

FoRiSIE Winter School in Clinical Endocrinology

7-11 gennaio 2019 - Roma

Padova Pituitary-Adrenal Team



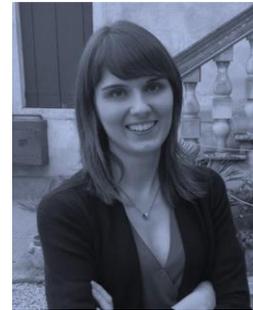
Mattia Barbot



Nora Albiger



Carla Scaroni



Marialuisa Zilio



Marco Boscaro



Daniela Regazzo



Gianluca Occhi



Chiara Sabbadin



Filippo Ceccato



Andrea Daniele



Laura Lizzul



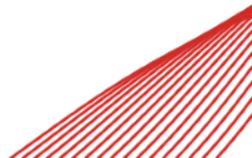
Silvia Pinelli



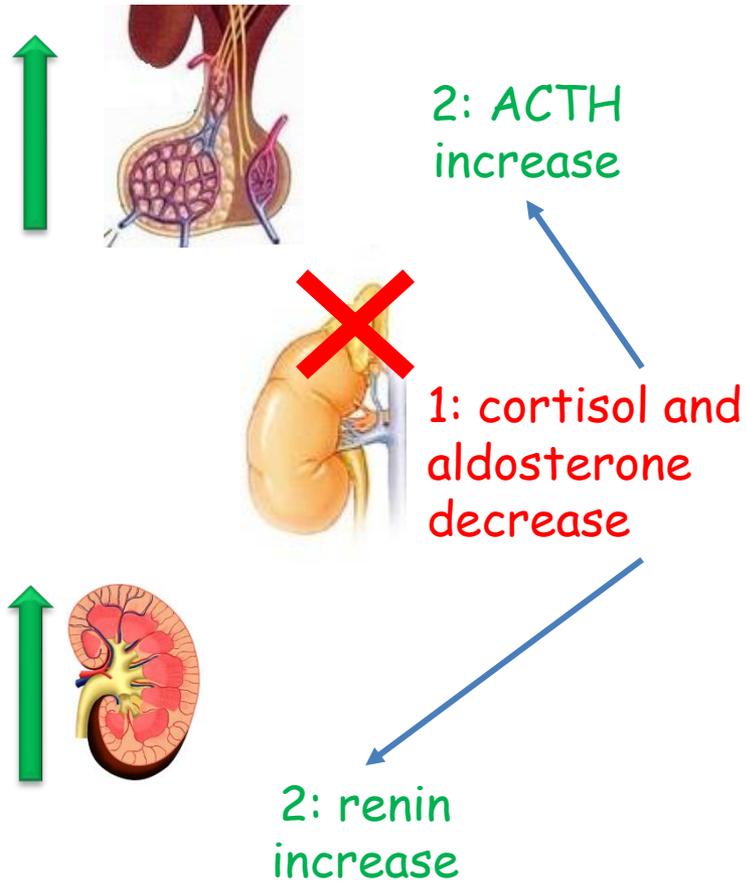
Elisa Selmin



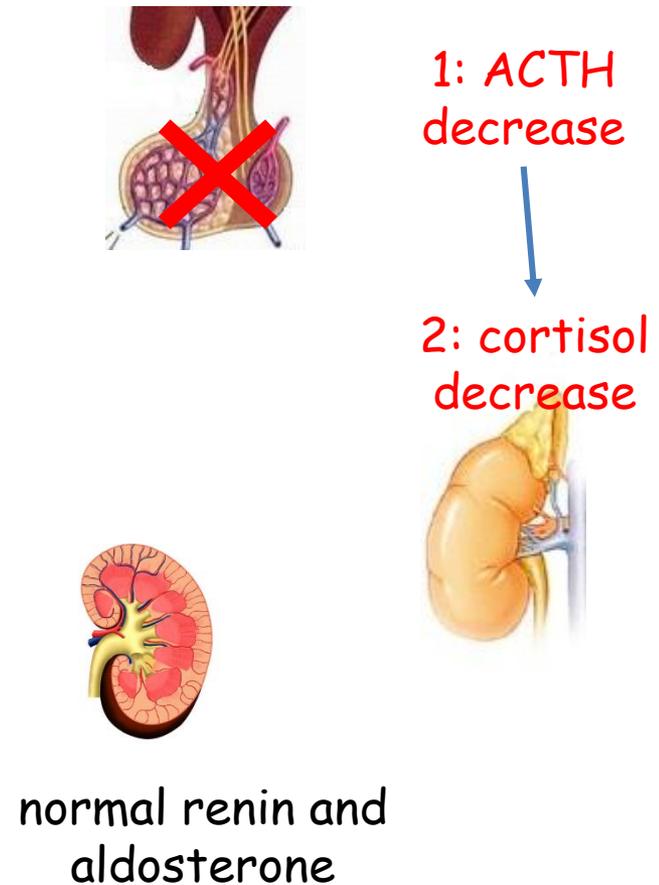
CENTRAL ADRENAL INSUFFICIENCY

- Not so rare: CAI prevalence is about 150-280 cases per million inhabitants, higher than PAI (100-140 cases per million)
 - No hyperpigmentation (normal ACTH and POMC)
 - Preserved mineralcorticoid secretion
 - Not only GC treatment (and other pituitary axis!)
- 

PRIMARY adrenal insufficiency



CENTRAL adrenal insufficiency



Etiology and prevalence of acquired CAI

Sellar mass

- Craniopharyngioma (87%)
- Pituitary adenoma (secreting and non functioning, up to 40% pre and 75% post-surgery)
- Pituitary carcinoma or metastases
- Other skull-base tumors

Drug-induced

- Withdrawal of exogenous glucocorticoids (from 7% for asthma with inhalation GC to 60% for hematological malignancies)
- Surgery for Cushing's Syndrome (up to 100% of patients in remission, recovery of HPA function in 3-24 months in most patients)
- Immune checkpoint inhibitors (ipilimumab, a form of iatrogenic hypophysitis, up to 20% of treated patients)

Post intra-cranial procedures

- Pituitary or intracranial surgery (up to 50%)
- Pituitary irradiation (ranging from 12 to 68%, prevalence increases with time)
- Cranial or total-body irradiation for non-pituitary tumors (up to 10%)

Infiltrative

- Neurosarcoidosis (up to 49%)
- Histiocytosis (up to 10%)
- Haemochromatosis (up to 45%)

Inflammatory

- Hypophysitis (up to 60%)
- meningitis (particularly tuberculous)

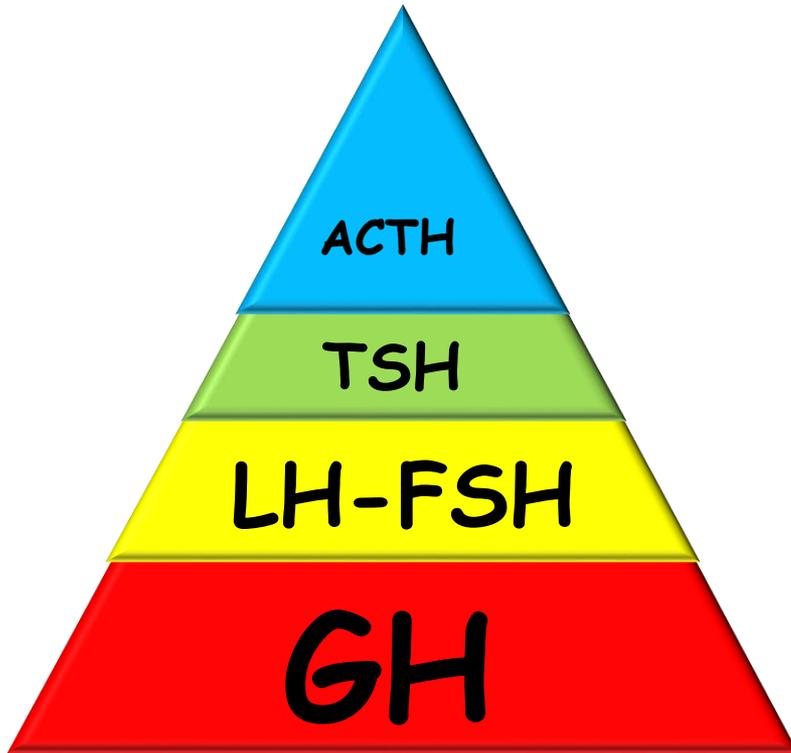
Traumatic/vascular

- Pituitary apoplexy
- Traumatic brain injury (up to 8%)
- Subarachnoid hemorrhage (up to 6%)

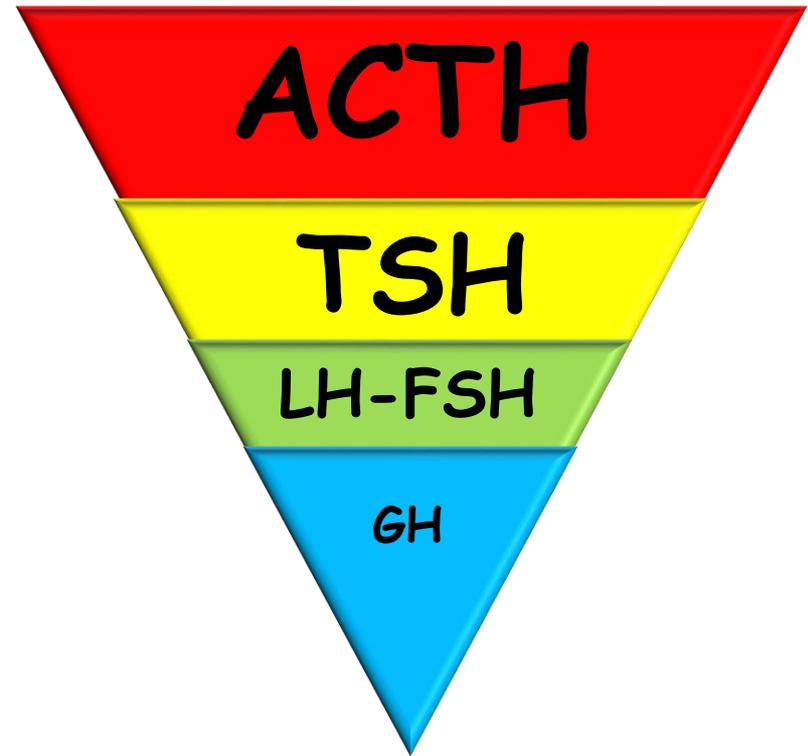
Miscellaneous

- Idiopathic
- Empty sella syndrome (up to 15%)
- relative adrenal insufficiency in hospitalized patients with acute illness (from 10% in hospitalized ill patient to 60% in those with septic shock)
- liver cirrhosis (all stages, 10%-82% of cirrhotics depending on the test used)

treatment



Axis impairment



Start of treatment