

# 22<sup>nd</sup> PostADA/PostENDO-Symposium

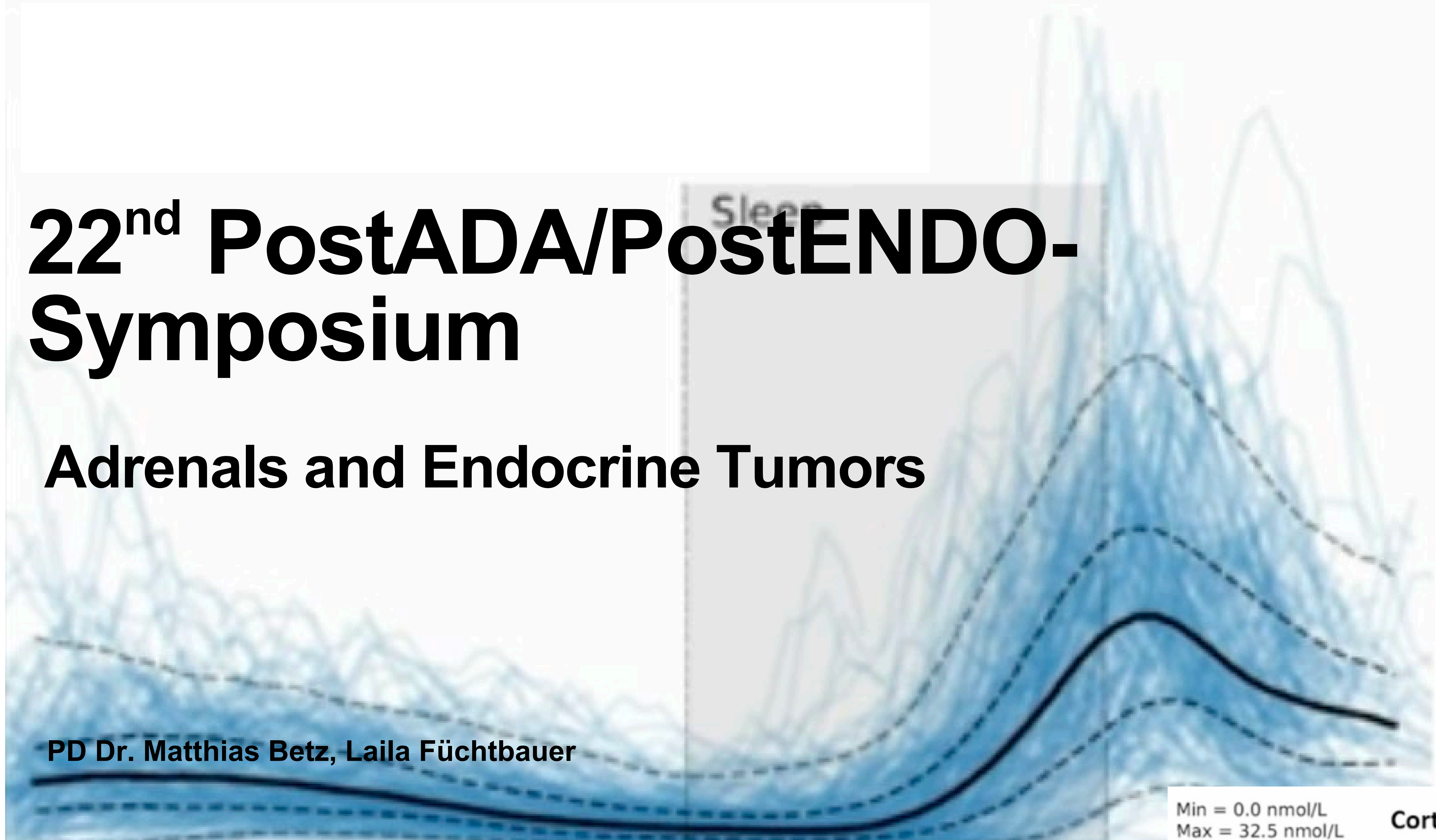
## Adrenals and Endocrine Tumors

PD Dr. Matthias Betz, Laila Füchtbauer

Min = 0.0 nmol/L  
Max = 32.5 nmol/L

Cortisol

Sleep



# Agenda

Min = 0.1 pmol/L  
Max = 283.2 pmol/L  
**Aldosterone**  
High resolution profiles aof tissue adrenal  
steroids by portable automated collection  
Dr. Thomas Upton MDChB PhD - OR30\_6594

## Updated Guidelines for management of adrenal Incidentalomas

- Radiologic assessment
- Hormonal work-up

## Autonomous Cortisol secretion

## Salivary Cortisol

Sleep

# Adrenal incidentaloma<sup>1,2</sup>

## Assess in parallel

### Potentially malignant?

- see Table 4
- Non-contrast CT
- If HU > 10: see Figure 5

### Functionally active?

- Clinical assessment
- 1mg dexamethasone test
- Plasma or urinary metanephrines<sup>3</sup>
- Adlosterone/renin ratio<sup>4</sup>
- Sex-hormones and steroid precursors<sup>5</sup>

## Aim at the establishment of a definitive diagnosis

### Discuss in multidisciplinary team

Non-functioning,  
benign lesion  
(e.g. adenoma,  
(myelo-)lipoma)

No further  
investigation

Indeterminate  
mass

See Figure 5

Benign adrenal  
mass with MACS

Figure 6

Clinically relevant  
hormone excess  
or tumor with  
malignant features

Surgery, details  
see Figure 7

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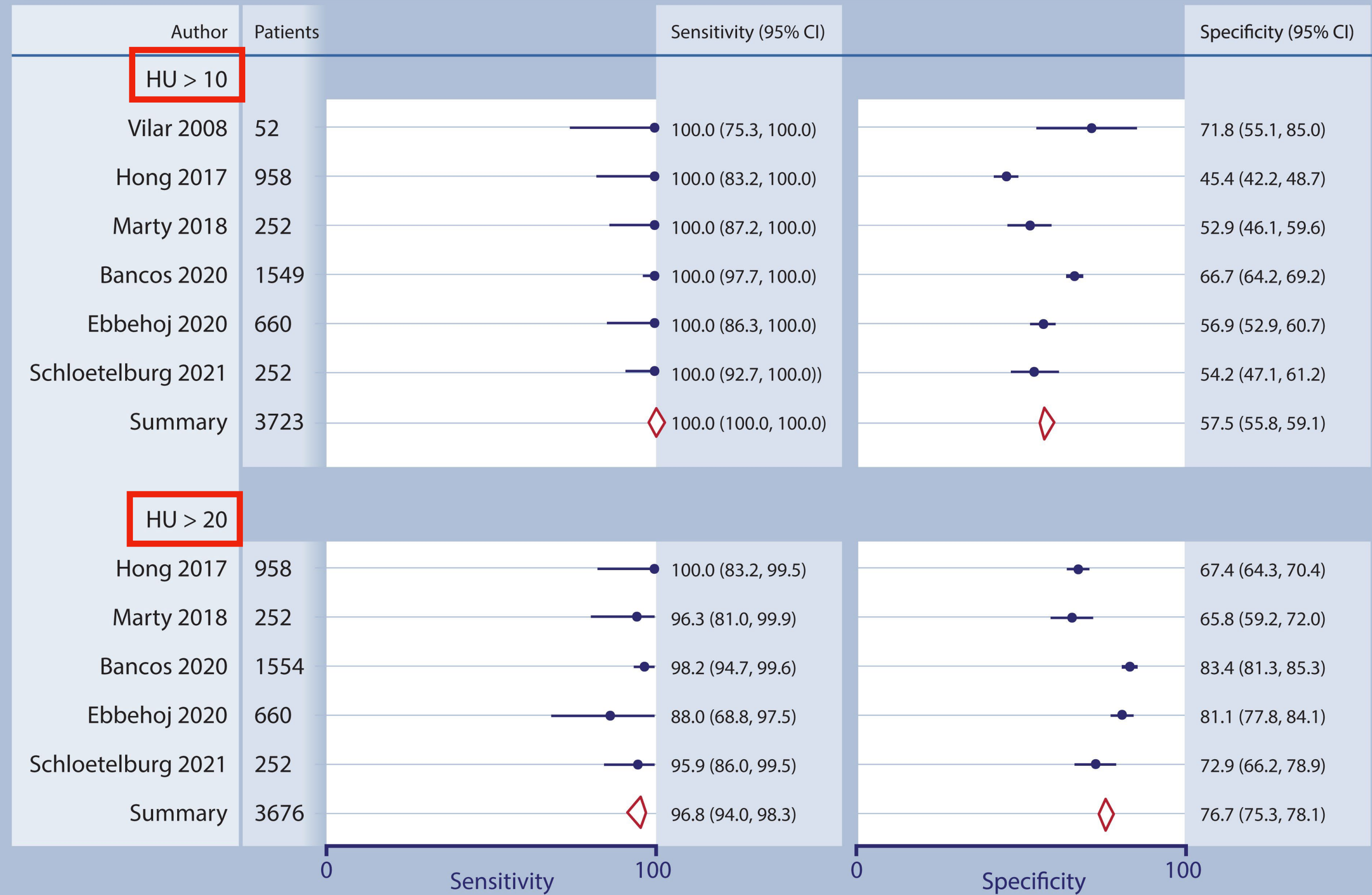
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## Diagnostic performance of unenhanced CT in adrenal incidentaloma



Sensitivity = malignant tumors are correctly identified  
 Specificity = correct identification of benign lesions

# Imaging work-up in patients with adrenal incidentaloma

Any size,  
homogenous  
and  
HU  $\leq 10$

Homogenous  
**and**  
HU 11-20  
**and**  
tumor < 4cm

Homogenous HU 11-20  
and tumor  $\geq 4$ cm  
**or**  
Homogenous HU > 20  
and tumor < 4cm  
**or**  
Heterogeneous  
tumors < 4cm

Homogenous  
HU > 20 **or**  
heterogeneous  
**and**  
Tumor  $\geq 4$ cm

No Follow-up

Additional Imaging  
FDG-PET  
MRI  
CT washout  
Interval Imaging

Immediate Surgery  
(after complete tumor staging)  
**Biopsy**  
(pheo excluded, management  
altered by Histology)

Risk of Malignancy

Low

Intermediate

High

# Adrenal incidentaloma<sup>1,2</sup>

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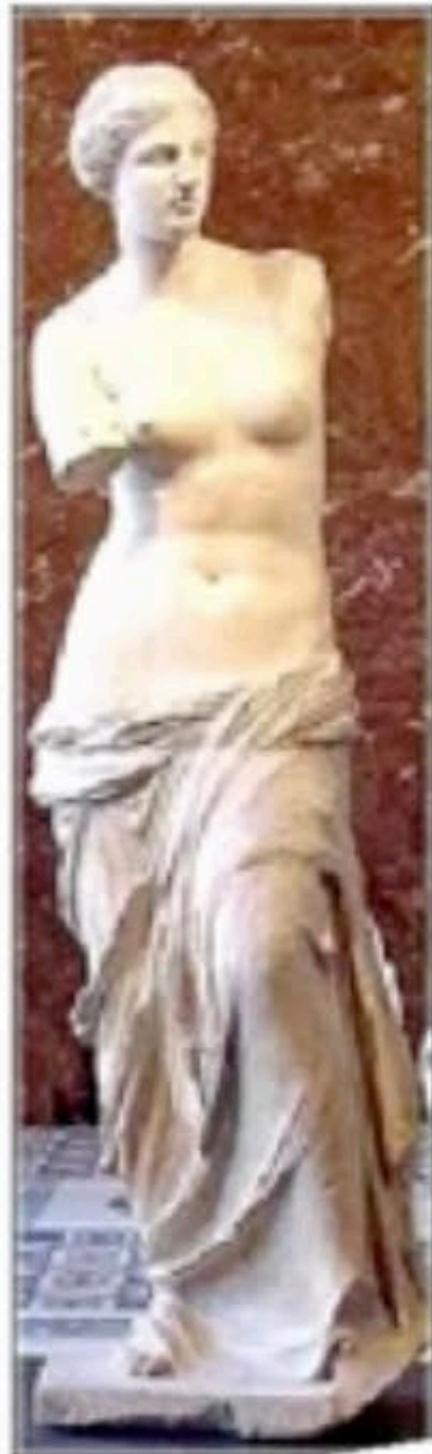
Clinically relevant hormone excess or tumor with malignant features

Surgery, details see Figure 7

MTP26: Bilateral adrenal masses: Evaluation and Management  
Prof. Stylianos Tsagarakis, Athens, Greece

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# CONTINUUM OF AUTONOMOUS CORTISOL SECRETION



Normal

excluded

1.8  $\mu\text{g}/\text{dl}$   
(50  $\text{nmol}/\text{l}$ )



possible  
autonomous  
cortisol  
secretion

5  $\mu\text{g}/\text{dl}$   
(138  $\text{nmol}/\text{l}$ )

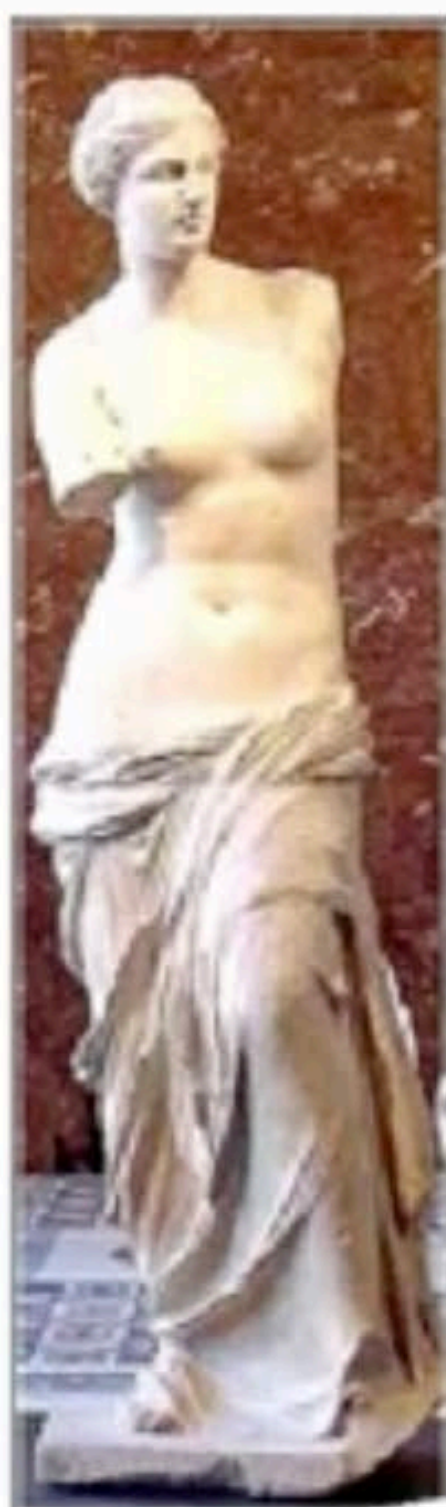
autonomous  
cortisol  
secretion



Overt CS



# CONTINUUM OF AUTONOMOUS CORTISOL SECRETION



Normal

excluded

1.8  $\mu\text{g}/\text{dl}$   
(50  $\text{nmol}/\text{l}$ )



mild  
autonomous  
cortisol  
secretion



MACS



Overt CS

# Adrenal incidentaloma<sup>1,2</sup>

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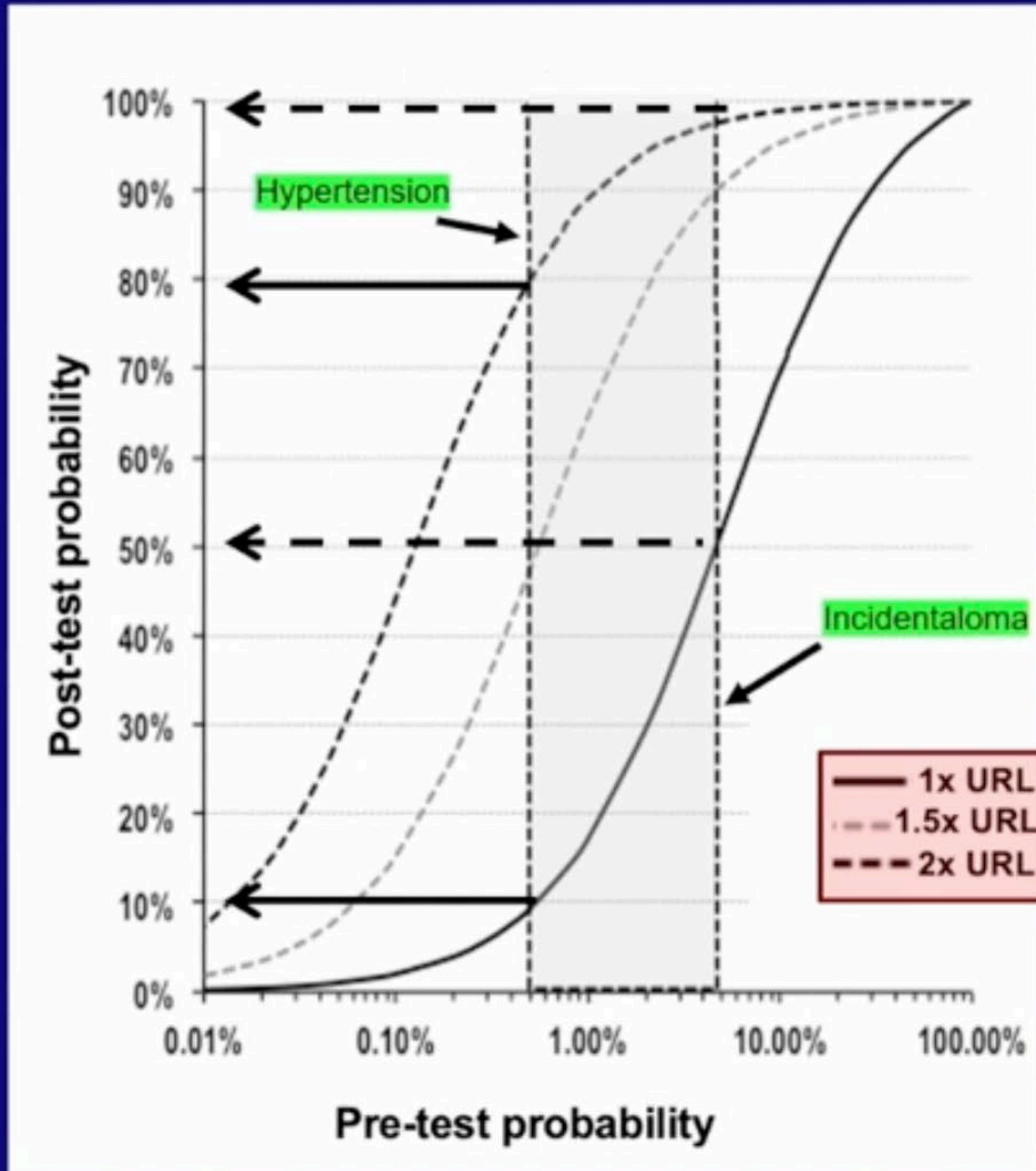
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MTP10: Pearls and Myths in the Evaluation and Management of Pheochromocytoma  
Prof. Karel Pacak, NIH, Bethesda, MD, USA

**Pre- and post-test probability based on elevation of catecholamine metabolites above the URL in PHEO/PGL diagnosis and teaching points (4)**

Elevation of plasma free metanephrines or methoxytyramine increases the likelihood of PHEO/PGL



- Patients with hypertension or other symptoms/signs have a low likelihood of PHEO/PGL. In those patients, pre-test probability of having PHEO/PGL is less than 1%.
- Patients with adrenal incidentaloma, previous history of PHEO/PGL, and genetic predisposition have a higher likelihood of PHEO/PGL. In those with an adrenal incidentaloma, pre-test probability of having PHEO/PGL is 5%.

**Diagnostic pearl:** These and other results strongly support that plasma metanephrines & methoxytyramine offer better diagnostic performance than urine tests for patients who have a high likelihood of having PHEO/PGL.

# Adrenal incidentaloma<sup>1,2</sup>

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SY085\_1647 Diagnostic challenges in pheochromocytoma & Paraganglioma in patients with chronic kidney disease  
MD, PdD, PD Christina Pamporaki, Dresden, Germany



## Biochemical work up of patients with advanced CKD

- Plasma samples should be preferred
- Measure free metanephrines and not deconjugated in plasma
- Do not assess methoxytyramine for patients with advanced CKD
- Blood should be drawn after at least 20 min of supine rest
- Blood should be drawn from the shunt at the end of HD
  - Use LC/MS-MS
- Use CKD specific reference intervals

	Stage III	Stage IV/HD	HD
			Shunt
<b>Upper Cut offs (nmol/L)</b>			
Normetanephrine	1.158	1.535	1.055
Metanephrine	0.417	0.413	0.472

Adrenal Research  
CRC/TRR 205

# Adrenal incidentaloma<sup>1,2</sup>

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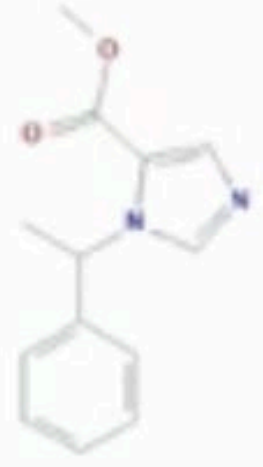
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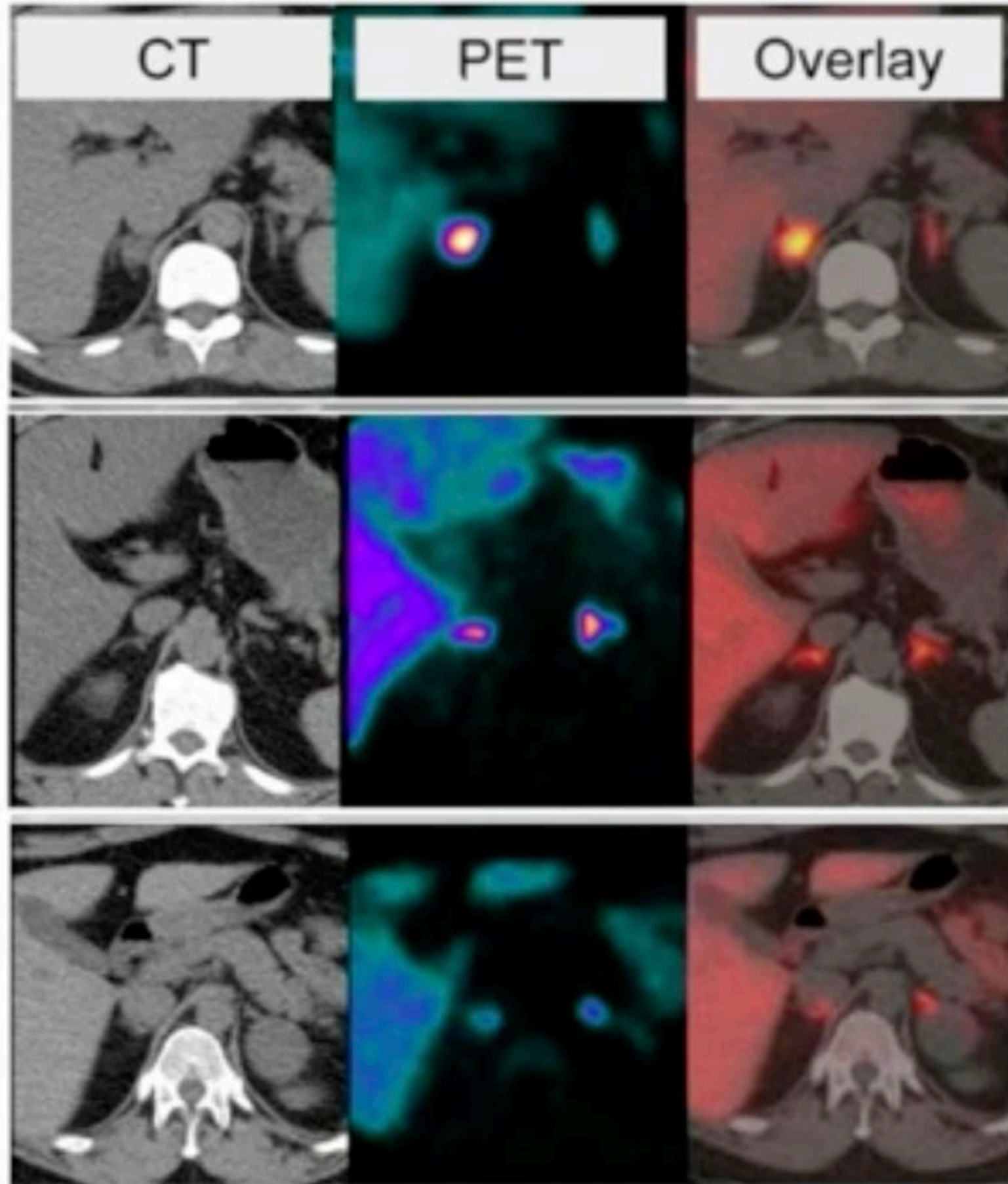
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SY85\_1648 Diagnostic challenges in primary aldosteronism  
Silvia Monticone, University of Torino, Italy



# <sup>11</sup>C-metomidate PET-CT

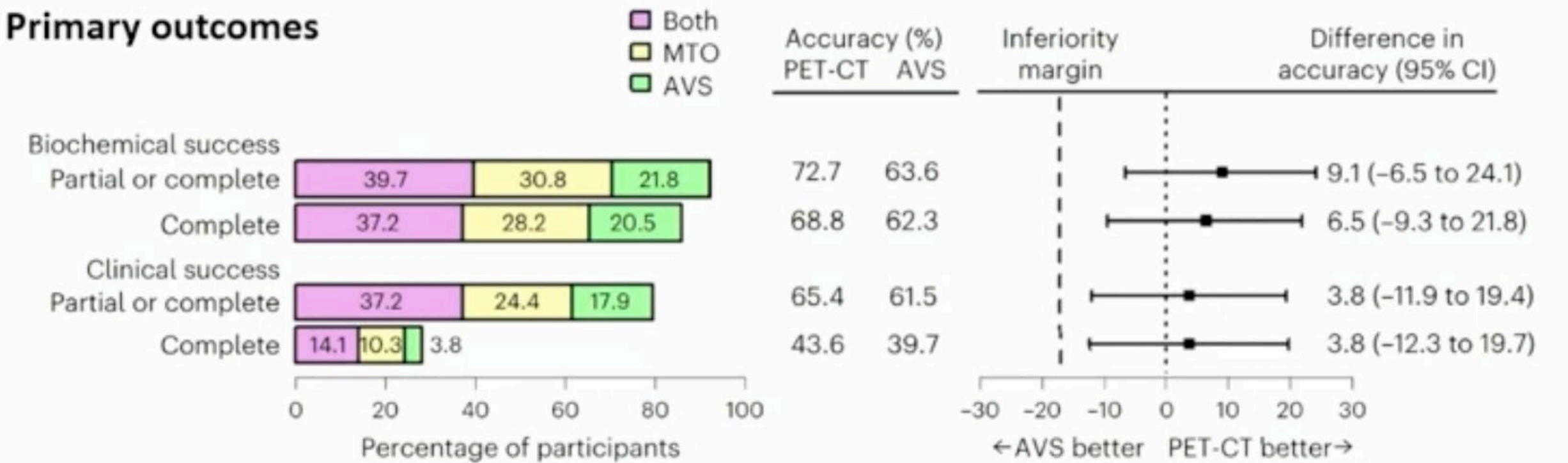


Burton TJ, JCEM 2012

## Functional imaging - MATCH trial

MTO is at least as accurate as AVS in predicting each of the clinical and biochemical outcomes from adrenalectomy

### Primary outcomes



The lower bounds did not cross -17%, that was the pre-specified margin for recognizing non-inferiority

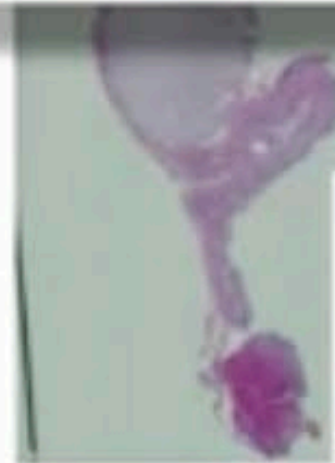
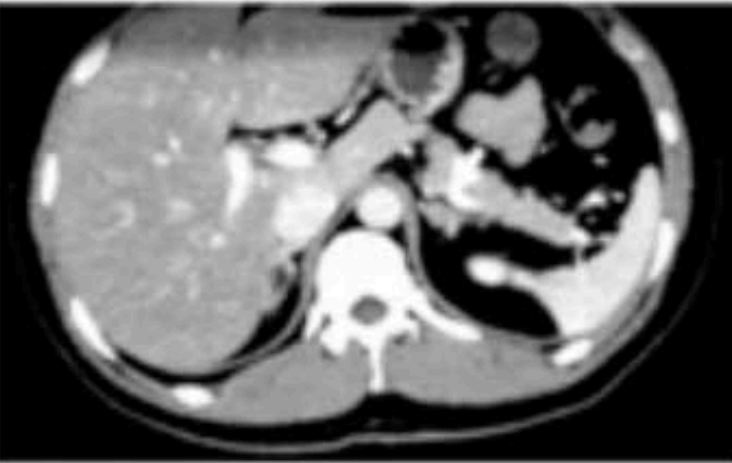
Wu X and Brown MJ, Nat Med 2023

Metomidate is a potent inhibitor of CYP11B1 (11-beta-hydroxylase) and CYP11B2 (Aldosteronsynthase). To improve selectivity and suppress CYP11B1, Patients must be pretreated with 0,5mg Dexamethasone every 6 hours for 3 days prior to scan. Also 11C has a very short half-life, restricting the use to centers with a cyclotron.

# New and more specific tracers are currently under development

## A novel CYP11B2-specific imaging agent for detection of unilateral subtypes of primary aldosteronism

Tsutomu Abe<sup>1</sup>, Mitsuhide Naruse<sup>2</sup>, William F Young Jr.<sup>3</sup>, Nobuya Kobashi<sup>1</sup>, Yoshihiro Doi<sup>1</sup>, Akihiro Izawa<sup>1</sup>, Kei Akama<sup>1</sup>, Yuki Okumura<sup>1</sup>, Miho Ikenaga<sup>1</sup>, Hiroyuki Kimura<sup>4</sup>, Hideo Saji<sup>4</sup>, Kuniaki Mukai<sup>5,6</sup>, Hiroki Matsumoto<sup>1</sup>

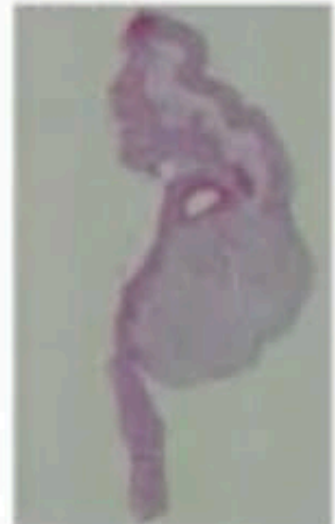


European Journal of Nuclear Medicine and Molecular Imaging (2023) 50:398–409  
<https://doi.org/10.1007/s00259-022-05957-9>

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

## First-in-human evaluation of [<sup>18</sup>F]CETO: a novel tracer for adrenocortical tumours

Isabella Silins<sup>1</sup> · Anders Sundin<sup>1</sup> · Mark Lubberink<sup>1</sup> · Lleah O'Sullivan<sup>1</sup> · Mark Gurnell<sup>2</sup> · Franklin Aigbirhio<sup>3</sup> · Morris Brown<sup>4</sup> · Anders Wall<sup>1</sup> · Tobias Åkerström<sup>1</sup> · Sara Roslin<sup>5</sup> · Per Hellman<sup>1</sup> · Gunnar Antoni<sup>5</sup>



## Journal of Medicinal Chemistry

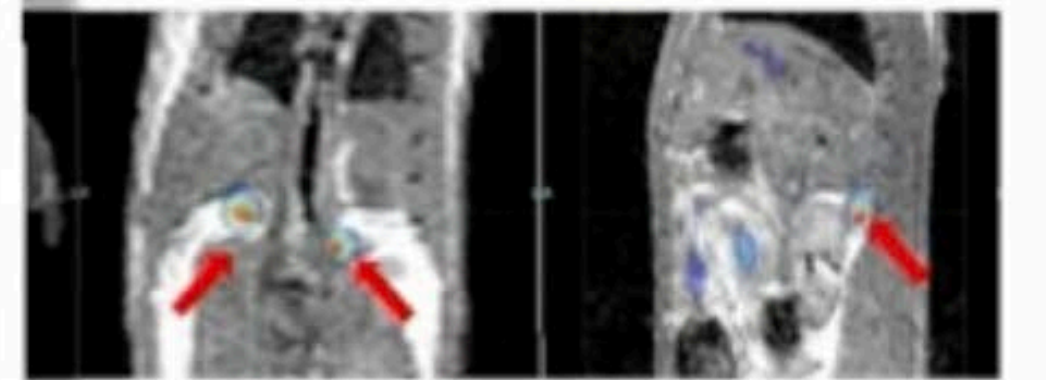
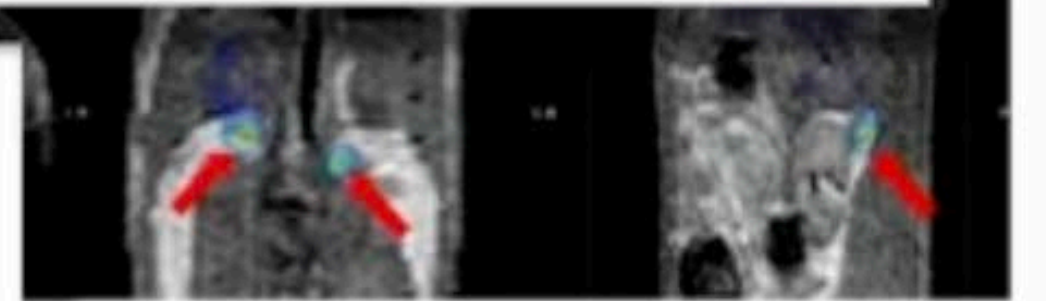
pubs.acs.org/jmc



Article

## Development of [<sup>18</sup>F]AldoView as the First Highly Selective Aldosterone Synthase PET Tracer for Imaging of Primary Hyperaldosteronism

Kerstin Sander, Thibault Gendron, Klaudia A. Cybulska, Fatih Sirindil, Junhua Zhou, Tammy L. Kalber, Mark F. Lythgoe, Tom R. Kurzawinski, Morris J. Brown, Bryan Williams, and Erik Årstad\*





# Clinical scores & Machine learning algorithms

## Development and Validation of Prediction Models for Subtype Diagnosis of Patients With Primary Aldosteronism

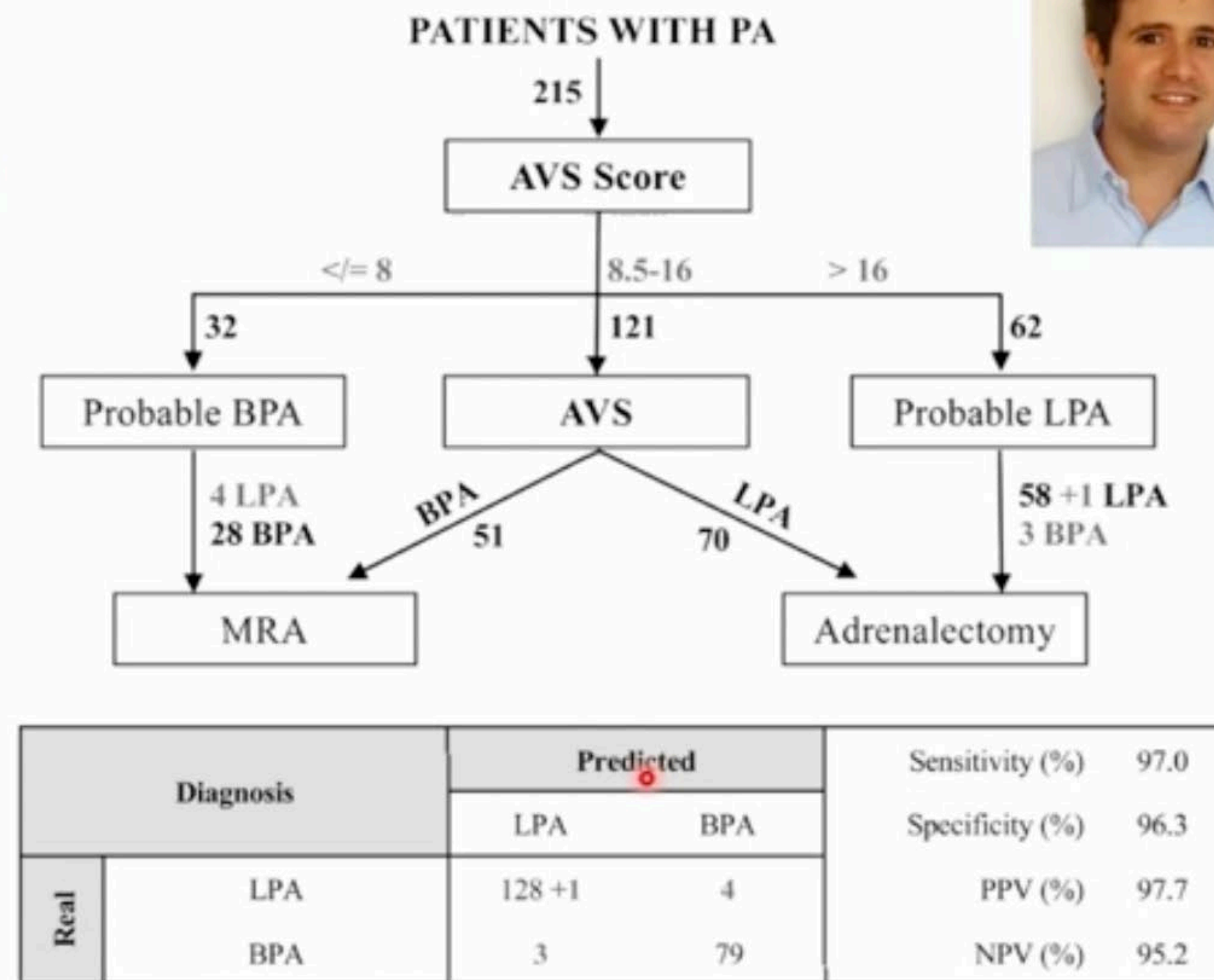
Jacopo Burrello,<sup>1,\*</sup> Alessio Burrello,<sup>2,\*</sup> Jacopo Pieroni,<sup>1</sup> Elisa Sconfienza,<sup>1</sup> Vittorio Forestiero,<sup>1</sup> Paola Rabbia,<sup>3</sup> Christian Adolf,<sup>4</sup> Martin Reincke,<sup>4</sup> Franco Veglio,<sup>1</sup> Tracy Ann Williams,<sup>1,4</sup> Silvia Monticone,<sup>1#</sup> and Paolo Mulatero<sup>1.#</sup>



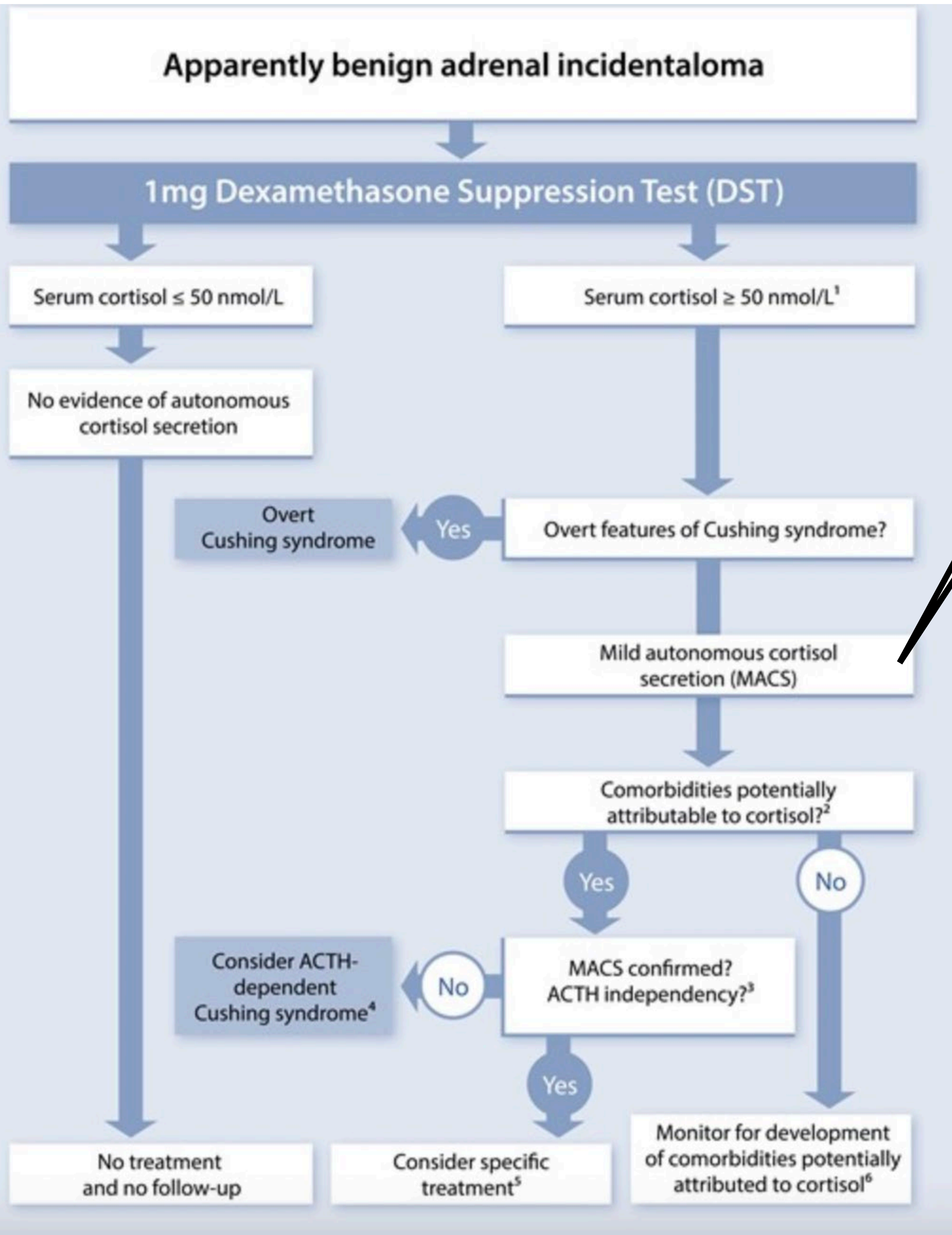
Training cohort (n=150)  
internal validation cohort (n=65)

External validation cohort (n=118)

Variable	Label	Points
Aldosterone at screening (ng/dL)	$\leq 25$	0
	$> 25$	0.5
Lowest Potassium (mEq/L)	$< 3.4$	5
	3.4 - 3.9	1.5
	$\geq 4$	0
Aldosterone post-confirmatory test (ng/dL)	$\leq 15$	0
	15.1 - 19.9	1
	$\geq 20$	2
Nodule at CT scanning	Yes	4
	No	0
Largest nodule at CT scanning (diameter, mm)	$\leq 10$	0
	11-30	1
	$> 30$	2
CT scanning Findings	Bilaterally Normal	0
	Bilaterally Abnormal	4.5
	Unilateral Abnormality	6.5

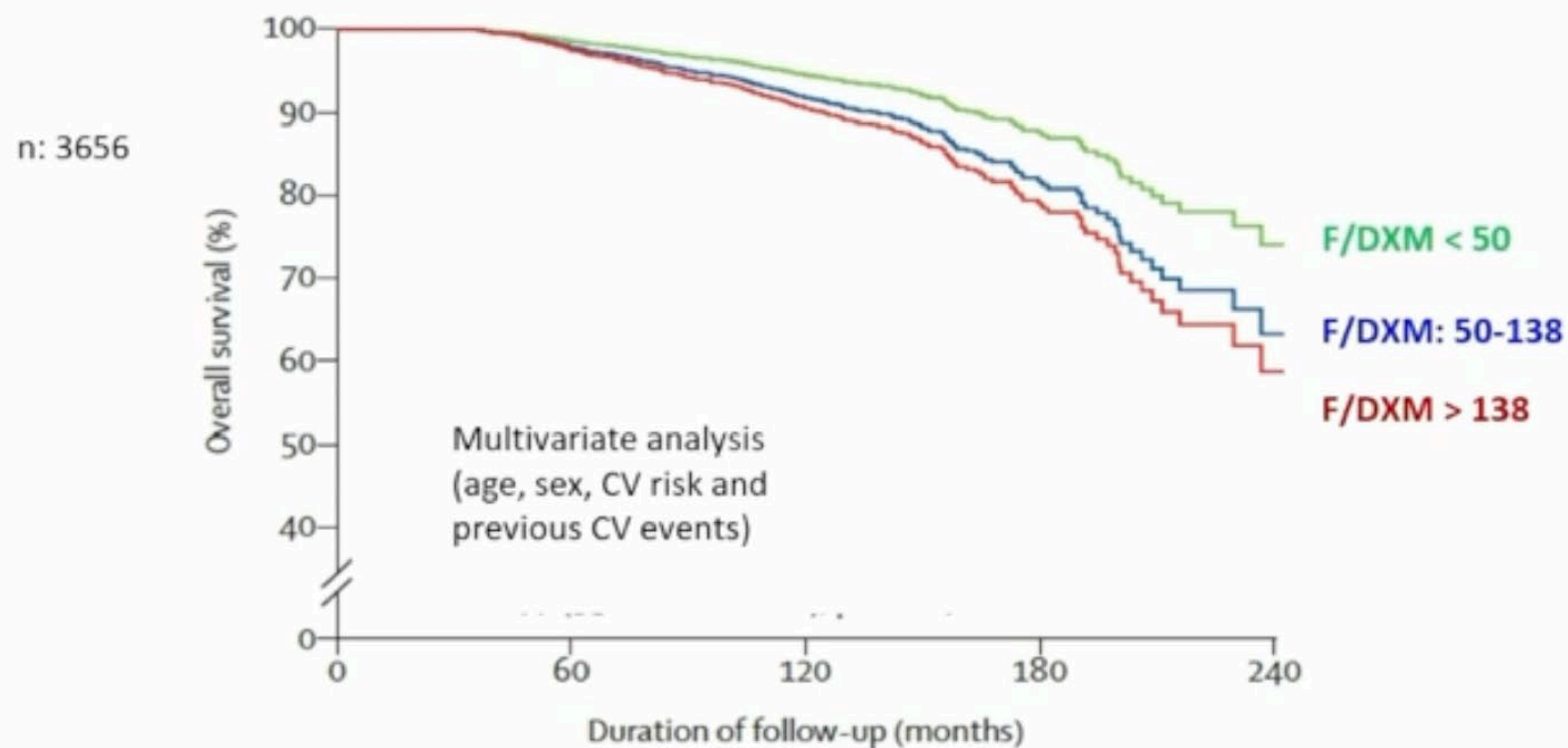


The application of the score in our clinical context would result in the **reduction of 43.7% of AVS**



SP0066: Update on Bilateral Makronodular Adrenocortical Disease (BMAD)  
 Prof. Jerome Bertherat, Paris Citè University, France

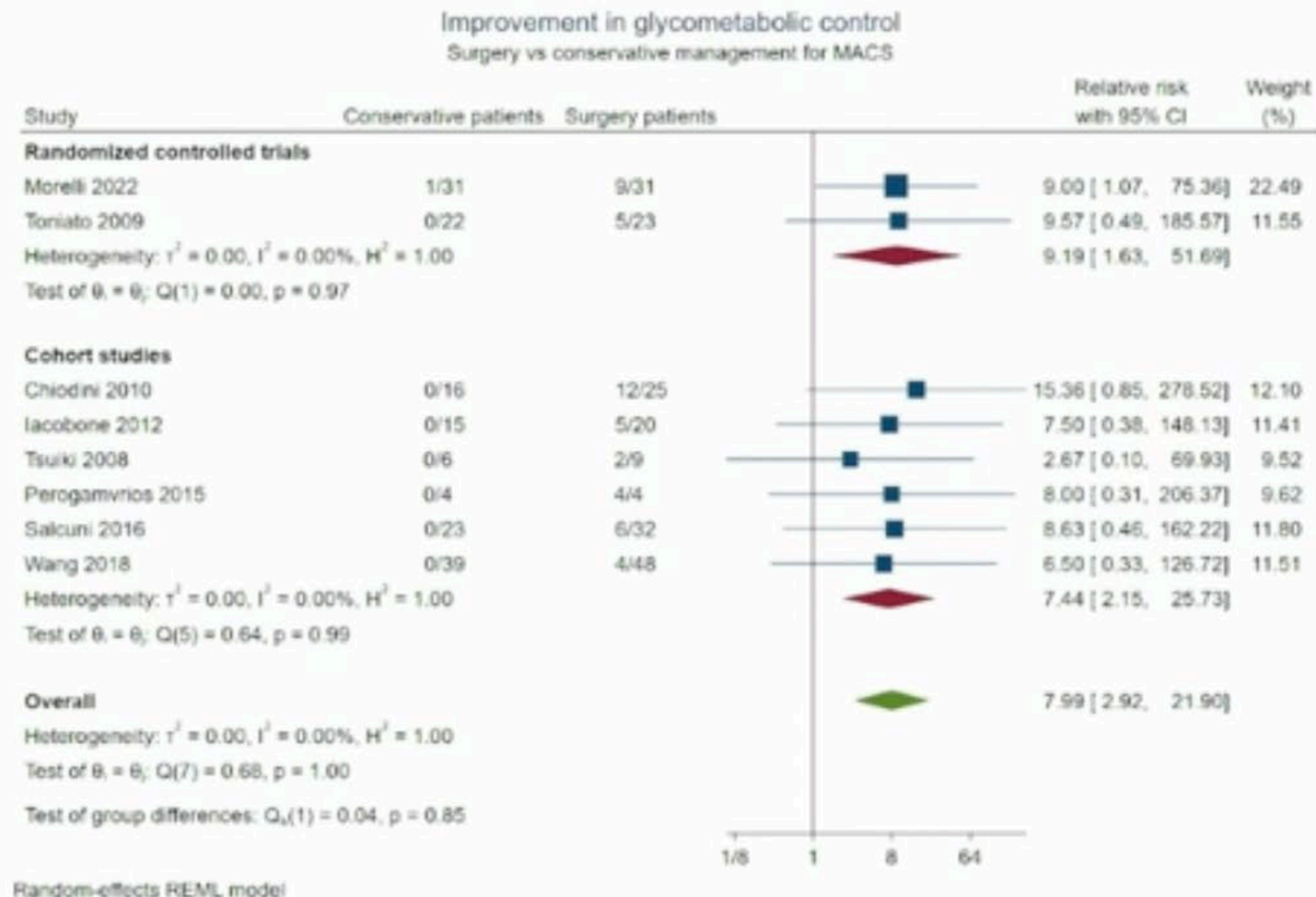
## Increased mortality in MACS, especially women < 65 years



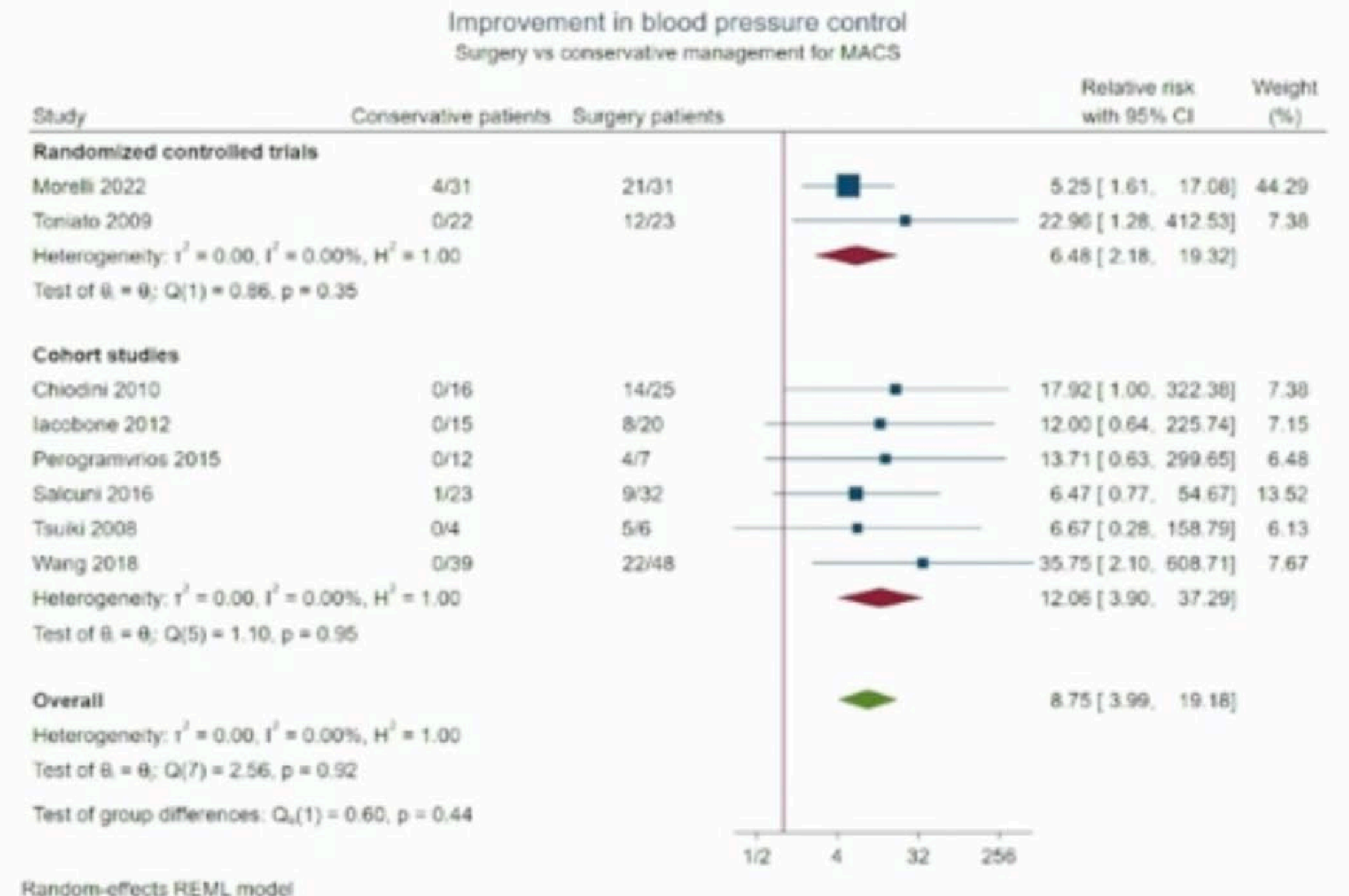
T Detchbein, et al, Lancet D&E 2022

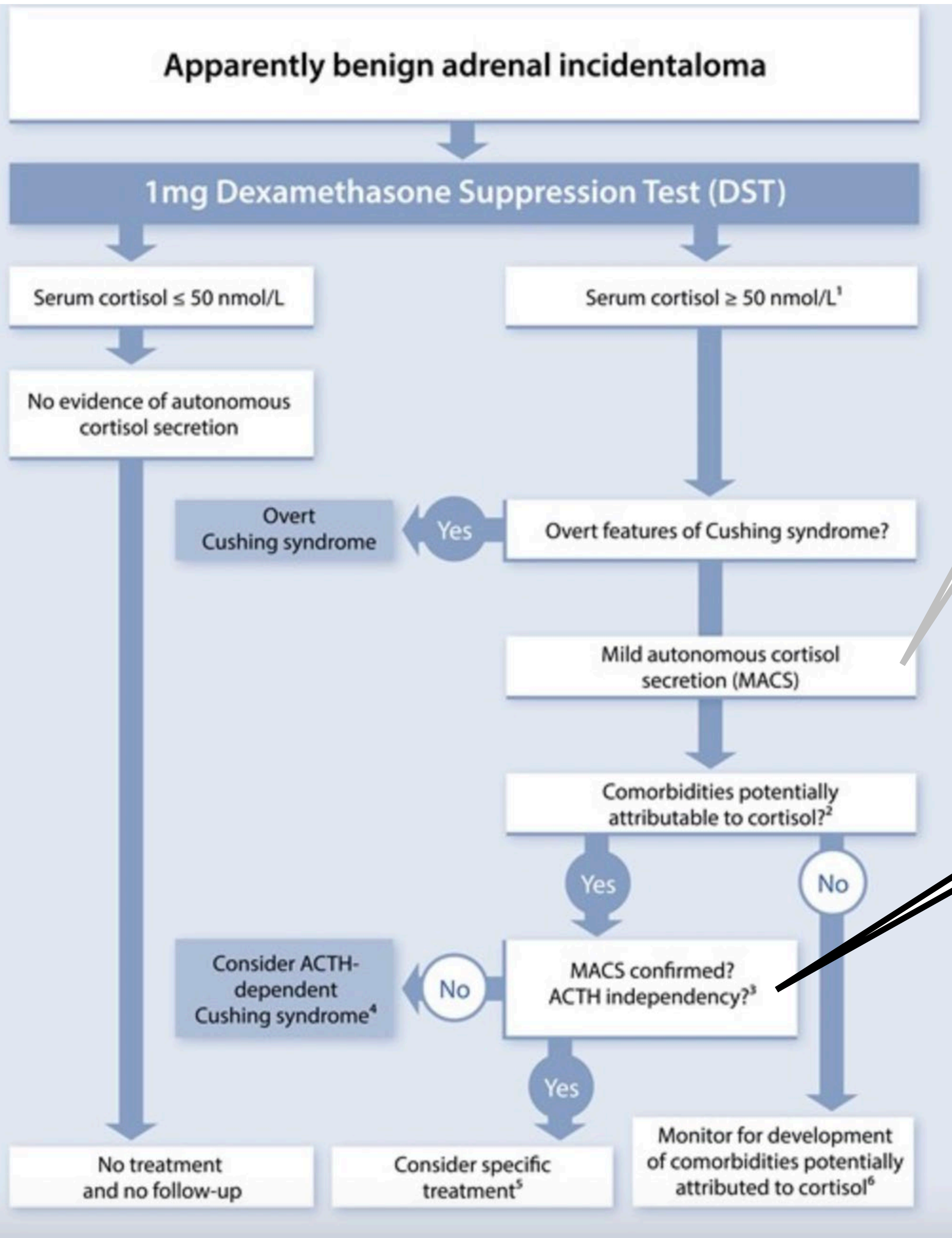
# Relative risks for improvement in glycometabolic and cardiovascular parameters in patients with MACS following Surgery

## IMPROVEMENT OF GLUCOMETABOLIC CONTROL



## IMPROVEMENT OF HYPERTENSION





SP0066: Update on Bilateral Makronodular Adrenocortical Disease (BMAD)  
 Prof. Jerome Bertherat, Paris Citè University, France

MTP40: Adrenal Incidentalomas contemporary Evaluation and management  
 Prof. William F. Young, Mayo Clinic

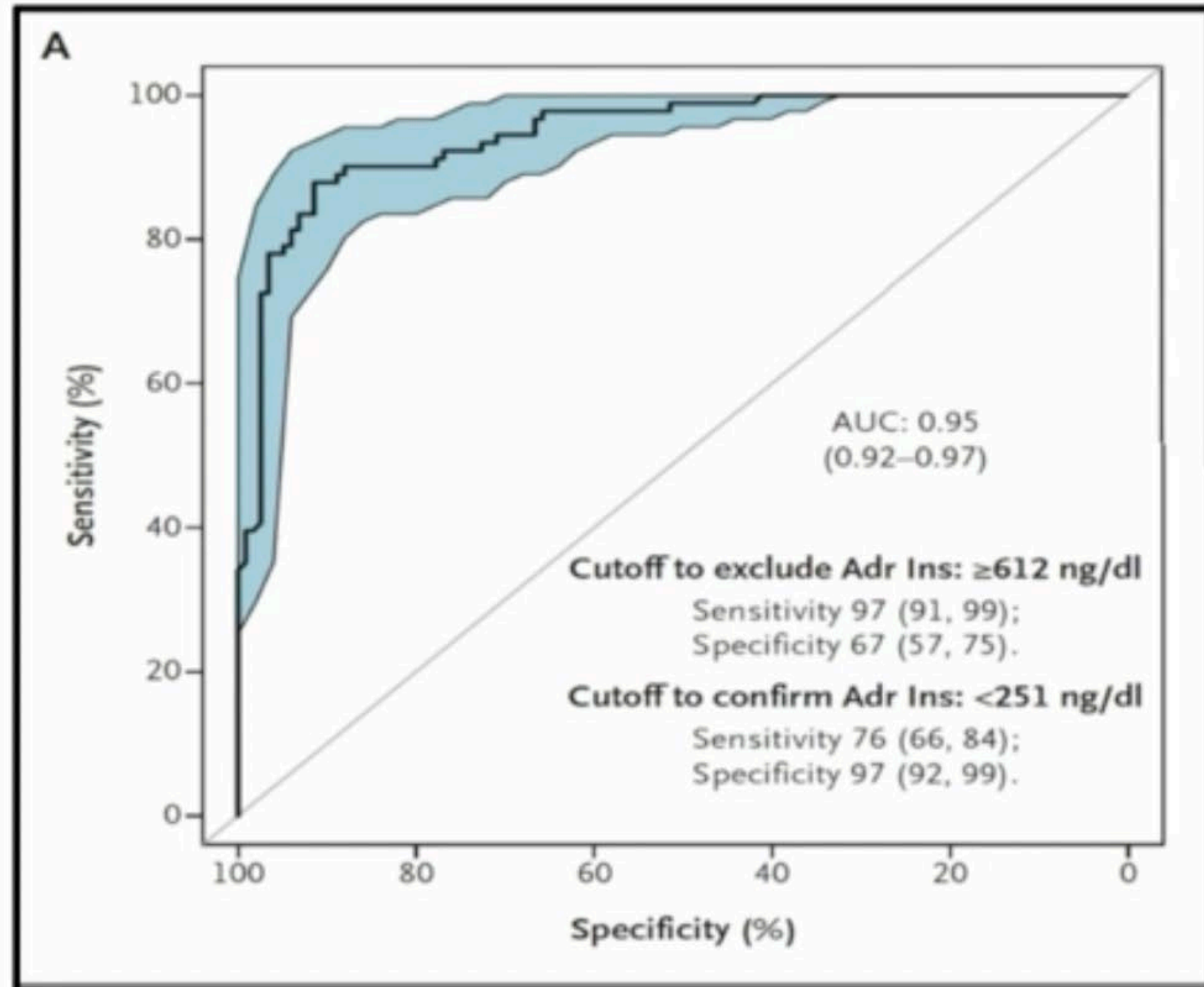
## DHEA-S Shortcut - Background

- ✓ Adrenal DHEA production and secretion is regulated by ACTH
  - ✓ DHEA is made by women and men, but reference ranges are different and change with age
  - ✓ Sustained suppression of ACTH suppresses DHEA
  - ✓ DHEA has a 25 min half-life; but, DHEA-S has a 10-16 hr half-life and is stable thru-out the day and can be used to reflect long term ACTH suppression  
“adrenal HbA1C” reflecting chronic concentrations
- If DHEA-S **<40 mcg/dL** (<1.1  $\mu\text{mol/L}$ ), SCS is likely → confirm SCS with overnight DST
  - If DHEA-S **>100 mcg/dL** (>2.7  $\mu\text{mol/L}$ ) and ACTH >15 (>3.3 pmol/L) pg/mL, SCS is unlikely, and I skip the overnight DST

**So, if DHEA-S is <40 mcg/dL, follow it up with 1 or 2-mg overnight DST and if >1.8 mcg/dL, absolutely confirm the autonomy with 8-mg overnight DST**

# HOME WAKING SALIVARY CORTISONE IS AS ACCURATE AS AN ACTH STIMULATION TEST TO DIAGNOSE ADRENAL INSUFFICIENCY

## Waking Salivary Cortisone vs 30min AST



1. Salivary steroids have advantages of stable at room temperature and can be sent by post to central lab
2. Measured by Mass Spec can also measure salivary cortisol; however cortisone more accurate than cortisol (ROC AUC 0.95 vs 0.90).
3. Salivary cortisone reflects serum free cortisol as serum cortisol is converted in salivary gland to cortisone

Salivary cortisol response to the high dose ACTH stimulation test provides a reliable alternative to serum cortisol measurement in the evaluation of suspected hypoadrenalism, and is unaffected by cortisol-binding globulin concentration

Nadia El-Farhan, MD, PhD<sup>1</sup>, Seren Rees<sup>2</sup>, Sarah Tennant, PhD<sup>3</sup>, Carol Evans, PhD<sup>3</sup>, Aled Rees, MD, PhD<sup>4</sup>.



Neuroscience and  
Innovation Institute

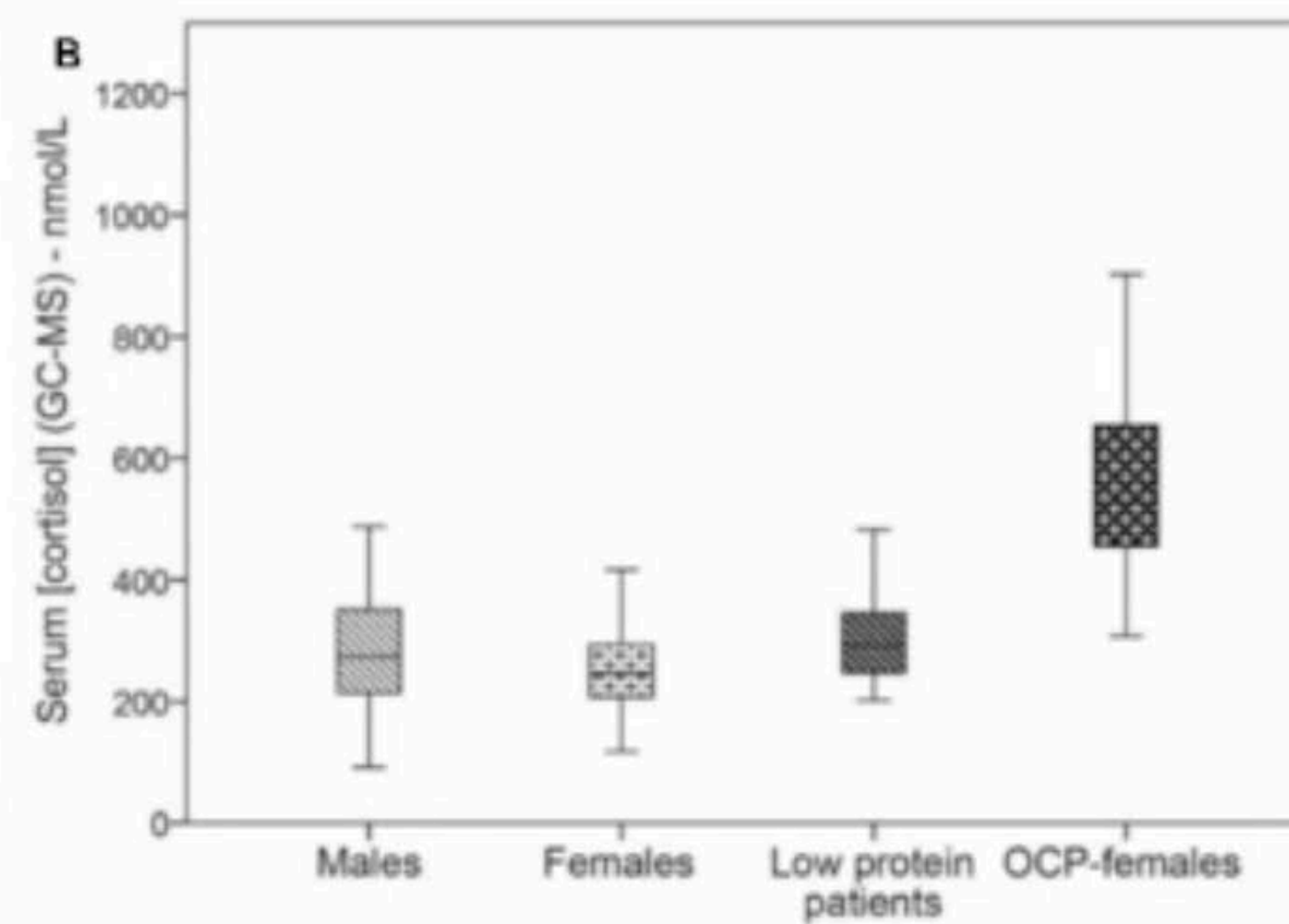
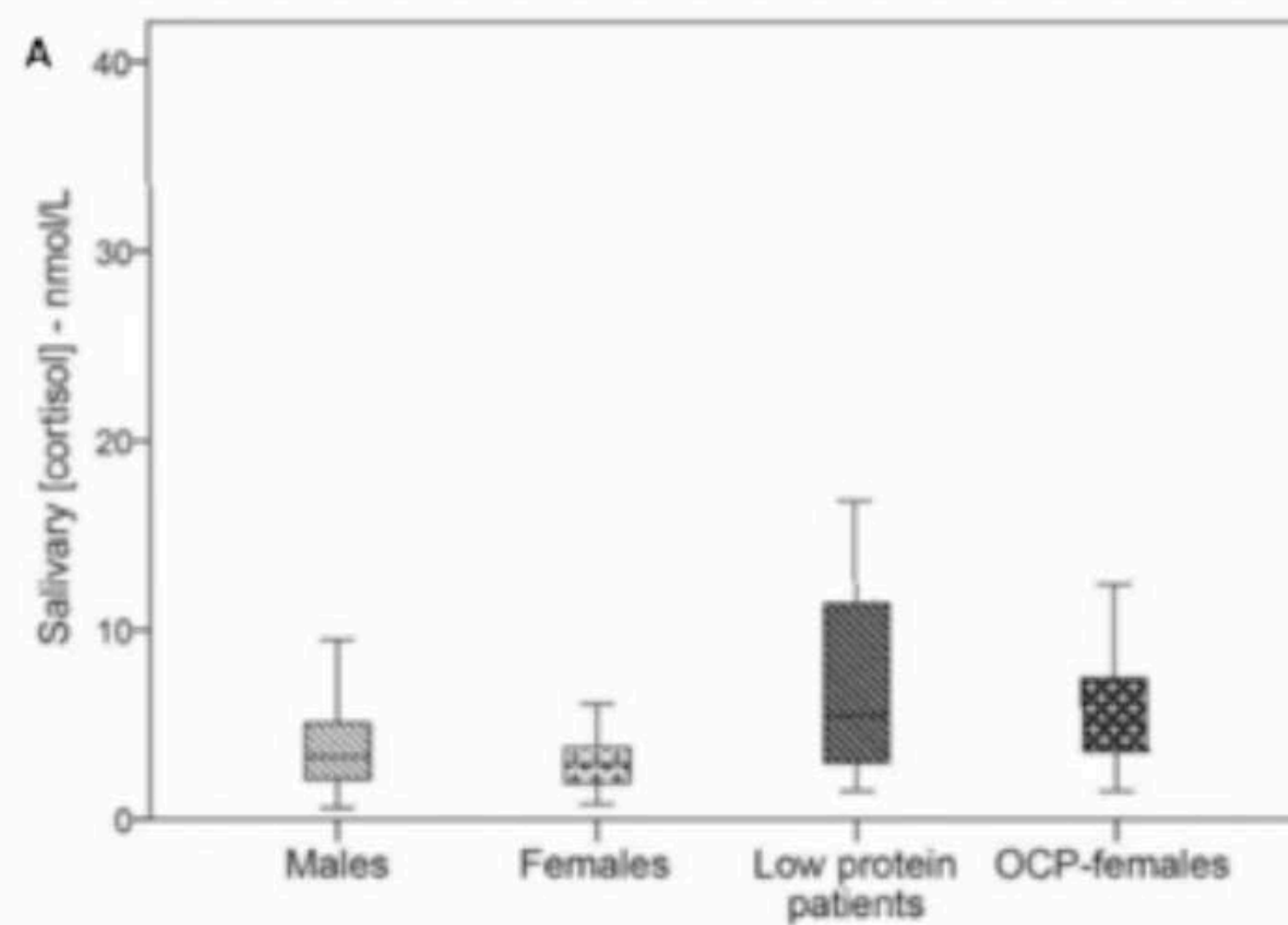
neurosciencecu

## Baseline and post-ACTH serum cortisol concentrations

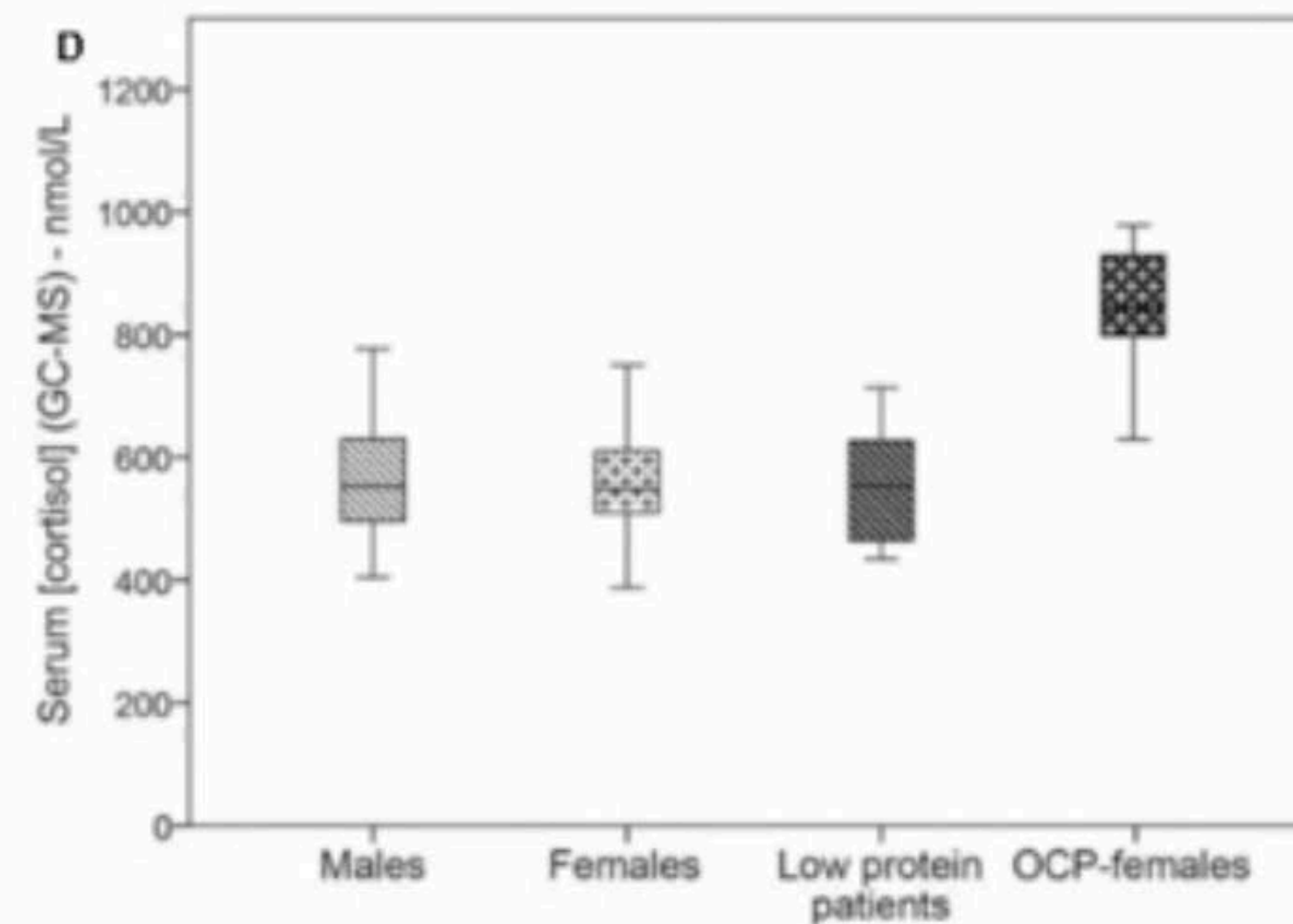
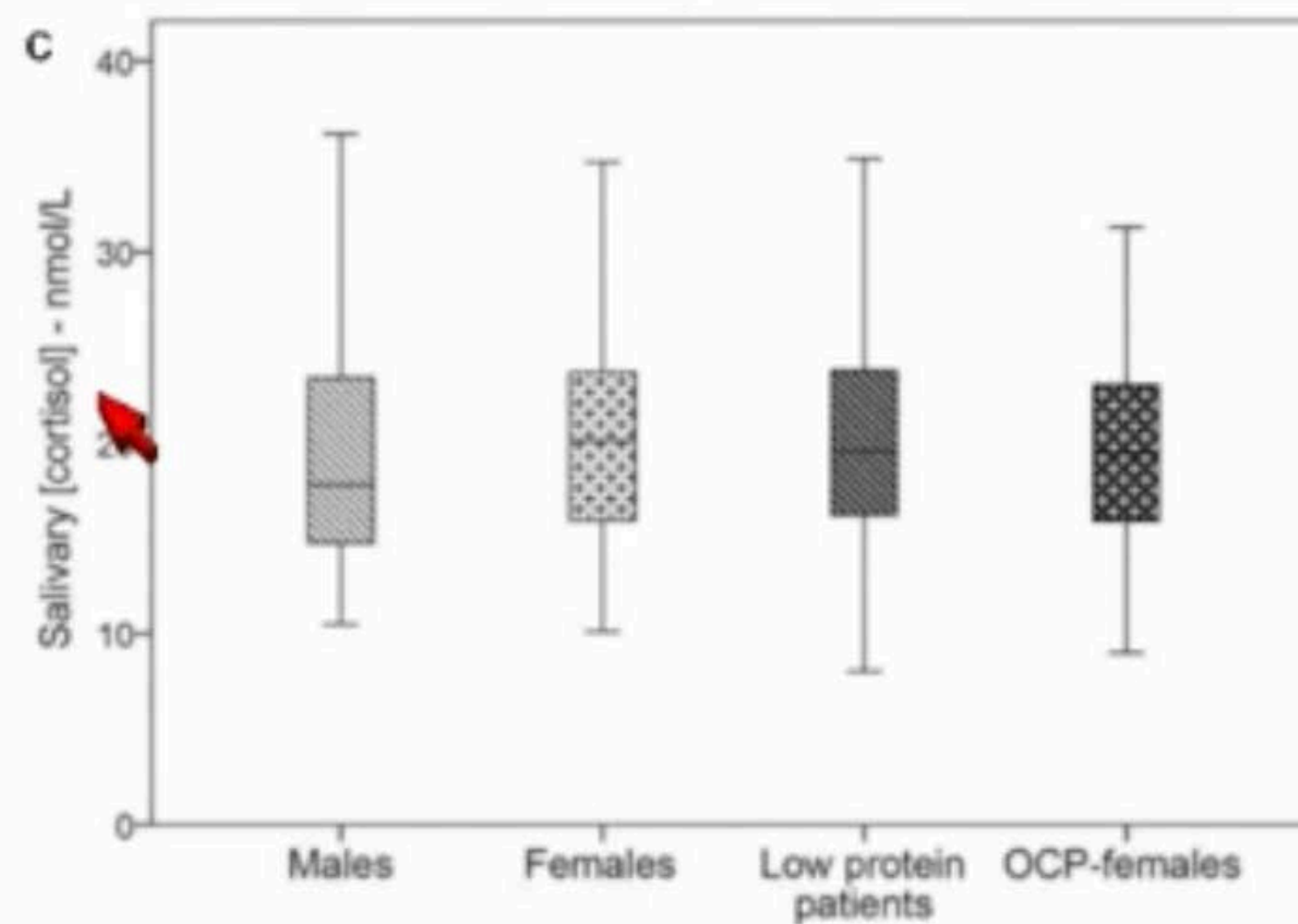
	Serum cortisol (nmol/L)				Serum CBG (mg/L)			
	Males	Females	Low protein patients	OCP-females	Males	Females	Low protein patients	OCP-females
Baseline					58 (42-81)	64 (43-95)*	41 (28-60)*	116 (84-159)*
GC-MS	274 (131 - 575)	254 (139 - 463)	305 (173 - 537)	537 (301 - 718)†	*p<0.01 versus male volunteers			
Immunoassay	289 (151 - 556)	247 (134 - 455)*	282 (167 - 476)	465 (301 - 718)†				
Post-ACTH								
GC-MS	563 (418 - 757)	555 (421 - 731)	552 (393 - 776)	869 (649 - 1162)†				
Immunoassay	577 (430 - 773)	542 (416 - 707)*	514 (384 - 688)**	747 (577 - 967)†				



Baseline



Post-ACTH





Sleep

Thank you for your attention !