

## **INCIDENCE OF SECONDARY HYPERTENSION IN PATIENTS WITH ADRENAL INCIDENTALOMAS**

**M. Kulaksizoglu<sup>1</sup>, A. Kaya<sup>1</sup>, I. Cordan<sup>1</sup>, M. Caglayan<sup>2</sup>**

<sup>1</sup>*Endocrinology and Metabolism, Necmettin Erbakan University, Meram Medical Faculty, Turkey*

<sup>2</sup>*Internal Medicine, Necmettin Erbakan University, Meram Medical Faculty, Turkey*

Patients who were complaining of abdominal pain or distress were evaluated in the Internal Medicine outpatient clinic between years of 2014-2017 retrospectively. Totally 171 patients were found to have adrenal incidentalomas on ultrasonography and/or computed tomography. Percentage of male patients were 36.2 % (62 patients), and the ratio of female patients were 63.8 % (109 patients). Mean ages of male patients were  $52.23 \pm 4.2$  years, and mean ages of females were  $54.87 \pm 5.22$  years. 32 patients with adrenal incidentalomas had hypertension and were taking antihypertensive therapy before the evaluation. Functional studies showed that; 140 patients adrenal incidentalomas were not functioning where as 8 patients were found to have Pheochromocytoma, 9 patients had Primary Hyperaldosteronism, and 14 patient had Subclinical Cushing's Syndrome. Between patients who were first diagnosed as nonfunctioning; 5 had metastatic disease (2 nonsmall cell lung cancer, 2 ovarian cancer, atypic carcinoid cancer) 2 had adrenal hydatid cysts, 1 had angiomyolipoma, and 1 had adrenocortical cancer. As a result, 31 patients (18.1%) who were once diagnosed as primary hypertension were found to have secondary hypertension. Patients with hypertension especially at younger ages should be searched for secondary causes and abdominal ultrasonography can be done at baseline which is a basic, cheap, and a noninvasive method.