

Altogether  
to Beat  
Cushing's  
Syndrome



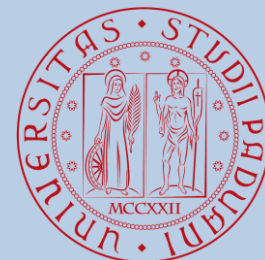
Viaggio alla  
(ri)scoperta  
della Sindrome  
di Cushing

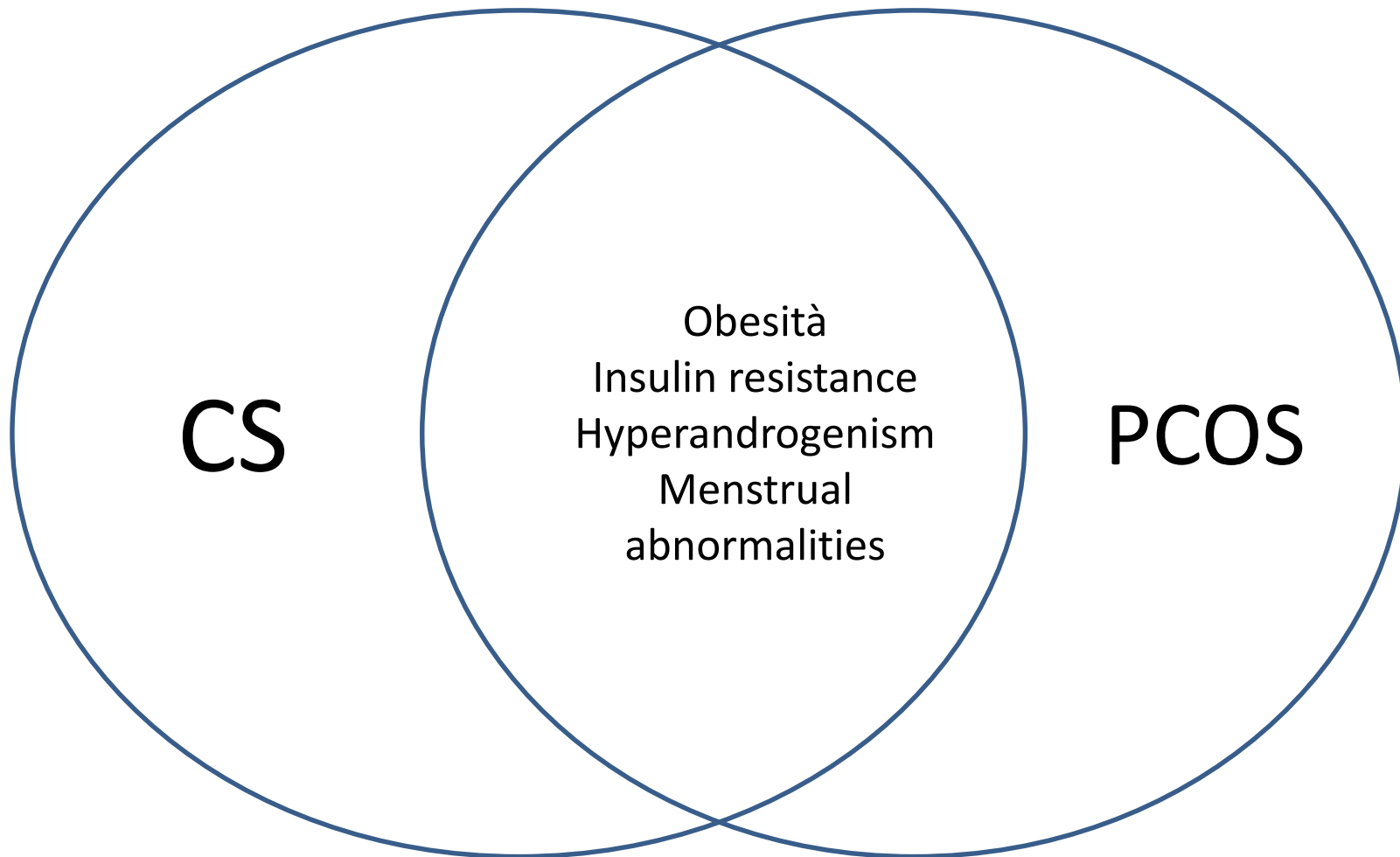
Quarta Edizione

Napoli, 5-7 maggio 2015

# THE MOST COMMON FORMS OF PSEUDO-CUSHING: PCOS AND DEPRESSION

Nora Albiger  
U.O.C Endocrinology  
University of Padua





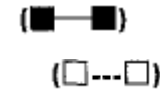
76–100 case / million/year  
F > M

10% women of reproductive age

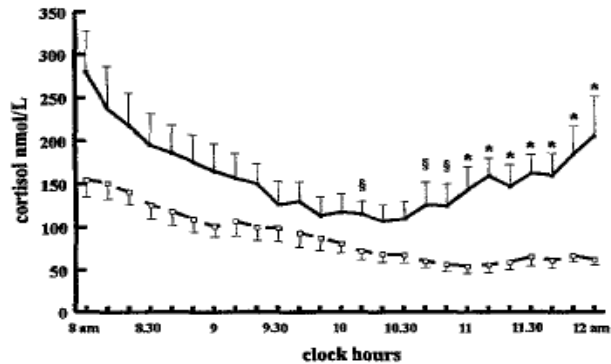
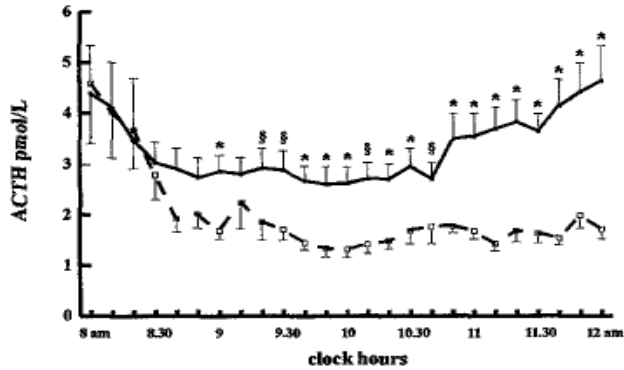
# Mean 4-hour plasma ACTH and cortisol profiles in PCOS women and controls

16 PCOS BMI: 20 to 24 kg/m<sup>2</sup>; 17 to 35 years

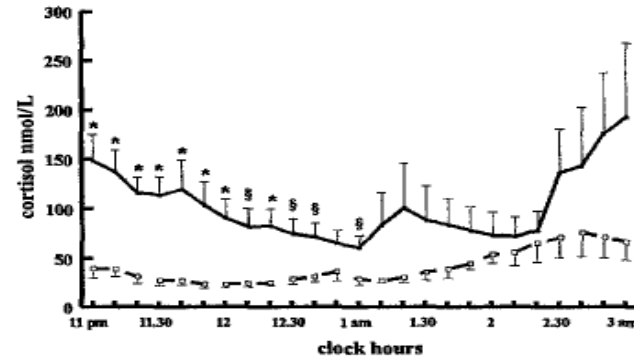
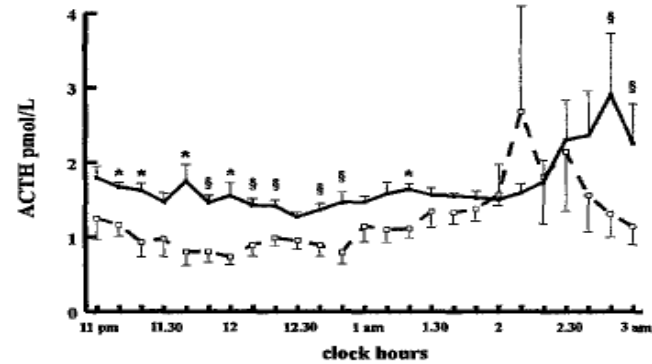
16 controls (BMI, 18 to 20 kg/m<sup>2</sup>) 24 to 32 years



8 AM and 12 AM (9 PCOS, 8 controls)



11 PM and 3 AM (7 PCOS, 8 controls)

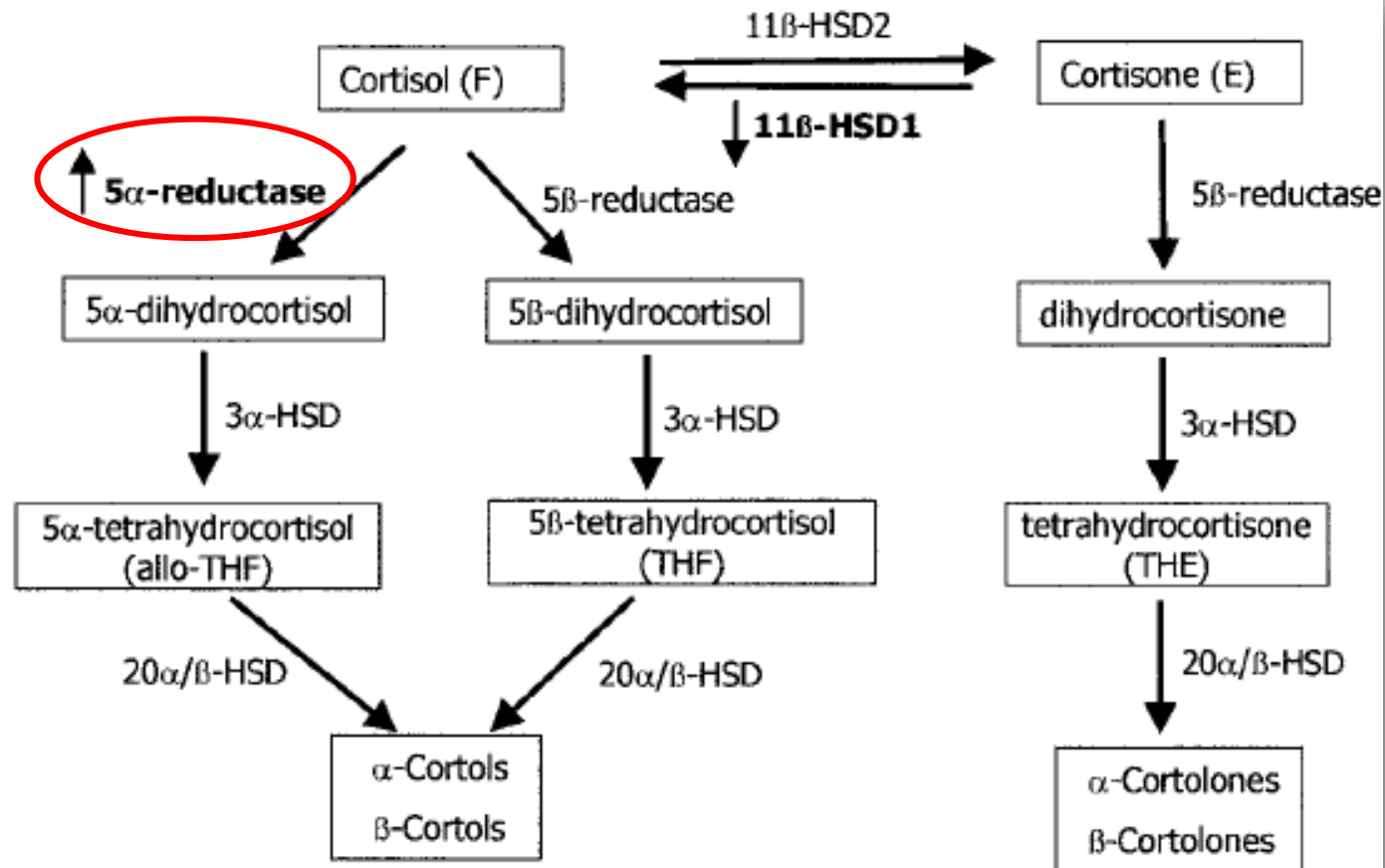


AUC	PCOS	control	P
ACTH	760 ± 85.3	472 ± 40.6	<0.05
F	36.9 ± 6.25	21,1 ± 2.3	<0.05

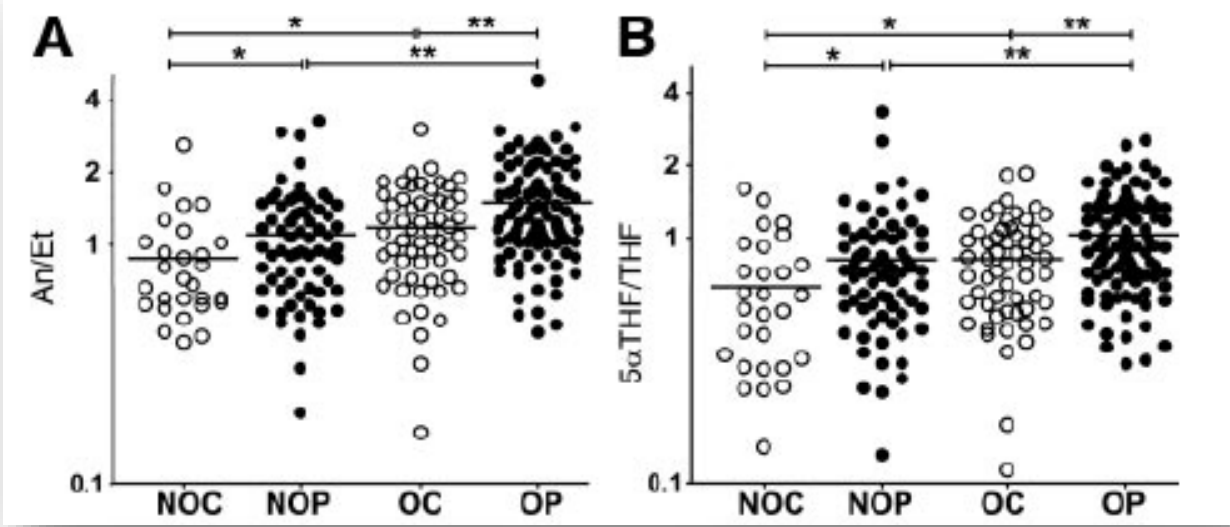
AUC	PCOS	control	P
ACTH	399 ± 19.7	295 ± 35.1	<0.05
F	23.7 ± 5.45	9.74 ± 1.21	<0.05

# Increased $5\alpha$ -Reductase Activity and Adrenocortical Drive in Women with Polycystic Ovary Syndrome

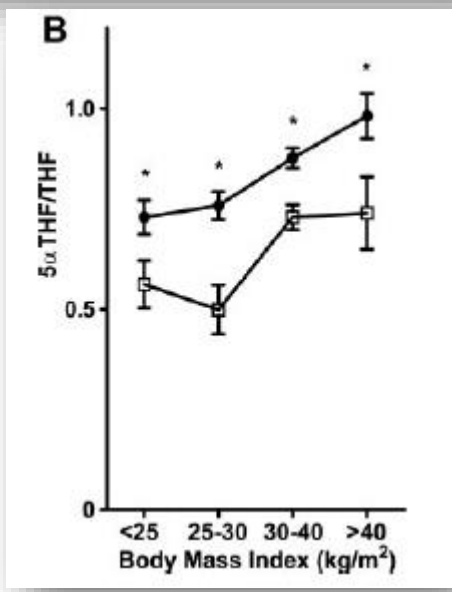
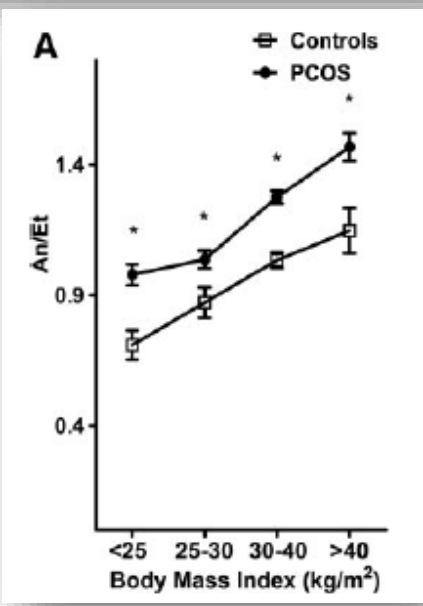
Dimitra A. Vassiliadi, Thomas M. Barber, Beverly A. Hughes, Mark I. McCarthy, John A. H. Wass, Stephen Franks, Peter Nightingale, Jeremy W. Tomlinson, Wiebke Arlt, and Paul M. Stewart



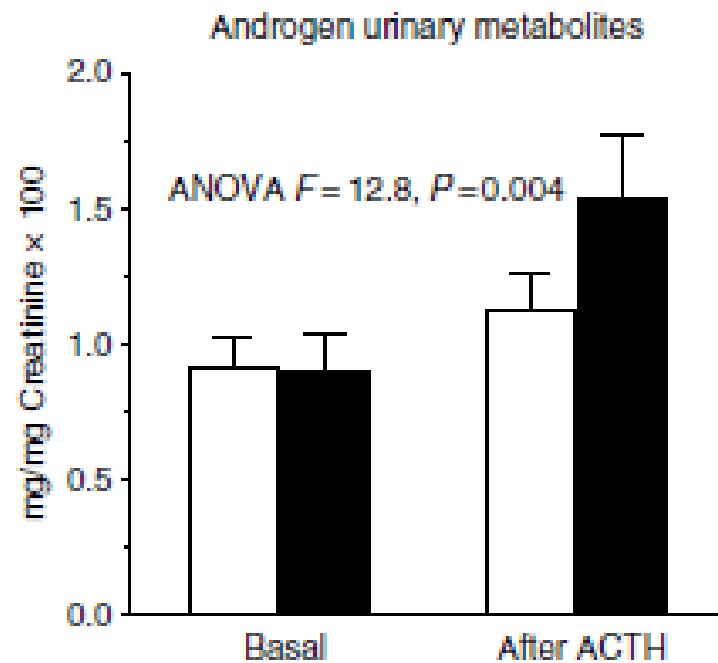
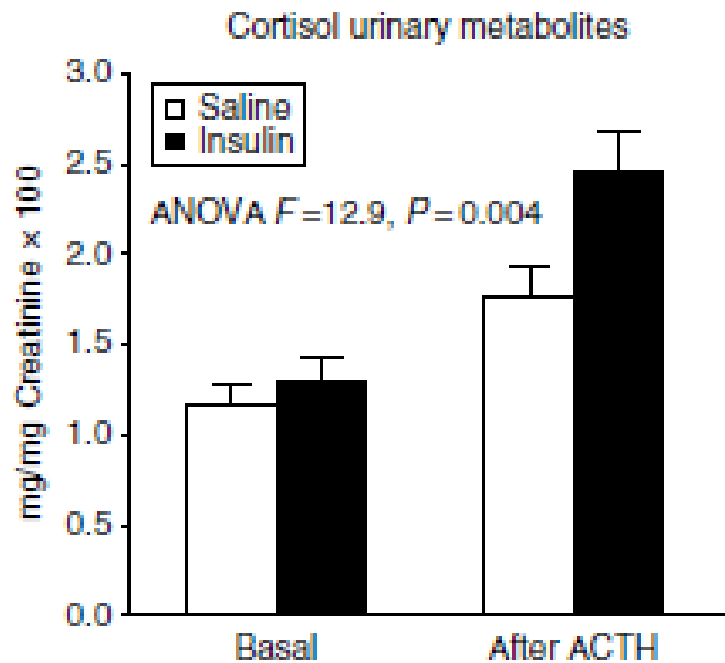
Increased 5 $\alpha$  reductase activity  
 (An/Et (androsterone/etiocholanolone) and 5 $\alpha$ THF/5 $\beta$ THF ratios) in PCOS patients



NOC, Non-obese controls  
 NOP, non-obese PCOS  
 OC, obese controls  
 OP, obese PCOS

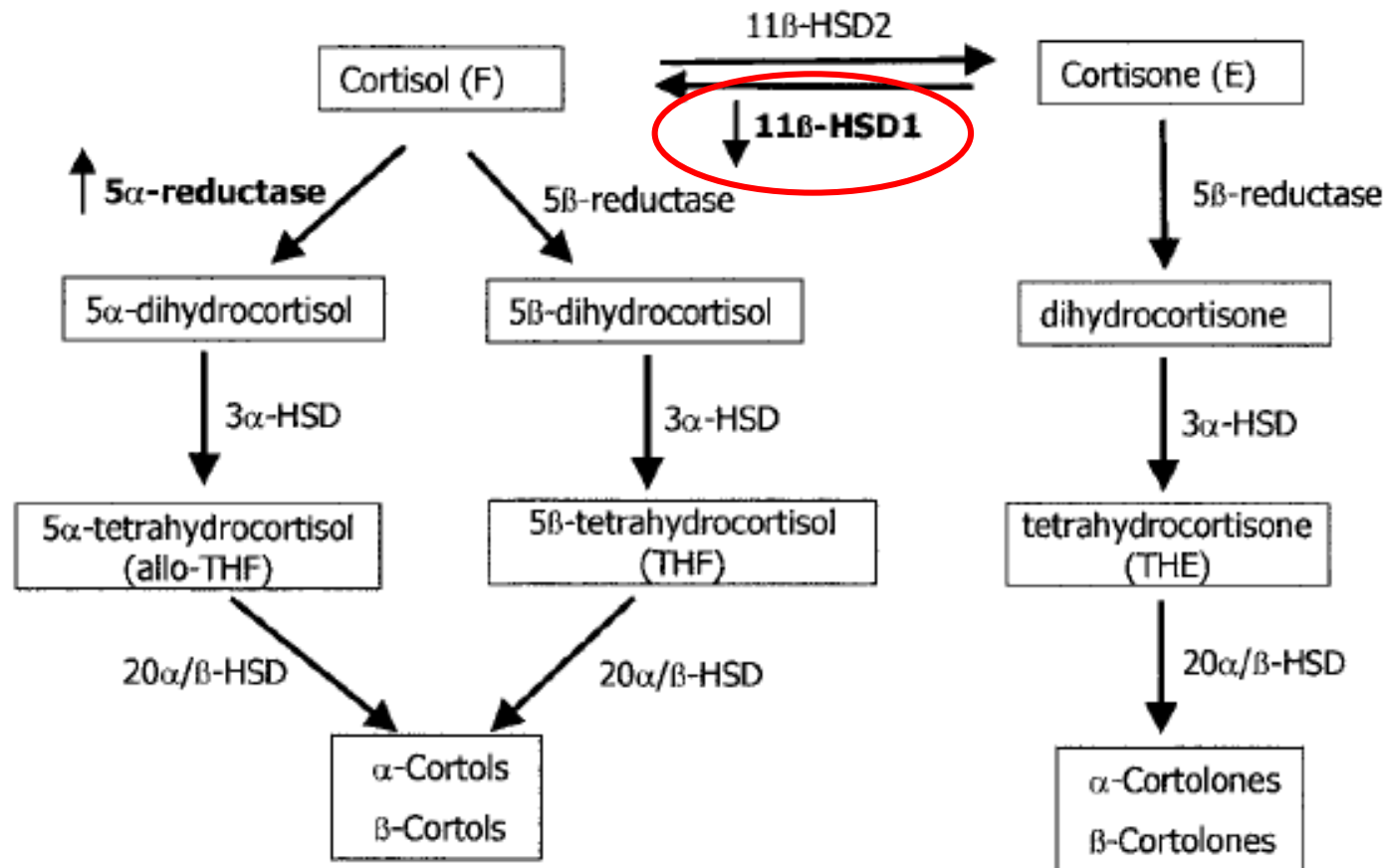


# Insulin enhances ACTH-stimulated androgen and glucocorticoid metabolism in hyperandrogenic women



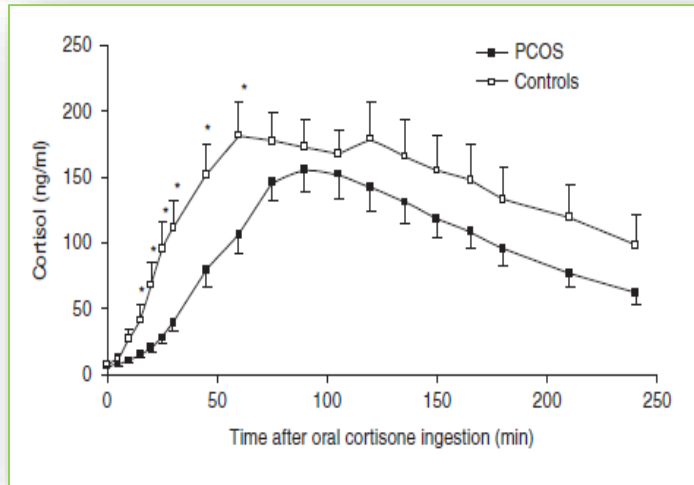
# Increased $5\alpha$ -Reductase Activity and Adrenocortical Drive in Women with Polycystic Ovary Syndrome

Dimitra A. Vassiliadi, Thomas M. Barber, Beverly A. Hughes, Mark I. McCarthy, John A. H. Wass, Stephen Franks, Peter Nightingale, Jeremy W. Tomlinson, Wiebke Arlt, and Paul M. Stewart

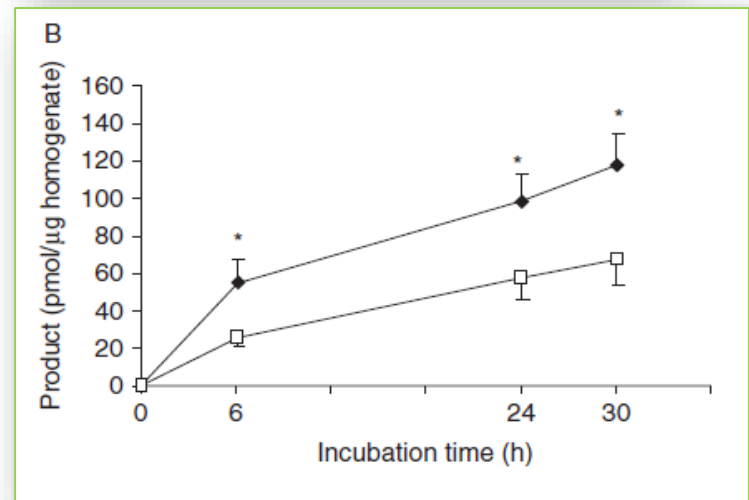
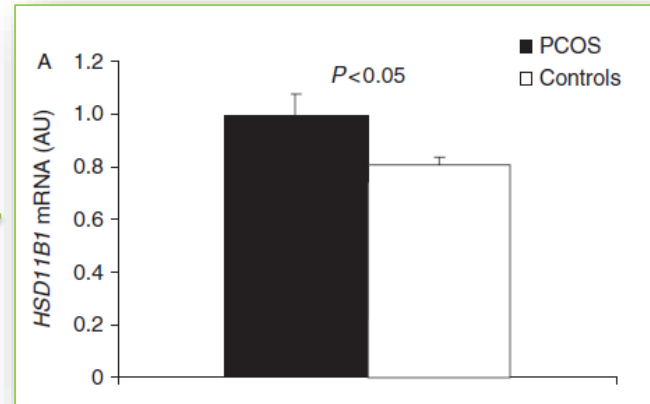


# Tissue-specific dysregulation of 11 $\beta$ -HSD type 1 in overweight/obese women with PCOS and weight-matched controls

Liver HSD11B1 activity, significantly lower in PCOS cases



Subcutaneous abdominal adipose tissue: HSD11B1 mRNA levels and 11 $\beta$ -HSD1 activity, significantly higher in PCOS cases





PCOS

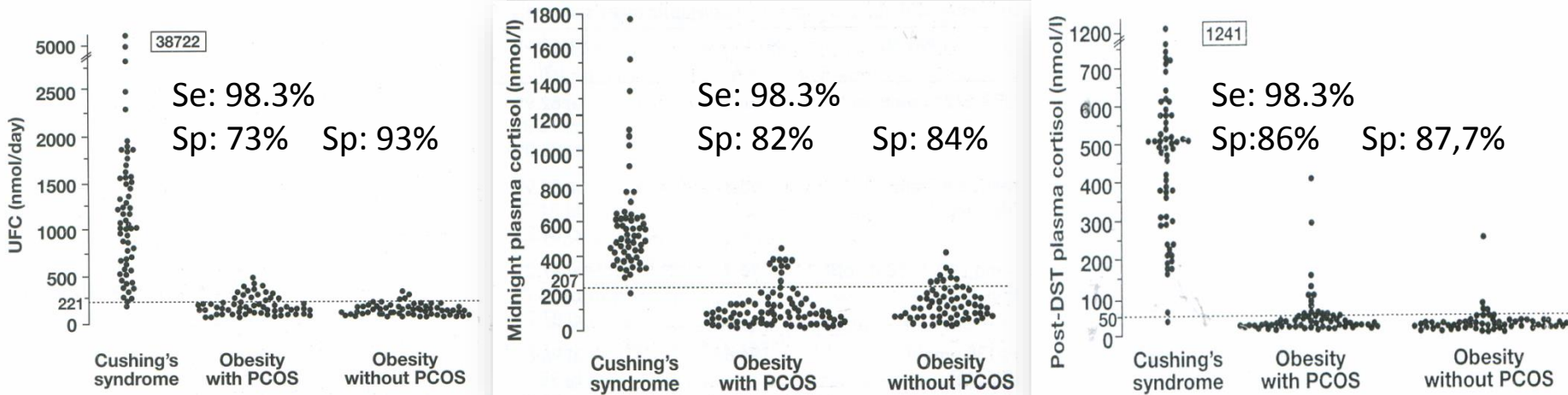
CS

# Screening for CS in obese women with and without PCOS

Table 1 - Characteristics of the study subjects.

Subjects	Age yr	BMI kg/m <sup>2</sup>	Plasma cortisol, nmol/l					UFC nmol/24 h
			08:00 h	17:00 h	24:00 h	1-mg DST	08:00/24:00 h ratio	
Cushing's syndrome	34.3±1.01**	30.6±1.26**	589.5±28.92**	597.1±43.79**	578.5±39.26**	470.6±30.06**	1.1±0.05**	1831.0±661.60**
Obese with PCOS	24.4±0.73	36.0±0.92*	392.3±19.65	233.4±18.00	130.0±14.18	41.1±8.10	6.3±0.87	173.6±12.19*
Obese without PCOS	4.5±1.20	39.2±1.09	345.1±15.82	209.4±22.61	109.6±12.63	28.1±4.67	5.8±0.78	123.0±7.71

\*\*p<0.0001 vs obese patients with and without polycystic ovary syndrome (PCOS); \*p<0.005 vs obese patients without PCOS.



PCOS: 60; simple obesity: 58; CS: 57 patients

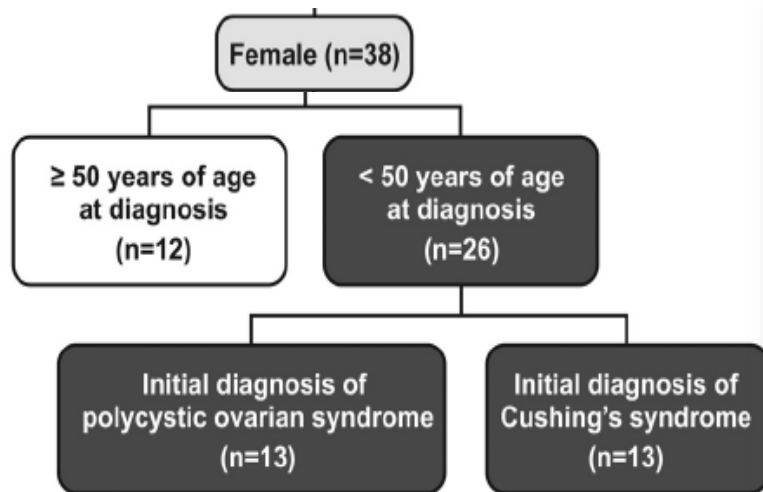
# Polycystic ovarian syndrome and Cushing's syndrome: a persistent diagnostic quandary

Jessica Brzana<sup>a</sup>, Christine G. Yedinak<sup>b,c</sup>, Nadia Hameed<sup>a</sup>, Adeline Plesiu<sup>a</sup>,  
Shirley McCartney<sup>b,c</sup>, Maria Fleseriu<sup>a,b,c,\*</sup>

<sup>a</sup> Department of Medicine, Division of Endocrinology, Portland, OR, USA

<sup>b</sup> Department of Neurological Surgery, Portland, OR, USA

<sup>c</sup> Northwest Pituitary Center, Oregon Health & Science University, Portland, OR, USA



Prevalence of clinical symptoms and signs based on initial diagnosis.

Symptom/sign	CD after PCOS (n=13)	CD (no PCOS) (n=13)	P value
Hirsutism	100.0%	69.2%	0.03
Menstrual irregularities	100.0%	72.7%	0.02
Facial rounding	100.0%	76.9%	0.08
Supraclavicular fullness	100.0%	76.9%	0.07
Dorsocervical fullness	92.3%	84.6%	0.56
Weight gain	92.3%	100.0%	0.33
Central adiposity	92.3%	92.3%	1.0
Facial plethora	84.6%	69.2%	0.37
Acne	84.6%	53.8%	0.09
Depression	69.2%	53.8%	0.44
Easy bruising	69.2%	61.5%	0.69
Violaceous striae	61.5%	61.5%	1.0
Alopecia	61.5%	30.8%	0.13
Subjective proximal weakness	53.8%	61.5%	0.70
Hypertension	53.8%	69.2%	0.44
Sleep disturbance	46.2%	61.5%	0.45
Diabetes mellitus	30.8%	15.4%	0.37

# How common are polycystic ovaries and the polycystic ovarian syndrome in women with Cushing's syndrome?

G. A. Kaltsas\*, M. Korbonits\*, A. M. Isidori\*,  
J. A. W. Webb†, P. J. Trainer\*, J. P. Monson\*,  
G. M. Besser\* and A. B. Grossman\*

13 premenopausal women with CS  
(32 yrs range 18-39 yrs)

<b>Hyperandrogenism</b>	13/13 (100%)
<b>Irsutism</b>	13/13 (100%)
<b>Acne</b>	7/13 (53%)
<b>male pattern alopecia</b>	5/13 (39%)
<b>Acanthosis nigricans</b>	0/13
<b>Menstrual irregularity</b>	9/13 (70%)
<b>oligomenorrhoea</b>	4/9
<b>amenorrhoea</b>	4/9
<b>polymenorrhoea</b>	1/9
<b>Normal menstrual pattern</b>	4/13 (30%)
<b>Successful pregnancies</b>	4/13 (31%)
<b>Spontaneous abortion</b>	1/13 (8%)
<b>Obesity (BMI &gt; 30)</b>	2/13 (15%)
<b>DBT or IGT</b>	0/3

**Table 3** Ovarian ultrasonographic characteristics in 13 patients with Cushing's syndrome

CS patients	Ovarian size (ml)		Ovarian morphology		Diagnosis
	Right	Left	Right	Left	
1	3.9	2.3	Normal	Normal	
2	11.6	7.4	Normal	Normal	? PCO R
3	2.8	2.7	Normal	Normal	
4	4.5	3.3	Normal	Normal	
5	12.8	4.9	Normal	Normal	
6	6.3	5.6	Multiple follicles	Multiple follicles	PCO
7	12.6	13	Multiple follicles	Multiple follicles	PCO
8*	7.3	9.6	Multiple follicles	Multiple follicles	PCO
9*	11	Not seen	5 follicles	–	
10*	7.1	9.3	Normal	Multiple follicles	PCO
11*	3.1	3.3	Normal	Normal	
12*	8.5	3.9	Multiple follicles	Multiple follicles	
13*	12	7.3	Normal	Multiple follicles	PCO

\* Women with CS and oestradiol levels > 140 pmol/L.

# Testosterone and Bioavailable Testosterone Help to Distinguish between Mild Cushing's Syndrome and Polycystic Ovarian Syndrome\*

CS= 20 patients; PCOS= 20 patients

Test	Cushing's syndrome	PCOS	p-Value
age (years)	34.0±6.7	29.8±7.6	0.08
BMI (kg/m <sup>2</sup> )	37.7±1.7	37.7±1.6	0.99
total testosterone (nmol/L)	0.75±0.08	1.75±0.17	<0.0001
bioavailable testosterone (nmol/L)	0.29±0.08	0.56±0.08	0.02
SHBG (nmol/L)	28.4±4.1	28.0±4.6	0.95
FAI (testosterone/SHBG)	3.43±0.66	9.30±1.60	0.003

All values are mean±SEM, except age, which is mean±SD

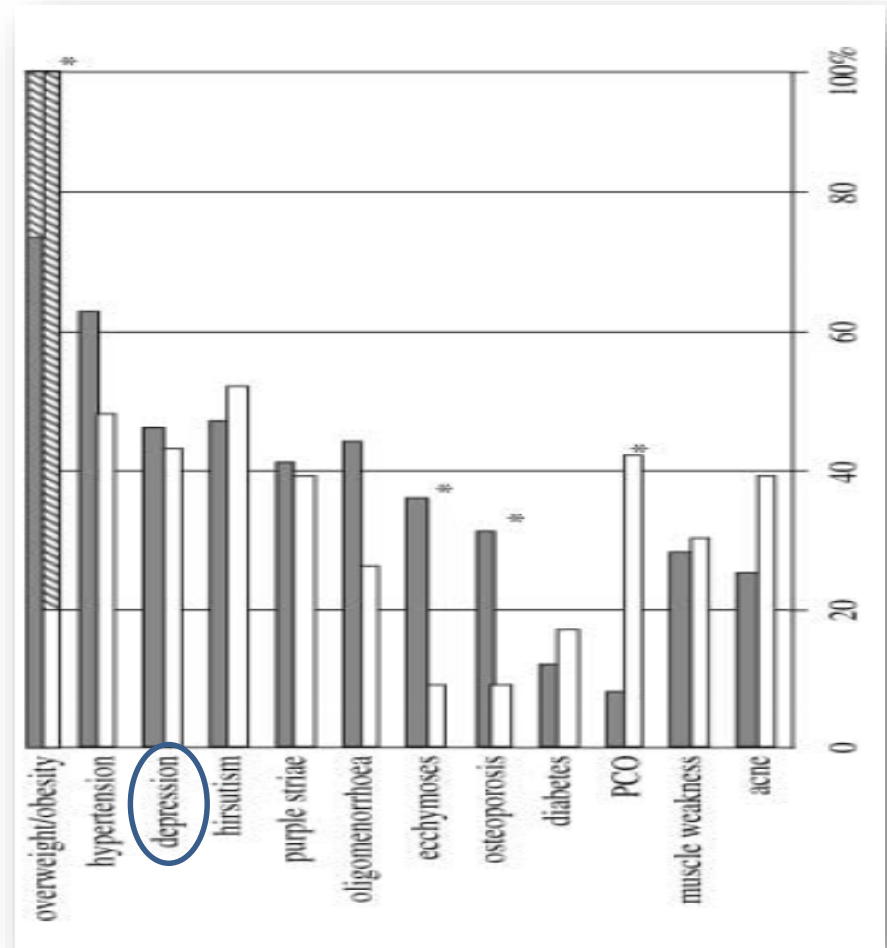
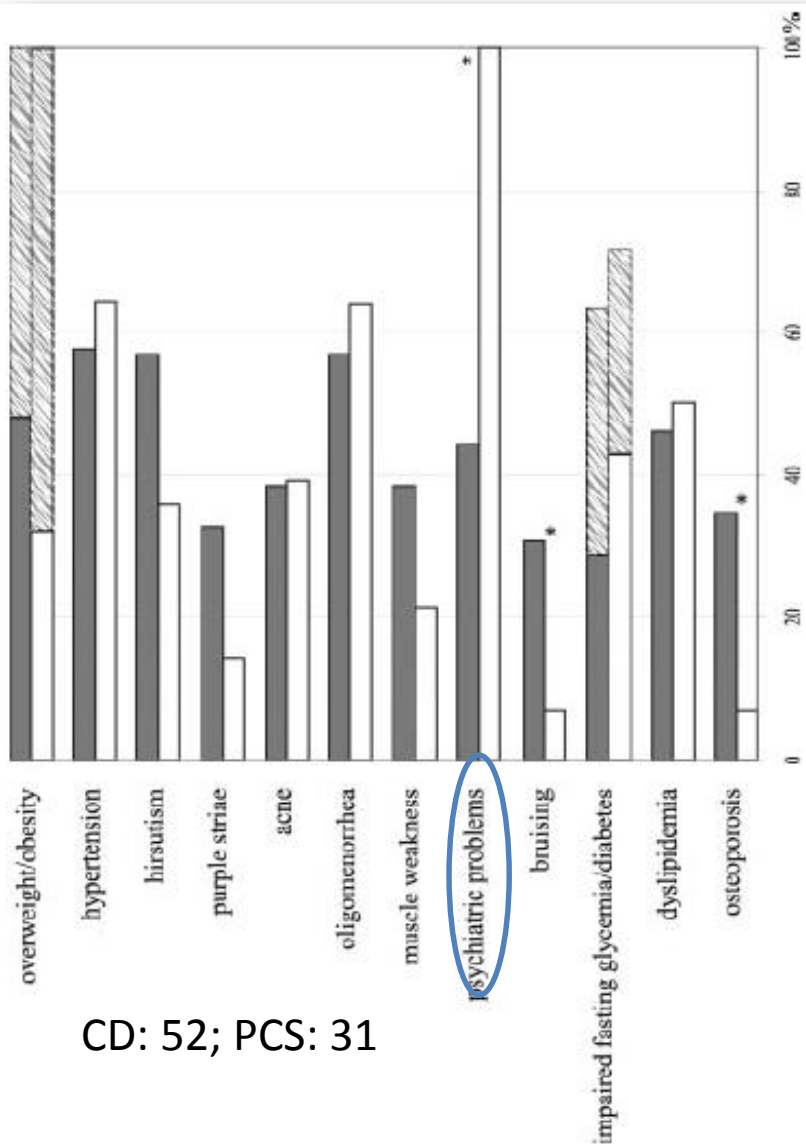
Parameter (cut-off)	Sens. %	Spec. %
TT (1.39 nmol/l)	95	70
BT (0,24 nmol/l)	75	80
FAI (5,7 )	88	60

# Conclusions 1

- Among the uncertainties surrounding the etiology of PCOS the role of altered cortisol metabolism is prominent
- PCOS may be a manifestation of CS and the likelihood of a diagnosis of CS increases, however, as the overlap of clinical features increases
- Compared to the high prevalence of PCOS, CS is relatively uncommon but should always be considered in the differential diagnosis to avoid the long-term consequences of a delay diagnosis of CS

# PSEUDO-CUSHING AND DEPRESSION

Clinical characteristic in patients with CS (grey bar) and with PCS (white bar)





## Cortisol in the onset and course of major depression disorder (MDD)

- Diurnal rhythms in cortisol are disturbed in around half the cases of MDD (*Sachar et al. 1973*)
- There is increased resistance to the feedback action of GC on the activity of the HPA axis in a proportion of cases (*Carroll et al. 1968; Carroll, 1982*);
- The post-awakening surge in cortisol is accentuated in those at risk for MDD (*Portella et al. 2005*);

### FUNCTIONAL HYPERCORTICISM

epiphenomena  
of depression?

role in the onset, recovery or  
course of a depressive episode?

# Twenty-Four-Hour ACTH and Cortisol Pulsatility in Depressed Women

Elizabeth A. Young, M.D, Nichole E. Carlson, M.S., and Morton B. Brown, Ph.D.

NEUROPSYCHOPHARMACOLOGY 2001

25 premenopausal depressed; 25 controls

AUC:  $10,712 \pm 3,611$  (SD) in controls

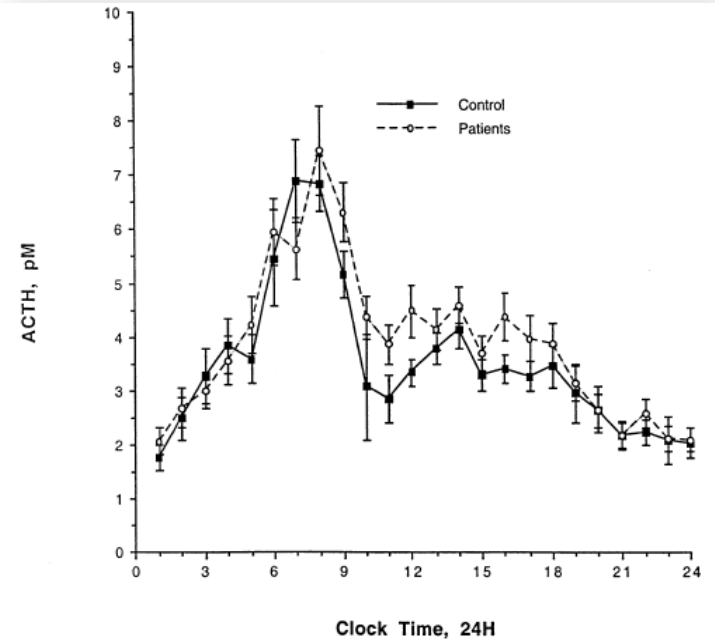
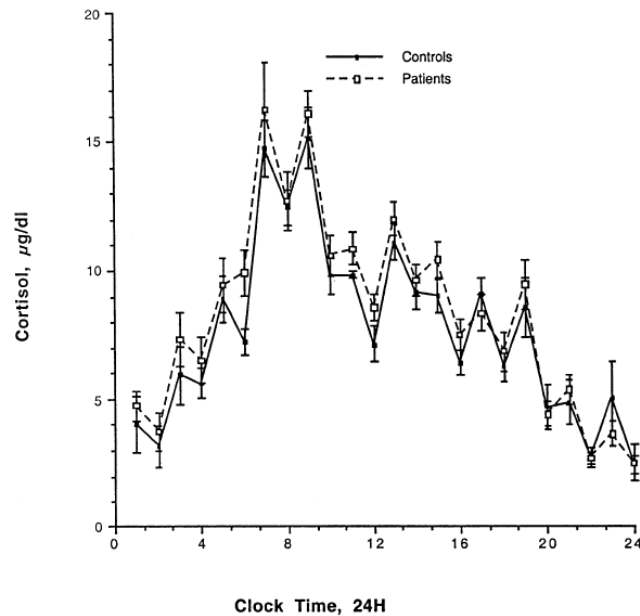
AUC  $12,051 \pm 4,023$  (SD) in patients (p 0.089)

Baseline AUC p= 0.064

AUC  $4,950 \pm 1,875$  (SD) in controls

AUC  $5,635 \pm 2,104$  (SD) in patients

Baseline AUC p=0.045

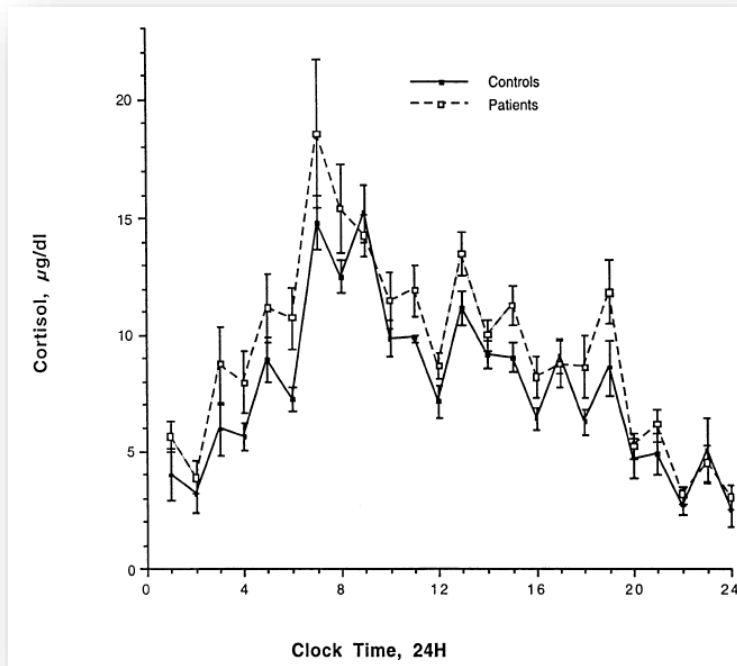


Hypercortisolism in 24% of patients  
(22-38% other studies)

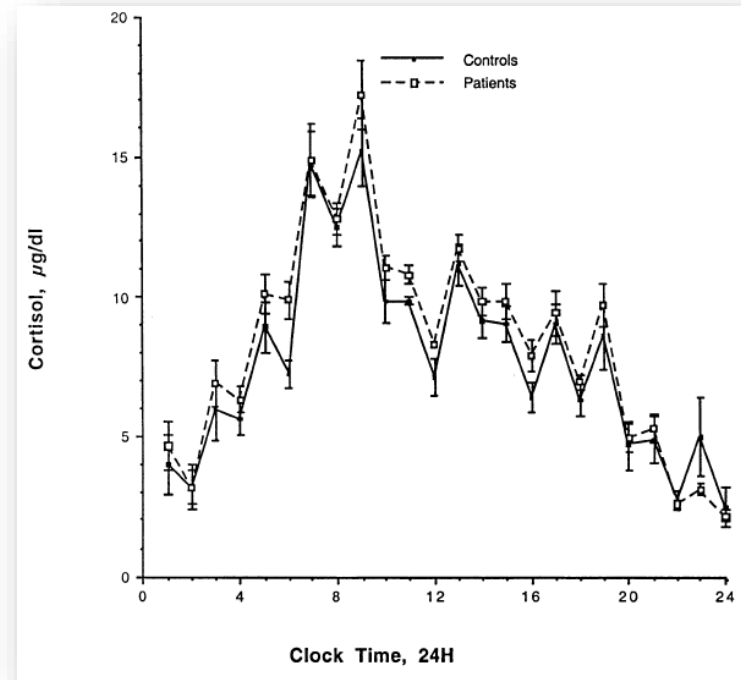
AUC per cortisol e ACTH è significativa solo  
per i valori basali (p.064 ep.045)

# Cortisol profile by subtype of depression

## Endogenous Depression (n=6)



## Atypical Depression (n=6)



Mean values during day

- overall group:  $8.36 \pm 2.9$  mcg/dl
- atypical depression:  $8.38 \pm 1.9$  mcg/dl
- endogenous depression:  $12.17 \pm 4$  mcg/dl

No correlation between severity and cortisol levels (F 2.46,  $r=0.11$ ,  $p=0.13$ ).

# Diurnal Activity and Pulsatility of the Hypothalamus-Pituitary-Adrenal System in Male Depressed Patients and Healthy Controls

MICHAEL DEUSCHLE, ULRICH SCHWEIGER, BETTINA WEBER, ULRIKE GOTTHARDT, ANDREAS KÖRNER, JURGEN SCHMIDER, HARALD STANDHARDT, CLAAS-HINRICH LAMMERS, AND ISABELLA HEUSER

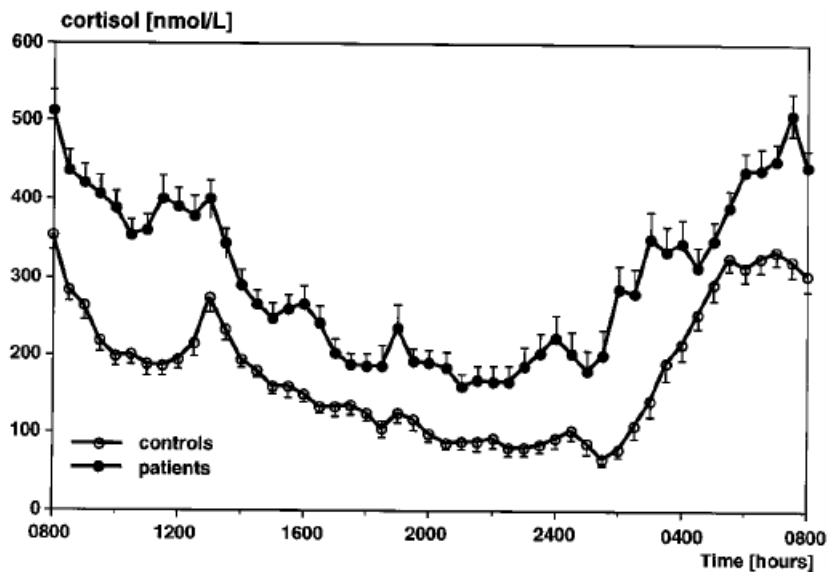


FIG. 1. Diurnal profiles of mean plasma cortisol in depressed patients and healthy controls (mean  $\pm$  SEM).

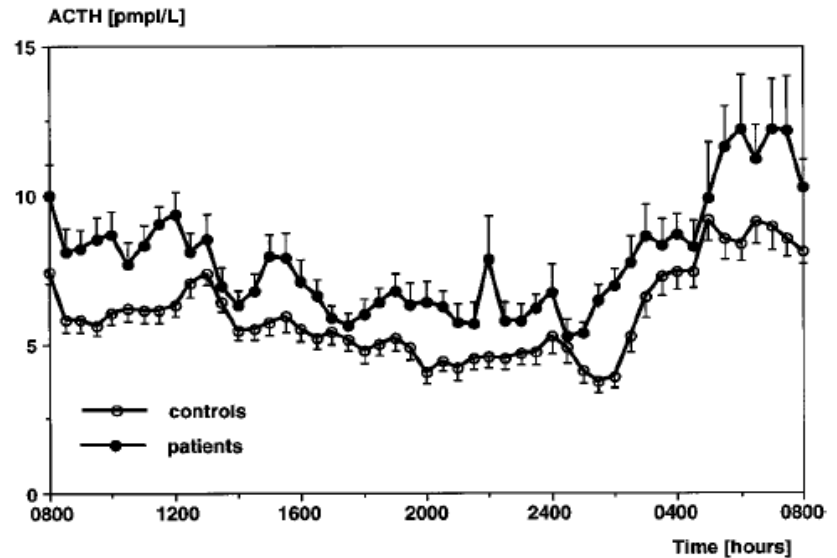
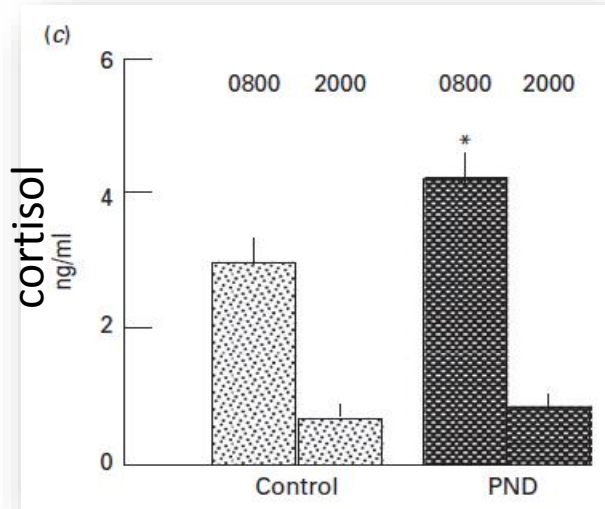


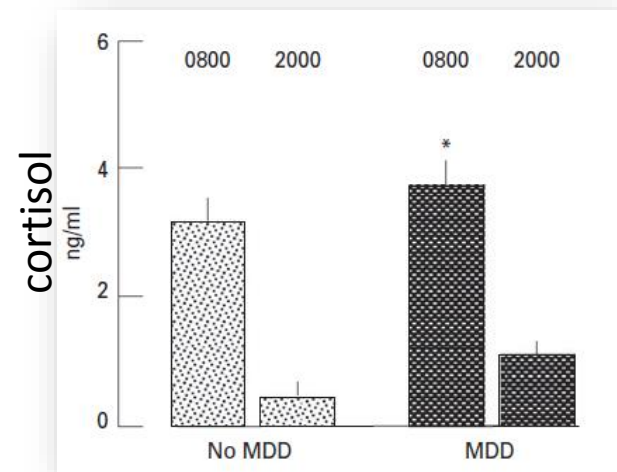
FIG. 2. Diurnal profiles of mean plasma ACTH in depressed patients and healthy controls (mean  $\pm$  SEM).

# Higher levels of morning cortisol as a risk factor for subsequent MDD



Salivary cortisol in adolescent who will develop first event of MDD during a 4 yrs follow-up (Goodyer et al 2000)

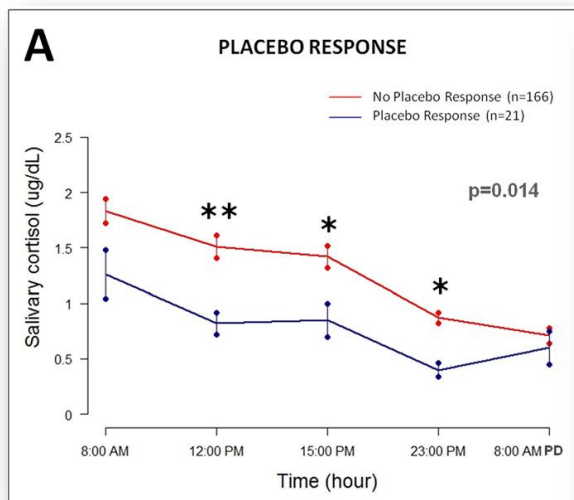
Morning cortisol at age 13 in offspring of mothers with postnatal depression (Halligan et al 2004)



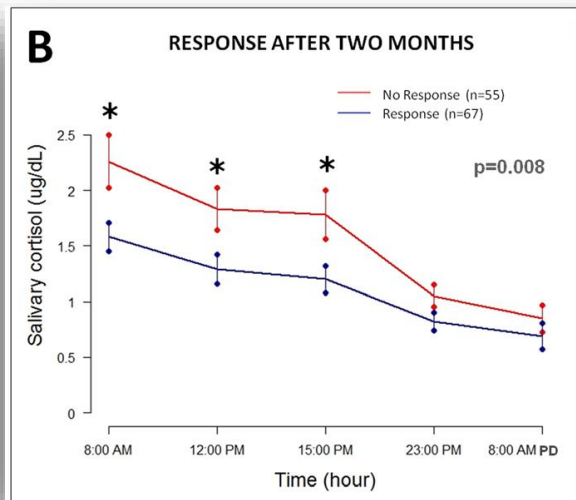
## Differences in baseline circadian salivary cortisol levels between:

- placebo responders and non-responders (A),
- Fluoxetine responders and non-responders (B),
- Remitters (C)

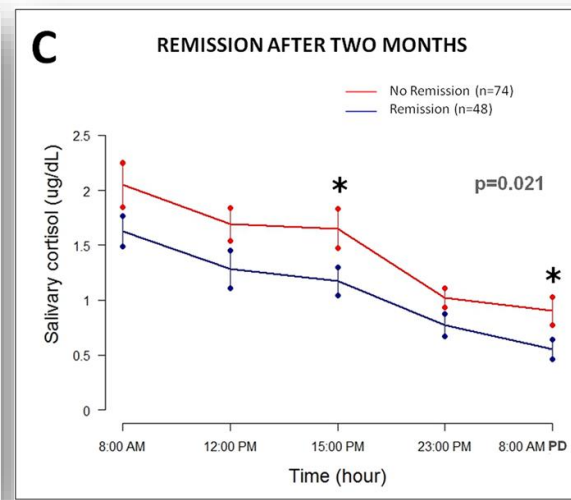
### fluoxetine



P= 0.014,



P= 0.008



P= 0.021

rs242939 polymorphism (CRHR1) associated with early response to fluoxetine

# Concomitant Medication Use Can Confound Interpretation of the Combined Dexamethasone-Corticotropin Releasing Hormone Test in Cushing's Syndrome

JCEM 94: 4851–4859, 2009

Elena Valassi, Brooke Swearingen, Hang Lee, Lisa B. Nachtigall, Daniel A. Donoho, Anne Klibanski, and Beverly M. K. Biller

**TABLE 4.** Comparison between No Meds and Meds tests using different cutoff points

Test	Cutoff <sup>a</sup>	Sensitivity % (95% CI)			Specificity % (95% CI)		
		Meds	No Meds	P value	Meds	No Meds	P value
Post-LDDST cortisol	1.4 (38)	73.3 (64.7–81.9)	85.7 (78.9–92.5)	0.77	70 (59–81)	96.1 (92.4–99.9)	0.014
Post-LDDST cortisol	1.8 (50)	70 (61–79)	85.7 (78.9–92.5)	0.61	80 (70.7–89.3)	96.1 (92.4–99.9)	0.08
15 min post-CRH cortisol	1.4 (38)	88.2 (82.6–93.9)	93.1 (88.4–97.8)	0.88	75 (64.8–85.2)	92.3 (87–97.6)	0.10
15 min post-CRH cortisol	1.8 (50)	82.3 (75.5–89.1)	89.6 (83.9–95.4)	0.81	80 (70.6–89.3)	96.1 (92.4–99.9)	0.08
15 min post-CRH cortisol	2.5 (70)	70.5 (62.2–79)	86.2 (79.6–92.8)	0.60	90 (83.2–96.8)	96.1 (92.4–99.9)	0.87
15 min post-CRH ACTH	16 (3.5)	75 (66.3–83.7)	84.6 (77.3–91.9)	0.76	85 (76.8–93.2)	96.1 (92.4–99.9)	0.77
15 min post-CRH ACTH	27 (5.9)	64.2 (54.4–74.2)	73 (63.8–82.3)	0.75	95 (90.1–99.9)	100	0.90

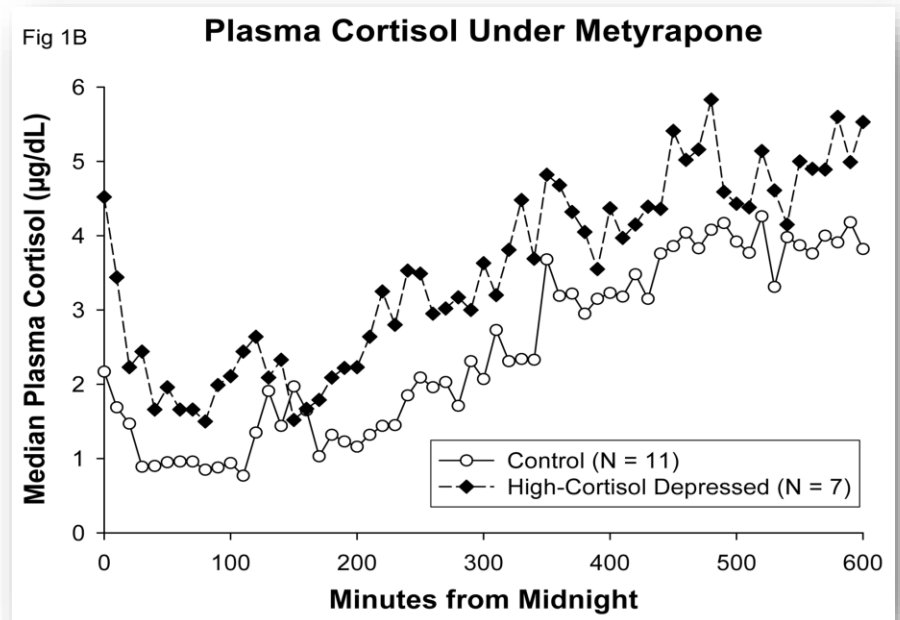
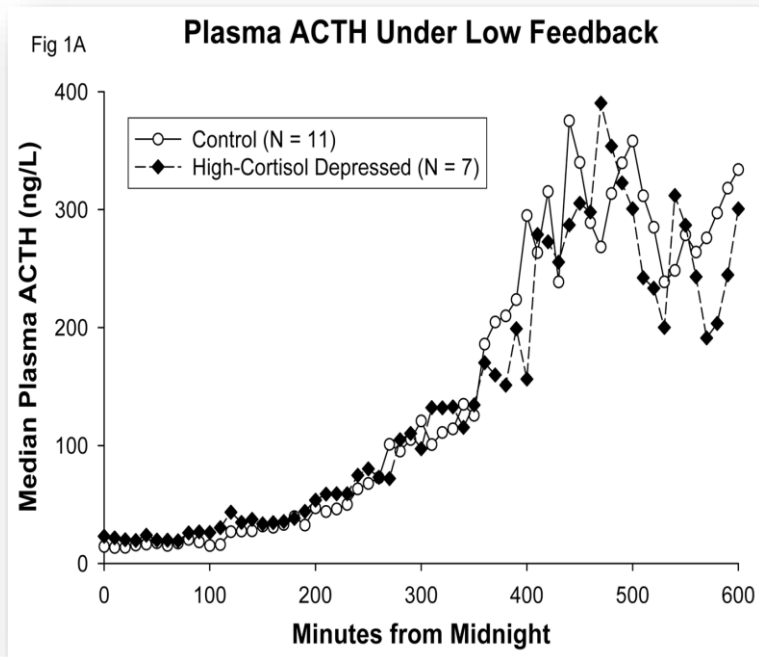


receptor antagonists (3)	Olanzapine, quetiapine
Atypical antipsychotics (5)	Pantoprazole, lansoprazole,
Proton pump inhibitors (6)	omeprazole
PPAR $\gamma$ antagonists (3)	Pioglitazone, rosiglitazone
Antiarrhythmics (2)	Quinidine
$\beta$ -Adrenoceptor blockers (2)	Propranolol
Benzodiazepine sedatives (2)	Clonazepam
Anticonvulsants (2)	Tiagabine, topiramate

PPAR $\gamma$ , Peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor- $\gamma$ ; SNRI, serotonin-noradrenaline reuptake inhibitors; SSRI, selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors. Number of tests performed on each class of medication is indicated in parentheses.

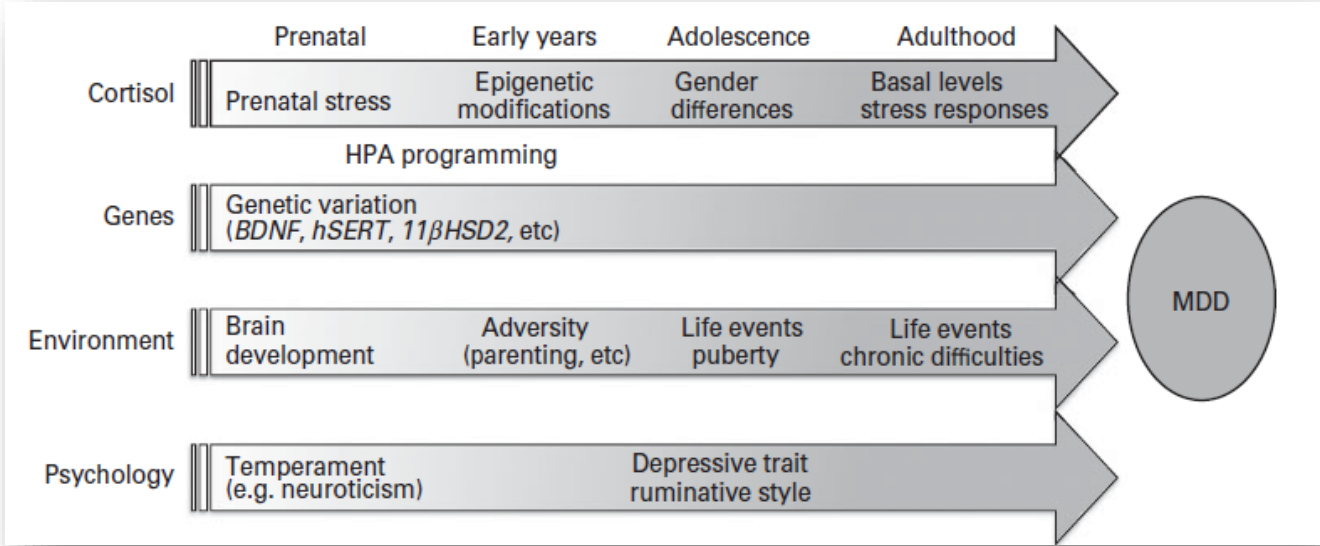
# Pathophysiology of Hypercortisolism in Depression: Pituitary and Adrenal Responses to Low Glucocorticoid Feedback

Bernard J. Carroll, M.D.<sup>1</sup>, Ali Iranmanesh, M.D.<sup>2</sup>, Daniel M. Keenan, Ph.D.<sup>3</sup>, Frederick Cassidy, M.D.<sup>4</sup>, William H. Wilson, Ph.D.<sup>4</sup>, and Johannes D. Veldhuis, M.D.<sup>5,\*</sup>

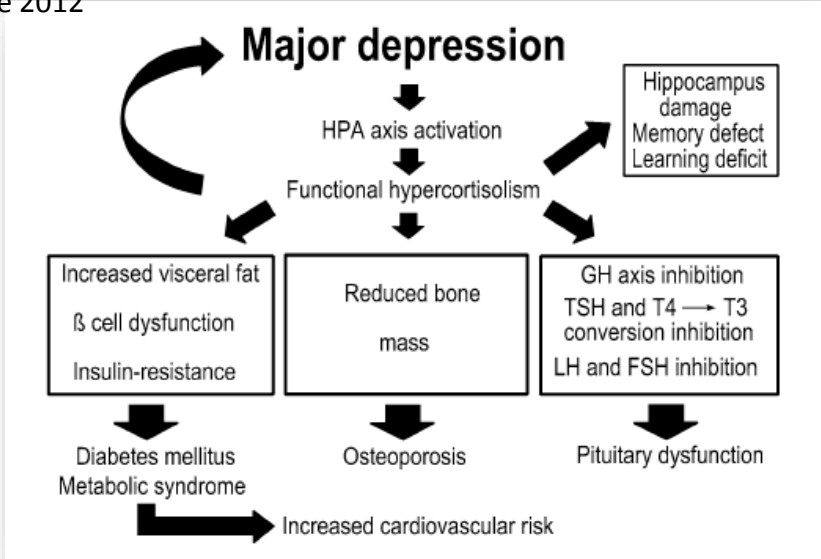




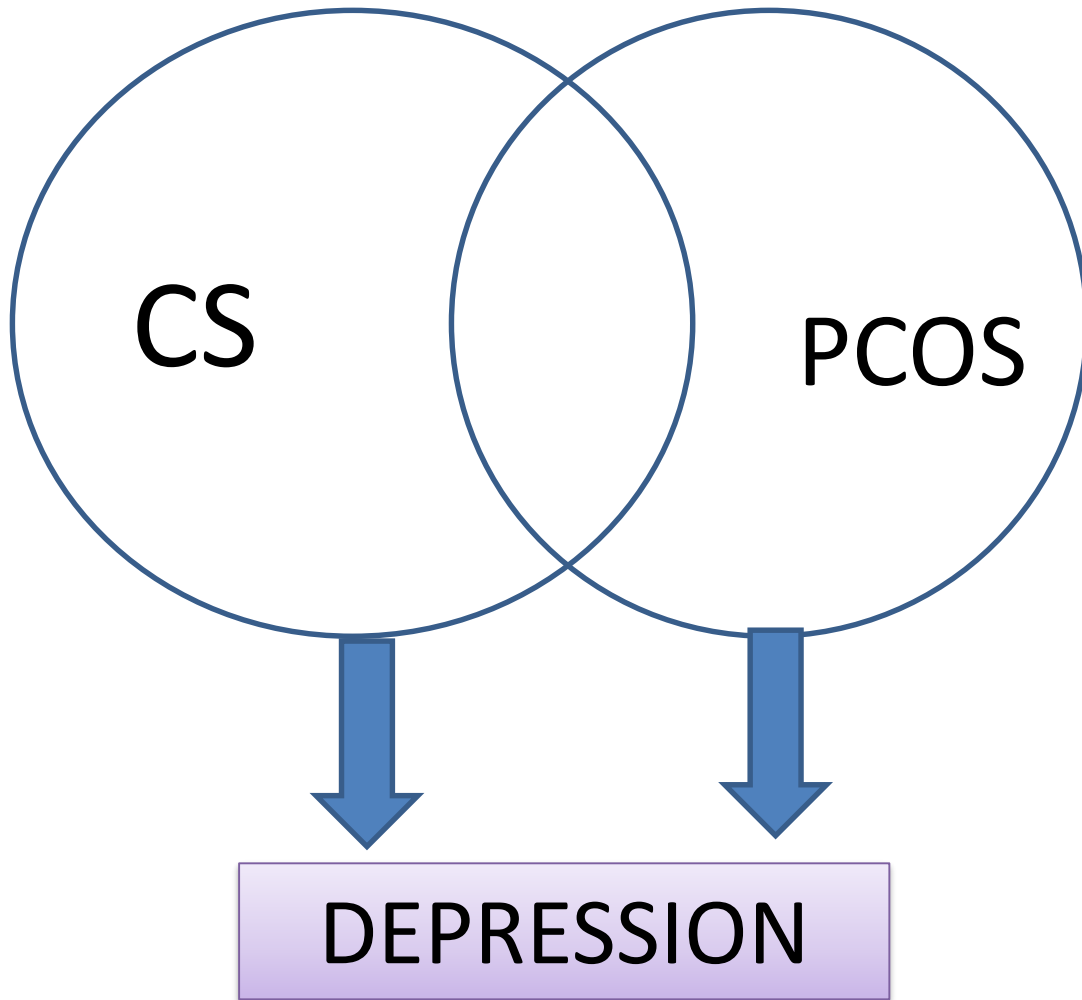
# Conclusions 2



Herbert Psychological Medicine 2012



Tirabassi et al Endocrine 2014



*grazie*

Pituitary Unit

U.O. C Endocrinologia

University of Padua

Prof.ssa Carla Scaroni

Mattia Barbot

Fillipo Ceccato

Marialuisa Zilio

Andrea Daniele

Daniela Regazzo

Denis Ciato

Gianluca Occhi

Prof Marco Boscaro

Paola de Lazzari

Sergio Ferasin