

Pituitary Incidentaloma: An Endocrine Society Clinical Practice Guideline

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Objective: The aim was to formulate practice guidelines for endocrine evaluation and treatment of pituitary incidentalomas.

Consensus Process: Consensus was guided by systematic reviews of evidence and discussions through a series of conference calls and e-mails and one in-person meeting.

Conclusions: We recommend that patients with a pituitary incidentaloma undergo a complete history and physical examination, laboratory evaluations screening for hormone hypersecretion and for hypopituitarism, and a visual field examination if the lesion abuts the optic nerves or chiasm. We recommend that patients with incidentalomas not meeting criteria for surgical removal be followed with clinical assessments, neuroimaging (magnetic resonance imaging at 6 months for macroincidentalomas, 1 yr for a microincidentaloma, and thereafter progressively less frequently if unchanged in size), visual field examinations for incidentalomas that abut or compress the optic nerve and chiasm (6 months and yearly), and endocrine testing for macroincidentalomas (6 months and yearly) after the initial evaluations. We recommend that patients with a pituitary incidentaloma be referred for surgery if they have a visual field deficit; signs of compression by the tumor leading to other visual abnormalities, such as ophthalmoplegia, or neurological compromise due to compression by the lesion; a lesion abutting the optic nerves or chiasm; pituitary apoplexy with visual disturbance; or if the incidentaloma is a hypersecreting tumor other than a prolactinoma. (*J Clin Endocrinol Metab* 96: 894–904, 2011)

Summary of Recommendations

1.0 Initial evaluation of a patient with a pituitary incidentaloma

1.1 We recommend that patients presenting with a pituitary incidentaloma undergo a complete history and physical examination that includes evaluations for evidence of hypopituitarism and a hormone hypersecretion syndrome. Patients with evidence of either of these con-

ditions should undergo an appropriately directed biochemical evaluation:

1.1.1 We recommend that all patients with a pituitary incidentaloma, including those without symptoms, undergo clinical and laboratory evaluations for hormone hypersecretion (1|⊕⊕⊕⊖).

1.1.2 We recommend that patients with a pituitary incidentaloma with or without symptoms also undergo clinical and laboratory evaluations for hypopituitarism (1|⊕⊕⊕⊖).

1.1.3 We recommend that all patients presenting with a pituitary incidentaloma abutting the optic nerves or chiasm on magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) undergo a formal visual field (VF) examination (1|⊕⊕⊕⊕).

1.1.4 We recommend that all patients have a MRI scan, if possible, to evaluate the pituitary incidentaloma [if the incidentaloma was initially only diagnosed by computed tomography (CT) scan] to better delineate the nature and extent of the incidentaloma (1|⊕⊕⊕⊕).

2.0 Follow-up testing of the pituitary incidentaloma

2.1 Patients with incidentalomas who do not meet criteria for surgical removal of the tumor should receive non-surgical follow-up (2|⊕⊕○○) with clinical assessments and the following tests:

2.1.1 MRI scan of the pituitary 6 months after the initial scan if the incidentaloma is a macroincidentaloma and 1 yr after the initial scan if it is a microincidentaloma (1|⊕⊕○○). In patients whose incidentaloma does not change in size, we suggest repeating the MRI every year for macroincidentalomas and every 1–2 yr in microincidentalomas for the following 3 yr, and gradually less frequently thereafter (2|⊕⊕○○).

2.1.2 VF testing in patients with a pituitary incidentaloma that enlarges to abut or compress the optic nerves or chiasm on a follow-up imaging study (1|⊕⊕⊕⊕). We suggest that clinicians do not need to test VF in patients whose incidentalomas are not close to the chiasm and who have no new symptoms and are being followed closely by MRI (2|⊕○○○).

2.1.3 Clinical and biochemical evaluations for hypopituitarism 6 months after the initial testing and yearly thereafter in patients with a pituitary macroincidentaloma, although typically hypopituitarism develops with the finding of an increase in size of the incidentaloma (1|⊕⊕○○). We suggest that clinicians do not need to test for hypopituitarism in patients with pituitary microincidentalomas whose clinical picture, history, and MRI do not change over time (2|⊕⊕○○).

2.2 Patients who develop any signs or symptoms potentially related to the incidentaloma or who show an increase in size of the incidentaloma on MRI should undergo more frequent or detailed evaluations as indicated clinically (1|⊕⊕○○).

3.0 Indications for surgical therapy of the pituitary incidentaloma

3.1 We recommend that patients with a pituitary incidentaloma be referred for surgery if they have the following (1|⊕⊕⊕⊕):

- A VF deficit due to the lesion.
- Other visual abnormalities, such as ophthalmoplegia or neurological compromise due to compression by the lesion.

- Lesion abutting or compressing the optic nerves or chiasm on MRI.
- Pituitary apoplexy with visual disturbance.
- Hypersecreting tumors other than prolactinomas as recommended by other guidelines of The Endocrine Society and The Pituitary Society.

3.2 We suggest that surgery be considered for patients with a pituitary incidentaloma if they have the following (2|⊕⊕○○):

- Clinically significant growth of the pituitary incidentaloma.
- Loss of endocrinological function.
- A lesion close to the optic chiasm and a plan to become pregnant.
- Unremitting headache.

Method of Development of Evidence-Based Clinical Practice Guidelines

The Clinical Guidelines Subcommittee of The Endocrine Society deemed the subject of pituitary incidentalomas a priority area in need of practice guidelines and appointed a Task Force to formulate evidence-based recommendations. Consensus was guided by systematic reviews of evidence and discussions through a series of conference calls and e-mails and one in-person meeting. An initial draft guideline was prepared by the Task Force, with the help of a medical writer, and reviewed and commented on by members of The Endocrine Society and the European Society of Endocrinology. A second draft was reviewed and approved by The Endocrine Society Council. At each stage of review, the Task Force received written comments and incorporated substantive changes. The evidence was developed using the Grading of Recommendations, Assessment, Development, and Evaluation (GRADE) system to describe the strength of recommendations and the quality of evidence, which was low or very low. The GRADE group is an international group with expertise in development and implementation of evidence-based guidelines (1). A detailed description of the grading scheme has been published elsewhere (2). The Task Force used the best available research evidence identified and one commissioned systematic review to develop some of the recommendations (3). The Task Force also used consistent language and graphical descriptions of both the strength of a recommendation and the quality of evidence. In terms of the strength of the recommendation, strong recommendations use the phrase “we recommend” and the number 1, and weak recommendations use the phrase “we suggest” and the number 2. *Cross-filled circles* indicate the quality of the evidence, such that ⊕○○○ denotes very low

quality evidence; ⊕⊕○○, low quality; ⊕⊕⊕○, moderate quality; and ⊕⊕⊕⊕, high quality. The final category may include circumstances in which there is a consistent observation of uniformly poor serious outcomes that will not reverse spontaneously, but when treated, often through surgical means, may dramatically improve or be cured. The Task Force has confidence that persons who receive care according to the strong recommendations will derive, on average, more good than harm. Weak recommendations require more careful consideration of the person's circumstances, values, and preferences to determine the best course of action. Linked to each recommendation is a description of the evidence and the values that panelists considered in making the recommendation; in some instances, there are *remarks*, a section in which panelists offer technical suggestions for testing conditions, dosing, and monitoring. These technical comments reflect the best available evidence applied to a typical person being treated. Often this evidence comes from the unsystematic observations of the panelists and their values and preferences; therefore, these remarks should be considered suggestions.

Definition, etiology, and epidemiology of pituitary incidentalomas

Definition of pituitary incidentaloma

A pituitary incidentaloma is a previously unsuspected pituitary lesion that is discovered on an imaging study performed for an unrelated reason. By definition, the imaging study is not done for a symptom specifically related to the lesion, such as visual loss, or a clinical manifestation of hypopituitarism or hormone excess, but rather for the evaluation of symptoms such as headache, or other head or neck neurological or central nervous system complaints or head trauma (4–9). Studies reviewed for these guidelines vary, however, in their definition of a “pituitary incidentaloma.” For example, some studies exclude cystic lesions and include only those that fulfill radiographic criteria for a pituitary adenoma (4, 5), whereas others include all lesions (6–9). The guidelines presented here are relevant to all pituitary incidentalomas, those that have the appearance typical of a pituitary adenoma as well as cystic lesions. By convention, microincidentalomas are less than 1 cm and macroincidentalomas are at least 1 cm in size.

Etiology of pituitary incidentalomas

Because incidentalomas infrequently come to surgery, the true pathological diagnoses of most are unknown. In a series of sellar masses that required surgery, 91% were pituitary adenomas and about 9% were nonpituitary in origin, of which most were craniopharyngiomas and

Rathke's cleft cysts (10). It is unknown whether the etiologies of incidentalomas are similar to this surgical cohort, but in one series of 29 incidentalomas that did come to surgery, 23 were found to be pituitary adenomas, four were Rathke's cleft cysts, and two were craniopharyngiomas (6, 7, 9). Immunohistochemical analysis of 20 of these adenomas was reported as negative in 50%, plurihormonal in 20%, gonadotroph positive in 15%, and GH positive in 10% (6, 7, 9). In another series of 139 mass lesions without overt symptoms, 73 had a cystic appearance on imaging study (5). Cystic lesions are most likely to be Rathke's cleft cysts, which often present incidentally, or craniopharyngiomas (11, 12). Of the non-cystic-appearing incidentalomas, nearly all are likely to be pituitary adenomas, and most clinically nonfunctioning pituitary adenomas are of gonadotrope origin as determined by immunocytochemical studies (13–15). However, the differential diagnosis of sellar incidentalomas is broad and should include other possibilities (10).

Epidemiology of pituitary incidentalomas

The prevalence of pituitary incidentalomas has been estimated from data on pituitary adenomas found at autopsy and from imaging in patients who underwent a CT or MRI of the head for reasons other than pituitary disease. Because most pituitary incidentalomas are adenomas, autopsy data on adenomas may provide information relevant to incidentaloma detected during life. In combined autopsy data, the average frequency of a pituitary adenoma was 10.6% (16). The tumors were distributed equally across genders and the adult age range, and nearly all of these incidentalomas were microadenomas (16). In adults who underwent cranial imaging studies for reasons other than pituitary disease, microincidentalomas were seen on CT in 4–20% (17–19) or on MRI in 10–38% (20) of patients. Macroincidentalomas were found in 0.2% of patients who underwent CT scans for central nervous system symptoms (21) and by MRI in 0.16% of a population study cohort (22). In pooled data from 10 series of pituitary incidentalomas, 160 of 353 (45%) were macroincidentalomas (4–9, 23–26), a larger percentage than has been found on autopsy studies and the other screening studies. This suggests that these patients may in fact have had some symptom that was not readily apparent or reported but that led to the imaging study or that microincidentalomas were not referred to these centers for evaluation.

Data are not available on pituitary incidentalomas in the pediatric population; these guidelines are limited to adults.

1.0 Initial evaluation of a patient with a pituitary incidentaloma

Recommendations

1.1 We recommend that patients presenting with a pituitary incidentaloma undergo a complete history and physical examination that includes evaluations for evidence of hypopituitarism and a hormone hypersecretion syndrome. Patients with evidence of either of these conditions should undergo an appropriately directed biochemical evaluation.

1.1.1 We recommend that all patients with a pituitary incidentaloma, including those without symptoms, undergo clinical and laboratory evaluations for hormone hypersecretion (1⊕⊕⊕⊕○).

1.1–1.1.1 Evidence

The goals of the endocrine evaluation of pituitary incidentalomas are to identify hormone hypersecretion and hypopituitarism. The recommendations for evaluation of pituitary function considered the likelihood of an abnormality in a given patient. However, valid estimates of the pretest probability of an abnormal test of pituitary function could not be definitively determined because literature on this topic is sparse. Therefore, recommendations for the evaluation relied heavily on clinical experience.

Data on the prevalence of hormone hypersecretion in patients with an incidentaloma are available from small observational studies (most retrospective) and estimated from autopsy data. Screening for hypersecretion is important to perform because the prevalence of clinically evident pituitary adenomas has recently been appreciated to be as high as 1/1000 in a Belgian population (27), and 0.776/1000 (of which 0.542/1000 were hormone secreting) in a region of the United Kingdom (28), or as low as 0.04/1000 in Finland (29). The incidence of incidentally discovered pituitary adenomas was recently reported as 0.016/1000 in a retrospective review from Finland (29).

The evaluation for hypersecretion should include an assessment for prolactin, GH, and ACTH hypersecretion. Evidence is strongest for the need to measure a serum prolactin level in all patients presenting with an incidentaloma. Ideally, for patients with large macroincidentalomas, the laboratory should measure prolactin levels in diluted serum to ensure that levels are not falsely lowered by a hook effect in the assay. Hyperprolactinemia was found in five of 42 patients with microincidentalomas at initial evaluation (4), but in other studies none of 22 developed a prolactin elevation on prospective follow-up (8, 9). In other studies, prolactinomas were detected in seven of 46 patients with incidentalomas (micro and macro combined) (7). In macroincidentalomas, prolactin levels were elevated in two of 16 (9). In a large autopsy study, 39.5%

of the adenomas detected (most microadenomas) were found to stain positive for prolactin (30). These data might suggest that prolactinomas are very common among pituitary incidentalomas, which is contrary to the literature. Autopsy data should cautiously be considered representative of incidentalomas presenting in life because the autopsy studies lack clinical data, and prolactin staining may not have been associated with clinically relevant circulating hyperprolactinemia. Patients with hyperprolactinemia could receive a trial of dopamine agonist therapy so long as it is recognized that mild/moderate elevations may be due to stalk compression from a lesion other than a prolactinoma. In these patients, tumor shrinkage is unlikely, and growth of the incidentaloma is still possible, so continued follow-up with repeat imaging is warranted. The treatment of hyperprolactinemia has been recently reviewed (31).

Although silent somatotroph-secreting tumors are rare, evaluation for the possibility is recommended. In a prospective study, one of 11 macroincidentalomas were found to have an elevated IGF-I consistent with subclinical GH excess (8), and in another study, two of 13 incidentalomas that were surgically removed were positive on immunohistochemistry for GH (7). One series of 3048 autopsies reported 334 pituitary adenomas, of which 1.8% stained positive for GH (30). Because the initial treatment for a GH-secreting tumor is surgery and GH-secreting microadenomas can be cured surgically in almost all cases, screening for a GH-secreting tumor by measurement of an IGF-I level is warranted. If this is elevated, further evaluation for GH excess is suggested.

Screening for glucocorticoid excess due to a possible corticotroph tumor may also be considered when this is suspected clinically. In the series of 3048 autopsies, 13.8% of 334 pituitary adenomas stained positive for ACTH (30). No systematic screening of incidentalomas for subclinical glucocorticoid excess has been reported (8, 9). However, patients with adrenal incidentalomas may have Cushing's syndrome-associated morbidities such as diabetes mellitus, hypertension, obesity, and osteoporosis (32), so in a patient with a pituitary incidentaloma subclinical Cushing's disease could also be associated with these morbidities (16). In patients with a clinical suspicion for glucocorticoid excess, laboratory screening is therefore suggested. Detection of subclinical hypercortisolism should be followed by evaluation for possible Cushing's disease. The screening and evaluation of Cushing's disease has been reviewed in the "Diagnosis of Cushing's Syndrome: an Endocrine Society Clinical Practice Guideline" (33).

The Task Force does not recommend the routine measurement of plasma ACTH levels in patients with inciden-

talomas. However, some of the Task Force members often measure ACTH because a small percentage of incidentalomas may be silent corticotroph tumors (34), and occasionally plasma ACTH levels are elevated in patients harboring these tumors despite the lack of clinical manifestations of cortisol excess (34).

In patients whose personal or family history suggests the possibility of a multiple endocrine neoplasia syndrome, additional screening and follow-up as appropriate to the suspected syndrome should be undertaken.

1.1–1.1.1 Values and preferences

The recommendations for screening for hypersecretion needed to balance the potential benefits of early detection with the relatively low likelihood of finding certain abnormalities in a given patient and the costs and burden of potentially unnecessary testing.

Screening for certain hormone hypersecretion syndromes was considered important, even if the patient was asymptomatic or if the abnormality was unlikely in the patient population. Screening for hyperprolactinemia was considered essential because of the potential for successful treatment with an oral dopamine agonist. Screening for GH excess with a serum IGF-I level was recommended because early detection of a GH-secreting tumor, which would likely be asymptomatic, could reduce long-term morbidity and increase the likelihood of surgical cure. Some consider screening also for glucocorticoid excess in all patients, but others may limit screening to patients for whom there is a clinical suspicion, due to the high false-positive rate and low rate of true-positive testing in the former group of patients.

1.1–1.1.1 Remarks

The pros and cons of detailed *vs.* limited screening for hypersecretion syndromes (other than for prolactinoma) were debated, and the Task Force was split on this point. The quality of evidence for or against one particular testing strategy was weak.

Recommendation

1.1.2 We recommend that patients with a pituitary incidentaloma with or without symptoms also undergo clinical and laboratory evaluations for hypopituitarism (1|⊕⊕⊕⊕).

1.1.2 Evidence

Evidence to support screening for hypopituitarism in patients with an incidentaloma also comes from small observational studies. In combined data in micro- and macroincidentalomas, hypopituitarism was present in seven of 66 (5) and 19 of 46 patients (7). Deficits of gonadotropins

(not associated with hyperprolactinemia) were detected in up to 30% of patients (4, 7, 8), of the ACTH/cortisol axis in up to 18% (7, 8), thyroid axis in up to 28% (7, 8), and GH axis in up to 8% (4).

Different approaches can be taken to the initial evaluation of the patient for hypopituitarism. Some Task Force members recommend a minimal screening with the measurement of free T₄, morning cortisol, and testosterone levels, whereas others recommend that the initial evaluation should also include the measurement of TSH, LH, and FSH and IGF-I. A broad initial approach to this testing is favored by some to avoid the repeated blood sampling that would be needed to confirm a central origin of target organ deficiencies should they be detected. Low gonadotropin levels in postmenopausal women provide evidence of hypopituitarism and in men exclude primary hypogonadism when testosterone levels are low. Similarly, normal or low TSH levels help distinguish a pituitary etiology of hypothyroidism when the free T₄ is low. Gonadal function can be assessed in premenopausal women by history and examination. If baseline testing suggests hypopituitarism, further stimulation tests of the pituitary-adrenal or GH-IGF-I axis should be performed.

1.1.2 Values and preferences

The size of the incidentaloma may also be relevant to the risk of hypopituitarism, so the Task Force debated whether the size should factor into the decision to screen or not to screen for hypopituitarism. The Task Force more strongly favored routine testing for hypopituitarism in macroincidentalomas and larger microincidentalomas, for example 6–9 mm, and not necessarily in smaller microincidentalomas because asymptomatic pituitary hormone deficits can be detected and larger lesions seem more likely to be associated with hypopituitarism. Although there are no specific data on the prevalence of hypopituitarism in larger *vs.* smaller microincidentalomas, in the Task Force's experience some larger microincidentalomas may behave more like macroincidentalomas, which leads some endocrinologists to routinely evaluate larger microincidentalomas for hypopituitarism. Routine screening for hypopituitarism among smaller microincidentalomas may not be necessary because the rate of hypopituitarism among them appears to be very low, although the number of patients reported is very small (4, 8, 9). However, recent data do show that hypopituitarism can occur in microadenomas (35). The Task Force recognized that there is a continuum of size of pituitary incidentalomas, so a 1-cm size cutoff may be arbitrary in evaluating the risk of hypopituitarism and other anatomic characteristics of the incidentaloma need to be considered. The evidence was downgraded because only observational data from rela-

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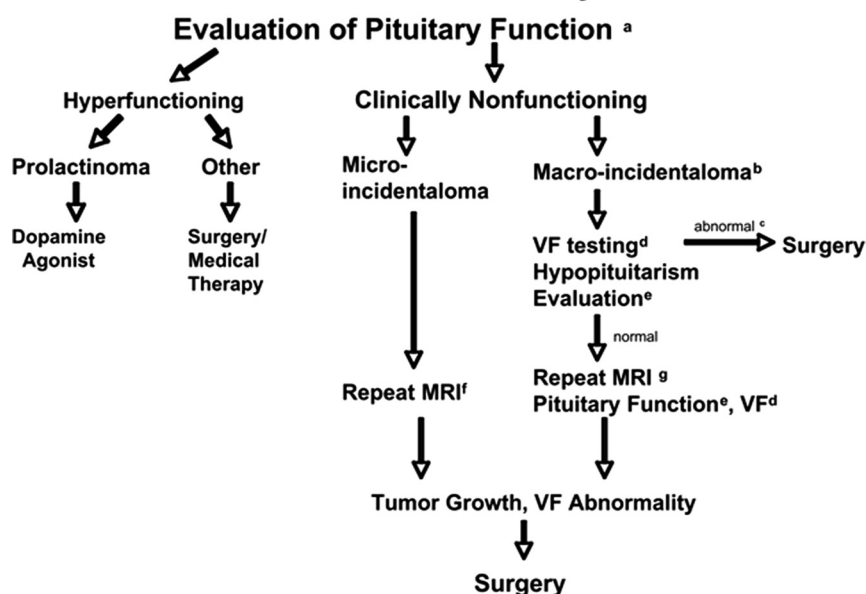


FIG. 1. Flow diagram for the evaluation and treatment of pituitary incidentalomas. a, Baseline evaluation in all patients should include a history and physical exam evaluating for signs and symptoms of hyperfunction and hypopituitarism and a laboratory evaluation for hypersecretion. b, This group may also include large microlesions (see Section 2.1 Evidence). c, The recommendation for surgery includes the presence of abnormalities of VF or vision and signs of tumor compression (Section 3.1); surgery is also suggested for other findings (see Section 3.2). d, VF testing is recommended for patients with lesions abutting or compressing the optic nerves or chiasm at the initial evaluation and during follow-up. e, Evaluation for hypopituitarism is recommended for the baseline evaluation and during follow-up evaluations. This is most strongly recommended for macrolesions and larger microlesions (see Section 1.3). f, Repeat MRI in 1 yr, yearly for 3 yr, and then less frequently thereafter if no change in lesion size. g, Repeat the MRI in 6 months, yearly for 3 yr, and then less frequently if no change in lesion size. [Modified from Molitch ME: *J Clin Endocrinol Metab* 80:3–6, 1995 (49).]

tively small studies are available, and some decisions had to be made based on the clinical experiences of the Task Force members rather than rigorous studies.

1.1.2 Remarks

Our recommendations include routine screening for GH deficiency (GHD) with an IGF-I level in all patients, but the Task Force recognized that this alone is insufficient evidence for or against GHD in adults. In patients with a clinical suspicion of GHD, in particular if the IGF-I is low, further testing should be undertaken as recommended in the “Evaluation and Treatment of Adult Growth Hormone Deficiency: an Endocrine Society Clinical Practice Guideline” (36). The authors of this guideline also recognized that the approach taken to the testing for and treatment of GHD varies among endocrinologists and that some would only consider performing the testing if the clinical setting suggested the potential for a benefit of GH therapy.

Recommendation

1.1.3 We recommend that all patients presenting with a pituitary incidentaloma abutting or compressing the op-

tic nerves or chiasm on MRI undergo a formal VF examination (1|⊕⊕⊕⊕).

1.1.3 Evidence

Baseline VF testing is recommended for all patients with an incidentaloma abutting the optic nerves or chiasm, even without visual symptoms (Fig. 1). In one prospective study of 11 macroincidentalomas, one patient had VF abnormalities, and two had compression of the optic chiasm (8). In other studies, 15% (32) and 5% (4) of patients had unrecognized VF abnormalities at presentation.

Recommendation

1.1.4 We recommend that all patients have a MRI scan, if possible, to evaluate the pituitary incidentaloma (if the incidentaloma was initially only diagnosed by CT scan) to better delineate the nature and extent of the incidentaloma (1|⊕⊕⊕⊕).

1.1.4 Remarks

For the MRI, a specific pituitary protocol should be done that includes fine cuts thorough the sella with and without the administration of the contrast agent gadolinium. Guidelines for the evaluation of renal function before administration of gadolinium should be followed.

2.0 Follow-up testing of the pituitary incidentaloma

Recommendations

2.1 Patients with incidentalomas who do not meet criteria for surgical removal of the tumor should receive non-surgical follow-up (2|⊕⊕⊕⊕), with clinical assessments and the following tests:

2.1.1 MRI scan of the pituitary 6 months after the initial scan if the incidentaloma is a macroincidentaloma and 1 yr after the initial scan if it is a microincidentaloma (1|⊕⊕⊕⊕). In patients whose incidentaloma does not change in size, we suggest repeating the MRI every year for macroincidentalomas and every 1–2 yr in microincidentalomas for the following 3 yr and gradually less frequently thereafter (2|⊕⊕⊕⊕).

2.1.2 VF testing in patients with a pituitary incidentaloma that enlarges to abut or compress the optic nerves or chiasm on a follow-up imaging study (1|⊕⊕⊕⊕). We sug-

gest that clinicians do not need to test VF in patients whose incidentalomas are not close to the chiasm and who have no new symptoms and are being followed closely by MRI (2|⊕○○○).

2.1.3 Clinical and biochemical evaluations for hypopituitarism 6 months after the initial testing and yearly thereafter in patients with a pituitary macroincidentaloma, although typically hypopituitarism develops with the finding of an increase in size of the incidentaloma (1|⊕○○○). We suggest that clinicians do not need to test for hypopituitarism in patients with pituitary microincidentalomas whose clinical picture, history, and MRI do not change over time (2|⊕○○○).

2.1 Evidence

The options for treatment of patients with asymptomatic, clinically nonfunctioning pituitary incidentalomas are conservative follow-up without surgery (Fig. 1) or immediate surgery despite the lack of indications for this. Conservative follow-up was recommended with the recognition that the proper algorithm for this and its appropriateness and safety have not been tested prospectively. Few data are available for or against a nonsurgical approach to management of asymptomatic pituitary incidentalomas. Therefore, evidence in support of these guidelines also relied on the clinical experiences of the Task Force members.

The proper algorithm for endocrine testing during this follow-up has not been tested as prospectively conducted endocrine testing of patients with pituitary incidentalomas who were followed without surgery has only been reported in 49 patients (8, 9). Follow-up endocrine testing is recommended for patients with macroincidentalomas because they are at risk of developing hypopituitarism. Of the macroincidentalomas followed prospectively, worsening hypopituitarism developed in one of seven (8) and three of 28 (25) patients, all of whom had enlargement of their tumors. Hypopituitarism also developed in four of 37 (5) and one of 248 (6) patients who developed apoplexy on follow-up. Follow-up endocrine testing was recommended despite the paucity of data because of the potential high risk to the patient of untreated hypopituitarism. In a meta-analysis of incidentaloma studies, new endocrine dysfunction developed overall in 2.4% of patients per year (3). It is unclear how often new hypopituitarism develops in the absence of tumor growth. Rapid growth may increase the risk of new hypopituitarism. Routine follow-up endocrine testing is not required for microincidentalomas whose clinical picture does not change because the risk of developing new hypopituitarism is extremely low. In previous studies, none of the pituitary microincidentalomas followed prospectively was reported to be associated with changes in pituitary function (4–9).

The proposed algorithms for the MRI follow-up of pituitary incidentalomas took into account those adopted in prior studies. However, those algorithms varied considerably from study to study (4–9), and none was validated. As a result, the imaging follow-up proposed in this guideline incorporated the experiences of the Task Force's members. Follow-up MRI scans were recommended for macroincidentalomas because it has been demonstrated that although generally these lesions grow slowly, some do enlarge and become symptomatic. In data combined from a number of studies, macroincidentalomas enlarged in 85 of 353 (24%) patients (4–9, 23–26). VF abnormalities developed in 28 (8%) patients over time, which demonstrated that the enlargement adversely affected the patient's health. Pituitary apoplexy developed in seven of 353 (2%) patients, of whom most developed permanent hypopituitarism and one had permanent vision impairment (5). In a meta-analysis of these studies, 8.2% of incidentalomas enlarged per year with a follow-up of 472 person-years (3). Less frequent surveillance of microincidentalomas was recommended because their rate of enlargement was low, being reported in 17 of 160 patients (10.6%) followed from 2.3 to 7 yr (5–9, 23–25). In the meta-analysis, 1.7% of microincidentalomas enlarged per year (3). Importantly, none of the patients with these microincidentalomas developed new VF abnormalities that would have necessitated surgery.

Overall, the Task Force considered that repeat scanning within the first year was warranted for all patients because, although most incidentalomas grow slowly, some do enlarge, and the true proliferative nature of the incidentaloma is unknown (Fig. 1). If no growth is detected, then the interval between MRI scans can be increased. Evidence does not support one particular algorithm for the frequency of follow-up imaging, but we recommend repeating the MRI every year in macroincidentalomas, every 1–2 yr in microincidentalomas for the next 3 yr, and then every other year for the next 6 yr and gradually less frequently indefinitely so long as the lesion continues not to threaten the patient's health. Some Task Force members would continue imaging every 5 yr. Uncertainty as to the optimal interval and duration of long-term follow-up imaging can be shared with the patient, and the scheme followed can be individualized to balance the physician's assessment of the risk that the lesion poses to the patient's health with the burden to the patient of surveillance testing.

2.1 Values and preferences

The decision to proceed with conservative nonsurgical management of pituitary incidentalomas not meeting criteria for surgery (see *Section 3.0*) puts a relatively high value on avoiding surgical intervention and its associated

morbidity and cost, and a relatively low value in avoiding apoplexy. The evidence that most incidentalomas do not progress over time to cause visual or other disturbances supports this value judgment. On the other hand, apoplexy developed in seven of 248 patients with incidentalomas (4–6, 8, 9, 26). Large-scale prospective studies of conservative nonsurgical management of pituitary incidentalomas are needed to further inform this judgment.

2.1 Remarks

The Task Force recognized that a continuum of size of incidentalomas exists, and some large microincidentalomas (6–9 mm) may behave more like macroincidentalomas. Therefore, some Task Force members would also perform follow-up MRIs and hypopituitarism evaluations in larger microincidentalomas as they would for macroincidentalomas. Some also considered that follow-up evaluations for hypopituitarism were needed only for patients with enlarging incidentalomas because new hypopituitarism would be very unlikely to develop without tumor growth. However, no data are available to support one particular size threshold for the increase in size that should trigger this evaluation. The Task Force was split on these points.

Recommendation

2.2 Patients who develop any signs or symptoms potentially related to the incidentaloma or who show an increase in size of the incidentaloma on MRI should undergo more frequent or detailed evaluations as indicated clinically (1|⊕⊕○○).

3.0 Indications for surgical therapy of the pituitary incidentaloma

Recommendation

3.1 We recommend that patients with a pituitary incidentaloma be referred for surgery if they have the following (1|⊕⊕⊕⊕):

- A VF deficit due to the lesion.
- Other visual abnormalities, such as ophthalmoplegia or neurological compromise due to compression by the lesion.
- Lesion abutting or compressing the optic nerves or chiasm on MRI.
- Pituitary apoplexy with visual disturbance.
- Hypersecreting tumors other than prolactinomas as recommended by other guidelines of The Endocrine Society and The Pituitary Society (31, 33).

3.1 Evidence

The decision to recommend surgery as initial therapy for a patient with a pituitary incidentaloma needs to be individ-

ualized (Fig. 1). Few data are available that specifically examine the outcome of surgery for incidentalomas. Some of the evidence considered in developing the recommended criteria for surgery was from transsphenoidal surgical series of symptomatic and often large pituitary lesions. From these data and based on the clinical experiences of the Task Force members, it is clear that substantial evidence supports the need for surgery for pituitary incidentalomas causing visual or neurological compromise. The presence of visual or neurological abnormalities due to compression of the optic nerves or chiasm by the incidentaloma is the strongest indication for surgery. Although the risks of not performing surgery on tumors that abut the chiasm or for those within certain proximity of the chiasm but where no VF abnormalities are present have not been quantified, in the Task Force's experience significant risk of future vision disturbance in these patients exists to warrant surgery. The age of the patient is also an important consideration. Surgery may be favored in younger *vs.* older patients given the higher lifetime probability of tumor enlargement in the former and the greater risks of surgical intervention in the latter group of patients. Some may elect to follow elderly patients with significant risks to surgery conservatively and closely for any deterioration in vision. The decision to recommend surgery should also consider whether future fertility is of concern to the patient. Difficult cases could also be discussed at a pituitary multidisciplinary team meeting when this is available.

Surgery is indicated in patients with apoplexy and visual disturbance. In a retrospective review of 30 subjects with pituitary apoplexy, the 20 who were followed conservatively had a similar long-term risk of hypopituitarism as those treated surgically (37). Therefore, patients with apoplexy and without visual compromise may be followed conservatively with serial imaging and hormonal assessments.

3.1 Values and preferences

Our recommendations for surgery for incidentalomas put a high value on alleviating or preventing visual or neurological compromise. Although the benefits of surgery in preventing future visual abnormalities are not known, a relatively higher value was put on the prevention of VF abnormalities than on avoiding the morbidity (*e.g.* diabetes insipidus, hypopituitarism) and the cost of surgery. New hypopituitarism as a result of transsphenoidal surgery is rare in the Task Force's experience, but the risk should be considered in the clinical context of the particular patient.

3.1 Remarks

The recommendations for surgical therapy of a pituitary incidentaloma were based on the Task Force's expectations for outcome and improvements in vision and

endocrine function. These expectations were based on known literature and Task Force members' clinical experience with surgery performed by a surgeon experienced in transsphenoidal pituitary surgery. The success of surgery for hormone-secreting tumors is highly dependent on the expertise, skill, and case volume of a pituitary surgeon supported by an experienced team (38, 39). This is likely to also be true for pituitary surgery of other types of lesions. The availability of such a pituitary surgeon needs to be considered when following these guidelines.

Recommendation

3.2 We suggest that surgery be considered for patients with a pituitary incidentaloma if they have the following (2|⊕⊕○○):

- Clinically significant growth of the pituitary incidentaloma.
- Loss of endocrinological function.
- A lesion close to the optic chiasm and a plan to become pregnant.
- Unremitting headache.

3.2 Evidence

The evidence for or against a recommendation for surgery because of growth of a pituitary incidentaloma is limited. Surgery was suggested for incidentalomas that demonstrate clinically significant growth on follow-up imaging studies, which is growth that could pose a health risk to the patient such as to their vision. Such growing incidentalomas typically continue to grow, and surgery is most effective for smaller lesions. A specific size cutoff for the incidentaloma was not considered a requirement for surgery because some large incidentalomas are predominantly intra- and infrasellar. Although there are no established changes in size or growth rate that would automatically trigger the need for surgery, the pattern of growth of the incidentaloma was considered more important. For example, a 1-mm enlargement within the sella of a 5-mm intrasellar microadenoma would not be clinically significant, but a 1-mm enlargement toward the chiasm in a lesion only 3 mm from the chiasm would be significant. Therefore, incidentalomas exhibiting significant growth (which includes growth that is rapid, occurring over a 1- to 2-yr period, and/or that is toward the optic chiasm and if continued could threaten vision in the near future) should be considered for surgery before the incidentaloma progresses to abut the chiasm or produce visual deficits. A consideration of the clinical characteristics of the patient including their age and other risks for surgery needs to be incorporated into the decision to proceed to surgery.

The evidence for or against a recommendation for surgery because of the presence of hypopituitarism is also

limited. Although some surgical series of symptomatic incidentalomas show that hypopituitarism can improve with surgery (40, 41), these data may not be applicable to the incidentaloma, and as a result hypopituitarism was considered only a relative indication for surgery. Adequate replacement therapy should be instituted whether or not surgery is recommended. Some patients planning pregnancy may benefit from surgery if their tumor is close to the optic chiasm because there is a small risk that lactotroph hyperplasia in the normal gland may lead to tumor compression of the optic nerve or chiasm, and closer follow-up in such patients should be undertaken. Headache may or may not improve with transsphenoidal removal of the tumor, so it can only be suggested as an indication for surgery, and the quality of evidence is low.

Medical therapy of the pituitary incidentaloma

In patients with incidentalomas and hyperprolactinemia that may be due to tumoral compression of the hypothalamic-pituitary stalk, symptomatic hyperprolactinemia may be treated with a dopamine agonist. However, incidentalomas other than a prolactinoma will rarely shrink, and dopamine agonists cannot be relied upon for this purpose. Therefore, continued monitoring of lesion size is necessary, regardless of changes in prolactin levels.

Medical therapy of pituitary incidentalomas has not been systematically studied. Some parallels to the effects of medical therapy on pathologically confirmed nonfunctioning pituitary tumors are possible, but this connection needs to be made cautiously. The reported efficacy of dopamine agonist therapy of nonfunctioning pituitary adenomas varies widely. With cabergoline or bromocriptine treatment for patients with residual tumor after surgery, some degree of tumor shrinkage was detected in 8–45% (42–44), and the amount of shrinkage varied from 10–62% (43, 44) or 3–14 mm (42). Somatostatin analogs have also been tried. With no more than 1 yr of octreotide therapy, shrinkage was reported in approximately 5–25%, increase in 12%, and stabilization in 83% of tumors (45–48). Insufficient data are available to suggest the routine use of medical therapy of pituitary incidentalomas.

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