

PRESENCE OF ADRENAL LESIONS AT DIAGNOSIS OF CUSHING'S DISEASE

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OBJECTIVE

Patients with Cushing's disease (CD) may have adrenal nodules or hyperplasia related chronic hyperstimulation by adrenocorticotrophic hormone (ACTH). The aim of this study was to describe the prevalence of adrenal nodules or hyperplasia in patients with CD and their relation with ACTH levels at diagnosis.

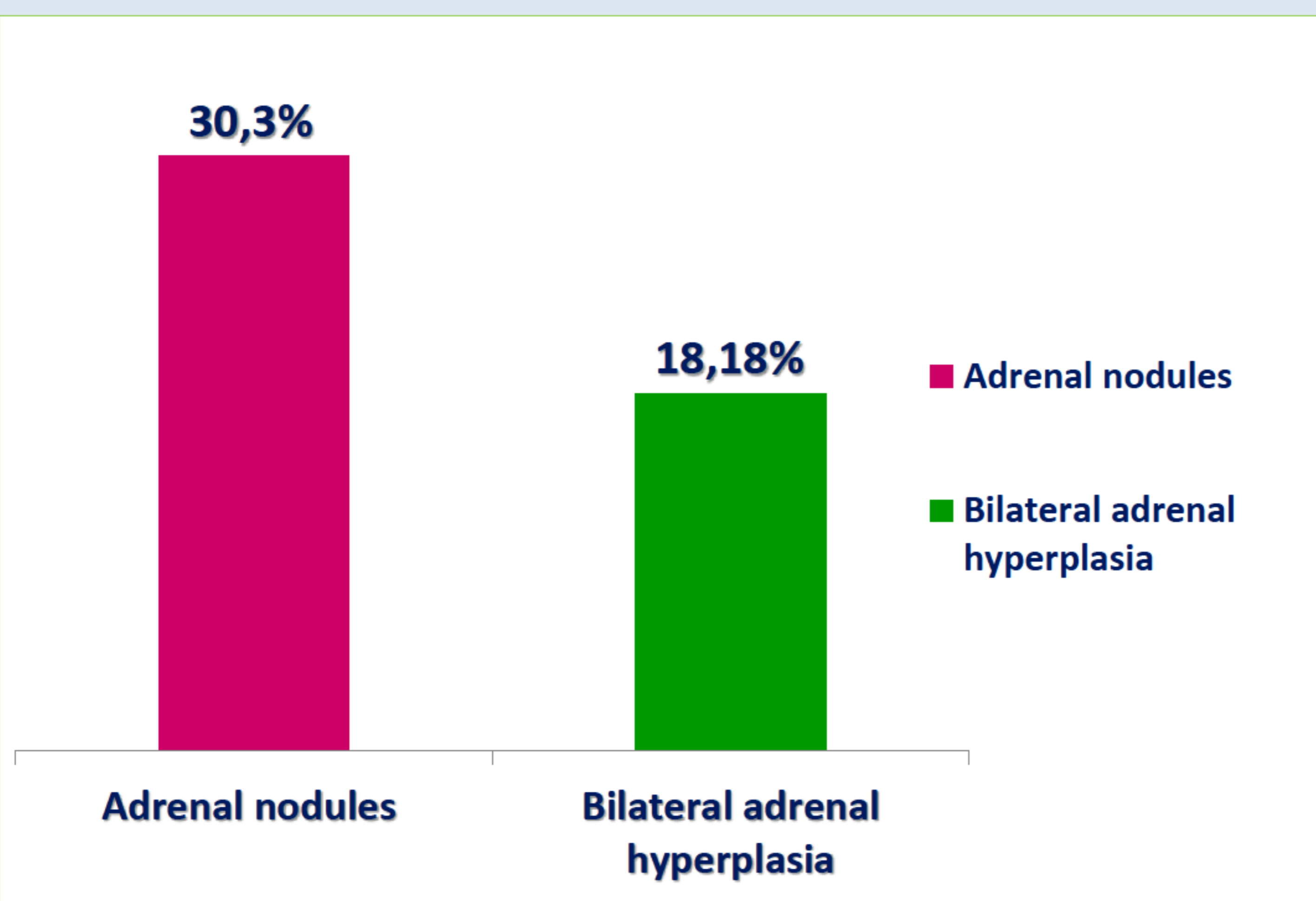
PATIENTS AND METHODS

Descriptive study of patients with CD (1995-2015). Variables analyzed: age, sex, body mass index (BMI), ACTH, urinary-free cortisol (UFC), abdominal magnetic resonance (MRI) or computed tomography (CT). Statistical analysis: comparing proportions with the chi-squared and comparing means with Student's test.

RESULTS

49 patients with Cushing Disease.
89,8% Women. 44,43 ± 15,29 years old.
63,6% in remission

33 patients with abdominal MRI or CT



	Adrenal lesions (media ± DE)	No adrenal lesions (media ± DE)	p
Age (years old)	44,56 ± 10,43	43,81 ± 18,9	0,84
UFC (mcg/24h)	636,89 ± 675,26	636,89 ± 675,26	0,61
ACTH (pg/ml)	80,42 ± 60,80	76,61 ± 60,32	0,87
BMI (Kg/m2)	31,90 ± 10,24	33,22 ± 7,19	0,66

	Adrenal lesions n (%)	No adrenal lesions n (%)	p
Woman	13 (81,3)	15 (93,8)	0,94
Remission of CD	10 (66,7)	12 (85,7)	0,94

CONCLUSIONS

Adrenal lesions are detected in half of the patients with CD which is performed abdominal MRI or TC, adrenal nodules are more frequent. The presence of adrenal lesions isn't related with ACTH levels at diagnosis, neither with UFC, BMI, age, sex or remission of CD.