

Addison Disease: Early Detection and Treatment Principles

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Primary adrenal insufficiency, or Addison disease, has many causes, the most common of which is autoimmune adrenalitis. Autoimmune adrenalitis results from destruction of the adrenal cortex, which leads to deficiencies in glucocorticoids, mineralocorticoids, and adrenal androgens. In the United States and Western Europe, the estimated prevalence of Addison disease is one in 20,000 persons; therefore, a high clinical suspicion is needed to avoid misdiagnosing a life-threatening adrenal crisis (i.e., shock, hypotension, and volume depletion). The clinical manifestations before an adrenal crisis are subtle and can include hyperpigmentation, fatigue, anorexia, orthostasis, nausea, muscle and joint pain, and salt craving. Cortisol levels decrease and adrenocorticotropic hormone levels increase. When clinically suspected, patients should undergo a cosyntropin stimulation test to confirm the diagnosis. Treatment of primary adrenal insufficiency requires replacement of mineralocorticoids and glucocorticoids. During times of stress (e.g., illness, invasive surgical procedures), stress-dose glucocorticoids are required because destruction of the adrenal glands prevents an adequate physiologic response. Management of primary adrenal insufficiency or autoimmune adrenalitis requires vigilance for concomitant autoimmune diseases; up to 50% of patients develop another autoimmune disorder during their lifetime. (*Am Fam Physician*. 2014;89(7):563-568. Copyright © 2014 American Academy of Family Physicians.)

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► **Patient information:** A handout on this topic is available at <http://familydoctor.org/familydoctor/en/diseases-conditions/addisons-disease.html>.

More than 150 years ago, Thomas Addison described a group of patients with anemia and diseased adrenal glands at autopsy, a condition now known as primary adrenal insufficiency. Autoimmune adrenalitis is the most common cause of primary adrenal insufficiency, or Addison disease, in the United States. Less common causes include infection, hemorrhage, metastatic cancer, medication use, and adrenoleukodystrophy.

Autoimmune adrenalitis is a disorder in which the adrenal cortex is destroyed, resulting in the loss of mineralocorticoid, glucocorticoid, and adrenal androgen hormone production. Addison disease can be part of the autoimmune polyglandular syndromes (type 1 and 2), or it may present as an isolated disorder.¹ This article focuses on the diagnosis and treatment of Addison disease as an isolated disorder, with a focus on the pathophysiology and treatment considerations of autoimmune adrenalitis.

Pathogenesis

Autoimmune adrenalitis can be divided into stages of progression^{2,3} (Table 1³). As the

disease develops, individuals lose adrenocortical function over a period of years. In the first three stages, the human leukocyte antigen genes confer genetic risk; an unknown precipitating event initiates antiadrenal autoimmunity; and 21-hydroxylase antibodies are produced, which predict future disease. The production of these antibodies can precede symptom onset by years to decades, and they are present in more than 90% of recent-onset cases.^{2,4-7} In the fourth stage, overt adrenal insufficiency develops. One of the first metabolic abnormalities to occur is an increase in plasma renin level, followed by the sequential development of other abnormalities, including a decreased response to adrenocorticotropic hormone (ACTH) stimulation in the fifth stage. If symptoms of adrenal insufficiency are present but go undiagnosed, an Addisonian crisis can occur.

Clinical Diagnosis

Because the estimated prevalence of Addison disease is one in 20,000 persons in the United States and Western Europe, a high clinical suspicion is needed to avoid misdiagnosing a life-threatening adrenal crisis.⁸ Signs and symptoms can be subtle and nonspecific.

SORT: KEY RECOMMENDATIONS FOR PRACTICE

<i>Clinical recommendation</i>	<i>Evidence rating</i>	<i>References</i>
Addison disease, or primary adrenal insufficiency, is diagnosed after confirming an elevated ACTH level and an inability to stimulate cortisol levels with a cosyntropin stimulation test.	C	12, 22
Addison disease should be treated with a glucocorticoid (i.e., daily prednisone, twice daily hydrocortisone, or daily dexamethasone). Treatment should be titrated to the lowest dose that relieves symptoms.	C	16-20
Addison disease should be treated with a mineralocorticoid (i.e., daily fludrocortisone). Treatment should be titrated to keep the plasma renin activity in the upper normal range.	C	21, 22
Dehydroepiandrosterone (DHEA) therapy may improve depression symptoms and health-related quality of life in women.	B	23
Physicians should remain vigilant for the development of concomitant autoimmune disorders in patients with Addison disease.	C	8, 28-34

ACTH = adrenocorticotropic hormone.

A = consistent, good-quality patient-oriented evidence; B = inconsistent or limited-quality patient-oriented evidence; C = consensus, disease-oriented evidence, usual practice, expert opinion, or case series. For information about the SORT evidence rating system, go to <http://www.aafp.org/afpsort>.

Patients may experience fatigue, weakness, weight loss, and gastrointestinal upset⁹ (Table 2¹⁰). Symptoms are gradual and worsen over a period of years, making early diagnosis difficult.¹⁰ The symptoms relate to the degree of cortisol, mineralocorticoid, and adrenal androgen deficiency at the time of presentation. Addison disease is usually diagnosed after a significant stress or illness unmasks cortisol and mineralocorticoid deficiency, presenting as shock, hypotension, and volume depletion (adrenal or addisonian crisis).¹¹ Cortisol and aldosterone deficiencies contribute to hypotension, orthostasis, and shock; however, adrenal crisis is more likely to occur in primary adrenal insufficiency compared with secondary adrenal insufficiency.

Hyperpigmentation is the physical finding most characteristic of Addison disease, arising from continual

stimulation of the corticotrophs in the anterior pituitary. Specifically, it results from cross-reactivity between the ACTH produced by the corticotrophs and the melanocortin 1 receptor on keratinocytes. Hyperpigmentation is usually generalized over the entire body and can be found in palmar creases, buccal mucosa, vermilion border of the lips, and around scars and nipples. It is not a feature of secondary adrenal insufficiency because of the lack of increased ACTH in these patients.

Diagnosis

METABOLIC TESTS

The goal of laboratory testing is to document a low cortisol level and determine whether the adrenal insufficiency is primary or secondary, as outlined in Figure 1. Low serum cortisol levels at 8 a.m. (less than 3 mcg per dL [83 nmol per L]) suggest adrenal insufficiency, as do low serum sodium and high serum potassium levels.¹² Hyponatremia can be attributed to cortisol and mineralocorticoid deficiencies, whereas hyperkalemia is attributed solely to a lack of mineralocorticoids.

Because the adrenal hormones are gradually lost over years to decades, the levels vary. One of the first indications that there is adrenal cortex dysfunction is an elevated plasma renin level.¹³ A rise in ACTH levels is concomitant with the loss of adrenal hormones. Yearly monitoring of ACTH levels in at-risk individuals shows that measurements greater than 50 pg per mL (11 pmol per L), which exceed the upper limit of normal, are indicative of cortisol deficiency.⁷ A cosyntropin stimulation test is the first-line test for diagnosing adrenal insufficiency. The serum cortisol, plasma ACTH, plasma aldosterone, and plasma renin levels should be measured

Table 1. Development Stages of Autoimmune Adrenalitis

<i>Stage</i>	<i>Symptoms</i>	<i>Comments</i>
1. Genetic risk	None	HLA-B8, -DR3, and -DR4 genes confer risk
2. Precipitating event starts antiadrenal autoimmunity	None	Possible environmental trigger
3. 21-hydroxylase antibodies present	None	Antibodies appear before disease onset in 90% of cases
4. Metabolic decompensation	Fatigue, anorexia, nausea, hyperpigmentation	Increased ACTH and decreased 8 a.m. cortisol levels; high clinical suspicion needed for diagnosis
5. Decreased response to ACTH stimulation	Hypotension and shock (addisonian crisis)	Severe symptoms can be life-threatening

ACTH = adrenocorticotropic hormone.

Information from reference 3.

Table 2. Signs and Symptoms of Addison Disease

Sign or symptom	Prevalence (%)
Anorexia	100
Weakness, fatigue	100
Hyperpigmentation	94
Gastrointestinal symptoms (e.g., nausea, vomiting, abdominal pain, constipation, diarrhea)	92
Hypotension (systolic blood pressure < 110 mm Hg)	~90
Salt cravings	16
Postural dizziness	12
Vitiligo	10 to 20
Muscle or joint pain	~10

Information from reference 10.

Diagnosis of Adrenal Insufficiency

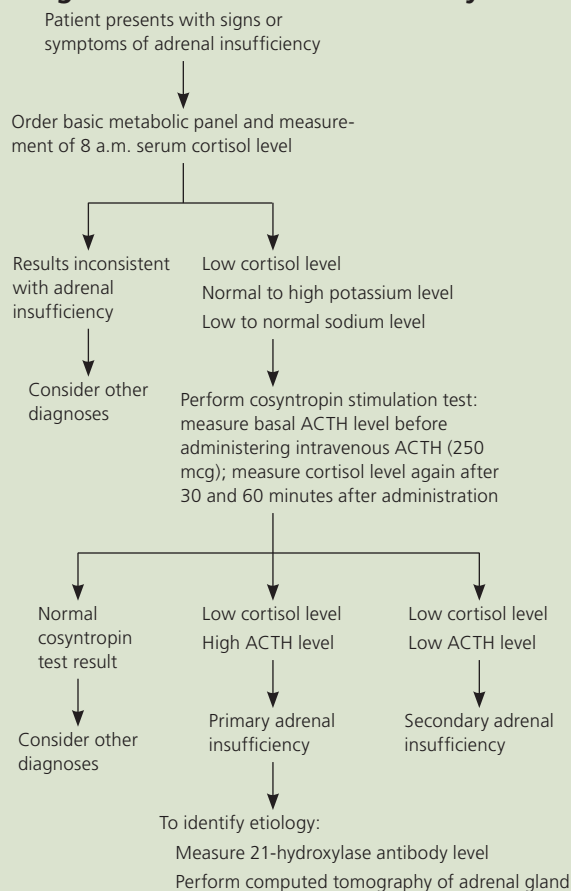


Figure 1. Algorithm for the diagnosis of adrenal insufficiency. (ACTH = adrenocorticotropic hormone.)

before administering 250 mcg of ACTH. At 30 and 60 minutes after intravenous ACTH administration, the serum cortisol level should be measured again. A normal response occurs with peak cortisol levels greater than 18 to 20 mcg per dL (497 to 552 nmol per L); a smaller or absent response is diagnostic for adrenal insufficiency.^{14,15}

IMMUNOLOGIC TESTS

Measurement of 21-hydroxylase antibody levels helps discern the cause of Addison disease. The 21-hydroxylase enzyme is necessary for cortisol synthesis in the adrenal cortex; antibodies directed against the enzyme are specific for autoimmune adrenalitis and are detectable before symptom onset.

IMAGING

Radiographic imaging is also helpful in determining the cause of Addison disease, but it is relatively nonspecific in patients with autoimmune destruction. It is important to make a biochemical diagnosis of adrenal insufficiency before radiographic imaging. Computed tomography demonstrates small adrenal glands in patients with autoimmune adrenal destruction. In other causes of Addison disease, computed tomography may show hemorrhage, calcification associated with tuberculosis infection, or masses in the adrenal gland. However, computed tomography is not necessary to diagnose adrenal insufficiency.

Treatment

HORMONE THERAPY

Treatment for Addison disease consists of lifelong hormone therapy with glucocorticoids and mineralocorticoids¹⁶ (Table 3). To date, there is no therapy available to stop the underlying immune destruction of the adrenal cortex. Generally, glucocorticoid replacement includes oral prednisone or hydrocortisone.¹⁷ Prednisone can be taken once daily, whereas hydrocortisone is divided into two or three doses per day.¹⁸⁻²⁰ Mineralocorticoids are replaced with fludrocortisone at a dose sufficient to keep the plasma renin level in the upper limit of the normal range.^{21,22}

Men who have Addison disease do not need replacement with androgens because their testes are able to produce adequate testosterone levels; however, women can benefit from androgen replacement because the adrenals are the main source of androgen production in women. A meta-analysis of 10 randomized placebo-controlled trials found that dehydroepiandrosterone (DHEA) supplementation resulted in small improvements in health-related quality of life and depression in women with adrenal insufficiency.²³

Table 3. Medications for the Treatment of Addison Disease

Medication	Dosage	Comments	Monitoring
Glucocorticoids			
Prednisone	3 to 5 mg once daily	Use stress doses for illness, surgical procedures, and hospitalization	Symptoms of adrenal insufficiency; low to normal plasma adrenocorticotropic hormone levels indicate over-replacement
Hydrocortisone	15 to 25 mg divided into two or three doses per day	Use stress doses for illness, surgical procedures, and hospitalization	
Dexamethasone	0.5 mg once daily	Use intramuscular dose for emergencies and when unable to tolerate oral intake	
Mineralocorticoid			
Fludrocortisone	0.05 to 0.2 mg once daily	Dosage may need to increase to 0.2 mg per day in the summer because of salt loss from perspiration	Blood pressure; serum sodium and potassium levels; plasma renin activity in the upper normal range
Androgen			
Dehydroepiandrosterone (DHEA)	25 to 50 mg once daily	Available as an over-the-counter supplement; can improve mood and quality of life in women	Libido, mood, and sense of well-being

STRESS DOSING OF GLUCOCORTICOIDS

Patients should be counseled about the need for stress-dose glucocorticoids for illnesses and before surgical procedures because destruction of the adrenal glands prevents an adequate physiologic response to stress.²⁴ There are many expert recommendations for stress dosing of steroids based on the degree of stress; clinical trials comparing different approaches are lacking in the literature. In our practice, we use a stress-dose strategy for outpatient procedures (e.g., colonoscopy, upper endoscopy) and invasive dental procedures (e.g., root canal) that patients can implement easily. This involves a dose of glucocorticoids three times the maintenance dose the day of the procedure and two days after (i.e., three times three rule for stress-dose glucocorticoids).

For minor illnesses such as influenza or viral gastroenteritis, the patient can take three times the steroid dose during the illness and resume normal dosing after resolution of symptoms. Patients should also have an injectable form of glucocorticoid (intramuscular dexamethasone) available in cases of nausea, vomiting, or other situations when oral intake is not possible. Mineralocorticoid replacement generally does not need to be changed for illness or procedures. However, the dose may need to be adjusted in the summer months when there is salt loss from excessive perspiration.

TREATMENT CAVEATS

Thyroid hormone therapy in persons with undiagnosed Addison disease may precipitate an adrenal crisis

because the thyroid hormone increases the hepatic clearance of cortisol. In addition, patients with a new diagnosis can have a reversible increase in thyroid-stimulating hormone levels because glucocorticoids inhibit secretion.^{25,26} Glucocorticoid replacement can result in the normalization of thyroid-stimulating hormone levels less than 30 mIU per L. In individuals with type 1 diabetes mellitus, unexplained hypoglycemia and decreasing insulin requirements may be the initial signs of Addison disease.²⁷

TREATMENT OF CONFIRMED ADDISON DISEASE

Patients with Addison disease should be treated in conjunction with an endocrinologist and be monitored on a regular basis for appropriate hormone therapy (Table 3). Glucocorticoid doses should be titrated to the lowest tolerated dose that controls symptoms to minimize the adverse effects of excess glucocorticoid. It is important to instruct patients to learn the proper guidelines for stress dosing of glucocorticoids, to have an injectable form of glucocorticoid available, and to wear an adrenal insufficiency medical alert identification.

Approximately 50% of persons with Addison disease caused by autoimmune adrenalitis develop another autoimmune disorder during their lifetime, necessitating lifelong vigilance for associated autoimmune conditions.^{28,29} Table 4 outlines concomitant autoimmune disorders and their relative prevalence, as well as appropriate autoantibodies and metabolic tests for patients with Addison disease who develop signs and symptoms

Table 4. Autoimmune Disorders Occurring with Addison Disease

Disease	Lifetime prevalence (%)	Appropriate diagnostic tests
Autoimmune thyroid disease (Hashimoto disease or Graves disease) ^{8,28-32}	22	Thyroid-stimulating hormone, thyroid peroxidase antibody, and thyroid-stimulating immunoglobulin levels
Celiac disease ³³	12	Tissue transglutaminase antibody level
Type 1 diabetes mellitus ^{8,28-30,32}	11	A1C, fasting blood glucose, and islet autoantibody levels
Hypoparathyroidism ^{8,28-30,32}	10	Calcium and parathyroid hormone levels
Primary ovarian insufficiency ³⁴	10	Follicle-stimulating hormone level
Pernicious anemia ^{8,28,29}	5	Complete blood count, vitamin B ₁₂ level, and parietal cell antibody level
Primary gonadal failure (testes) ²⁹	2	Testosterone, follicle-stimulating hormone, and luteinizing hormone levels
None ^{8,28-34}	50	—

NOTE: Data compiled from multiple studies across different populations. Information from references 8, and 28 through 34.

of one of these disorders.^{8,28-34} Of note, 10% of women with Addison disease experience autoimmune premature ovarian failure, or primary ovarian insufficiency, in their reproductive years with signs and symptoms of estrogen deficiency (e.g., amenorrhea, flushing, fatigue, poor concentration).³⁴ It is appropriate to offer these patients evaluation and counseling on other options for building a family.³⁵

Online resources for physicians and patients can be found at the National Adrenal Diseases Foundation (<http://www.nadf.us>) and the Addison's Disease Self Help Group (<http://www.addisons.org.uk>).

Data Sources: Articles were searched using the PubMed and Cochrane databases, and obtained from the Essential Evidence Plus summary provided by the journal editors. The search terms included Addison disease, autoimmune primary adrenal insufficiency, cosyntropin stimulation testing, glucocorticoid treatment, mineralocorticoid treatment, DHEA treatment, and the immunology of Addison disease. Articles with abstracts that were published in English within the past five years were the primary focus; older literature on the signs, symptoms, and diagnosis of Addison disease were cited as appropriate. Search dates: December 2011 and October 2013.

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