Atrophy of genitalia, prostate gland, breasts

Amenorrhea without menopausal symptoms

Decreased spermatogenesis

Adrenocorticotropic Hormone

Severe anorexia, weight loss

Hypoglycemia

Hypotension

Hyponatremia, hyperkalemia

Adrenal apoplexy, especially in response to stress

Circulatory collapse

Antidiuretic Hormone

Polyuria

Polydipsia

Dehydration

Melanocyte-Stimulating Hormone

Decreased pigmentation

Congenital hypopituitarism can be seen in newborn infants and can run in families, suggesting a genetic cause (Alatzoglou and Dattani, 2010). Neonates may have symptoms of hypoglycemia and seizure activity (Toogood and Stewart, 2008). A child with combined GH deficiency and hypothyroidism should be screened for congenital pituitary defects and genetic mutations (Pine-Twaddell, Romero, and Radovick, 2013).

Idiopathic hypopituitarism, or idiopathic pituitary growth failure, is usually related to GH deficiency, which inhibits somatic