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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

BILL SAXON, DVM, DACVIM, DACVECC

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

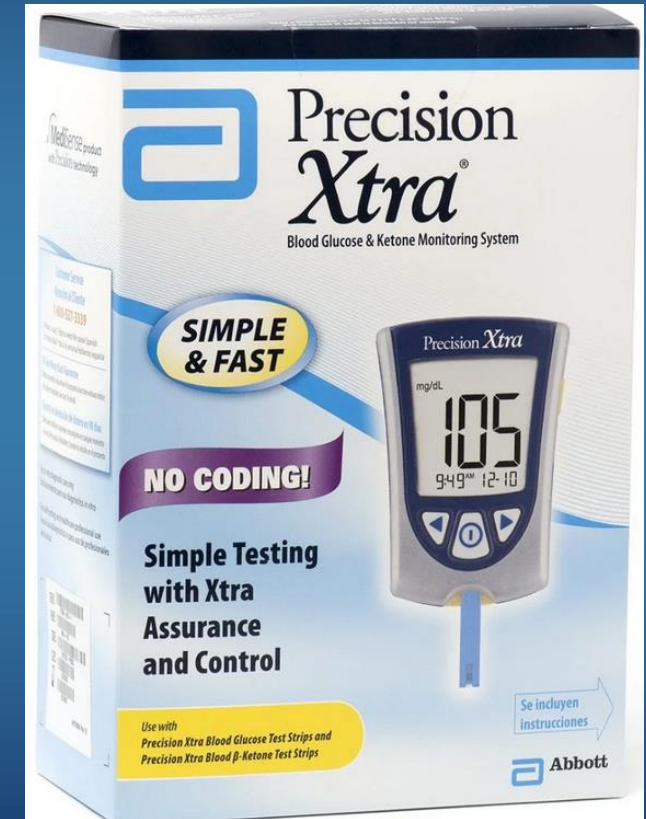
Ketonuria

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, pHyLyte
- 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
 - $BW \text{ (kg)} \times \text{percent dehydration (as decimal)} \times 1000 = \text{ml to administer}$
- 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* = $2[\text{Na}^+] + [\text{glucose (mg/dl)} \div 18]$
 - **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)**
 - $\text{Corrected Na} = \text{Na}^+ (\text{serum}) + 1.6 ([\text{measured glucose} - 100] \div 100)$
 - 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

- 0.1–0.2 mg/kg/day
 - OFTEN LOWER
 - E.g., 0.03 mg/kg/day lg dogs
- 0.5 mg/kg initially
- 2–10X dose during stress or illness

DOCP (NEVER sole treatment)

- 1.1 mg/kg SQ/IM q28 days
- DOCP has no glucocorticoid activity
- Decrease dose 10–15% if hypokalemia or hypernatremia

Monitor

- Electrolytes at 14 days, then 28 days, eventually q3–6 months
- CBC, 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







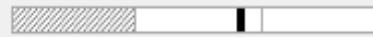

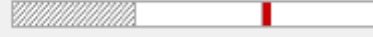


	←	 12/5/2012 (Order Received) 12/6/2012 @ 4:05 am (Last Updated)	IDEXX Reference Laboratories Show Details
► Total T4		i 3.3 0.8 - 4.7 µg/dL	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>

	←	 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	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>
Free T4 (pmol/L)		f 38.6 9.0 - 33.5 pmol/L	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>

1 MONTH RECHECK T4 (METHIMAZOLE 2.5 MG BID)

		<div><div></div><div>1/11/2013 (Order Received) 1/11/2013 @ 2:28 pm (Last Updated)</div></div>	<div>IDEXX Reference Laboratories</div> <div>Show Details</div>	<div><div></div><div>12/5/12</div></div>
<div>► Total T4</div>		<div><div>^h 0.7</div><div>0.8 - 4.7 µg/dL</div></div>	<div><div><div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div></div></div>	<div><div>ⁱ 3.3</div></div>

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

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

2 explanations for low T₄?

How to differentiate?

	 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	

FELINE HYPERTHYROIDISM TREATMENT

■ Radioiodine (^{131}I)

- 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)





CONFLICT OF INTEREST DISCLOSURE

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



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I have financial interest, arrangement or affiliation with:

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

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AND SESSION IN THE APP!

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