

Supplementary material

Kunicki J, Rzewuska N, Kunicki M, et al. Giant cell tumor of the sella as a rare cause of hyperprolactinemia. Pol Arch Intern Med. 2022; 132: 16181. doi:10.20452/pamw.16181

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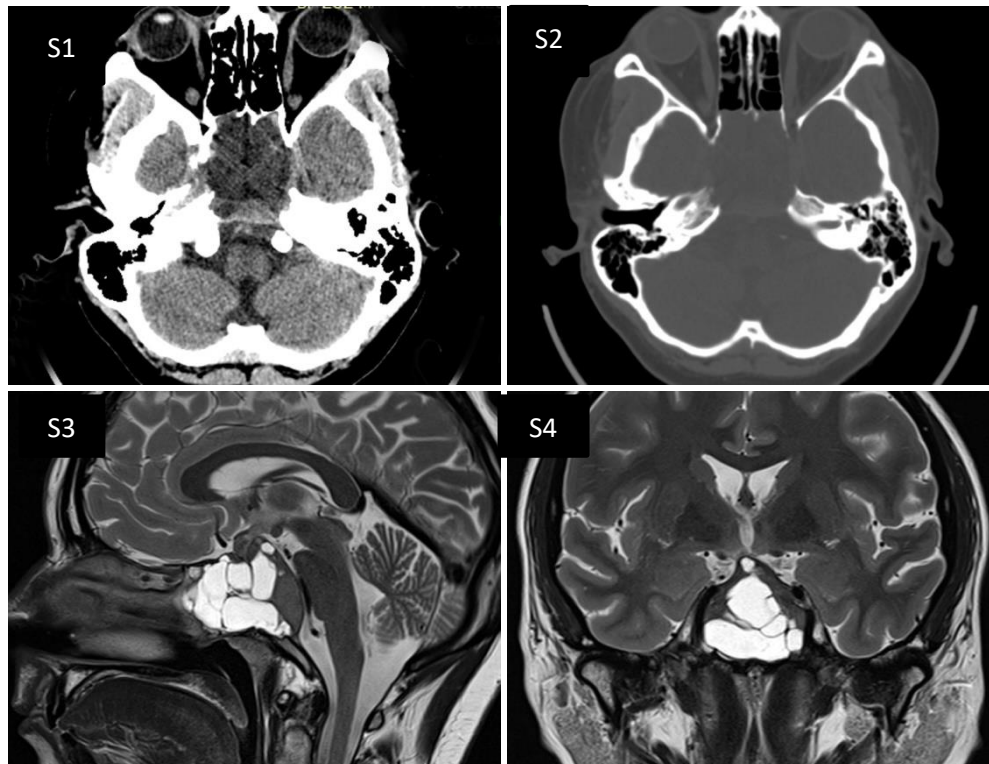


Figure S1 – Computer tomography postcontrast scan showing hypodense tumor in the middle skull base area: invading the sphenoid sinus, sella, and the clivus, moderate enhancement of the posterior solid part of the tumor.

Figure S2 – Computer tomography bone window – shows a hypodense osteolytic tumor in the area of the sphenoid bone, the complete destruction of the bony walls of the sphenoid sinus.

Figure S3 – Magnetic resonance T2-weighted sagittal pituitary image shows heterogeneous giant - solid cystic tumor of the clivus, sella, and sphenoid sinus with suprasellar structures and pontine compression

Figure S4 – Magnetic resonance postcontrast T1-weighted coronal pituitary image shows heterogeneous giant - solid cystic tumor of the sella, sphenoid sinus with compression and invasion of cavernous sinuses