

SESSION 7: THE COMBINED THERAPY IN CUSHING'S DISEASE

Chairs: Emanuela Arvat, Franco Grimaldi

4º Edizione / 4th Edition

COMBINATION OF STEROIDOGENESIS INHIBITORS

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Combination therapy with drugs that have additive or potentiating effects seems a rational approach to treat CS and may allow for lower dosages of drugs with serious adverse events like ketoconazole.

Feelders et al. Neuroendocrinology 2010;92(suppl 1):111



drug doses reduction fewer adverse events additive or synergistic effects



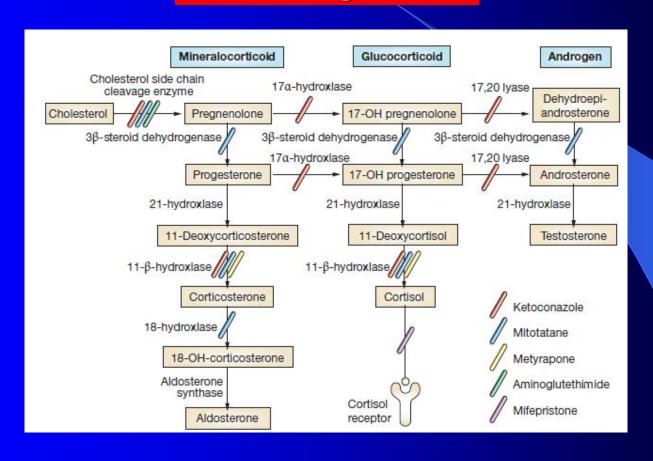
Steroidogenesis inhibitors

Drug	Mechanism	Dose	Efficacy	Adverse events
Ketoconazole	inhibition of SE	400-1200 mg/day	70%	Hepatotoxicity, gastrointestinal, hypogonadism
Mitotane	Adrenolytic effects	0.5-8 g/day	80%	Neurological, gastrointestinal
Etomidate	inhibition of SE	0.03-0.3 mg/kg/h	Unknown	Hypocortisolism
Metyrapone	inhibition of SE	0.5- 6 g/day	75%	Hypertension, acne, hirsutism
Aminoglutetimide	inhibition of SE	250 -1 75 0 mg/day	45-50%	
LCI699	inhibition of SE	4 - 100 mg/day	92%	Fatigue, nausea, headache



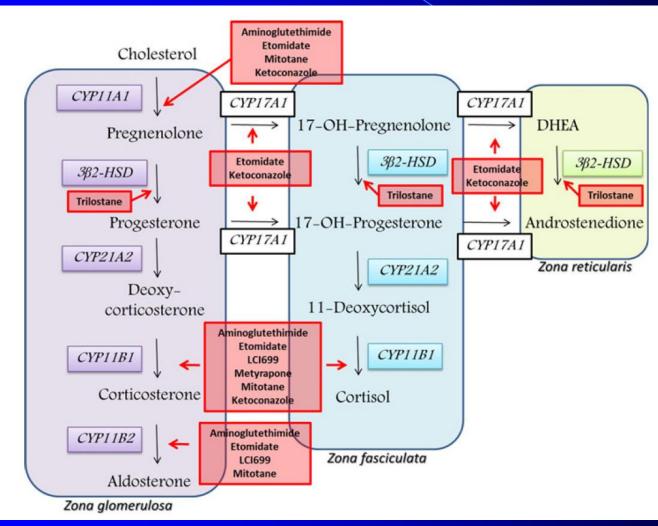


Steroidogenesis





Steroidogenesis inhibitors





Steroidogenesis inhibitors

rarely used as long-term monotherapy in Cushing's disease

nonpermanent adjuncts

- > in preparation to pituitary surgery
- waiting for the full effects of radiotherapy
- in situations where surgery is contraindicated in the short term

particularly in combined treatment

Bertagna et al. J Clin Endocrinol Metab, 2013:98:1307





Steroidogenesis inhibitors

Cortisol levels reduction
No effect on pituitary mass

increase in ACTH secretion

possible escape

secondary failure





These limitations of monotherapy can be addressed by combining ketoconazole with additional adrenal enzyme inhibitors in the following four-step sequence: first, ketoconazole 250 mg three times daily, increasing to 400 mg three times daily, if needed; second, the 11β-hydroxylase inhibitor metyrapone 250 mg three times daily, increasing to a total of 4 g per day if needed (while watching for increased ACTH secretion leading to increased adrenal androgen and mineralocorticoid production, leading, in turn, to hirsutism and hypertension); third, 250 mg aminoglutethimide three times daily, which inhibits cholesterol sidechain cleavage, reducing the excess androgen and mineralocorticoid production seen with ketoconazole plus metyrapone; and finally, the addition of mitotane, an inhibitor of four P450 enzymes, if a combination of ketoconazole, metyrapone, and aminoglutethimide fails to control hypercortisolemia (Figure 2).

NATURE CLINICAL PRACTICE ENDOCRINOLOGY & METABOLISM
2008 Oct;4(10):560-8
Manish K Aghi





Steroidogenesis inhibitors combined treatment

New developments in the medical treatment of Cushing's syndrome

R van der Pas, W W de Herder, L J Hofland and R A Feelders

"combination therapy is indicated when symptomatology requires rapid reversal of cortisol excess"



Ketokonazole + Metyrapone





Metyrapone

normalization of cortisol levels in up to 80 % of patients

↑ adrenal androgens and testosterone hirsutism/mild acne

+ Ketokonazole

17,20 lyase (CYP17) inhibition antiandrogenic properties hypertension





Ketokonazole + Metyrapone

	KTZ	MTP	KTZ + MTP
	(%)	(%)	(%)
CO $(n = 20)$	9 (45)*	6 (30)	5 (25)
PC (n = 12)	0	7 (58) [†]	5 (42)
NC (n = 30)	8 (27)	10 (33)	12 (40)
Overall $(n = 62)$	17 (27)	23 (37)	22 (35)

CO, controlled; PC, partially controlled; NC, not controlled; KTZ, ketoconazole; MTP metyrapone.

Valassi et al. Clin Endocrinol 2012;77:735

"preoperative administration of KTZ, MTP or both normalize UFC in more than a half patients with CS, although concomitant clinical improvement was not reached in all"



Steroidogenesis inhibitors

combined treatment

in severe cases
early use of combination therapy
should be considered

Mitotane + one of the rapid-acting steroidogenesis inhibitors







Mitotane, Metyrapone, and Ketoconazole Combination Therapy as an Alternative to Rescue Adrenalectomy for Severe ACTH-Dependent Cushing's Syndrome

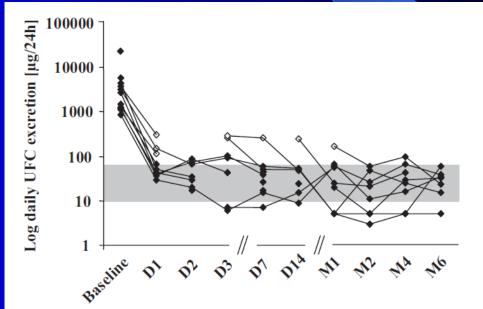
Kamenick et al. J Clin Endocrinol Metab, September 2011, 96(9):2796–2804

Prospective trial with 11 severe CD patients treated with mitotane, metyrapone and ketoconazole

Mitotane 3-5 g/day

Metyrapone 3 - 4.5 g/day

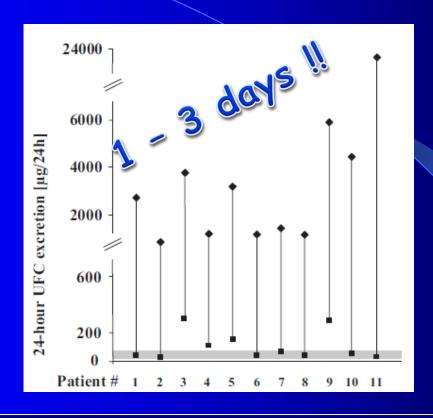
Ketoconazole 400 – 1200 mg/day



marked clinical improvement and important decrease in UFC





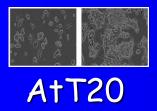


rapid decrease in UFC within 24 - 48 h

effective alternative to rescue bilateral adrenalectomy







Research

E GENTILIN and others

Mitotane effects on corticotrophs

218:3

275–285

Mitotane reduces human and mouse ACTH-secreting pituitary cell viability and function

Erica Gentilin^{1,2}, Federico Tagliati¹, Massimo Terzolo³, Matteo Zoli⁴, Marcello Lapparelli⁵, Mariella Minoia¹, Maria Rosaria Ambrosio¹, Ettore C degli Uberti^{1,2} and Maria Chiara Zatelli^{1,2}

Mitotane directly reduces both secretory activity and viability of pituitary ACTH-secreting mouse cells

Journal of Endocrinology (2013) 218, 275–285

These data indicate that mitotane could have direct pituitary effects on corticotroph cells.





Steroidogenesis inhibitors combined treatment

in milder cases
use of combination therapy is
reasonable only after a few months
of ineffective treatment
with each drug in monotherapy

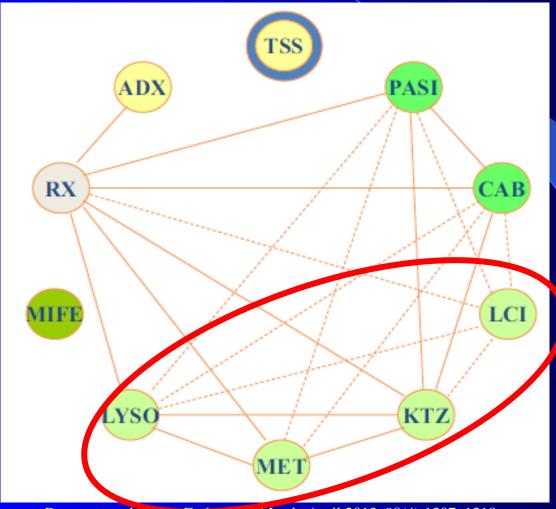
Starkman et al. Psych Res 1986;19:177 Castinetti et al. J Endocrinol 2008;158:91

Daniel et al. Eur J Endocrinol 2015; 172:R263





"Cushingame"



Bertagna et al. J Clin Endoctinol Metab, April 2013, 98(4):1307–1318





Predictors of response?

degree of hypercortisolism at baseline determined the amount of drugs needed to control cortisol excess Feelders et al. N Engl J Med 2010;362:19

patients not reaching biochemical remission had the highest UFC excretion at baseline Vilar et al. Pituitary 2010;13:123







THANKS!

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