



## **Endocrine Disorders in a Specialized Hospital in Guyana**

**Yaquelin Gonzalez Ricardo<sup>1\*</sup>, Yaritza Lopez Diaz<sup>1</sup>,  
Ravendra Johnaton Dudnauth<sup>1</sup> and Maritza Oliva Perez<sup>2</sup>**

<sup>1</sup>Department of Internal Medicine, Georgetown Public Hospital Corporation, Georgetown, Guyana.  
<sup>2</sup>University of Guyana, Turkeyen Campus, Georgetown, Guyana.

### **Authors' contributions**

*This work was carried out in collaboration among all authors. All authors read and approved the final manuscript.*

### **Article Information**

DOI: 10.9734/JAMMR/2019/v30i1230267

Reviewers and Editors: This manuscript was reviewed and approved by Conference Organising committee.

**Conference Abstract**

**Received 05 November 2019**

**Accepted 07 November 2019**

**Published 07 November 2019**

### **ABSTRACT**

**Background:** Endocrine diseases are characterized by hormonal alterations (excess or defect). Due to the low prevalence (less than five case 5 / 10 000 inhabitants), a large number of them, qualify to be classified as rare diseases such as those of organs like: hypophysis, adrenal glands, gonads as well as some congenital thyroid diseases. Others like Diabetes are considering almost epidemic.

**Objective:** To define the types of diseases observed in the only Endocrinology Clinic in Guyana.

**Methods:** The diagnoses of all patients who attended the endocrinology clinic of the Georgetown Public Hospital Corporation from June 1, 2016 to May 31, 2017, were analyzed.

**Results:** During the one year of this study, approximately 639 patients attended the endocrinology clinic. Of this, 178 patients had thyroid-related diseases with 80 of these having thyrotoxicosis, 49 having hypothyroidism followed by 110 patients with diabetes mellitus. Pituitary tumors were also diagnosed with 2 of acromegaly and 6 of prolactinomas. Cases of hypoadrenalism (n = 5), hypogonadism (n = 4), and pheochromocytoma (n = 6) were not rare; gonadal disease were also found in 17 patients.

Thyroid disease was the most frequent diagnosis followed by diabetes mellitus. New emerging endocrine disorders such as hyperlipidemia (n = 1) were rare. Some persons attending the clinic were also noted to be overweight /obese however this was not the primary reason for joining the clinic. Traditional diseases such as Sheehan Syndrome have become rare due to improvements in Obstetric care.

\*Corresponding author: E-mail: yaquelingonzalezricardo@yahoo.com;

\*Note: This paper was presented in Guyana Medical Research Conference, November 3, 2019, Organised by Arhur Chung Conference Centre, Georgetown, Guyana.

*Keywords: Endocrine diseases; hormonal alterations; thyroid diseases.*

## **COMPETING INTERESTS**

Authors have declared that no competing interests exist.

---

© 2019 Ricardo et al.; This is an Open Access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0>), which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited.