

Pituitary tumor classification

see [The 2022 World Health Organization classification of tumors of the pituitary gland](#)

see [Pituitary neuroendocrine tumor](#)

- [Methylation and gene expression patterns in adamantinomatous craniopharyngioma highlight a panel of genes associated with disease progression-free survival](#)
- [Assessing the clinical application of the PANOMEN 3 classification in a large cohort of pituitary tumours](#)
- [Transcription factor-based classification of pituitary adenomas / PitNETs: a comparative analysis and clinical implications across WHO 2004, 2017 and 2022 in 921 cases](#)
- [Multimodal Model for Non-Invasive Detection of DRD2, SSTR2 and ESR1 Receptor Profiling in Pituitary Neuroendocrine Tumors: A Retrospective Study](#)
- [Ensemble-based Convolutional Neural Networks for brain tumor classification in MRI: Enhancing accuracy and interpretability using explainable AI](#)
- [Transfer learning for accurate brain tumor classification in MRI: a step forward in medical diagnostics](#)
- [Single-cell and spatial transcriptome analyses reveal tumor heterogeneity and immune remodeling involved in pituitary neuroendocrine tumor progression](#)
- [Posterior pituitary tumors: an entity unto itself](#)

Past Classifications

see [The 2017 World Health Organization classification of tumors of the pituitary gland](#)

The 2004 World Health Organization (WHO) classification of pituitary tumors.

The 2004 edition of the World Health Organization (WHO) text "Histological typing of endocrine tumors" reflects the progress that has been achieved since the previous edition of 2000.

see also [Pituitary incidentaloma](#).

see also [Posterior pituitary tumor](#).

Aggressive [pituitary neuroendocrine tumors](#) (APT) account for 10% of [pituitary tumors](#).

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