A 66-year-old man has become increasingly short-tempered with his wife. He has diarrhea, weight loss, and weakness in the proximal muscles. He has atrial fibrillation and tachycardia. Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis?

(A) Congestive heart failure
(B) Cushing syndrome
(C) Hyperthyroidism
(D) Mitral valve prolapse
(E) Pheochromocytoma

1. List common signs and symptoms of hyperthyroidism
2. Differentiate Hyperthyroidism from other endocrine disorders such as Cushing’s Syndrome and Phoeochromocytoma
3. Explain the relationship between thyrotoxicosis and cardiovascular changes

- Congestive Heart Failure is a clinical syndrome with the most prominent symptoms being dyspnea and fatigue and the most common signs edema and rales.
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<tr>
<th><strong>Texas Tech MedCast Podcast Episode Fact Sheet</strong></th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Cushing’s Syndrome</strong> is an endocrine disorder associated with increased cortisol level. The usual presentation is hypertension, weight gain, moon facies, truncal obesity, buffalo hump and hyperglycemia.</td>
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<td><strong>Mitral Valve Prolapse</strong> is entry of the mitral valve leaflets into the left atrium during ventricular contraction. It is characterized by a mid systolic click with a late systolic murmur and is usually benign but can predispose the patient to atrial fibrillation, endocarditis, and thromboembolic stroke.</td>
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<td><strong>Pheochromocytoma</strong> is the most common tumor of the adrenal medulla. The tumor is catecholamine secreting resulting in episodic hypertension, increased urinary VMA and elevated serum catecholamines.</td>
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<td><strong>Hyperthyroidism</strong> or thyrotoxicosis is a hypermetabolic state due to increased levels of T3 and T4 (decreased serum TSH is diagnostic if primary hyperthyroidism). Clinical manifestations include heat intolerance, hyperactivity, weight loss, chest pain/palpitations, arrhythmias and diarrhea.</td>
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**References**


