

A [review](#) of [case series](#) demonstrated that [diabetes insipidus](#) and pituitary dysfunction are the most common clinical symptoms, and the posterior pituitary is more likely to be the site of metastases than the anterior pituitary because of the difference in the surrounding anatomy and blood distribution ¹⁾.

Clinical presentation is variable but includes:

Hormonal dysfunction

diabetes insipidus

common: 29-71%

Presumably due to the predilection for posterior pituitary involvement

[Panhypopituitarism](#)

[Hyperprolactinemia](#): disruption of the normal inhibition of prolactin release by dopamine

Mass effect

[Optic chiasm](#) compression

Extension into cavernous sinuses

¹⁾

(Castle-Kirschbaum M, Goldschlager T, Ho B, Wang YY, King J. Twelve cases of pituitary metastases: a case series and review of the literature. Pituitary. 2018 Oct;21(5):463-473. doi: 10.1007/s11102-018-0899-x. PMID: 29974330.

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