

Steroid Therapy and Stress Dose Steroids

Dan Roke, MD



Stress Dose Steroids

- Hydrocortisone
- 100 mg
- IV



Questions?



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Wi nõt trei a holiday in Sweden this yër ?

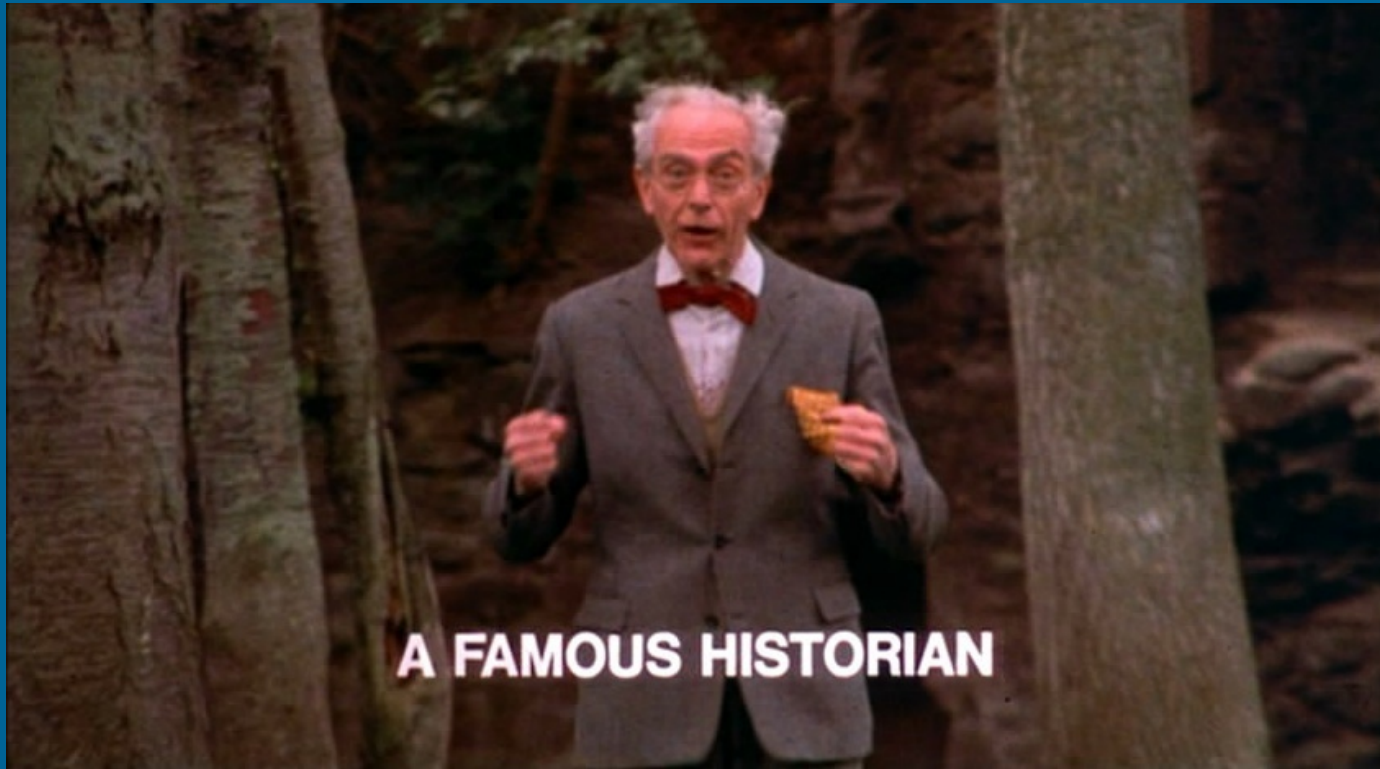


Disclosures

- No financial disclosures
- There will be graphic elements from a British documentary on the legend of King Arthur



It must be a good documentary –
this guy is in it



A FAMOUS HISTORIAN



What are we going to discuss?

- Steroid overview
- Perioperative Adrenal Insufficiency
- Cortisol
- Perioperative Stress Response
- Steroid Side Effects
- Recommendations



Steroids

- Adrenal cortex synthesizes two classes of steroids:
 - Corticosteroids
 - Androgens



Corticosteroids

- Corticosteroids divided into:
 - Glucocorticoids
 - Mineralocorticoids



Corticosteroids

- Glucocorticoid vs Mineralocorticoid based on:
 - Carbohydrate metabolism
 - Sodium retention
 - Inflammation



Corticosteroid Division

Some do all three



Glucocorticoids

- Glucocorticoid effects:
 - Carbohydrate metabolism – INCREASE
 - Inflammation - DECREASE



Mineralocorticoids

- Mineralocorticoid effect:
 - Sodium retention - INCREASE

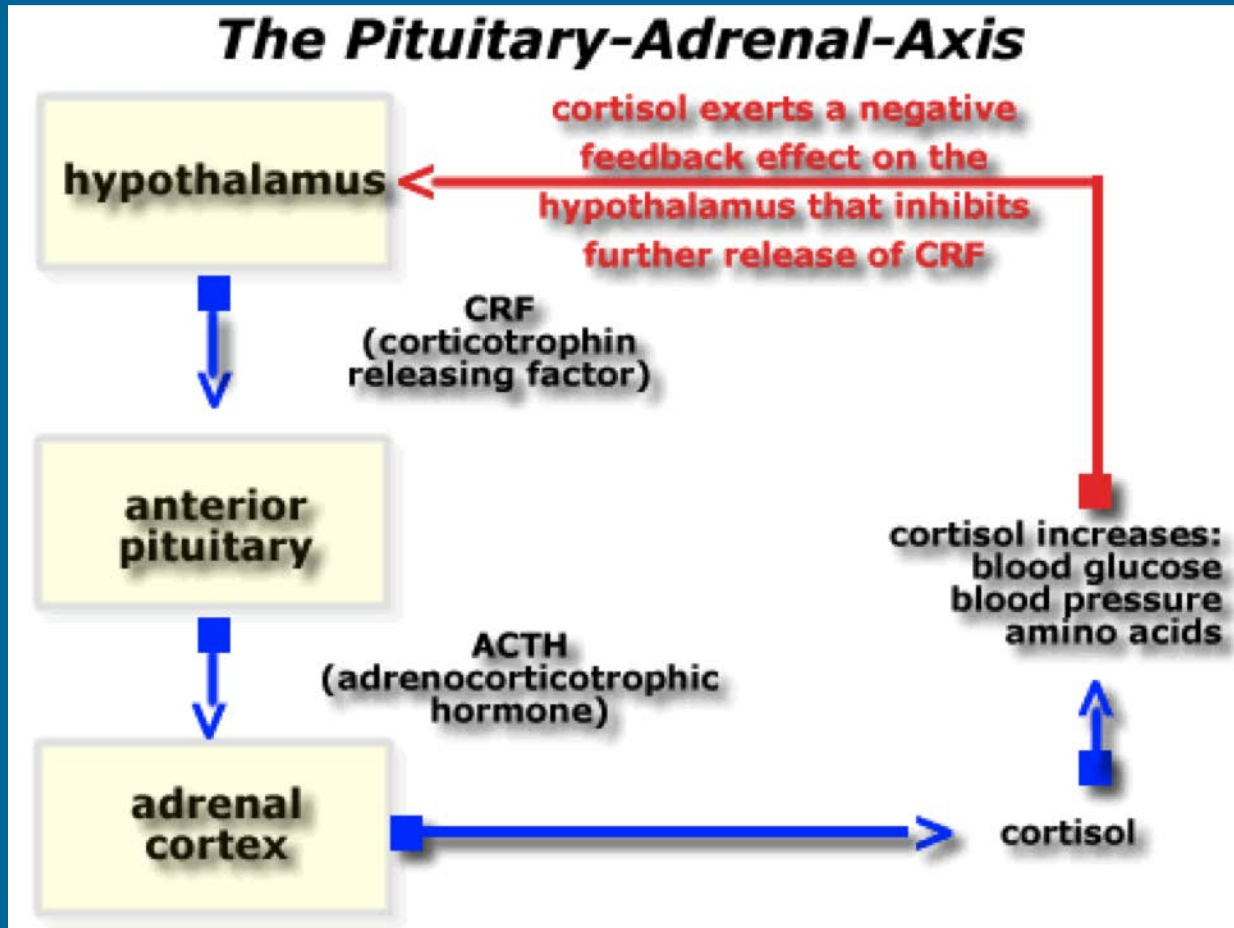


Adrenal Gland Physiology

- Adrenal glands are made up of:
 - Cortex
 - Glucocorticoids, mineralocorticoids, androgens
 - Medulla
 - Epinephrine, norepinephrine
- Adrenal glands are part of Hypothalamic-Pituitary-Adrenal Axis
 - HPA axis is critical to the stress response



Adrenal Gland Physiology

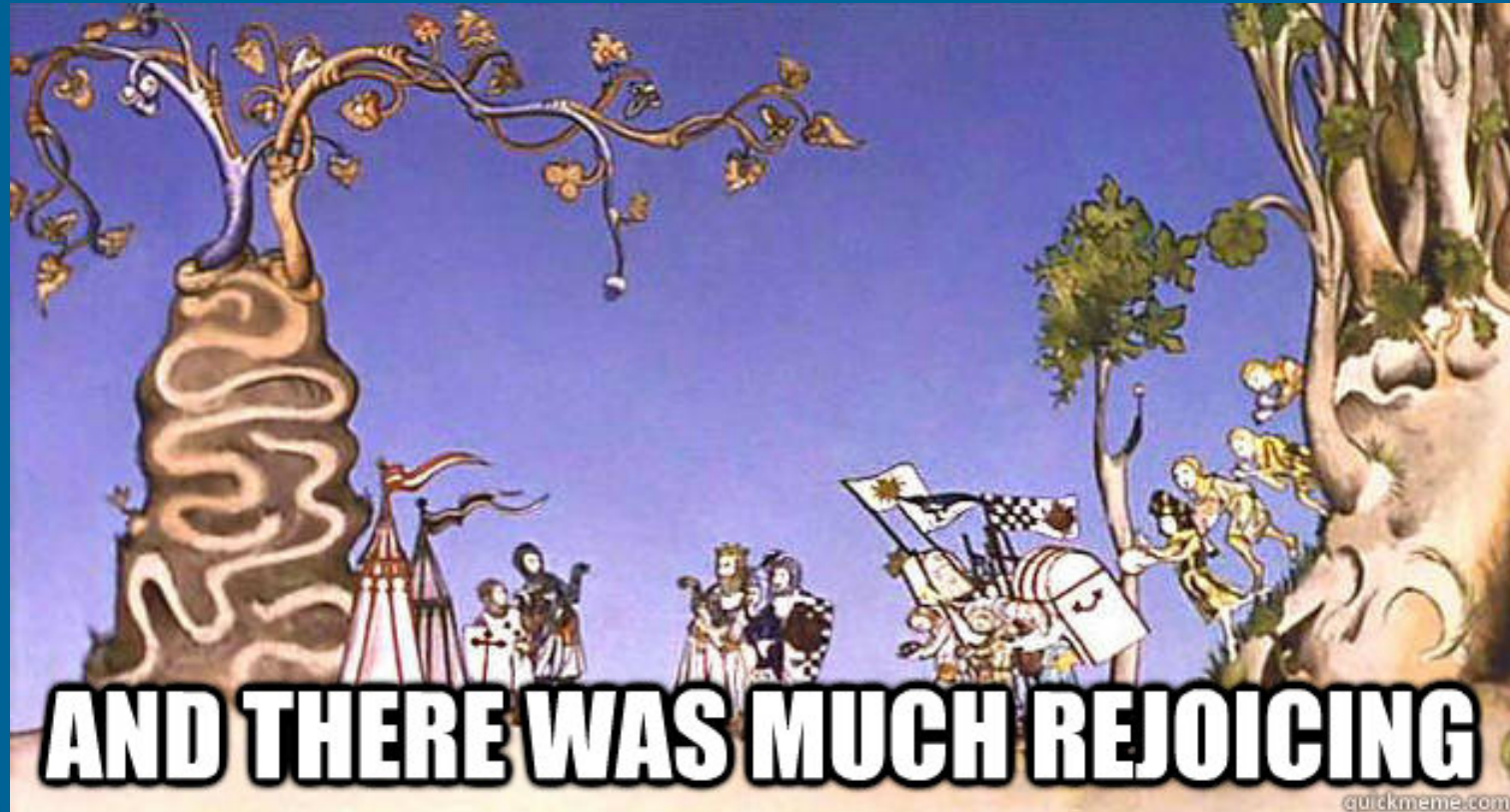


Perioperative Adrenal Insufficiency

- 1949 – Cortisone developed –
Adrenal insufficiency can be treated



Perioperative Adrenal Insufficiency



Perioperative Adrenal Insufficiency

- 1952 – 34 year old man being treated with cortisone for rheumatoid arthritis is anesthetized for a hip arthroplasty
 - Hemodynamic collapse immediately following the operation
 - Autopsy revealed bilateral adrenal atrophy



Perioperative Adrenal Insufficiency

- 1953 – 20 year old woman treated with cortisone is anesthetized for knee surgery
 - Hemodynamic collapse and death 5 hours postoperatively
 - Autopsy revealed adrenal atrophy



Perioperative Adrenal Insufficiency

- SUPRAPHYSIOLOGIC STEROID ADMINISTRATION RECOMMENDED PREOPERATIVELY
 - Up to 4 times the baseline dose
 - Baseline dose: 25 mg BID
 - **Thus Hydrocortisone 100 mg**



Perioperative Adrenal Insufficiency

- True incidence of perioperative adrenal insufficiency is unknown
 - Many studies identify adrenal insufficiency via signs and symptoms
 - Hypotension, Tachycardia, Fever, Lethargy, Arthralgias, Myalgias, Nausea, Emesis, Mental status changes
 - Few studies identify adrenal insufficiency via laboratory results



Cortisol

- A glucocorticoid
- Actions
 - Gluconeogenesis
 - Protein breakdown
 - Release of fatty acids
 - Anti-inflammatory
 - Has some mineralocorticoid effect
- Hydrocortisone is synthetic cortisol



But what about Dexamethasone?

- Also a glucocorticoid
- Much longer duration of action so doesn't mimic the surge seen in the stress response
- No mineralocorticoid effect



Normal Cortisol Secretion

- Studies have cited cortisol secretory rates in children of:
 - 12 mg/m²/day
 - 6 mg/m²/day
- So, using the highly scientific method of averaging these we arrive at:
 - 9 mg/m²/day



And after some really complicated
math requiring a great deal of
mental acuity



Assuming cortisol secretion of 9 mg/m²/day

- Unstressed cortisol secretion per day (approximate) for the average male:
 - Birth: 3.6 kg, 50 cm, 0.22 m² = **2 mg**
 - 6 month old: 7.8 kg, 67 cm, 0.38 m² = **3.5 mg**
 - 1 year old: 10.4 kg, 76 cm, 0.46 m² = **4 mg**
 - 2 year old: 13 kg, 87 cm, 0.56 m² = **5 mg**
 - 5 year old: 18 kg, 109 cm, 0.74 m² = **7 mg**
 - 10 year old: 32 kg, 139 cm, 1.1 m² = **10 mg**



Perioperative Stress Response



Perioperative Stress Response

- HPA axis stimulated via:
 - Direct afferent signaling
 - Cytokine release from tissue at surgical site
 - Baroreceptor signaling as a result of hypovolemia
 - Psychological stress



So, What's A Typical Stress Response?

- Taylor et al. 2013
 - 30 healthy patients, 5 months to 6 years of age
 - Elective urologic procedures
 - Blood sampled at 5 time points
 - IV placement, intubation, 50% of surgery completed, anesthesia reversal, 1 hour postoperatively
 - No significant differences between cortisol levels at any of the time points
 - Peak cortisol noted 1 hour postoperatively



So, What's A Typical Stress Response?

- Hsu et al. 2012
 - 110 patients between 1 month to 17 years of age
 - Routine sedated procedures
 - Salivary cortisol measured at baseline, every 30 minutes during procedure, at completion, and in recovery



So, What's A Typical Stress Response?

- Hsu et al. 2012 continued
 - All patients had a 3 times elevation in cortisol
 - 25% of patients had a 4 times elevation in cortisol
 - No differences in cortisol based on type of sedation or procedure
 - **Highest cortisol levels in recovery**



But If A Little Is Good...

- Steroids – They help you handle stress – like a little white rabbit...



Then How Can More Be Bad?



“That’s no ordinary rabbit. That’s the most foul, cruel, and bad tempered rodent you ever set eyes on.”



Steroid Side Effects

- Acute, supraphysiologic dosing of steroids can cause:
 - Hyperglycemia
 - Hypertension
 - Fluid retention
 - Increased risk of infection



Steroid Side Effects

- Chronic dosing of steroids can lead to HPA axis suppression



Steroid Side Effects

- Chronic dosing of steroids can lead hypothalamic-pituitary-adrenal axis suppression
- Or does it?...



Chronic Steroid Dosing And HPA Suppression

- Multiple studies showing no apparent suppression with chronic steroid usage
- Can it happen? Yes
- Does it ALWAYS happen? No



Chronic Steroid Dosing And HPA Suppression

- Likelihood of suppression increases with:
 - Dose
 - Duration
 - Decreasing time between cessation and anesthetic
- Laboratory testing can be expensive, slow, and unreliable



Recommendations

- Per Smith 8th edition (2011)
 - Brief and/or minimally invasive procedures
 - Hydrocortisone 50 mg/m² (5.5 times normal daily production)
 - As a single dose
 - Prolonged and/or significantly invasive procedures
 - Hydrocortisone 100 mg/m² (11 times normal daily production)
 - As continuous infusion or split into 4 doses per day
 - Taper may be needed



Recommendations

- Per Cote 5th Edition (2013)
 - For fever, illness, or minor procedures
 - Replacement dosing of 3-5 times oral maintenance dose
 - For critical illness or major procedures
 - Replacement dosing of 5-10 times oral maintenance dose



Recommendations

- Taking what we've covered:
 - Minor procedures – 4 times maintenance dose
 - Major procedures – 6 times maintenance dose with 1-2 day taper
- **Consider dosing after surgery and prior to recovery**
- But there's work to do before this issue is definitively settled





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- Smith 8th 2011
- Cote 5th 2013
- Chapman G, Cleese J, Idle E, Gilliam T, Jones T, Palin M. Monty Python and the Holy Grail. Python (Monty) Pictures Ltd. 1975
- And for further reading if you are really interested in swallow airspeed velocity:
<http://style.org/unladenswallow/>



Copy of slides

- DROKE@UAMS.EDU



RUN AWAY!

RUN AWAY!!



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Steroid Equivalents

- From Smith 8th ed (2011)

Generic Name	Trade Name	Glucocorticoid Effect (= 100 mg Cortisol)	Sodium Retention Effect (= 0.1 mg Fludrocortisone [Florinef])	Duration of Action
Hydrocortisone	Hydrocortisone Solu-Cortef	100	20	S
Cortisone	Cortone	125	20	S
Prednisolone	Delta-Cortef	20	50	I
Prednisone	Deltasone Meticorten	25	50	I
Methylprednisolone	Medrol Solu-Medrol	15	No effect	I
Triamcinolone	Aristacort Kenacort	10	No effect	I
Dexamethasone	Decadron Hexadrol	1.5	No effect	L
Betamethasone	Celestone	3	No effect or salt loss	L
Aldosterone	NCA	300	0.1-0.04	—
9-Fluorocortisol	Florinef	6.5	0.1	I
Desoxycorticosterone acetate	NCA	0	1 (IM)	I

S, Short (8-12 hr biological half-life); I, intermediate (12-36 hr biological half-life); L, long (36-72 hr biological half-life); IM, intramuscularly; NCA, not commercially available.

