



UNIVERSITÀ DEGLI STUDI DI NAPOLI FEDERICO II
Dipartimento di Medicina Clinica e Chirurgia

Altogether
to Beat
Cushing's
Syndrome



5ª Edizione

**Viaggio alla (ri)scoperta
della Sindrome di Cushing**

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Coordinatori Scientifici

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Mortality in Cushing's syndrome: Open Issues

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Mortality in Cushing's syndrome: Conclusions

Main cause of death:
Cardiovascular events

Cured CD patients seem to have a similar SMR compared to general population; patients with persistent/relapsed CD maintain an increased SMR*

Age at diagnosis, active phase duration and comorbidities play a negative role in premature death; gender role is controversial

CS patients have a significant increase of SMR compared to general population*

**Mortality
in
CS**

Open issues and limits of current scientific findings



Mixed population study

- Few studies are focused on active or cured patients separately; the majority of them considered the overall SMR



Discordant data are available on SMR in cured CD patients compared to overall population

- SMR after cure is reported similar in some studies and reduced in other ones compared with SMR in overall population



Discordant data are available on SMR in CD cured and CS overall patients compared to general population

- Outcome of patients in remission from disease, especially those cured for a long time, is still matter of debate

Open issues and limits of current scientific findings



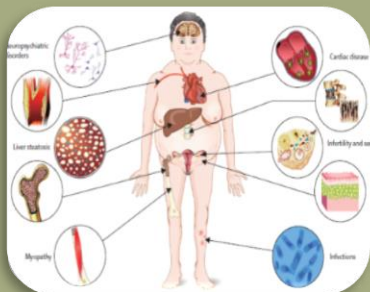
Remission or cure criteria

- Variability between definitions and timing of remission or cure may play an important role in heterogeneity of scientific findings



Follow-up duration

- Follow-up duration is different among studies resulting in different mortality rates



Comorbidities

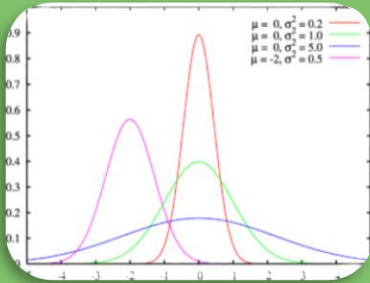
- No data are available about the impact of treatment comorbidities on mortality rate

Open issues and limits of current scientific findings



Nature and data quality

- Mainly retrospective studies
- Important missing data (e.g. hormonal deficit)



Sample size

- The variable number of patients enrolled in different studies impact on results



Sample selection criteria

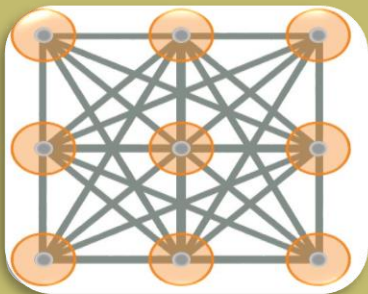
- Variable enrollment criteria

Open issues and limits of current scientific findings



Treatment heterogeneity

- The heterogeneity of number and kind of treatment leads to variable results



Treatment sequences

- No data are available about the impacts of specific treatment sequences on mortality rates



Medical therapy

- No findings are available about the impact of different medical therapies on mortality rates



On going studies regarding mortality

MISSION

Mortality in Cushing's Syndrome: a Study International Observational of ENEA (European Neuroendocrine Association)

DESIGN

Multicenter Retrospective observational study

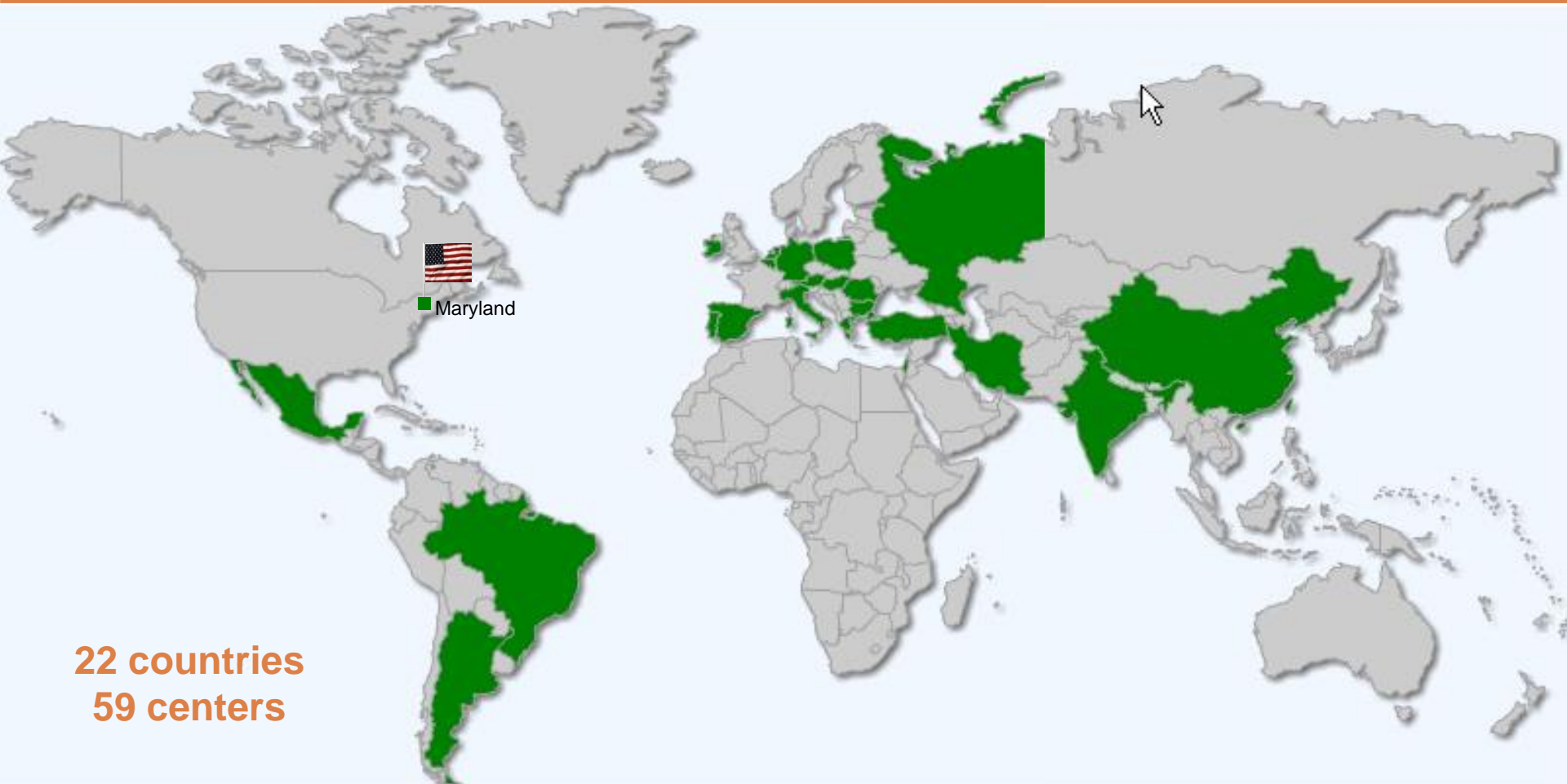
CASE LOAD

4956 Patients with Cushing's syndrome
4872 patients finally analyzed

ANALYSIS

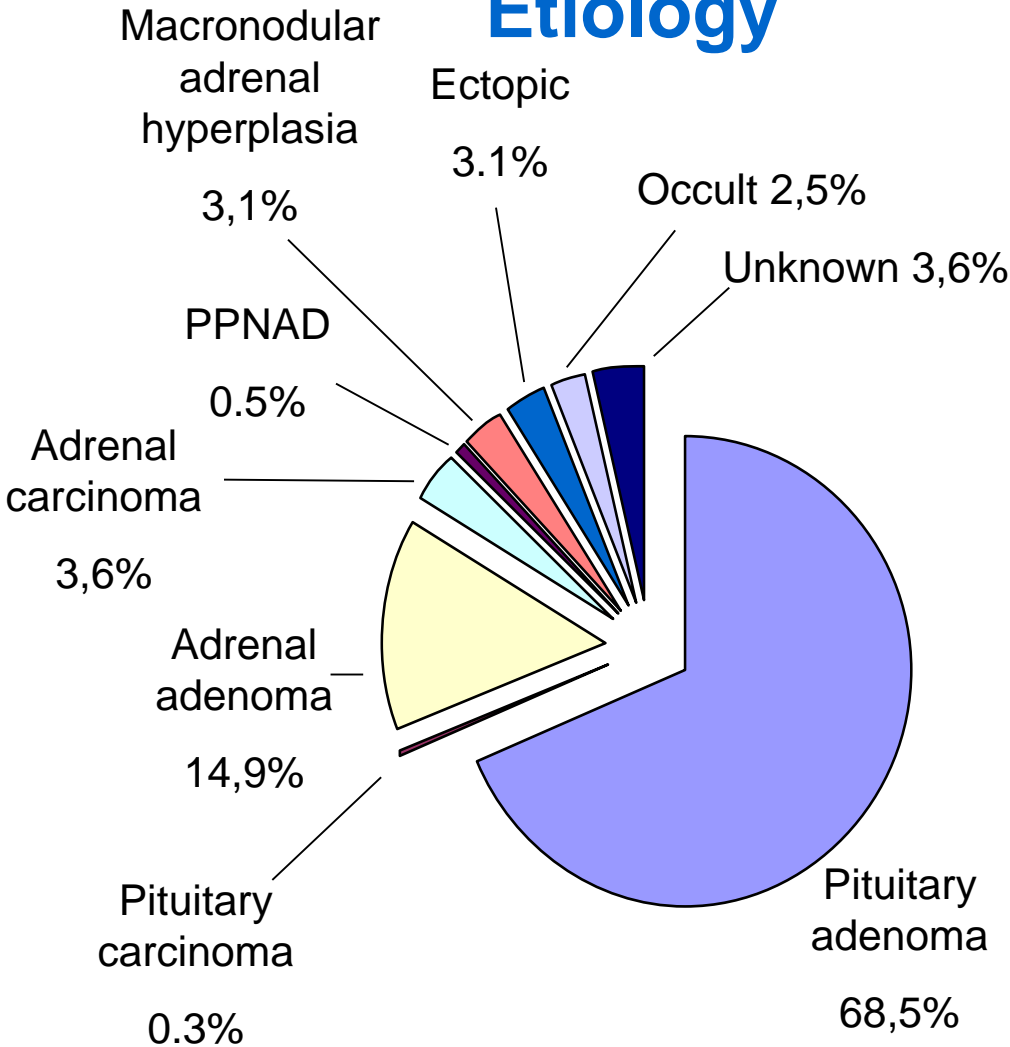
descriptive statistics, survival curve,
crude mortality rate

Countries involved in the study

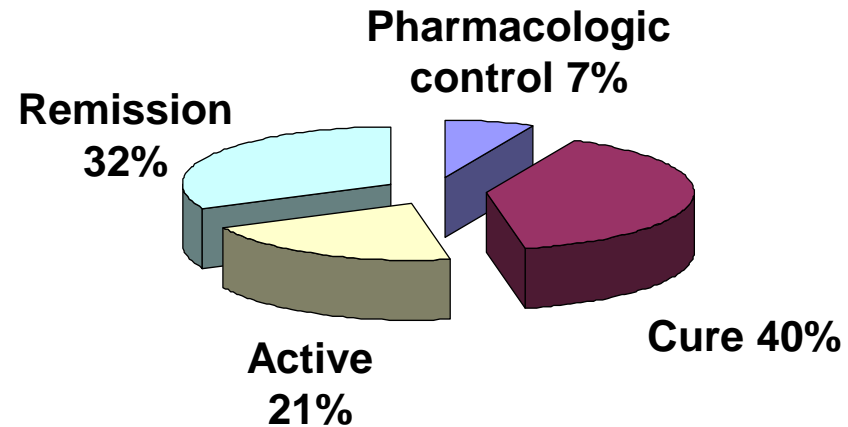


Patient population: etiology and disease status

Etiology



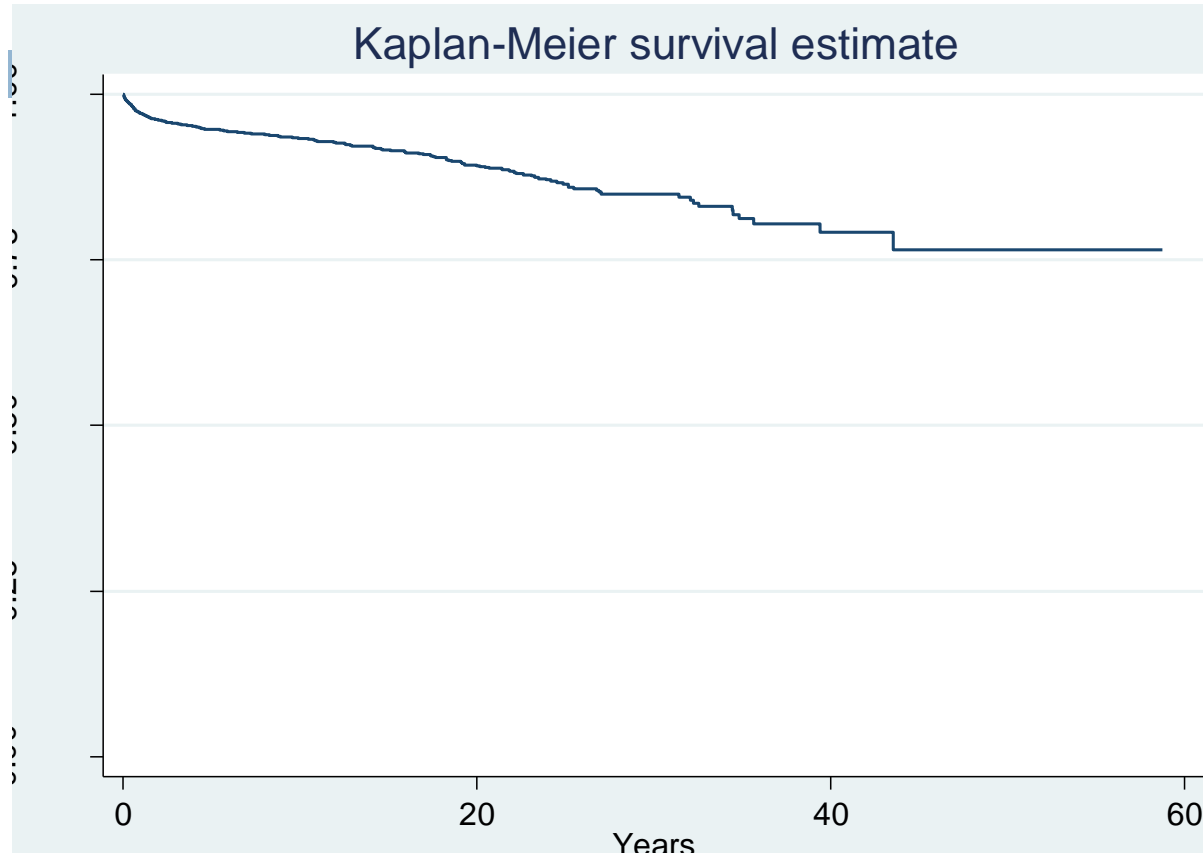
Disease status



Survival curve of complete cohort

Mortality rate per 1000 person-years

Kaplan-Meier survival estimate

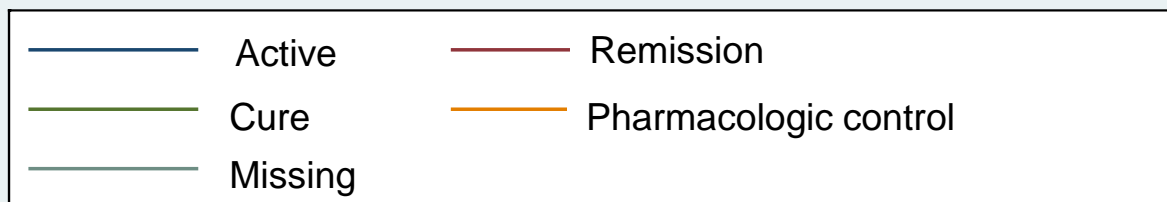
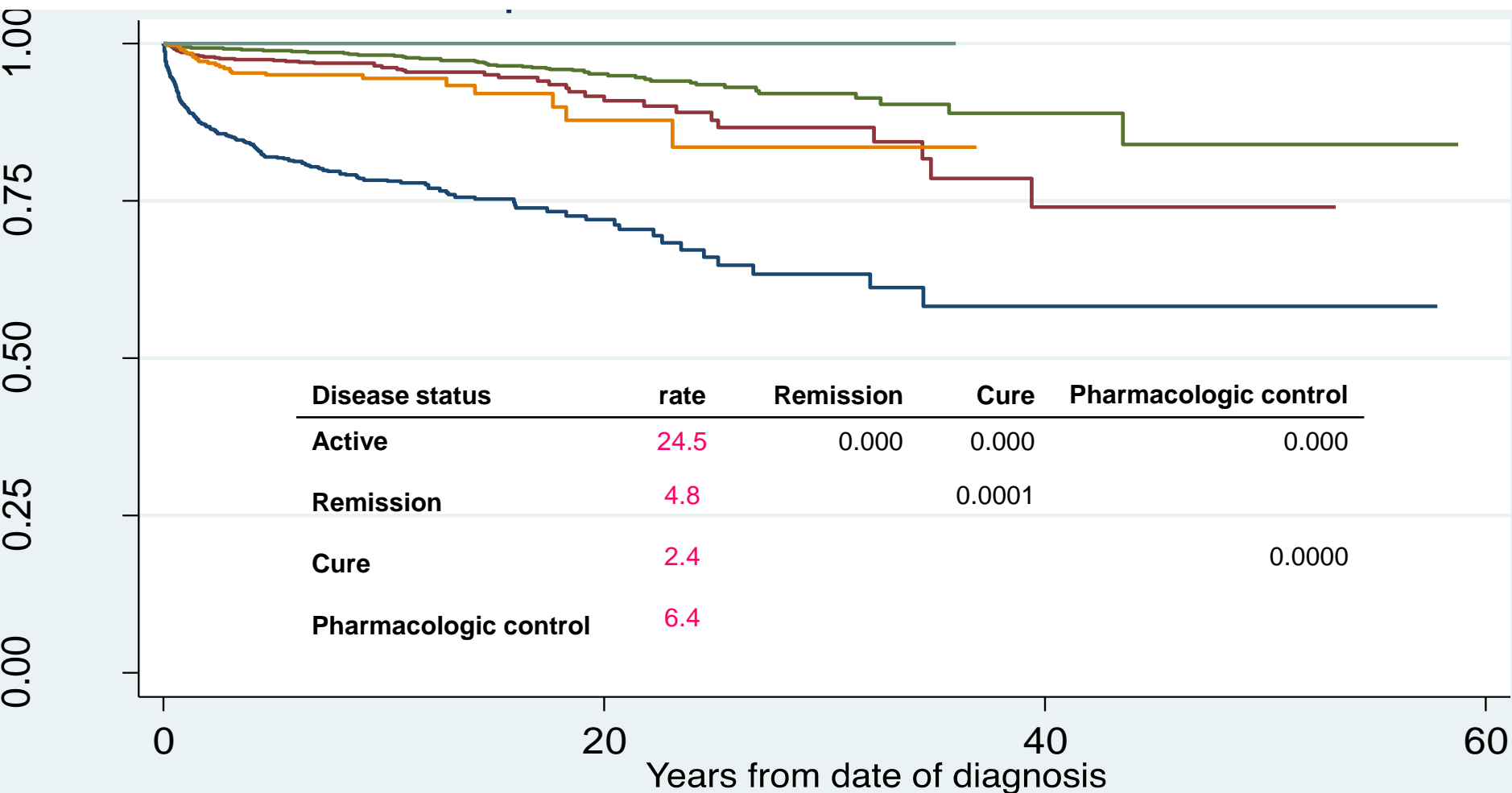


Gen. Popul.	rate
4872	6.9

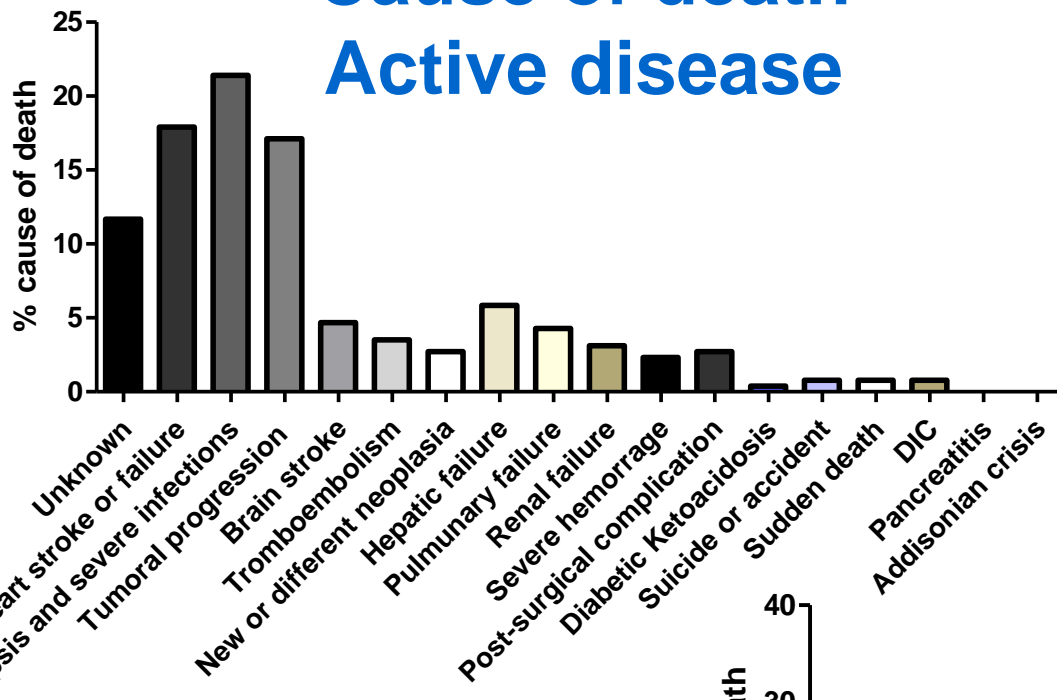
Crude Mortality rate:

Number of deaths observed during the sum of all the years of follow up of all the patients *expressed in:* Number of deaths for 1000 person-years

Disease status-related survival curve of complete cohort



Cause of death Active disease



Cause of death not active disease

