



## Key Points Summary

Walker WC, Werner J, Agyemang A, Allen C, Resch J, Troyanskaya M, Kenney K. Relation of Mild Traumatic Brain Injury history to abnormalities on a preliminary Neuroendocrine screen; A multicenter LIMBIC-CENC analysis. *Brain Inj.* 2022 Apr 16;36(5):607-619. doi: 10.1080/02699052.2022.2068185. Epub 2022 May 4. PMID: 35507697.

### Primary Question this Study Addresses

Are pituitary disorders a potential late effect of mild traumatic brain injury (mTBI)?

### Study Findings That Add to Our Knowledge

Growth hormone deficiency, hypothyroidism, and male hypogonadism rates did not differ across controls, single mTBI, repetitive mTBI and blast-etiology mTBI groups.

Having positive lab screens did not differentiate any of these disorders' clinical effects in the mTBI population (fatigue, depression, cognitive symptoms, poorer executive function or processing speed).

### How Study Evidence Might Be Used in Practice

There is little evidence that remote mTBI(s) is a risk factor for developing pituitary disorders.

Clinicians should not assess for growth hormone deficiency, hypothyroidism, or male hypogonadism based on a positive mTBI history.

For more information on chronic conditions:

 [Resource](#)

To access the study abstract, click here:

 [Abstract](#)

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