

# CLINICAL CASE OF YATROGENIC HYPERCORTISOLISM IN PREGNANT WOMAN WITH ADRENAL INSUFFICIENCY

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# Background

Adrenal insufficiency (AI) in pregnant women is difficult to manage because of similarity between clinics of decompensation of AI and gestational toxicosis. Objective difficulty is absence of clinical guidelines of management of pregnant patients with AI.

## Clinical case

Pregnant woman, 29y.o. 22 week of gestation. Her complaints were high blood pressure, face edema, hyperglycemia, weight gain. She asked second opinion about established diagnosis and treatment.

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Patient anamnesis	Our opinion
Before pregnancy	
Diagnosis of AI was established	Al with treatment by supraphysiological doses of
Daily dose: 50 mg hydrocortisone	hydrocortisone
6 <sup>th</sup> week of pregnancy	
She began to complain of fatigue and dizziness	Complaints developed after increased doses
Daily dose increased: 100 mg hydrocortisone	
15 <sup>th</sup> week pregnancy	
Preeclampsia and gestational diabetes	In the first trimester preeclampsia is not possible to

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were suspected	happen.
Antihypertensive drugs and insulin were prescribed	

#### During our consultation

- 1. Diagnosis of iatrogenic hypercortisolism was established
- 2. The dose of hydrocortisone was gradually decreased to 25 mg per day
- 3. Insulin, hypotensive drugs were stopped.

#### Results

Her condition became better in a few days. In one month complaints disappeared.

### Conclusions

- 1. In the first trimester treatment of Al may be difficult because symptoms of Al are seen in pregnancy. It is easy to assign insufficient doses.
- 2. Clinics of iatrogenic hypercortisolism is similar to preeclampsia, the risk of overdose is high.
- 3. Because of absence of clinical guidelines, doctors must strictly follow to existing recommendations in order to avoid such mistakes.









