Glucocorticoid therapy and stress dosing in CAH

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Hormones in the adrenal glands

 Adrenal cortex

 Outer layer: aldosterone
 Middle layer: cortisol
 Inner layer: androgens or male hormones



- Adrenal medulla
 - Catecholamines epinephrine and norepinephrine

Hypothalamic-Pituitary-Adrenal Axis



ACTH



Adapted from Speiser PW, White PC. N Engl J Med, 2003.

Medications in CAH

- Aldosterone replacement
 - Fludrocortisone
 - Salt in infancy



- Cortisol replacement
 Glucocorticoids
 - Hydrocortisone
 - Prednisone
 - Dexamethasone

"Cortisol dependent" or "Adrenal insufficiency"



Dosing of medications

- Fludrocortisone: based on plasma renin activity level, electrolytes, and blood pressure

 e.g. 0.05 to 0.20 mg/day
- Salt: based on weight and electrolytes
 e.g. 1-2 grams/day (17-34 mEq/day) in infancy
- <u>Glucocorticoids</u>: based on calculated body surface area (BSA) and adrenal androgen levels
 – e.g. 10-20 mg/m²/day

Various glucocorticoids are available

- Hydrocortisone tablets or ?suspension?
 - Can crush and dissolve in water
 - Needs to be given <u>three</u> times a day
- Prednisone or Prednisolone tablets or liquid
 5 to 10 x (or more) stronger than hydrocortisone
 Needs to be given twice a day
- Dexamethasone tablets or liquid
 - 25 to 100 x (or more) stronger than hydrocortisone
 - Given only <u>once</u> a day very potent and long-acting

Hydrocortisone delivery using a pump

- Compared continuous subcutaneous hydrocortisone infusion (CSHI) to conventional oral glucocorticoid therapy
- 8 adult patients with poorly controlled CAH
- Pump was able to:
 - Approximate physiologic cortisol secretion
 - Improved adrenal steroid control
 - Positive effects on quality of life
 - Safe and well tolerated

Nella AA et al. J Clin Endocrinol Metab, Sept 2016



Other experimental options

- Modified release formulations
 - Chronocort[®]
 - Plenadren[®]







- Multi-drug regimen at the NIH
 - Anti-androgen
 - Aromatase inhibitor
 - Lower dose of glucocorticoid



Why is there so much variability in glucocorticoid dosing?



Nebesio TD at al. Int J Pediatr Endocrinol, 2016

Why is there so much variability in glucocorticoid dosing?

- Compliance?
- Different degrees of endogenous enzyme activity?
- Other genetic factors?
 ABCB1 (or MDR1)
 NR3C1
 IPO13



Swierczewska M. Acta Biochem, 2013

Single nucleotide polymorphisms





Genetic variants in the gene *ABCB1*



Nebesio TD at al. Int J Pediatr Endocrinol, 2016

Stress steroids – oral

• Very important – this can be life-saving!

• Triple oral glucocorticoid if have a fever, illness, or stress



 Continue to give stress oral steroids for an additional 24 hours after back to baseline and feeling well

Stress steroids – injection

- If vomiting and unable to keep down stress oral steroids, then need to give injectable hydrocortisone
 - 100 mg, 250 mg, 500 mg, or 1000 mg
 - 50-100 mg/m² IM x1
 - Then the child should be evaluated by a doctor and go the Emergency Room



Stress steroids – in the hospital

- Hydrocortisone 50-100 mg/m² IV x1, then...
- Hydrocortisone 50-100 mg/m²/day IV divided every 6 hours
 - Do <u>not</u> need fludrocortisone and salt when on IV stress doses of hydrocortisone
- As patient starts to drink and eat, can switch to triple oral dosing

CAH compromises both the development and function of the adrenal medulla

Controls

Normal appearance of adrenal cortex and medulla

Normal stores in medulla of epinephrine and norepinephrine





Poorly defined zones of cortex and incomplete formation of medulla

Depleted stores in medulla

Merke DP et al. *N Engl J Med*, 2000.

Patients with CAH have decreased epinephrine reserve in adrenal medulla

Short term high-intensity exercise

Prolonged moderate-intensity exercise



Epinephrine deficiency – what does this mean???

- No evidence that additional hydrocortisone given before exercise or physical activity is beneficial.
- Epinephrine deficiency may be responsible for increased susceptibility to develop hypoglycemia in children with CAH during an illness – also at risk for delayed recognition and treatment.
- Carbohydrate and glucose supplementation during illness with fever is <u>very</u> important in children with CAH.

Consequences of <u>over</u> treatment

- Poor linear growth → short stature
- Weight gain → obesity
- Striae
- Elevated blood pressure
- Reduced bone density



Blood pressure and CAH

- A clear consensus on the incidence of hypertension in individuals with CAH does not exist – additional research is needed
- Potential reasons for hypertension:
 - Obesity
 - Too high of a dose of fludrocortisone
 - Too high of a dose of glucocorticoid
 - Is there something else going on?



Experience at Riley Hospital



- The incidence of hypertension (6.6%) in our patients with CAH is higher than what is expected in the general pediatric population
 - 1% prevalence in all children
 - 4.5% prevalence in overweight children
- Dose of fludrocortisone and glucocorticoid were not different between groups and not excessive
- Obesity was <u>not</u> a determining factor in the development of hypertension

Consequences of <u>under</u> treatment

- Sodium and potassium imbalance
- Excess androgen production
 - Increased linear growth but ultimately leads to early growth plate closure and short stature as an adult
 - Pubic hair and acne
 - Fertility problems

Summary

- The care of children with CAH is complex
- Steroid dosing needs to be individualized
- Compliance with medications is important in regards to growth and overall health – importance of stress dosing
- Always remember to wear some type of medical alert ID!