lesion (Rathke's cleft cyst and mucocele), aneurysm, pituitary hyperplasia (primary hypothyroidism), acromegaly, gigantism, and Nelson syndrome
-> A decrease in sella size: primary hypopituitarism , growth hormone deficiency, Williams's syndrome, and Cushing's syndrome due to adrenocortical adenoma, Sheehan's syndrome

Conclusion

All these literature reports and reviews strongly suggest a correlation between sella turcica and pituitary gland

題號	題目
1	下列何種疾病患者之顱骨側面放射線影像（lateral skull view），最常見到蝶鞍（sella turcica）擴大之情形？ (A) 肢端肥大症（acromegaly） (B) 甲狀腺功能過旺（hyperthyroidism） (C) 副甲狀腺功能過旺（hyperparathyroidism） (D) 腦下垂體功能不足（hypopituitarism）
答案(A)	出處：Oral and Maxillofacial Pathology, 3e, P.832
題號	題目
2	下列何者是 hypopituitarism 的臨床表現？ (A) Microdontia (B) Hypodontia (C) Hyperdontia (D) Macrodontia
答案(A)	出處：Oral and Maxillofacial Pathology, 3e, P.934