

We are IntechOpen, the world's leading publisher of Open Access books Built by scientists, for scientists

4,800

Open access books available

122,000

International authors and editors

135M

Downloads

Our authors are among the

154

Countries delivered to

TOP 1%

most cited scientists

12.2%

Contributors from top 500 universities



WEB OF SCIENCE™

Selection of our books indexed in the Book Citation Index
in Web of Science™ Core Collection (BKCI)

Interested in publishing with us?
Contact book.department@intechopen.com

Numbers displayed above are based on latest data collected.
For more information visit www.intechopen.com



Prolactin and Infertility

Gokalp Oner

Additional information is available at the end of the chapter

<http://dx.doi.org/10.5772/55557>

1. Introduction

Prolactin (PRL) is one of several hormones that are produced by the pituitary gland. PRL has many different roles throughout the body, and most of those are clearly shown as clinical symptom. Perhaps the most important classical role of prolactin is to stimulate milk production in women after the delivery of a baby. Prolactin levels increase during pregnancy causing the mammary glands to enlarge in preparation for breastfeeding and ready to secrete colostrums closely after delivery. Later on the elevated prolactin levels help with the sustained production of milk during nursing. The somatomammotrop cells of the anterior pituitary gland synthesize and secrete prolactin, which is under the control of hypothalamic factors, mainly the tonic inhibition of Dopamine (DA). There are several other sources of PRL-like substances in the periphery such as placental lactogens, (similar to pituitary PRL), mammary gland (produced within the mammary epithelial cells), or PRL variants of immune cell origin (that modulates the immune system). (Gellersen,1989; Andersen 1990; Lkhider, 1996; Kurtz,1993; Gala, 1994, Montgomery,1990; Ben-Jonathan 1996; Yu-Lee LY 1997)

It is important to underline that serum PRL in normal individuals is considered as almost entirely pituitary PRL sources, the above mentioned extra pituitary-PRL may contribute significant amounts but either carries as specific function and target mainly to the local environment acting via paracrine/autocrine manner. (Yu-lee 1997; Bachelot 2007)

During the first several months of breastfeeding, the higher basal prolactin levels also serve to suppress ovarian cyclicity, through the inhibition of pituitary hormones, mainly via LH suppression (Taya 1982) This is the reason why women who are breastfeeding do not get their periods and therefore do not often become pregnant. In actively breastfeeding mothers the related hyperprolactinaemia persisting even over a year. It was observed that extended lactational amenorrhoea is associated with low LH levels, and interestingly suckling induced PRL elevation as a response has a positive effect on prolongation. (Diaz 1991; Diaz 1995).

Menstruation and ovulation may only occasionally occur before the drop of elevated basal PRL levels. As time goes on with less frequent breastfeeding, e.g. during weaning however, the PRL levels do not stay as high and the woman may start to ovulate. In cases of nonlactating/ nonbreastfeeding mothers, that may happen between 2-3 month after delivery. (Baird 1979)

Similarly, elevated PRL levels are shown during gestation, but mechanisms to inhibit ovulation is related to elevated estradiol and progesterone levels and a consequent depression of pituitary FSH secretion (Marrs 1981).

Generally, the lactogenic hormones play role also in regulation of reproductive function. On one hand, PRL is essential to maintain regular oestrus cycles. PRL knock out mice are completely infertile (Horsemann 1997). One of the other actions of PRL is to stimulate ovarian production of progesterone. That is required in the process of preparation for embryo implantation and it is dependent on a continued estrogen and progesterone secretion by the corpus luteum, which is supported by a functional pituitary during the first half of pregnancy in rodents. (Binart 2000)

On the other hand, high prolactin levels are associated with anovulation or may cause directly or indirectly infertility. In young women, hyperprolactinemia is probably one of the most common endocrine disorders related to pituitary function. Women who are not pregnant and are not breastfeeding should have lower levels of basal PRL (typically 10–28 µg/L in women and 5–10 µg/L in men are defined as “normal levels”) If a non-pregnant woman has abnormally high levels of PRL, it may cause her difficulty in becoming pregnant. It is considered as the most frequent cause of anovulatory sterility, although spontaneous pregnancy may occur occasionally. The prevalence of hyperprolactinemia varies in different patient populations, stays below 1% (0.4% in an unselected normal population) but can be as high as 17% of women with reproductive disorders shown at the clinics (Crosignani 1999)

The suppression of pituitary hormones by PRL, similar that described during lactation has an indirect anovulatory effect. PRL however, acts also directly on the ovary to inhibit the hCG-induced follicle rupture, resulting in the inhibition of ovulation. (Yoshimura 1989).

Clinically significant elevation of PRL levels may cause infertility in several different ways. First, prolactin may stop a woman from ovulating. If this occurs, a woman's menstrual cycles will stop. In less severe cases, high prolactin levels may only disrupt ovulation once in a while. This would result in intermittent ovulation or ovulation that takes a long time to occur. Women in this category may experience infrequent or irregular periods. Women with the mildest cases involving high prolactin levels may ovulate regularly but not produce enough of the hormone progesterone after ovulation. This is known as a luteal phase defect. Deficiency in the amount of progesterone produced after ovulation may result in a uterine lining that is less able to have an embryo implant. Some women with this problem may see their period come a short time after ovulation (Shibli-Rahhal,2011)

Hyperprolactinemia is commonly found in both female and male patients with abnormal sexual and/or reproductive function or with galactorrhea. If serum prolactin levels are above 200 µg/L, a prolactin-secreting pituitary adenoma (prolactinoma) is the underlying cause, but if levels are lower, differential diagnoses include the intake of various drugs, compression of the pituitary stalk by other pathology, hypothyroidism, renal failure, cirrhosis, chest wall lesions, or idiopathic hyperprolactinemia. When a pituitary tumour is present, patients often have pressure symptoms in addition to endocrine dysfunction, such as headaches, visual field defects, or cranial nerve deficits (Wang, 2012). The objectives of therapy are to improve the symptoms associated with high PRL levels and to reduce the size of a pituitary tumour.

Pharmacotherapy is available to reduce the tumour size and consequently decrease PRL levels. The large majority of patients with prolactinomas, both micro- and macroprolactinomas, can be successfully treated with dopamine D2 receptor agonists as first-line treatment, with normalization of prolactin secretion and gonadal function, and with significant tumour shrinkage in a high percentage of cases, to prevent the need for surgery. In cases when the only cause of infertility is chronic anovulation due to hyperprolactinemia, a 60-80% pregnancy rate can be achieved. Surgical resection of the prolactinoma is the option for patients who may refuse or do not respond to long-term pharmacological therapy. Radiotherapy and/or estrogens are also reasonable choices if surgery fails. In patients with asymptomatic microprolactinoma no treatment needs to be given and a regular follow-up with serial prolactin measurements and pituitary imaging should be organized (Asa 2002; Crosignani 1999, Molitch 2003).

The most commonly used dopamine agonists are bromocriptine, pergolide, quinagolide and cabergoline. When comparing the plasma half-life, efficacy and tolerability of these drugs are different, there is also important to evaluate the risk/ benefits profile of each product. As the current clinical practice, pharmacological treatment with dopamine agonist plays an important role. The recommendations on the most effective dosages and the advantages of a long term efficacy of products have been evaluated summarizing the results of case histories of the last decades.

2. Clinical diagnosis of hyperprolactinemia

A variety of etiological factors including disorders of the hypothalamo-pituitary axis, interruption of dopamine synthesis, stress, pituitary tumours, polycystic ovary syndrome, primary hypothyroidism, and various medications may lead to hyperprolactinemia (5). Hyperprolactinemia in girls causes delayed puberty, hypogonadotropic hypogonadism, primary or secondary amenorrhea, and galactorrhea (Fideleff, 2000). Hyperprolactinemia in men may result in as a first signs of decreased libido or impotence, however also cause inefficient sperm production and infertility (Colao, 2004).

As one of the first signs in women with high prolactin levels may have irregular periods or no periods at all. Another common symptom is "galactorrhea", which is the occurrence of a milky discharge from the breast in a woman who has not recently been pregnant. The

discharge is the result of persistent high PRL levels stimulating the mammary gland for milk production. Some women may see galactorrhea occur spontaneously. Others may see it only if they squeeze their nipples.

As diagnostic practice, after signs and labtests have been evaluated the magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) of the pituitary gland should be performed in all patients. A pituitary adenoma with a diameter of less than 1 cm is defined as “microadenoma” and one above 1 cm in diameter as “macroadenoma”.

3. Measurement of prolactin

Prolactin can be measured with a simple blood test drawn at the fertility doctor's office. In order to get accurate results, prolactin should be drawn first thing in the morning. Since PRL may serve as a hormone to affect reproductive functions, sexual contact, stimulation of nipples in human may cause a not just immediate but also next-day-long alterations of the PRL secretory pattern. (Kruger 2012) These fluctuations are measured on the next day to produce a PRL elevation around noon, additional of the regular circadian rhythm of PRL levels, as the peak on the morning. Accordingly it is important to note that the woman should have the instructions to eat nothing from the night before and to avoid any stimulation of the breast and nipples, included sexual intercourse as well, from the day before also.

Since stimulation of the breast /nipples (stress such as physical exam) may cause immediate release of PRL one common mistake that doctors make is to draw a prolactin blood test immediately after a patient has had a breast exam in the office. These women will have high prolactin levels because of the exam and therefore they may show false (i.e. transient) increase of PRL levels. Prolactin should also be drawn early in the menstrual cycle - before ovulation. This is because prolactin levels are naturally higher after ovulation.

A prolactin level of 5-20 ng/mL is considered normal in both sexes, according to some laboratories and test references the male and female (a bit higher) normal range may differ. A level above 20 ng/mL in two successive measurements is defined as hyperprolactinemia (7). According to WHO standards: 1 µg/L = 21.2 mIU/L. PRL levels > 250 ng/mL usually indication for prolactinoma, when PRL > 500 ng/mL it is considered as diagnosis for macroprolactinoma. (Melmed, 2011)

There are cases when false positive and elevated PRL levels are measured: two high molecular mass forms of prolactin (PRL) in serum have been identified: macroprolactin (big-big PRL, > 100 kDa) and big PRL (40-60 kDa). Big PRL is a consistent “normal” component of total serum PRL but rarely cause of hyperprolactinemia. Macroprolactin is usually a complex of PRL and IgG in composition, it is formed in the circulation from monomeric PRL with a molecular mass of 150-170 kDa, but may have some additional variability in composition. In labor tests the PRL in the complex remains reactive to a variable extent in immunoassays. Individuals may show a different pattern of % of these variants, or even can be a predominant immunoreactive component of circulating PRL and the cause of apparent

hyperprolactinemia, but it has minimal bioactivity *in vivo* and is not of pathological significance. As necessary the reference technique of gel filtration chromatography at the laboratory should be available for confirmation and request on investigation of samples to avoid confusion of diagnostics. (Fahie-Wilson 2005)

4. Causes of high prolactin levels

4.1. Pituitary tumours

Pituitary adenomas are the most common tumour type in the pituitary gland. There is approximately 10% incidence was shown obtained by post-mortem autopsy, with similar ratio of male and female patients. The most frequently detected tumours (over 39%) are sparsely granulated PRL cell adenomas. The others types are GH cell or mixed PRL/GH adenoma, ACTH cell adenoma/Crooke's cell adenoma (~14%) ; Gonadotroph cell adenoma (6.6%); Null cell adenoma/oncocytoma (~32%) and other or unclassified types (Buurman, 2006).

Invasive tumours with multiple recurrences are only classified as aggressive tumours or "atypical adenomas". Tumours with systemic metastasis must be considered as carcinomas, and "only" make up 0.1% to 0.2% of all pituitary tumours, but with very poor prognostics of 66% mortality (Oh, 2012). However it was suggested that a full picture included clinical signs (gender, DA-resistant hyperprolactinemia, etc) , radiological status (invasive macro or giant tumour) and histological signs of angiogenesis, mitoses level, vascular invasion and molecular biology parameters (Ki-67 > 3 %, p53 positive, up-regulation of genes related to invasion and proliferation, and allelic loss of chromosome 11) should be taken into account considering the potential malignancy, prognosis of prolactin secreting tumours and identify the optimal therapy as early as possible. The key question is to identify factors associated with tumour aggressiveness. The approach combined genomic and transcriptomic analysis focus to the subtype of pituitary tumour able to identify molecular events associated with the aggressive and malignant phenotypes. Allelic loss in certain loci of chromosome 11 has been detected in tumours with signs of malignancy, potentially responsible for triggering the aggressive and malignant phenotypes. Within the recent years there are an increasing number of genes or molecular signs that has been associated with pituitary tumorigenesis to develop predictive and potential prognostic markers. (Zemmoura, 2012; Dworakowska, 2012; Wierinckx 2011)

About one-third of all pituitary tumours are not associated with hypersecretory syndromes but, rather, present with symptoms of an intracranial mass, such as headaches, nausea, vomiting or visual field disturbances. Only rare cases of pituitary tumours are considered as malignant prolactinoma. Tumours that produce growth hormone (GH) may also secrete prolactin in nearly 25% of cases. This is a common source of misdiagnosis, as the features of prolactin excess may capture attention while the more subtle features of GH excess go unnoticed.

4.1.1. Characteristics of pituitary adenomas

In some people, a small group of cells may form a cyst in the pituitary gland which produces elevated levels of prolactin. These cysts are called prolactinomas or pituitary adenomas. It is unclear exactly how these cysts get started. Recent investigations on pituitary tumours reported that approximately 12% of pituitary glands (obtained by autopsy of 3048 patients) are shown histologically diagnosed but clinically inapparent adenoma. Among the mean tumour size is approx 1.9mm. According to published data two-thirds of adenomas has a tumour size <3 mm, half of them were smaller than 1 mm in diameter and ~23% was between 3-10mm. In this study only few (3/76) tumours were identified as macroadenomas corresponding to a tumour size >10 mm. (Buurman, 2006)

The prevalence of clinically apparent prolactinomas ranges from 6–50/ 100,000 in reported populations (Daly, 2006; Fernandez 2010). The prevalence of “ever-treated” hyperprolactinemia is approximately 20 /100,000 in male patients and approximately 90 /100,000 in female patients. (Kars, 2009)

The adenomas can be seen and measured using MRI and classified based on their size.

Small adenomas are known as microadenomas. They measure less than one centimetre in diameter. This is the most common type of adenoma found. Microadenomas can even be present in healthy people who do not have high prolactin levels. Microadenomas can be treated with medication. They do not grow large and do not need to be treated if hormone levels are normal. Microprolactinomas usually follow a benign course and rarely progress to macroprolactinomas. However, in rare cases microadenoma may transform to other tumours.

- A case history it was reported that a microadenoma transformed to macroprolactinoma within 10 month, probably due to estrogen therapy applied. The case report emphasizes the role of dopaminergic agonist in treatment of hyperprolactinemia. (Garcia, 1995)
- A case history of a 22 -year-old woman with the signs of galactorrhea and slight hyperprolactinemia , showed 7-mm intrapituitary lesion which responded to treatment with cabergoline. This PRL-secreting microadenoma has a sudden change within 4 years of diagnose. The case represents a rapid evolution from a microprolactinoma initially responding to dopamine agonists to a fatal pituitary carcinoma. (Guastamacchia, 2007)

Adenomas larger than 1 centimetre are called macroadenomas. If untreated, macroadenomas can grow further and start to compress the nearby tissues and structures causing life-threatening events or even fatal outcome. The closest structures are the optic nerves, internal carotid arteries. If a macroadenoma causes compression of the optic nerves, partial blindness can result. For this reason, it is important to treat macroadenomas whether or not a woman is interested in getting pregnant. Medication can be used to treat them but if that fails, surgery may be necessary.

- According to a recent clinical study in Japan, treatment with Cabergoline achieved a high pregnancy rate with uneventful outcomes in infertile women with prolactinoma, independent of tumour size and bromocriptine resistance or intolerance. Over 90% of patients in the study conceived pregnancies, and one-third of the macroprolactinomas disappeared. Cabergoline monotherapy could serve as an alternative of the conventional combination bromocriptine therapy with surgery or irradiation in macroprolactinomas. (Ono, 2010)

4.2. Hypothyroidism

The hyperprolactinemia of hypothyroidism is related to several mechanisms. In response to the hypothyroid state, a compensatory increase in the discharge of central hypothalamic thyrotropin releasing hormone (TRH) results in increased stimulation of prolactin secretion.

Although TRH was originally named for its ability to trigger the release of thyroid-stimulating hormone (TSH) in mammals, it became apparent that TRH exerts multiple hypophysiotropic activities also in human. Stimulation with TRH will provide a diagnostic test to demonstrate a TSH release curve typical of the subclinic hypothyroidism. PRL is under tonic inhibition by the hypothalamus by way of the PRL inhibitory factor, DA. PRL-releasing factors include TRH., Increased release of TRH may also cause a sustained stimulation of prolactin release from the pituitary gland. There are several clinical reports presented the correlation between subclinic hypothyroidism-hyperprolactinemia and sterility. Treatment with thyroid hormone supplements will result in correction of both the thyroid feedback and the high prolactin levels.

4.3. Macroprolactinemia

Asymptomatic patients with intact gonadal and reproductive function and moderately elevated prolactin levels may have macroprolactinemia (Vallette-Kasic, 2002). Hypersecretion of PRL by lactotroph cells of the anterior pituitary cause hyperprolactinemia. Patients with hyperprolactinemia may have radiologically undetected microprolactinomas, but some of them may present other causes of hyperprolactinemia characterised as a symptom of macroprolactinemia, with a predominance of higher molecular mass prolactin forms (big-big prolactin, MW > 150 kDa). This term should not be confused with macroprolactinoma, which refers to a large pituitary tumour greater than 10 mm in diameter.

The prevalence of macroprolactinemia varies between 15-46% in hyperprolactinemic populations, and it may be because confusing test results that could not be differentiated from true hyperprolactinemic patients, on the basis of clinical features alone. The pathophysiology of macroprolactinemia is based on a mechanism of the increased antigenicity of these molecules, leading to the appearance of autoantibodies against PRL, which can consequently reduce the bioactivity of PRL and provide extended half-life. Therefore macroprolactinemia is manifested with less frequent clinical symptoms in macroprolactinemic patients and the test results mainly due to the delayed clearance of

PRL. According to recent publications of Isik et al, evaluating over 300 hyperprolactinemic patients, over 26% of them resulted in elevated macroprolactin levels, with the less frequent signs of galactorrhea or abnormal MRI results compared those to patients with predominant monomer hyperprolactinemia. The other symptoms and frequency of amenorrhea, infertility, irregular menses, gynecomastia, and erectile dysfunction were similar in both groups. (Isik, 2012)

Macroprolactinemic patients have no clinical symptoms of hyperprolactinemia and may have no pituitary adenomas. It is still controversial whether macroprolactinemia is a benign condition that does not need further investigation and treatment. Patients can be screened for macroprolactinemia by PEG (polyethylene glycol) precipitation as a standard laboratory test with a results of recovery of $\leq 40\%$ to normal monomeric PRL level is used as an indication of macroprolactinemia (Tamer, 2012). The clinical importance of this test is based on the lower prevalence of pituitary adenomas in this group, compared to “true hyperprolactinemic” patients.

4.4. PCOS (polycystic ovary syndrome)

PCOS is a common problem that can cause infertility by inhibiting ovulation, affecting 3.5-10% of the reproductive age of women. For unknown reasons, some women with PCOS may have slightly high PRL levels. PCOS similar to hypoprolactinemic are both common causes of secondary amenorrhoea in women. The relationship between PCOS and hyperprolactinemia so far has been reported still with controversial results: it seems that PCOS is very prevalent with hyperprolactinemia, nevertheless there are different reasons of altered regulation of gonadotropin secretion, and suggests that these conditions have independent origins. Recent investigators using serial serum sampling have excluded transient elevations of PRL and have shown a less frequent association of these two disorders. According to clinical guidelines PCOS patients with increased PRL levels must be investigated for other causes of hyperprolactinemia, because hyperprolactinemia may be due to a reason of concomitant disease, but not proved the cause-relationship to PCOS. Treatment of infertility associated with PCOS has changed in the last decade due to the introduction of new medications such as insulin-sensitizing drugs, aromatase inhibitors, gonadotropin treatment etc. (Bracero 2001, Urman, 2006, Escobar-Morreale, 2004)

- In a study conducted in Brazil, among the 82 PCOS women, 13 (16%) presented high PRL levels (over 100 microg/l). There were several reasons of hyperprolactinemia: pituitary adenoma; drug-induced hyperprolactinemia, or macroprolactinemia. The non-hyperprolactinemic PCOS patients (over 80%) represented normal PRL levels. The authors concluded that hyperprolactinemia is not a clinical manifestation of PCOS. (Filho, 2007)

4.5. Medications

Some medications can cause higher levels of prolactin to be produced. The most common medications that do this are known as anti-psychotic medications. The antipsychotics mostly

act as dopaminergic neurotransmitters/ receptor blockers can also cause endocrine side effects, as hyperprolactinaemia and it is most common side effect of first-generation antipsychotics. The second- and third-generation antipsychotics have a weaker affinity for D2 dopamine receptors, thus hyperprolactinemia is less common when such medication is used. (Uzun et al. 2005). The risk of side effects caused by antipsychotics is individual and it does not depend solely on the therapeutic dose and may have influence on some predisposing conditions. (Ružić 2011)

Other medications which may increase prolactin levels:

- Some types of anti-depressants, serotonin reuptake inhibitors, SRIs (fluvoxamine; fluoxetine; paroxetine, duloxetine etc)
- Some types of sedatives
- Catecholamine depletor
- Dopamine synthesis inhibitor
- Neuropeptides
- Anticonvulsants
- Opiates and opiate antagonists
- Estrogen Oral contraceptives (birth control pills)
- Some types of blood pressure medications (methyldopa, verapamil)
- A medication for nausea (Reglan, metoclopramide)
- Antacids (cimetidine)

4.6. Stress

A high prolactin level can sometimes be related to physical stress. Even drawing blood can by itself cause someone to produce and immediate prolactin-release. PRL elevation can also be detected in response to strong or sudden external stimuli in general, such as stressful environmental conditions, or can be related to psychological reasons. This latter can be evaluated by stress profile or measured by experimental conditions, such as "Screamer Index", which is shown resulting in values to be parallel to levels of hyperprolactinemia in women. (Harrison, 1988; Cepisky, 1992). On the other hand, anxiety and irritability may be a result of hyperprolactinemia. In rat models PRL increased the stimulatory effect of ACTH-induced corticosterone secretion (Jaroenporn, 2007).

- Endocrine abnormalities are frequently associated with a wide range of psychological symptoms. These symptoms may reach the level of psychiatric illness (mainly mood and anxiety disorders) or just being identified by the subclinical forms of assessment provided by the Diagnostic Criteria for Psychosomatic Research (DCPR). In a population study reported by Sonino et al, (2007), the majority of patients suffered from at least one of the three DCPR syndromes considered: irritable mood (over 45%), demoralization, persistent somatization. Long-standing endocrine disorders may imply a degree of irreversibility of the pathological process. Endocrine treatment may cause even the worsening of psychological symptoms. The methodology and assessment

score provided by DCPR tests have been demonstrated to be a valuable tool for psychological assessment in endocrine disease from diagnostic to follow-up periods. (Sonino 2007)

- In clinical environment the variability of PRL concentration in random estimations underline the need for special testing to rule out stress-related hyperprolactinemia and diagnostic pitfalls. It was recommended by the results, that two or three serial PRL determinations in resting conditions provide more reliable results (Muneyyirci-Delale, 1989).
- In experimental conditions, hyperprolactinemia and stress interact differentially according to the length of the stimuli and that is connected to the immune response modulated by PRL. Surgical or restraint stress induce marked (2x- 4x) increase of plasma PRL of control rats, but interestingly did not change the PRL levels of hyperprolactinemic rats. In both cases the plasma glucose levels reported elevated (Reis, 1996).
- It is suggested as a result of a retrospective observational study, that life events such as changes in subject's social or personal environment indicated that these stressful conditions may provoke hyperprolactinemia. Even an exposure during childhood to a stressful environment maybe associated with hyperprolactinemia and/or galactorrhea later in life as a response to specific environmental changes (Sobrinho, 1984). Patients with hyperprolactinemia reported significantly more life events, these events rated as being of „moderate“, marked or severe „negative“ impact compared with control subjects (Sonino, 2004).
- There is evidence that several external stress-factors may contribute to the occurrence of hyperprolactinemia. In theory, stress might have been involved in facilitation of a clonal proliferation of a single mutated cell and cause prolactinomas. Patients in functional hyperprolactinemic status, stress might trigger neuroendocrine changes involving DA and/or serotonin, which both can consequently affect PRL release. (Verhelst, 2003; Freeman, 2000; Fava, 1981.)

5. Hyperprolactinemia and infertility

Prolactin is a pituitary-derived hormone that plays an important role in a variety of reproductive functions. It is an essential factor for normal production of breast milk following childbirth. Additionally, prolactin negatively modulates the secretion of pituitary hormones responsible for gonadal function, including luteinizing hormone and follicle-stimulating hormone. Clinically significant hyperprolactinemia may result in hypogonadism, infertility, and galactorrhea, or in some cases it may remain asymptomatic for a long period. (Klibanski 2010) The most commonly cited indications for treatment of microprolactinomas is infertility and hypogonadism. Hypogonadism and infertility associated closely with the treatment: DA agonists can restore normal PRL levels and consequently the normal gonadal function . According to the date of a meta-analysis, patients treated with bromocriptine had normalization of prolactin levels and it was successful in 53% of patients with infertility. Studies with cabergoline showed similar results: cabergoline

was shown more effective than bromocriptine reducing PRL levels, or in symptoms of amenorrhea/oligomenorrhea, or in some of the patient-important outcomes. (Gillam 2006; Wang 2012)

Prolactin is under dual regulation by hypothalamic hormones delivered through the hypothalamic–pituitary portal circulation. The differential diagnosis and causes of pathological hyperprolactinemia are summarized in Figure 1.

The predominant signal is inhibitory, preventing prolactin release, and is mediated by the neurotransmitter dopamine. The stimulatory signal is mediated by the hypothalamic TRH. The balance between the two opposite signals determines the amount of prolactin released from the anterior pituitary gland (Verhelst; 2003).

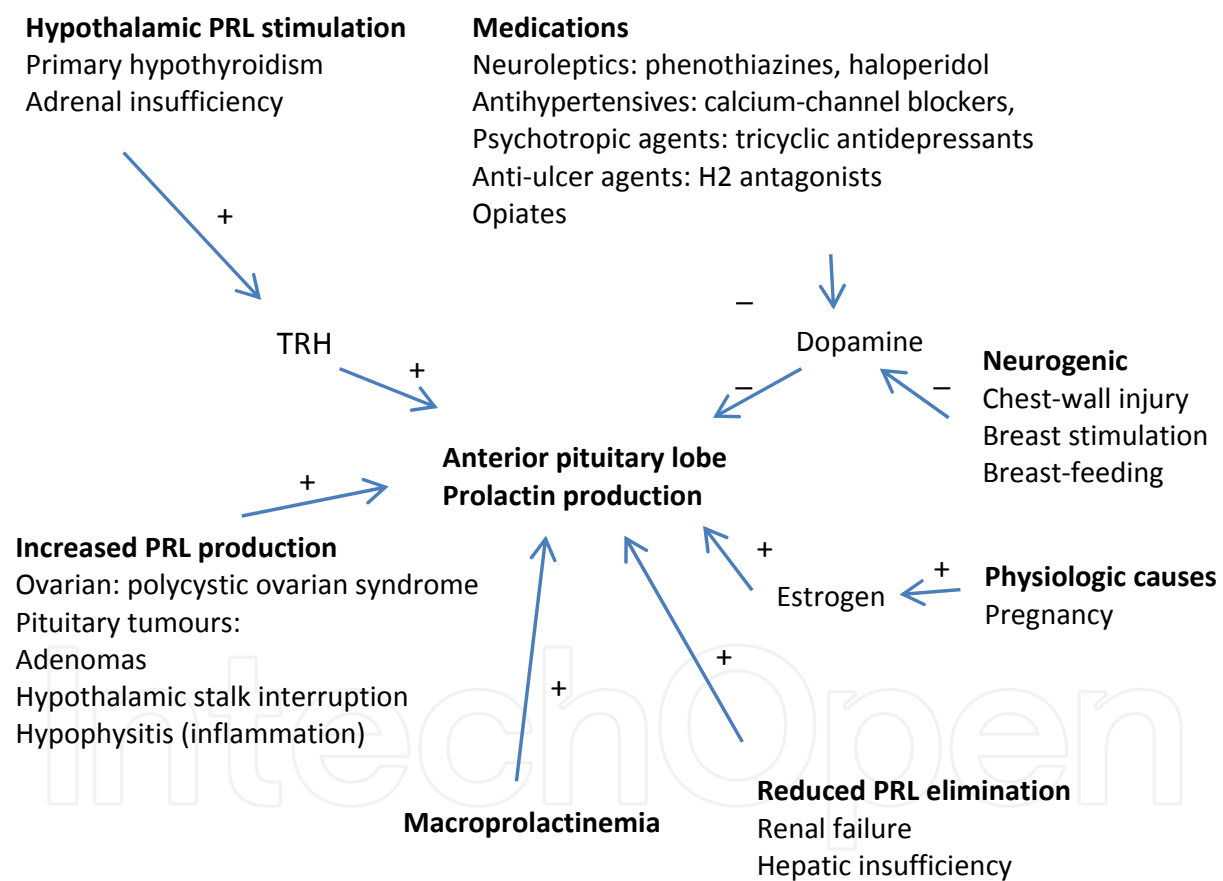


Figure 1. Prolactin is under dual control from the hypothalamus.

6. Hyperprolactinemia management

- The first steps in cases of signs of hyperprolactinemia should be a critical diagnosis, as discussed above, may involve dynamic testings, assessment for macroprolactinemia and further laboratory tests to eliminate false positive or negative results.

- Consider other underlying causes, such as suspected drug-induced hyperprolactinemia, hypothyroidism, elimination/renal failure, other persistent pituitary and parasellar tumours, etc.
- Identify the size of pituitary tumour and other anatomical circumstances.
- Apply pharmacotherapy treatment specified to patient

The major steps of diagnosis of hyperprolactinemia is summarized in Figure 2.

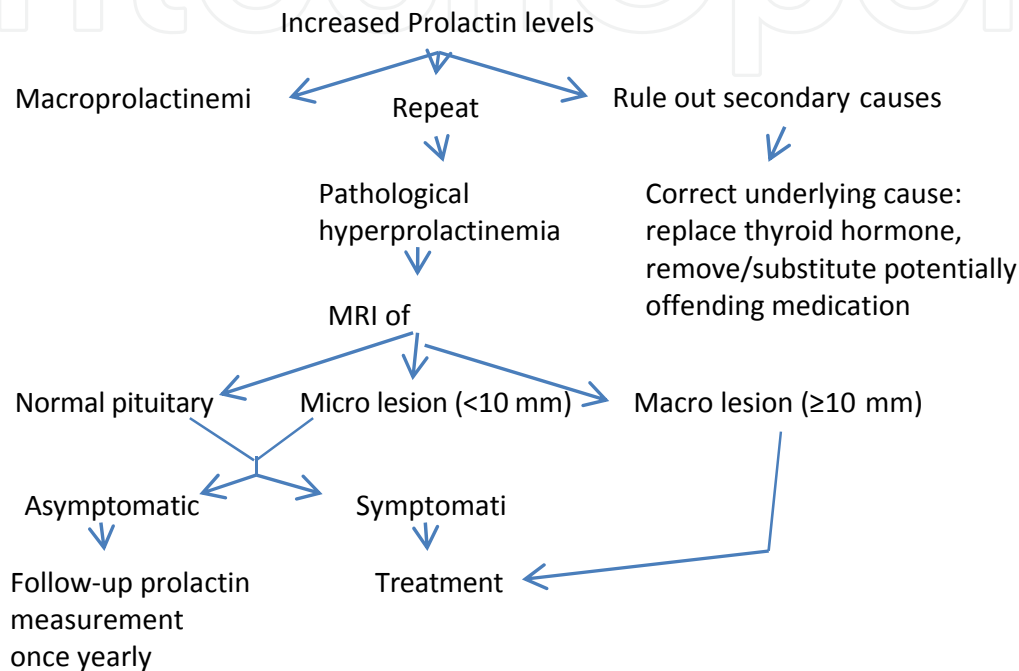


Figure 2. Approach to diagnosis of hyperprolactinemia.

7. Recommendations for the diagnosis of hyperprolactinemia

Specific recommendations for diagnosis of hyperprolactinemia include the following (Melmed 2011):

- A single measurement of serum prolactin level can confirm the diagnosis if the level is above the upper limit of normal and the serum sample was obtained without excessive venipuncture stress. Dynamic testing of prolactin secretion is not recommended to diagnose hyperprolactinemia.
- Macroprolactin evaluation is recommended in patients with asymptomatic hyperprolactinemia.
- When there is a discrepancy between a very large pituitary tumour and a mildly elevated prolactin level, serial dilution of serum samples is recommended to eliminate the "hook effect," or an artifact that can occur with some immunoradiometric assays leading to a falsely low prolactin value.

8. Recommendations for drug-induced hyperprolactinemia

Specific recommendations for management of drug-induced hyperprolactinemia are as follows (Melmed 2011):

- In a symptomatic patient with suspected medication-induced hyperprolactinemia, the drug should be discontinued for 3 days or an alternative drug substituted, and the serum prolactin measurement should then be repeated. However, the patient's physician should be consulted before an antipsychotic agent is discontinued or substituted. If the drug cannot be discontinued and the onset of the hyperprolactinemia does not coincide with starting therapy, magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) of the pituitary gland may distinguish medication-induced hyperprolactinemia from symptomatic hyperprolactinemia caused by a pituitary or hypothalamic mass.
- Patients with asymptomatic medication-induced hyperprolactinemia should not be treated. Estrogen or testosterone can be used in patients with long-term hypogonadism (hypogonadal symptoms or low bone mass) caused by medication-induced hyperprolactinemia.
- If it is not possible to stop the drug causing medication-induced hyperprolactinemia, cautious administration of a dopamine agonist should be considered, in consultation with the patient's physician.

9. Treatment of hyperprolactinemia

As noted above, prolactin levels can often be corrected by stopping suspected medication or switching to a different medication type. Correction of hypothyroidism is also effective and specific to reduce PRL levels. If prolactin levels are persistently high, they can be effectively treated with a group of medications known as dopamine agonists.

According to our clinical practice patients with macroadenoma suggested to undergo transsphenoidal pituitary surgery. Medical treatment is given to the subjects with microadenoma, persistent postoperative hyperprolactinemia, and to those cases of hyperprolactinemia when it is caused by other medications.

From the available medications Bromocriptine 2.5 mg (Parlodel®, Novartis) once or twice a day or cabergoline 0.5 mg (Dostinex®, Pharmacia) once or twice a week is given as prolactin-lowering drug.

9.1. Bromocriptine (Parlodel)

Parlodel is an effective and inexpensive medication for high prolactin levels. Parlodel is usually taken at bedtime with a snack. This is because Parlodel will occasionally cause dizziness or stomach upset, so taking it before sleep and with food will reduce those side effects. Generally with time, the side effects stop anyway.

The prolactin levels can be rechecked in about three weeks. If the levels are still elevated the dose can be increased or a different medication can be tried. The administration of Parlodel

can be stopped upon diagnosis of pregnancy. However, if a woman has a macroadenoma, Parlodel should be continued through pregnancy and delivery.

Due to the side effects, some women can not tolerate Parlodel. For these women, they may try alternatives, e.g. vaginal bioadhesive suppositories or inserted the pills vaginally instead of taking them orally.

9.2. Cabergoline (Dostinex)

Because it is more expensive, cabergoline is not usually the first choice for treatment of high prolactin levels. It is usually used when Parlodel is ineffective or a woman cannot tolerate the side effects. Cabergoline is a longer acting medication. It is usually given twice a week instead of every day.

The Endocrine Society has released a new clinical practice guideline for the diagnosis and treatment of patients with hyperprolactinemia (Melmed, 2011). The new recommendations for management of elevated levels of the PRL, which is associated with infertility, low sex drive, and bone loss, are listed.

10. Recommendations for the treatment of prolactinoma

Specific recommendations for management of prolactinoma are as follows (Melmed 2011):

- Dopamine agonist therapy is recommended to reduce prolactin levels and tumor size and to restore gonadal function in patients with symptomatic prolactin-secreting microadenomas or macroadenomas. Compared with other dopamine agonists, cabergoline is more effective in normalizing prolactin levels and in shrinking pituitary tumours.
- Dopamine agonists are not recommended for asymptomatic patients with microprolactinomas. However, patients with microadenomas who have amenorrhea can be treated with a dopamine agonist or oral contraceptives.
- In patients treated with dopamine agonists for at least 2 years who no longer have elevated serum prolactin levels or visible tumour on MRI, careful clinical and biochemical follow-up therapy may be tapered and perhaps discontinued.

11. Recommendations for resistant, malignant prolactinoma

Specific recommendations for management of resistant and malignant prolactinoma are as follows (Melmed 2011):

- For symptomatic patients in whom normal prolactin levels are not achieved or who have significant shrinking of the tumour size while receiving standard doses of a dopamine agonist, the dose should be increased rather than referring the patient for surgery.
- Patients resistant to bromocriptine should be switched to cabergoline.

- Symptomatic patients with prolactinomas who cannot tolerate high doses of cabergoline or who are unresponsive to dopamine agonist therapy should be offered trans-sphenoidal surgery. Patients intolerant of oral bromocriptine may respond to intravaginal administration. Radiation therapy is recommended for patients in whom surgical treatment fails or for those with aggressive or malignant prolactinomas.
- Temozolomide therapy is recommended for patients with malignant prolactinomas.

12. Recommendations for pregnant women with prolactinoma

Specific recommendations for management of prolactinoma during pregnancy are as follows (Melmed 2011):

- Women with prolactinomas should discontinue dopamine agonist therapy as soon as pregnancy is recognized, except for selected patients with invasive macroadenomas or adenomas abutting the optic chiasm.
- Serum prolactin measurements should not be performed during pregnancy.
- Unless there is clinical evidence for tumour growth, such as visual field impairment, routine use of pituitary MRI during pregnancy is not recommended in patients with microadenomas or intrasellar macroadenomas.
- Women with macroprolactinomas that do not shrink during dopamine agonist therapy or women who cannot tolerate bromocriptine or cabergoline should be counselled regarding the potential benefits of surgical resection before attempting pregnancy.
- Pregnant women with prolactinomas who experience severe headaches and/or visual field changes should have formal visual field assessment followed by MRI without gadolinium.
- Bromocriptine therapy is recommended in patients who experience symptomatic growth of a prolactinoma during pregnancy.

Hyperprolactinemia has been proposed to block ovulation through inhibition of GnRH release. Kisspeptin neurons, which express prolactin receptors, were recently identified as major regulators of GnRH neurons. A recently published study demonstrated that hyperprolactinemia in mice induced anovulation, reduced GnRH and gonadotropin secretion, and diminished kisspeptin expression. Kisspeptin administration restored gonadotropin secretion and ovarian cyclicity, suggesting that kisspeptin neurons play a major role in hyperprolactinemic anovulation. This study indicates that administration of kisspeptin may serve as an alternative therapeutic approach to restore the fertility of hyperprolactinemic women who are resistant or intolerant to dopamine agonists (Sonigo, 2012).

To sum up, the systematic reviews and meta-analyses affirm the use of dopamine agonists in treating hyperprolactinemia and reducing associated morbidity. Cabergoline was found to be more effective than bromocriptine in achieving normoprolactinemia and resolving amenorrhea/oligomenorrhea and galactorrhea. Radiotherapy and surgery are efficacious in patients with resistance or intolerance to dopamine agonists (Wang, 2012).

13. Summary

Hyperprolactinemia is defined as higher-than-normal blood levels of the hormone prolactin. This hormone is made by the pituitary gland, which is located at the base of the brain. The main function of prolactin is to stimulate breast milk production after childbirth. High prolactin levels are normal during pregnancy and breastfeeding. In other cases, prolactin can become too high because of a disease or the use of certain medications. Often, the cause is a prolactin-producing tumour in the pituitary gland, called a *prolactinoma*. This tumour is mostly benign (adenomas), meaning **not** invasive (invasive tumours with multiple recurrences are “atypical adenomas”), and not metastatic (malignant tumours, carcinomas). It is more common in women than men. Rarely, children and adolescents develop prolactinomas. Other brain tumours may also cause the pituitary gland to make too much prolactin.

Prolactin-secreting pituitary tumours are a common cause of amenorrhea and infertility in premenopausal women. The goals of therapy are to normalize prolactin, restore gonadal function and fertility, and reduce tumour size, and dopamine agonists are the preferred therapy. Clinically significant tumour enlargement during pregnancy is uncommon and dependent on tumour size and pre-pregnancy treatment.

According to over 180 clinical study reports (across 3000 patients) treatment with bromocriptine or with cabergoline are both effective in normalization of prolactin levels and also successful in restoration of fertility over 53% of patients. Cabergoline was shown more effective than bromocriptine in persistent hyperprolactinemia, and reducing the symptoms of amenorrhea/oligomenorrhea. At our institution patients with symptomatic prolactinomas, both micro- and macroadenomas, are treated with cabergoline as the first-line approach. In the small group of patients who do not respond to this treatment, or who refuse long-term therapy, surgery is offered. Radiotherapy is given if both pharmacologic therapy and surgery fail.

Author details

Gokalp Oner
Yozgat Bogazliyan State Hospital, Turkey

14. References

- Andersen JR.(1990).Studies of decidual and amniotic prolactin in normal and pathological pregnancy Dan Med Bull 37: 154-165,1990.
- Asa SL, Ezzat S. The pathogenesis of pituitary tumours. Nat Rev Cancer 2002; 2:836-49.
- Bachelot A, Binart N. Reproductive role of prolactin. Reproduction. 2007 Feb;133(2):361-9. Review.
- Baird DT, McNeilly AS, Sawers RS, Sharpe RM. Failure of estrogen-induced discharge of luteinizing hormone in lactating women. J Clin Endocrinol Metab. 1979 Oct;49(4):500-6. PubMed PMID: 479342.

- Ben-Jonathan N, Mershon JL, Allen DL & Steinmetz RW 1996 Extrapituitary prolactin: distribution, regulation, functions, and clinical aspects. *Endocrine Review* 17 639–669.
- Binart N, Helloco C, Ormandy CJ, Barra J, Clement-Lacroix P, Baran N & Kelly PA 2000 Rescue of preimplantatory egg development and embryo implantation in prolactin receptor-deficient mice after progesterone administration. *Endocrinology* 141 2691–2697.
- Bracero N, Zacur HA. Polycystic ovary syndrome and hyperprolactinemia. *Obstet Gynecol Clin North Am.* 2001 Mar;28(1):77-84. Review
- Buurman H, Saeger W 2006 Subclinical adenomas in postmortem pituitaries: classification and correlations to clinical data. *Eur J Endocrinol* 154:753–758
- Cepický P, Sulková S, Stroufová A, Roth Z, Burdová I. The correlation of serum prolactin level and psychic stress in women undergoing a chronic hemodialysis programme. *Exp Clin Endocrinol.* 1992;99(2):71-2. PubMed PMID: 1639120.
- Colao A, Loche S, Cappa M, Di Sarno A, Landi ML, Sarnacchiaro F, Faccioli G, Lombardi G. Prolactinomas in children and adolescents. Clinical presentation and long-term follow-up. *J Clin Endocrinol Metab* 1998; 83: 2777-2780.
- Colao A, Vitale G, Di Sarno A, Spiezia S, Guerra E, Ciccarelli A & Lombardi G 2004 Prolactin and prostate hypertrophy: a pilot observational, prospective, case-control study in men with prolactinoma. *Journal of Clinical Endocrinology and Metabolism* 89 2770–2775.
- Crosignani PG. Management of hyperprolactinemia in infertility. *J Reprod Med.* 1999 Dec;44(12 Suppl):1116-20. PubMed PMID: 10649821.
- Daly AF, Rixhon M, Adam C, Dempegioti A, Tichomirowa MA, Beckers A 2006 High prevalence of pituitary adenomas: a cross-sectional study in the province of Liege, Belgium. *J Clin Endocrinol Metab* 91:4769–4775
- Díaz S, Cárdenas H, Brandeis A, Miranda P, Schiappacasse V, Salvatierra AM, Herreros C, Serón-Ferré M, Croxatto HB. Early difference in the endocrine profile of long and short lactational amenorrhea. *J Clin Endocrinol Metab.* 1991 Jan;72(1):196-201. PubMed PMID: 1824708.
- Díaz S, Seron-Ferre M, Croxatto HB, Veldhuis J. Neuroendocrine mechanisms of lactational infertility in women. *Biol Res.* 1995;28(2):155-63. Review. PubMed PMID: 9251745.
- Dworakowska D, Grossman AB. The molecular pathogenesis of pituitary tumors: implications for clinical management. *Minerva Endocrinol.* 2012 Jun;37(2):157-72. Review. PubMed PMID: 22691889.
- Escobar-Morreale HF. Macroprolactinemia in women presenting with hyperandrogenic symptoms: Implications for the management of polycystic ovary syndrome. *Fertil Steril.* 2004 Dec;82(6):1697-9. PubMed PMID: 15589886
- Fahie-Wilson MN, John R, Ellis AR. Macroprolactin; high molecular mass forms of circulating prolactin. *Ann Clin Biochem.* 2005 May;42(Pt 3):175-92. Review.
- Fava GA, Fava M, Kellner R, Serafini E & Mastrogiacomo I. Depression, hostility and anxiety in hyperprolactinemic amenorrhea. *Psychotherapy and Psychosomatics* 1981 36 122–128.)
- Fernandez A, Karavitaki N, Wass JA. Prevalence of pituitary adenomas: a community-based, cross-sectional study in Banbury (Oxfordshire, UK). *Clin Endocrinol (Oxf).* 2010 Mar;72(3):377-82.

- Fideleff HL, Boquete HR, Sequera A, Suárez M, Sobrado P, Giaccio A. Peripubertal prolactinomas: clinical presentation and longterm outcome with different therapeutic approaches. *J Pediatr Endocrinol Metab* 2000; 13: 261-267.
- Filho RB, Domingues L, Naves L, Ferraz E, Alves A, Casulari LA. Polycystic ovary syndrome and hyperprolactinemia are distinct entities. *Gynecol Endocrinol*. 2007 May;23(5):267-72.
- Freeman ME, Kanyicska B, Lerant A & Nagy G. Prolactin: structure, function, and regulation of secretion. *Physiological Reviews* 2000 80 1523–1631.
- Gala RR, and E.M Shevach (1994). Evidence for the release of prolactin like substance by mouse lymphocytes and macrophages. *Proc. Soc. Exp. Biol. Med*, 205: 12-19.
- Garcia MM, Kapcala LP. Growth of a microprolactinoma to a macroprolactinoma during estrogen therapy. *J Endocrinol Invest*. 1995 Jun;18(6):450-5.
- Gellersen B., DiMattia G.E., Friesen H.G. and Bohnet H.G. (1989) Prolactin (PRL) mRNA from human deciduas differs from pituitary PRL mRNA but resembles the IM-9-P3 lymphoblast PRL transcript. *Mol. Cell. Endocrinol*. 64: 127-130.
- Guastamacchia E, Triggiani V, Tafaro E, De Tommasi A, De Tommasi C, Luzzi S, Sabbà C, Resta F, Terreni MR, Losa M. Evolution of a prolactin-secreting pituitary microadenoma into a fatal carcinoma: a case report. *Minerva Endocrinol*. 2007 Sep;32(3):231-6. PubMed PMID: 17912159.
- Harrison RF. Stress spikes of hyperprolactinaemia and infertility. *Hum Reprod*. 1988 Feb;3(2):173-5. PubMed PMID: 3356771.
- Horseman ND, Zhao W, Montecino-Rodriguez E, Tanaka M, Nakashima K, Engle SJ, Smith F, Markoff E & Dorshkind K 1997 Defective mammopoiesis, but normal hematopoiesis, in mice with a targeted disruption of the prolactin gene. *EMBO Journal* 16 6926–6935.
- Isik S, Berker D, Tutuncu YA, Ozuguz U, Gokay F, Erden G, Ozcan HN, Kucukler FK, Aydin Y, Guler S. Clinical and radiological findings in macroprolactinemia. *Endocrine*. 2012 Apr;41(2):327-33.
- Kars M, Souverein PC, Herings RM, Romijn JA, Vandenbroucke JP, de Boer A, Dekkers OM 2009 Estimated age- and sex-specific incidence and prevalence of dopamine agonist-treated hyperprolactinemia. *J Clin Endocrinol Metab* 94:2729–2734
- Klibanski A 2010 Clinical practice. Prolactinomas. *N Engl J Med* 362:1219–1226
- Kruger TH, Leeners B, Naegeli E, Schmidlin S, Schedlowski M, Hartmann U, Egli M. Prolactin secretory rhythm in women: immediate and long-term alterations after sexual contact. *Hum Reprod*. 2012 Apr;27(4):1139-43.
- Kurtz A, Bristol LA, Toth BE, Lazar-Wesley E, Takacs L and Kacsoh B.(1993). Mammary epithelial cells of Lactating rat express prolactin messenger ribonucleic acid. *Biol Reprod*. 48: 1095-1103.
- Lkhider, M., Delpal, S. and Ollivier-Bousquet, M. (1996). Rat prolactin inserum, milk and mammary tissue: characterisation and intracellularlocalisation. *Endocrinology* 137: 4969-4979.
- Marrs RP, Kletzky OA, Mishell DR Jr. A separate mechanism of gonadotropin recovery after pregnancy termination. *J Clin Endocrinol Metab*. 1981 Mar;52(3):545-8.
- Melmed S, Casanueva FF, Hoffman AR, Kleinberg DL, Montori VM, Schlechte JA, Wass JA; Endocrine Society. Diagnosis and treatment of hyperprolactinemia: an Endocrine

- Society clinical practice guideline. *J Clin Endocrinol Metab.* 2011 Feb;96(2):273-88. Review.
- Molitch ME 2003 Pituitary tumors and pregnancy. *Growth Hormone and IGF Research* 13 S38–S44. Suppl A.
- Montgomery, D.W. LeFevre, J.A., Ulrich, E.D., Adamson, C.R. and Zukoski, CF. (1990) Identification of prolactin like proteins synthesized by normal murine lymphocytes. *Endocrinology* 127: 2601- 2603.
- Muneyyirci-Delale O, Goldstein D, Reyes FI. Diagnosis of stress-related hyperprolactinemia. Evaluation of the hyperprolactinemia rest test. *N Y State J Med.* 1989 Apr;89(4):205-8.
- Oh MC, Tihan T, Kunwar S, Blevins L, Aghi MK. Clinical management of pituitary carcinomas. *Neurosurg Clin N Am.* 2012 Oct;23(4):595-606. doi: 10.1016/j.nec.2012.06.009. Epub 2012 Aug 17.
- Ono M, Miki N, Amano K, Kawamata T, Seki T, Makino R, Takano K, Izumi S, Okada Y, Hori T. Individualized high-dose cabergoline therapy for hyperprolactinemic infertility in women with micro- and macroprolactinomas. *J Clin Endocrinol Metab.* 2010 Jun;95(6):2672-9. Epub 2010 Mar 31.
- Reis FM, Ribeiro-de-Oliveira A Jr, Guerra RM, Reis AM, Coimbra CC. Blood glucose and prolactin in hyperprolactinemic rats exposed to restraint and surgical stress. *Life Sci.* 1996;58(2):155-61.
- Ružić K, Grahovac T, Graovac M, Dadić-Hero E, Sepić-Grahovac D, Sabljic V. Hyperprolactinaemia with amisulpride. *Psychiatr Danub.* 2011
- Shibli-Rahhal A, Schlechte J. Hyperprolactinemia and infertility. *Endocrinol Metab Clin North Am.* 2011; 40(4):837-46.
- Sobrinho LG, Nunes MCP, Calhaz-Jorge C, Afonso AM, Pereira MC & Santos MA. Hyperprolactinemia in women with paternal deprivation during childhood. *Obstetrics and Gynecology* 1984 64 465–468.)
- Sonigo C, Bouilly J, Carré N, Tolle V, Caraty A, Tello J, Simony-Conesa FJ, Millar R, Young J, Binart N. Hyperprolactinemia-induced ovarian acyclicity is reversed by kisspeptin administration. *J Clin Invest.* 2012 Oct 1;122(10):3791-5. Epub 2012 Sep 24. PubMed PMID: 23006326.
- Sonino N, Navarrini C, Ruini C, Fallo F, Boscaro M, Fava GA. Life events in the pathogenesis of hyperprolactinemia. *Eur J Endocrinol.* 2004 Jul;151(1):61-5. PubMed PMID: 15248823.
- Sonino N, Navarrini C, Ruini C, Fallo F, Boscaro M, Fava GA. Life events in the pathogenesis of hyperprolactinemia. *Eur J Endocrinol.* 2004 Jul;151(1):61-5. PubMed PMID: 15248823.
- Sonino N, Tomba E, Fava GA. Psychosocial approach to endocrine disease. *Adv Psychosom Med.* 2007;28:21-33. Review. PubMed PMID: 17684318.
- Tamer G, Telci A, Mert M, Uzum AK, Aral F, Tanakol R, Yarman S, Boztepe H, Colak N, Alagöl F. Prevalence of pituitary adenomas in macroprolactinemic patients may be higher than it is presumed. *Endocrine.* 2012 Feb;41(1):138-43.
- Taya K, Greenwald GS. Mechanisms of suppression of ovarian follicular development during lactation in the rat. *Biol Reprod.* 1982 Dec;27(5):1090-101. PubMed PMID: 7159657.

- Tetlow LJ, Clayton PE. Tests and normal values in pediatric. In: Brook C, Clayton P, Brown R, editors. *Brook's Clinical Pediatric Endocrinology*. 5th ed. Blackwell Publishing. 2005; 531-532.
- Urman B, Yakin K. Ovulatory disorders and infertility. *J Reprod Med*. 2006 Apr;51(4):267-82. Review. PubMed PMID: 16737024.
- Uzun S, Kozumplik O, Mimica N & Folnegović-Šmalc V. Opis nuspojava psihofarmaka prema pojedinim skupinama lijekova. In: Uzun S, Kozumplik O, Mimica N & Folnegović-Šmalc V, editors. *Nuspojave psihofarmaka*. 1st ed. Zagreb: Medicinska naklada, Psihijatrijska bolnica Vrapče; 2005; p. 19-28.
- Vallette-Kasic S, Morange-Ramos I, Selim A, Gunz G, Morange S, Enjalbert A, et al. Macroprolactinemia revisited: a study on 106 patients. *J Clin Endocrinol Metab* 2002; 87: 581-8.
- Verhelst J & Abs R. Hyperprolactinemia. Pathophysiology and management. *Treatments in Endocrinology* 2003 2 23–32.
- Verhelst J, Abs R. Hyperprolactinemia: pathophysiology and management. *Treat Endocrinol*. 2003; 2: 23-32.
- Wang AT, Mullan RJ, Lane MA, Hazem A, Prasad C, Gathaiya NW, Fernández-Balsells MM, Bagatto A, Coto-Yglesias F, Carey J, Elraiyah TA, Erwin PJ, Gandhi GY, Montori VM, Murad MH. Treatment of hyperprolactinemia: a systematic review and meta-analysis. *Syst Rev*. 2012; 24: 33.
- Wierinckx A, Roche M, Raverot G, Legras-Lachuer C, Croze S, Nazaret N, Rey C, Auger C, Jouanneau E, Chanson P, Trouillas J, Lachuer J. Integrated genomic profiling identifies loss of chromosome 11p impacting transcriptomic activity in aggressive pituitary PRL tumors. *Brain Pathol*. 2011 Sep;21(5):533-43. doi: 10.1111/j.1750-3639.2011.00476.x. Epub 2011 Feb 23. PubMed PMID: 21251114.
- Yoshimura Y, Tada S, Oda T, Nakamura Y, Maruyama K, Ichikawa F, Ebihara T, Hirota Y, Sawada T, Kawakami S, et al. Direct inhibitory ovarian effects of prolactin in the process of ovulation. *Nihon Sanka Fujinka Gakkai Zasshi*. 1989 Jan;41(1):83-9. PubMed PMID: 2926197.
- Yu R, Melmed S. Pathogenesis of pituitary tumors. *Prog Brain Res*. 2010;182:207-27. PubMed PMID: 20541667.
- Yu-Lee LY 1997 Molecular actions of actions of prolactin in the immune system. *Proceedings of the society for Experimental Biology Medicine* 215 35–51.
- Zemmoura I, Wierinckx A, Vasiljevic A, Jan M, Trouillas J, François P. Aggressive and malignant prolactin pituitary tumors: pathological diagnosis and patient management. *Pituitary*. 2012 Nov 27. [Epub ahead of print] PubMed PMID: 23184261.