Opis choroby *

Definicja

Familial hyperprolactinemia is a rare, genetic endocrine disorder characterized by persistently high prolactin serum levels (not associated with gestation, puerperium, drug intake or pituitary tumor) in multiple members of a family. Clinically it manifests with signs usually observed in hyperprolactinemia, which are: secondary medroxyprogesterone acetate (MPA)-negative amenorrhea and galactorrhea in female patients, and hypogonadism and decreased testosterone level-driven sexual dysfunction in male patients. Oligomenorrhea and primary infertility have also been reported in some female patients.

Dane

Klasyfikacja
Choroba

Synonimy
Familial isolated prolactin receptor deficiency
Rodzinny izolowany Niedobór receptora prolaktyny

Kod ORPHA
397685

Kod OMIM
615555

Kod ICD10
E22.1

Kod ICD11
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*Źródło

orphanet