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FACTORS RELATED TO THE SYMPTOMATOLOGY OF THE PATIENT WITH PHEOCHROMOCYTOMA. IS POSSIBLE STRATIFY THE RISK OF DEVELOP SYMPTOMS?

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INTRODUCTION

- **Pheochromocytoma** (**PHEO**) is sometimes diagnosed incidentally presenting asymptomatically, at least apparently
- PHEO can produce **symptoms**, which can lead to certain complications which it would be advisable to avoid

- **OBJECTIVES**: To analyse the patient profile associated with symptomatology in patients with PHEO | To develop a predictive model of symptomatic PHEO

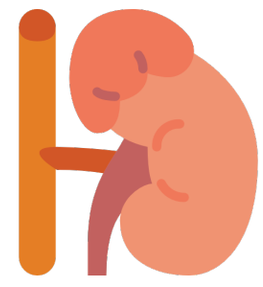
METHODS

- **Retrospective** study
- Patients with a diagnosis of **PHEO operated** on in a tertiary hospital [1984-2021]
- Statistics: Descriptive, chi-square test and multivariate analysis. Predictive nomograms

RESULTS

192 patients with PHEO

64% (n=123) presented with PHEO-related symptomatology



UNIVARIATE ANALYSIS

Less probability of symptoms
- hereditary PHEO *(OR=0.10)*
- adrenergic profile *(OR=0.28)*
- normal biochemical profile *(OR=0.33)*

Higher likelihood of symptoms
- male sex *(OR=2.32)*
- intraoperative *(OR=2.46)*
- postoperative complications *(OR=2.70)*

MULTIVARIATE ANALYSIS

Sex (female: *OR 0.33*), **heredity** (*OR 0.14*), **noradrenergic profile** (*OR 10.78*) and **intraoperative complications** (*OR 3.33*) maintained the effects of the univariate analysis

CONCLUSIONS

✓A male patient with sporadic **pheochromocytoma** and a noradrenergic profile would have a 98% chance of developing symptoms

✓A female patient with a familial **pheochromocytoma** and no noradrenergic profile would only have a 31% chance of developing symptoms