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WORLD CLASSIC

CELEBRATING THE CHAMPIONS OF CARE

VMX
VETERINARY MEETING & EXPO



ENDOCRINE EMERGENCIES: THEY DON'T HAVE TO BE A CRISIS.

PATTY LATHAN

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CONFLICT OF INTEREST DISCLOSURE:

Bill Saxon is a full-time IDEXX employee.

Patty Lathan receives honoraria from Idexx, Dechra, and Boehringer Ingelheim. She also consults for Idexx and Boehringer Ingelheim.



TRIAGE/PRIMARY SURVEY: ENDOCRINE?

- A - airway
- B - breathing
- C - circulation
- D – disability (neuro)
- E – exposure/exsanguination

EMERGENCY LABS

- PCV/TS
- Blood glucose
- Lactate
- Electrolytes
- CBC, biochemistry, UA



The 'Big 4' immediately

LABORATORY CLUES TO ENDOCRINE DISEASE

MULTIPLE CHANGES INCREASES ODDS

- CBC

HCT ↑ or ↓

Lack of stress
leukogram

Lymph >1500/uL

Eos > 500/uL

Thrombocytosis

- Biochemical profile

Glucose ↑ or ↓

Na:K ratio ↓

Calcium ↑ or ↓

ALP increased

Chol and alb ↓

T4 ↑ or ↓

- Urinalysis

USG ↓

Glucosuria

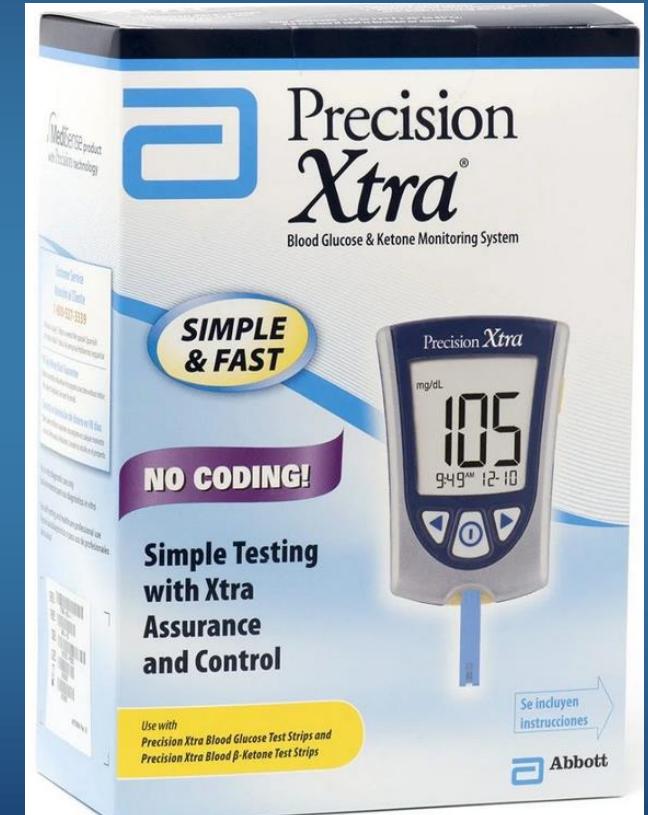
Ketonuria

Proteinuria

UTI

IN CLINIC ENDOCRINE TESTING: NICE TO HAVE...

- Cortisol
 - >2 excludes hypoadrenocorticism
 - <2 requires ACTH stim to confirm
- Ketones (beta hydroxybutyrate)
 - Major ketone produced
 - Appears in blood before urine – earlier detection
- T4
 - Hyperthyroidism in cats
 - Myxedema coma (NOT 'standard' hypoT4) in dogs
- Fructosamine
 - Rule out stress hyperglycemia
 - Support for chronic hypoglycemia



IS HYPOGLYCEMIA ENDOCRINE?

- Other more common causes ruled out?
- Insulin overdose ruled out?
- Hypoadrenocorticism → resting cortisol
- Insulinoma → insulin:glucose panel
 - Middle-aged to older large breed
 - BG <60 mg/dL (<50 mg/dL?)
 - Fasting glucose curve if necessary
 - Serum v glucometer
 - If BG on panel comes back >60 mg/dL cannot interpret

Episodic (hunting/small breeds)
Hypoadrenocorticism
Iatrogenic (insulin overdose)
Insulinoma
Juvenile (fasting)
Liver disease
Paraneoplastic
Sepsis
Xylitol

INSULIN OVERDOSE

- Diagnosis straight forward (-ish...Breezy!)
- Risk higher w
 - Cats (v dogs), cats on >6 U insulin/dose, inappetance, vomiting post insulin, obesity
- Dextrose IV or feed based on severity of signs
 - 0.5-1 ml/kg 50% dextrose, diluted 1:2-1:4 over 5 minutes, 2.5-5% dextrose in fluids
 - Small amount food q4-6h (Patty diet preference or what to avoid, simple carbs etc)
- Oral glucose (Karo syrup, honey) by owner or if IV access difficult/delayed
 - Effectiveness may require swallowing part of dose
- Duration of hypoglycemia hours to days - not related to type or dose of insulin
- Restart insulin whenever Dr. Lathan tells us to...
 - $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ prior dose ?
 - Indication for CBGM?

IS HYPERKALEMIA ENDOCRINE?

- You're sure it's hypoadrenocorticism but resting cortisol like 12
- Pseudohyperkalemia?
- Whipworms?
- Urinary system intact?
- Pleural, peritoneal, pericardial effusion?

DIABETIC EMERGENCIES

DKA IN CATS HAS GOTTEN A LITTLE TRICKIER...

EUGLYCEMIC DKA IN CATS ON SGLT2 INHIBITORS.

- Ketosis, acidosis, BG <250 mg/dl (sometimes much lower)
 - If blood gas not available ketosis with normal BG sufficient
- Highest risk within 1st 2 weeks of starting drug (86%)
- No hyperglycemia due to increased renal loss and depleted glycogen stores
- Some insulin (Type 2 DM) but not enough to prevent ketosis
- Ketosis = another disease
 - CBC, biochemistry, UA, pancreatic lipase, retroviral screen to identify
- Use ketone meter for earlier detection of ketones (beta-hydroxybutyrate)
 - Urine dipstick (acetoacetate) fine if all you have

Clinically no different from 'standard' DKA – awareness is key to diagnosis.

Consider with euglycemia, mild hyperglycemia, or mild hyperglycemia...

EDKA TREATMENT: GENERAL

- Stop SGLT2 inhibitor
- Correct fluid, acid-base, electrolyte abnormalities
- Insulin
- Dextrose
- Identify and treat precipitating factor
 - Pancreatitis, infection, hyperthyroidism...or just no functional beta cells left ☹

INSULIN TO STOP KETOSIS EVEN THOUGH BG NORMAL

- Regular insulin as soon as $K \geq 3.3$ mEq/L (Do they have to wait?)
 - 0.05-0.1 U/kg/hr (studies on alternative protocols complete?)
- Dextrose immediately
 - 0.25-0.5 ml/kg 50% dextrose bolus, diluted 1:2-1:4
 - 5-10% dextrose added to fluids
- Monitor BG q1-2 h til stable, then q 4-6 h (change timing if want)
- Switch to long-acting insulin when ketosis resolved, eating – 4-7 days usually
 - Provide early (w/in 48 hr) enteral nutritional support
- Insulin required for life

FLUIDS: WHICH, HOW MUCH, HOW FAST

- Isotonic balanced crystalloid with normal pH (7.4)
 - Normosol-R, Plasma-Lyte A, pHLyte
- Correct hypovolemia within 30-60 minutes
 - Bolus 15-20 ml/kg dog, 5-10 ml/kg cat over 15-30 minutes, repeat prn
- Correct dehydration over 6-24 hr
 - BW (kg) x percent dehydration (as decimal) x 1000 = ml to administer
- Keep up with ongoing losses and provide maintenance
- Supplement K to maintain serum K ≥ 3.3 mEq/L
 - Phosphorous and magnesium supplementation if indicated (uncommon)
- NaHCO₃ if HCO₃⁻ < 8 mmol/L, pH < 7.1 (uncommon)
- Monitor body weight 2-4x/d and avoid volume overload
 - 5% increase → consider adjusting
 - 10% increase → volume overload

HYPEROSMOLAR HYPERGLYCEMIC STATE (HHS)

- BG >600 mg/dL
 - Vicious cycle of osmotic diuresis/free water loss → hyperglycemia → osmotic diuresis...
 - Reduced GFR required for nd exacerbates severe hyperglycemia
- Osmolarity >320-330 mOsm/kg dog, >350 mOsm/kg cat
 - CNS parenchymal dehydration → neuro signs (obtundation, seizures, blindness...)
 - *Effective osmolality = 2[Na+] + [glucose (mg/dl) ÷ 18]*
 - **PAY ATTENTION TO THE SODIUM!!!!**
- pH >7.3 arterial, pH >7.2 venous, bicarb >15 mmol/L
- No or minimal ketones
 - Usually enough insulin to prevent ketosis but not hyperglycemia
- Cats v dogs if important and any other “Patty Pearls”

HHS TREATMENT: GENERAL

- Correct fluid deficit
- Correct hyperglycemia slowly
- Correct and maintain normal electrolytes
- Address concurrent illness
 - Infection, pancreatitis, metabolic, GI, CHF

FLUID THERAPY FOR HHS

- Correct deficits prior to insulin
 - Fluid losses twice that of DKA in humans
 - Avoid rapid reduction BG (max decrease 50-75 mg/dl/h) and Na (<0.5-1 mEq/K/h)
- Normosol R or Plasma-Lyte 148 (higher Na-containing balanced crystalloid)
 - Corrected Na = Na⁺ (serum) + 1.6 ([measured glucose – 100] ÷ 100)
 - Supplement K (and Phos, Mg prn)
- Regular insulin non-ketotic HHS when
 - Hypovolemia corrected and dehydration (mostly) corrected
 - BG plateaued or decrease of <50 gm/dL/h
- Regular insulin ketotic HHS when...
 - It depends...similar to above but how bad is the ketosis?

HHS REGULAR INSULIN THERAPY

- Intermittent IM: 0.1 U/kg then 0.05 U/kg q2-4h
- CRI: 0.5-1 U/kg in 250 ml 0.9% NaCl start at 10 ml/hr
- Monitor blood glucose q2h
 - Decrease not to exceed 50-75 mg/dL/h
 - Decrease insulin dose 25-50% +/- dextrose if more rapid decline

| BG (mg/dL) | ml /h | % dextrose |
|------------|-------|------------|
| >300 | 10 | None |
| 250-300 | 7 | 2.5 |
| 200-249 | 5 | 2.5 |
| 100-199 | 5 | 5 |
| <100 | 0 | 5 |

ADRENAL EMERGENCIES

WHAT FLUID SHOULD I USE IN AN ADRENAL CRISIS?

ADRENAL CRISIS: THE PROBLEM WITH 0.9% NaCl

- LR's advantages
 - Contains buffer
 - Na concentration lower than 0.9% NaCl
 - Trivial K concentration
- 0.9% NaCl concerns
 - Acidifying (no buffer, Cl metabolic acid)
 - Higher Na concentration may raise serum Na too fast
 - Especially when Na <130 mEq/L
 - Osmotic demyelination syndrome
 - Renal vasoconstriction due to high Cl concentration

ADRENAL CRISIS TREATMENT

- IV fluids
 - 10–20 ml/kg bolus over 15–30 min, reassess, repeat prn
- IV dexamethasone
 - 0.1–0.2 mg/kg IV then 0.05 mg/kg q12h for 24-72h
 - No prednis(ol)one or hydrocortisone until ACTH stim completed
 - No advantage to hydrocortisone CRI v dexamethasone injections
- Dextrose if hypoglycemic
 - 1 gm/kg 50% dextrose diluted 1:4 then add 2.5–5.0% to fluids
- Blood products if severe anemia (GI bleed)
- (Don't forget about whipworms!)

MAINTENANCE TREATMENT IS LIFELONG

| Prednisone | DOCP (NEVER sole treatment) | Monitor |
|---|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">0.1–0.2 mg/kg/day<ul style="list-style-type: none">OFTEN LOWERE.g., 0.03 mg/kg/day lg dogs0.5 mg/kg initially2–10X dose during stress or illness | <ul style="list-style-type: none">1.1 mg/kg SQ/IM q28 daysDOCP has no glucocorticoid activityDecrease dose 10–15% if hypokalemia or hypernatremia | <ul style="list-style-type: none">Electrolytes at 14 days, then 28 days, eventually q3–6 monthsCBC, biochemical panel, urinalysis at least yearly once stable |

CAN ATYPICAL ADDISONIANS PRESENT IN
CRISIS...?

THYROID EMERGENCIES

Heads up—Brooklyn is doing some open mouth breathing here. Doesn't seem dyspneic. Minimal B lines. Giving torb. HR 276. Injection is supposed to be at 1 and can't get in touch with owner. I really think this is the thyroid. So we're gonna give some atenolol and move forward with treatment unless you have a gut feeling that owner would rather delay and do a cardio consult. I really think he needs his thyroid to stabilize.

I think owners would trust your judgement for sure. I'll try to call him also.

Thank you!

My call was forwarded :(

He says proceed with I 131

Brilliant—thank you!!!

+ iMessage



Wed, Dec 17 at 2:17 PM



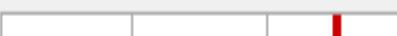
Treatment

- Atenolol: 6.25-12.5 mg/cat q 12 h
- (and tx for hyperT4)

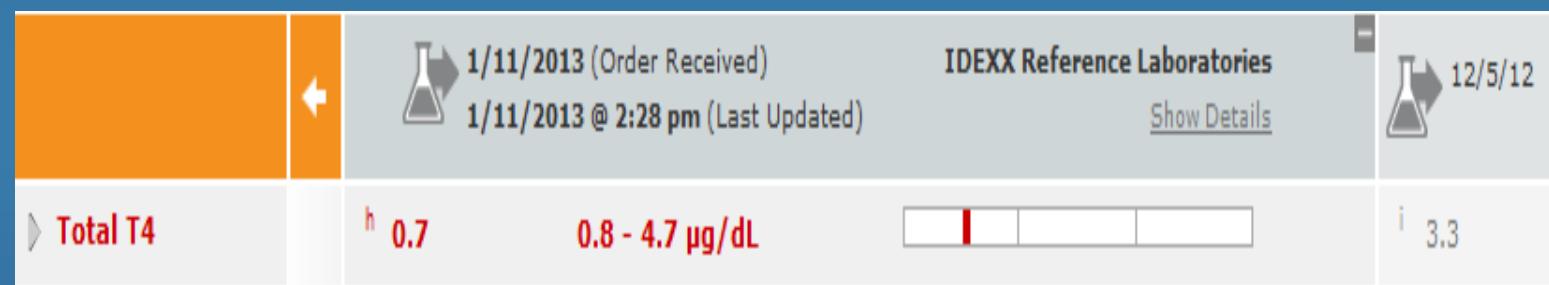


12-YR-OLD NM DOMESTIC SHORTHAIR CAT

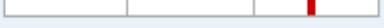
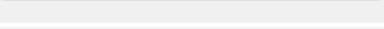
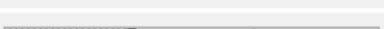
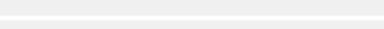
| | | |
|--|--|---|
|  |  12/5/2012 (Order Received) 12/6/2012 @ 4:05 am (Last Updated) | IDEXX Reference Laboratories Show Details |
| ► Total T4 | 3.3 0.8 - 4.7 µg/dL |  |

| | | |
|--|--|--|
|  |  12/6/2012 (Order Received) 12/6/2012 @ 9:14 am (Last Updated) | IDEXX Reference Laboratories Show Details |
| Free T4 (ng/dL) | 3.0 0.7 - 2.6 ng/dL |  |
| Free T4 (pmol/L) | 38.6 9.0 - 33.5 pmol/L |  |

1 MONTH RECHECK T4 (METHIMAZOLE 2.5 MG BID)



1 MONTH RECHECK (METHIMAZOLE 2.5 MG BID)

| | | 1/11/2013 (Order Received) 1/11/2013 @ 2:28 pm (Last Updated) | IDEXX Reference Laboratories | Show Details | 12/5/12 |
|----------------------------|-------|--|---|--------------|---------|
| ► BUN | 32 | 15 - 34 mg/dL |  | | 32 |
| ► Creatinine | 1.8 | 0.8 - 2.3 mg/dL |  | | 1.5 |
| ► ALT | 1,256 | 28 - 100 U/L |  | | 46 |
| ► AST | 456 | 5 - 55 U/L |  | | 24 |
| ► ALP | 49 | 0 - 62 U/L |  | | 22 |
| ► GGT | 2 | 0 - 6 U/L |  | | 0 |
| ► Bilirubin - Total | 0.9 | 0.0 - 0.4 mg/dL |  | | 0.1 |
| ► Bilirubin - Unconjugated | 0.0 | 0 - 0.3 mg/dL |  | | 0.1 |
| ► Bilirubin - Conjugated | 0.9 | 0.0 - 0.2 mg/dL |  | | 0.0 |

METHIMAZOLE SIDE EFFECTS

- Most severe - hepatopathy and blood dyscrasias
- GI upset, facial pruritis, lethargy
- Not dose related
- First 4-6 weeks of therapy
- Less common after 2-3 months of treatment
- Rare

5 WEEKS POST ¹³¹I

| | | | | | | |
|--------------|---|--|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| | 2/28/2013 (Order Received) 3/1/2013 @ 4:36 am (Last Updated) | IDEXX Reference Laboratories Show Details | 1/21/13 | 1/15/13 | 1/11/13 | 12/5/12 |
| ▶ Total T4 | ^e 0.5 0.8 - 4.7 µg/dL |  | ^f 3.7 | ^g 2.4 | ^h 0.7 | ⁱ 3.3 |
| ▶ BUN | 38 15 - 34 mg/dL |  | 31 | 31 | 32 | 32 |
| ▶ Creatinine | 2.6 0.8 - 2.3 mg/dL |  | 1.6 | 1.5 | 1.8 | 1.5 |

| | | | |
|--------------------|---|--|-------------------|
| | 3/1/2013 (Order Received) 3/1/2013 @ 11:20 am (Last Updated) | IDEXX Reference Laboratories Show Details | 12/6/12 |
| ▶ Total T3 | 37 52 - 182 ng/dL |  | |
| ▶ Free T4 (ng/dL) | <0.3 0.7 - 2.6 ng/dL | | 3.0 |
| ▶ Free T4 (pmol/L) | ^h <3.9 9.0 - 33.5 pmol/L | | ⁱ 38.6 |
| ▶ cTSH | ⁱ >12.0 0.05 - 0.42 ng/mL | | |

2 explanations for low T₄?

How to differentiate?

FELINE HYPERTHYROIDISM TREATMENT

■ Radioiodine (¹³¹I)

- Eliminates benign tumors, hyperplastic tissue, extrathyroidal tissue with single treatment (cure)

■ Methimazole

- 2.5 mg/cat PO q12h (lower dose if azotemic at diagnosis)
- Dose adjusted to T4 at/below middle of reference interval
 - If concurrent CKD target T4 slightly higher *but still within reference interval*
 - Adverse effects usually within 1st 3 months
 - GI, blood dyscrasias, facial excoriation

■ Iodine-restricted diet (Hill's y/d)

- T4 within reference interval in 75% at 8 weeks, remains upper limit in majority

■ Surgery (cure)

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CONFLICT OF INTEREST DISCLOSURE

I have no relevant financial interest, arrangement or affiliation with any company or organization.



CONFLICT OF INTEREST DISCLOSURE:

I have financial interest, arrangement or affiliation with:

- Company A: Employee, honorarium, grant, consultant, own stock, etc.
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THANK YOU

DON'T FORGET TO RATE YOUR SPEAKER
AND SESSION IN THE APP!

Presented By

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YOUR VETERINARY COMMUNITY

