

# ENDOCRINE EMERGENCY

28 / 09 / 2017

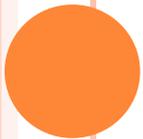
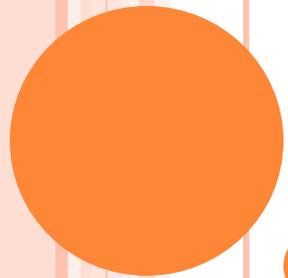
นพ.ไบรอัน ดี

หน่วยต่อมไร้ท่อ ภาควิชาอายุรศาสตร์ มศว

# OUTLINE

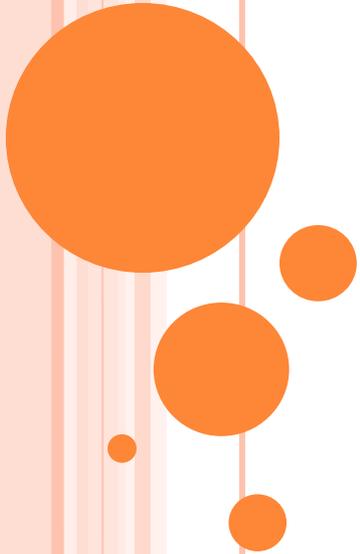
- Thyroid storm
- Adrenal crisis
- Hyperglycemic crisis
- Hypoglycemia
- Hypocalcemia





# THYROID STORM

# Graves' disease / Hyperthyroidism



# When to suspect thyroid storm?

## Clinical - multisystem:

- Almost all cases:
  1. High fever
  2. Tachycardia / AF\*\*
  3. Alteration of consciousness \*\*\*
- CHF / pulmonary edema
- N/V, diarrhea, jaundice

## Review Hx:

- Known case hyperthyroidism
- Lost F/U, stopped medication
- IV contrast, Ex. CT brain with contrast
- Precipitating Fx: infection / sepsis, trauma, surgery



# Thyroid storm

ระดับความสูงของ FT3, FT4  
ไม่ได้มีผลต่อการ Dx storm

## ○ Physical exam to confirm hyperthyroidism

- Diffuse thyroid gland enlargement (Graves' disease)
- Multiple thyroid nodules (Toxic multinodular goiter)
- Exophthalmos

## ○ Investigations

### ○ TFT

- FT3, FT4 : elevated
- TSH: suppressed

### ○ CBC – leukocytosis

### ○ BUN/Cr, E'lytes, BS

### ○ LFT – TB/DB, AST/ALT

### ○ EKG – AF, MI

### ○ CXR – pneumonia



# Burch-Wartofsky Score

| Diagnostic parameters                                | Scoring points | Cardiovascular dysfunction      |    |
|--|----------------|---------------------------------|----|
| <b>Thermoregulatory dysfunction</b>                  |                |                                 |    |
| Temperature °F (°C)                                  |                | Tachycardia (beats/minute)      |    |
| 99–99.9 (37.2–37.7)                                  | 5              | 90–109                          | 5  |
| 100–100.9 (37.8–38.2)                                | 10             | 110–119                         | 10 |
| 101–101.9 (38.3–38.8)                                | 15             | 120–129                         | 15 |
| 102–102.9 (38.9–39.2)                                | 20             | >/= 140                         | 25 |
| 103–103.9 (39.3–39.9)                                | 25             | <b>Congestive heart failure</b> |    |
| >/= 104.0 (>/= 40.0)                                 | 30             | Absent                          | 0  |
| <b>Central nervous system effects</b>                |                | Mild (pedal edema)              | 5  |
| Absent   | 0              | Moderate (bibasilar rales)      | 10 |
| Mild (agitation)                                     | 10             | Severe (pulmonary edema)        | 15 |
| Moderate (delirium, psychosis, extreme lethargy)     | 20             | <b>Atrial fibrillation</b>      |    |
| Severe (seizures, coma)                              | 30             | Absent                          | 0  |
| <b>Gastrointestinal-hepatic dysfunction</b>          |                | Present                         | 10 |
| Absent   | 0              | Precipitating event             |    |
| Moderate (diarrhea, nausea/vomiting, abdominal pain) | 10             | Absent                          | 0  |
| Severe (unexplained jaundice)                        | 20             | Present                         | 10 |

**Score  $\geq$  45** : highly suggestive

Score 25-44 : impending thyroid storm

Score < 25 : unlikely



# Treatment of thyroid storm

1. **PTU** (50) 6 tabs po q 6 h (or 4 tabs q4h)

ถ้า NPO: PTU บดละเอียด + sterile water 90 ml สวนก้น (ใช้สาย foley)  
(rectal retention enema)

2. **Lugol's soln** 10 drops + น้ำเปล่า เต็มแก้ว (240ml) po q 8 h

\*\*\* เริ่ม 1 ชม.หลังให้ PTU \*\* Wolff-Chaikoff effect – inhibit thyroid H release

3. **Dexamethasone** 2mg iv q 6 h

\*\*\* ถ้า BP drop: **Hydrocortisone** 100 mg iv stat  
then 200 mg + NSS 100 ml iv drip in 24 h

\*\*\* ถ้า severe infection ไม่ควรให้ steroids

4. **Propranolol** (10) 1-2 tabs po q 6 h

\*\*\* ถ้ามี pulmonary edema, wheezing ไม่ควรให้

\*\*\* ถ้าอายุมาก, มี underlying heart disease, abnormal EKG / CXR  
เช่น cardiomegaly ... ควร Echo ก่อน

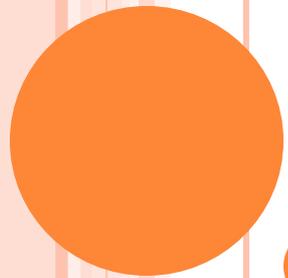
Other Rx:

- IV fluids

- Antibiotics ตาม  
indication

- Paracetamol for fever





# ADRENAL CRISIS

# Cushingoid appearance

ผลของการได้รับยาที่มี steroid

เมื่อหยุด steroid → adrenal insuff



## When to suspect adrenal crisis (acute adrenal insufficiency)?

- BP drop  
load IV fluids และ  
ให้ vasopressors mod-  
high dose แล้ว BP ยังไม่ขึ้น
- Hx of steroid / herbal use
- N/V, fatigue

### Physical exam:

- Cushingoid appearance  
จากที่เคยใช้ steroids นานๆ
  - moon face, buffalo hump
  - thin skin at dorsum of hand
  - purplish striae at lower abdomen
- หา source infection



# MANAGEMENT

## ○ Adrenal crisis

- Hydration iv. - NSS
- Check glucose (hypoglycemia)  
cortisol < 18 mcg/dL during 1. shock, 2. hypoglycemia, 3. fever  
electrolytes (Primary AI – hyperK, met acidosis)
- Hydrocortisone 100 mg iv. stat then 200 mg + NSS 100 ml iv drip in 24 hr  
(dose 200-300mg/day)
- Treat precipitating cause: antibiotics if infection
- When stable : taper hydrocortisone 300 --> 200 --> 100 -->  
physiologic dose prednisolone (5) 1x1 o pc (morning)  
or 1 - 0 - ½ pc

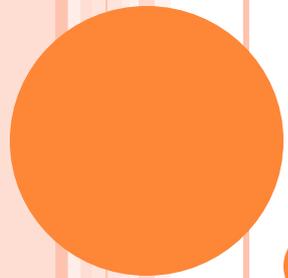


# MANAGEMENT

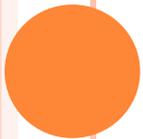
## ○ Chronic adrenal insufficiency

- Prednisolone 5-7.5 mg/day
- Duration 6 mo to 1 yr (HPA axis recovery)  
or lifelong (ตามแต่สาเหตุ)
- Sick day: N/V, diarrhea, fever, acute illness  
Increase dose prednisolone to 10-15 mg/day
- Reevaluate HPA axis after 6 months: morning cortisol increase to normal level
- Work up occult infection before give steroids: CXR, viral hepatitis, stool parasite





# **HYPERGLYCEMIC CRISIS**



# Diagnosis

## DKA

1. **BS > 250 mg/dL**
2. **Ketones positive** in serum or urine  
(Beta-ketone > 3 meq/L)
3. **arterial pH < 7.3**

## HHS

1. **BS > 600 mg/dL**
2. **Effective serum osmolality**  
 $2\text{Na} + \text{BS} / 18 > 320$  mOsm/kg
3. **arterial pH > 7.3**



Table 1—Diagnostic criteria for DKA and HHS

|                             | DKA                              |                                      |                                    | HHS                       |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------------------------|---------------------------|
|                             | Mild (plasma glucose >250 mg/dl) | Moderate (plasma glucose >250 mg/dl) | Severe (plasma glucose >250 mg/dl) | Plasma glucose >600 mg/dl |
| Arterial pH                 | 7.25–7.30                        | 7.00 to <7.24                        | <7.00                              | >7.30                     |
| Serum bicarbonate (mEq/l)   | 15–18                            | 10 to <15                            | <10                                | >18                       |
| Urine ketone*               | Positive                         | Positive                             | Positive                           | Small                     |
| Serum ketone*               | Positive                         | Positive                             | Positive                           | Small                     |
| Effective serum osmolality† | Variable                         | Variable                             | Variable                           | >320 mOsm/kg              |
| Anion gap‡                  | >10                              | >12                                  | >12                                | Variable                  |
| Mental status               | Alert                            | Alert/drowsy                         | Stupor/coma                        | Stupor/coma               |

\*Nitroprusside reaction method. †Effective serum osmolality:  $2[\text{measured Na}^+ (\text{mEq/l})] + \text{glucose (mg/dl)}/18$ . ‡Anion gap:  $(\text{Na}^+) - [(\text{Cl}^- + \text{HCO}_3^- (\text{mEq/l}))]$ . (Data adapted from ref. 13.)



## Precipitating factors

- Most common precipitating factor is **infection**
- Other precipitating factors :
  - ▣ **Stopped or inadequate insulin**
  - ▣ Pancreatitis
  - ▣ Myocardial infarction
  - ▣ Stroke
  - ▣ Drugs



# TREATMENT of DKA

## ○ IV fluids:

0.9% NaCl 500-1000 ml in 1 hr --> --> 250-500 ml/h

ประเมิน volume status เป็นระยะ: JVP, lung: crepitations?, urine output > 0.5-1 ml/hr

เมื่อแก้ไข dehydration แล้ว: เปลี่ยนเป็น 0.45% NaCl 1000 ml drip 250-500 ml/hr

เมื่อ DTX < 250 mg/dL เปลี่ยนเป็น 5%DN/2 drip 150-250 ml/hr

## ○ Regular insulin: 0.1 u/kg iv stat then drip 0.1 u/kg/hr

If BW 50 kg: RI 5 u iv stat, then drip 5 u/h (ใส่สาย 20-30 ml ก่อนเริ่ม drip)

DTX q 1hr: if DTX ลดลง <50-75 mg/dL/h: เพิ่ม insulin 2x, เพิ่ม rate iv fluid ถ้ายังมี

dehydration

เมื่อ DTX < 250 mg/dL: ลด insulin drip ลงครึ่งหนึ่ง และปรับ insulin q 1hr keep DTX

150-200 จนกว่าจะ resolution of DKA

- **K replacement:** NSS 1000 ml + KCL 20-40 meq/L iv drip 80-100 ml/hr  
ก่อนให้ KCL: Urine output > 1 ml/h, serum K < 5.2 meq/L, ระวังถ้าที่ renal insuff  
ถ้า serum K < 3.3 meq/L: หยุด insulin และให้ KCL 20-30 meq/hr  
ถ้า serum K > 5.2 meq/L: หยุด KCL drip และ F/U serum K q 2 hr
- **Bicarbonate** เฉพาะกรณี pH < 6.9:  
5%DW 400 ml + **7.5% NaHCO<sub>3</sub>** 100 ml + KCl 20 meq iv drip in 2 hr  
Blood gas, serum K q 2 hr (อาจเกิด hypoK; bicarb --> K shift เข้า cell)  
ให้ bicarb q 2 hr จนกว่า pH  $\geq$  7
- Treat precipitating cause เช่น antibiotics ถ้ามี infection



# Resolution of DKA / HSS

## DKA

- Blood glucose < 200 mg/dl
- and **two** of the following criteria :
  - ▣ Serum  $\text{HCO}_3 \geq 15$  meq/L
  - ▣ Venous pH > 7.3
  - ▣ Anion gap  $\leq 12$  meq/L

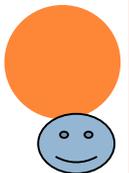
## HSS

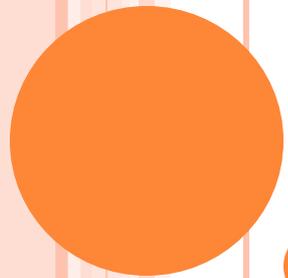
- Blood glucose < 300 mg/dl
- Normal osmolality
- Normal consciousness



# Transition to subcutaneous insulin

- Good consciousness, no N/V, bowel sounds +
- Insulin dose = insulin in past 6 hours (units) x 4 x 80%
- RI-RI-RI-NPH or glargine
- Overlap of 1-2 h





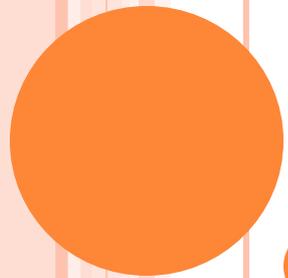
# **HYPOGLYCEMIA**

# WHIPPLE'S TRIAD

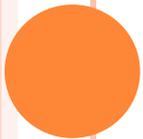
- Blood sugar (normal)  $< 50$  mg/dL (non-DM)  
 $< 70$  mg/dL (DM)
- Autonomic, neuroglycopenic symptoms
- $\text{C}_{25}$   $\text{f}_{\text{O}}$   $\text{v}_{\text{O}}$   $\text{q}$   $\text{v}_{\text{O}}$   $\text{R}$   $\text{p}$   $\text{c}$   $\text{f}$   $\text{O}$   $\text{S}$







# **HYPOCALCEMIA**



# SYMPTOM AND SIGN

## ○ Neuromuscular

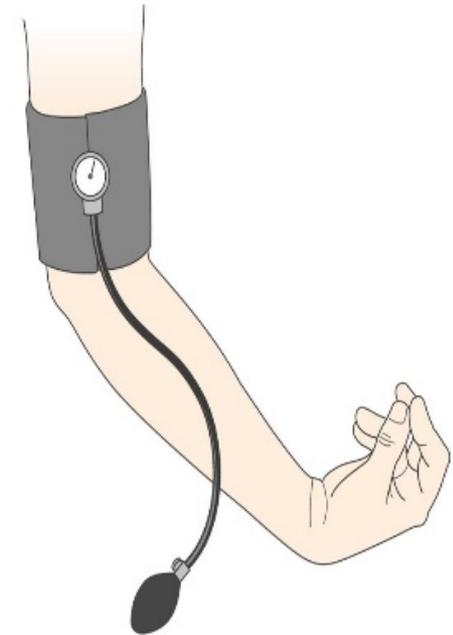
- Chvostek's sign
- Trousseau's sign

## ○ Cardiovascular

- Hypotension
- Prolong QT



A. Positive Chvostek's Sign



B. Positive Trousseau's Sign

Chvostek's sign: เตะบริเวณ facial nerve (หน้าหู ใต้ต่อ zygomatic arch) → หน้ากระตุก

Trousseau's sign: inflate cuff to  $> 20$  mmHg above SBP for 3 minutes → carpedal spasm



# MANAGEMENT

## ○ การรักษาเร่งด่วน

- Severe tetany, laryngospasm, convulsion
- Serum calcium < 7.5 mg/dl

10% calcium gluconate 10-20 ml iv. in 10-20 min

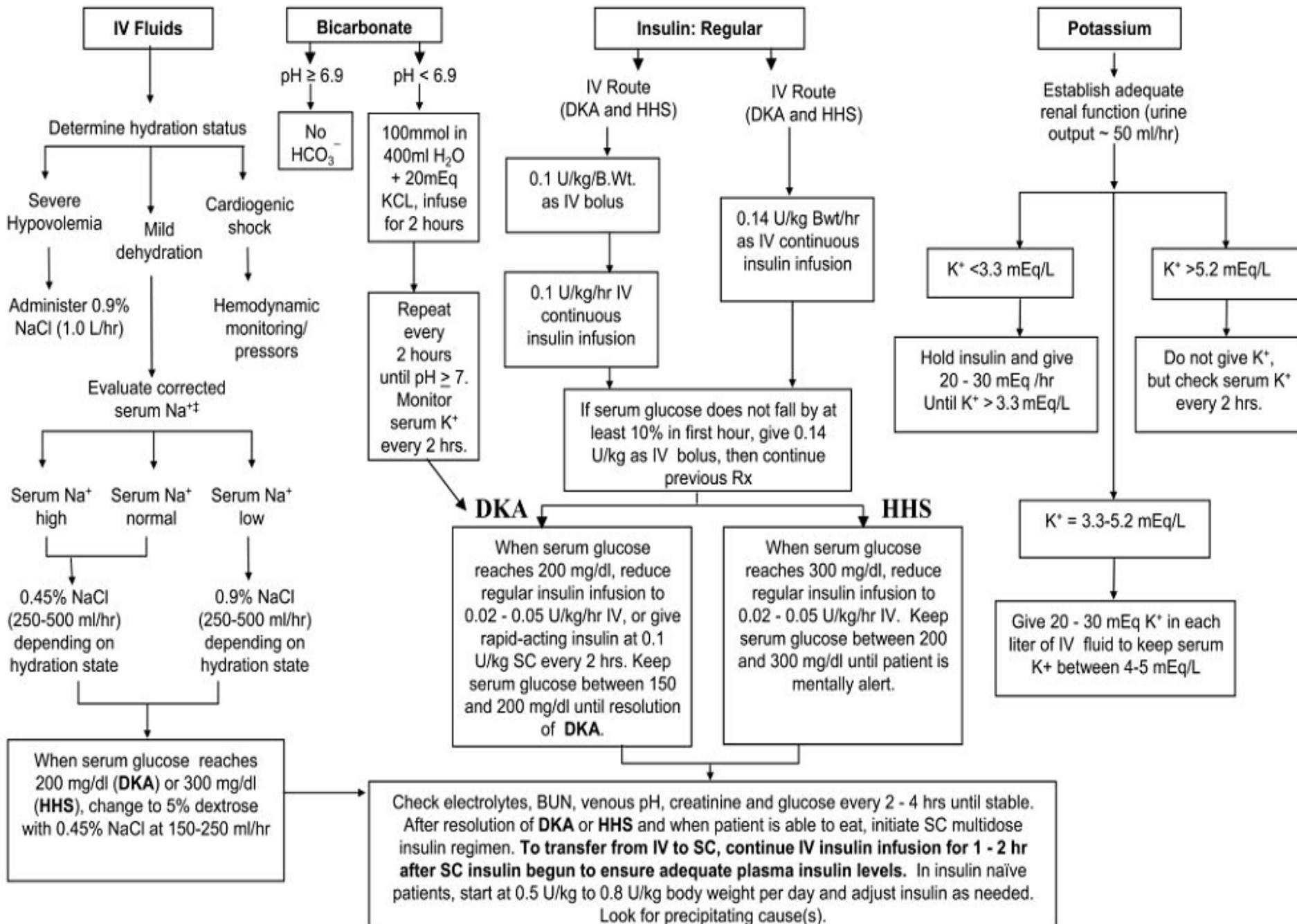
Then 10% Ca gluconate 100 ml + NSS 1000 ml iv drip 50 ml/hr

F/U calcium q 4-6 hr

## ○ การรักษาต่อเนื่อง

- CaCO<sub>3</sub>, vitamin D (1-OH VitD, 1,25-OH Vit D)





**IV Fluids**

Determine hydration status

- Severe Hypovolemia: Administer 0.9% NaCl (1.0 L/hr)
- Mild dehydration: Evaluate corrected serum Na<sup>+</sup>
  - Serum Na<sup>+</sup> high or normal: 0.45% NaCl (250-500 ml/hr) depending on hydration state
  - Serum Na<sup>+</sup> low: 0.9% NaCl (250-500 ml/hr) depending on hydration state
- Cardiogenic shock: Hemodynamic monitoring/pressors

When serum glucose reaches 200 mg/dl (DKA) or 300 mg/dl (HHS), change to 5% dextrose with 0.45% NaCl at 150-250 ml/hr

**Bicarbonate**

- pH ≥ 6.9: No HCO<sub>3</sub><sup>-</sup>
- pH < 6.9: 100mmol in 400ml H<sub>2</sub>O + 20mEq KCL, infuse for 2 hours

Repeat every 2 hours until pH ≥ 7. Monitor serum K<sup>+</sup> every 2 hrs.

**Insulin: Regular**

IV Route (DKA and HHS)

- 0.1 U/kg/B.Wt. as IV bolus
- 0.1 U/kg/hr IV continuous insulin infusion
- If serum glucose does not fall by at least 10% in first hour, give 0.14 U/kg as IV bolus, then continue previous Rx

**DKA**: When serum glucose reaches 200 mg/dl, reduce regular insulin infusion to 0.02 - 0.05 U/kg/hr IV, or give rapid-acting insulin at 0.1 U/kg SC every 2 hrs. Keep serum glucose between 150 and 200 mg/dl until resolution of DKA.

**HHS**: When serum glucose reaches 300 mg/dl, reduce regular insulin infusion to 0.02 - 0.05 U/kg/hr IV. Keep serum glucose between 200 and 300 mg/dl until patient is mentally alert.

**Potassium**

Establish adequate renal function (urine output ~ 50 ml/hr)

- K<sup>+</sup> < 3.3 mEq/L: Hold insulin and give 20 - 30 mEq/hr Until K<sup>+</sup> > 3.3 mEq/L
- K<sup>+</sup> > 5.2 mEq/L: Do not give K<sup>+</sup>, but check serum K<sup>+</sup> every 2 hrs.
- K<sup>+</sup> = 3.3-5.2 mEq/L: Give 20 - 30 mEq K<sup>+</sup> in each liter of IV fluid to keep serum K<sup>+</sup> between 4-5 mEq/L

Check electrolytes, BUN, venous pH, creatinine and glucose every 2 - 4 hrs until stable. After resolution of DKA or HHS and when patient is able to eat, initiate SC multidose insulin regimen. **To transfer from IV to SC, continue IV insulin infusion for 1 - 2 hr after SC insulin begun to ensure adequate plasma insulin levels.** In insulin naïve patients, start at 0.5 U/kg to 0.8 U/kg body weight per day and adjust insulin as needed. Look for precipitating cause(s).