

Steroids in ER: The Good, The Bad, and The Ugly

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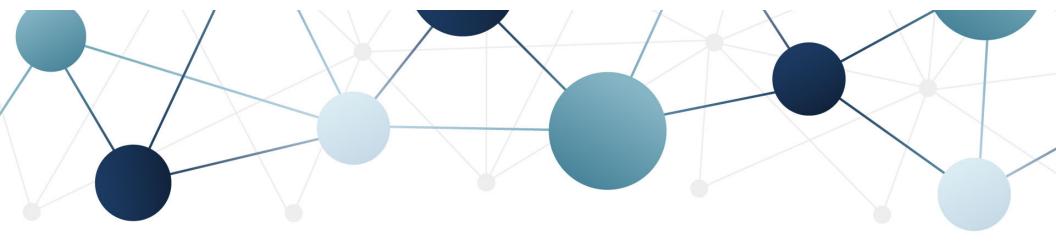
Board-certified Veterinary Specialist in Emergency & Critical Care MedVet New Orleans





About Me

- BS Biology: University of Central Florida
- DVM: Ross University
- Internship / Residency: Pittsburgh Veterinary Specialty and Emergency
- Research: High flow nasal oxygen
- Interests: Respiratory failure, extracorporeal therapies, polytrauma, immune mediated disease, sepsis
- Currently: MedVet, New Orleans



Outline

- Physiology

- Pharmacology

- Indications

- Contraindications

- The Controversies



Steroid Functions

Maintenance of homeostasis

 Regulate glucose, protein and fat metabolism

Component of neurohormonal response

 Adaptive response during disease / acute stress



Endogenous Steroids

Transported in the blood and mostly protein bound

- AKA Lipophilic hormones
- Less than 10% free
- Inactive while bound
- Acts as fast acting reservoir

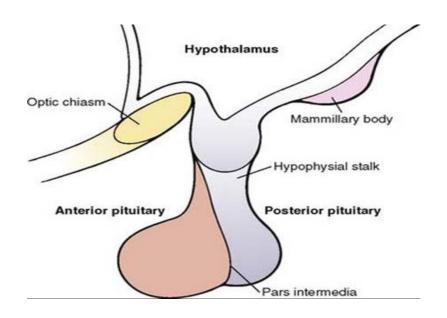
Stimulate synthesis of proteins at target cell

• Act as enzymes, transport or structural proteins





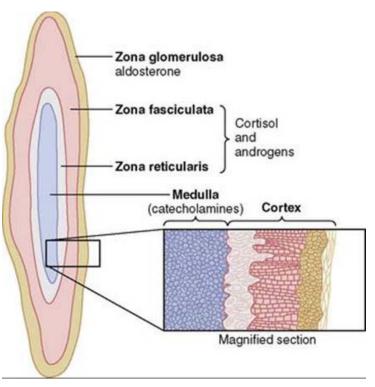
Major Player 'Pituitary Gland' AKA: Hypophysis



- Anterior pituitary
 - Corticotropes -> Adrenocorticotropin (ACTH)



Hormones To More Hormones



- Anterior pituitary
 - Corticotropes -> Adrenocorticotropin (ACTH)
- Adrenal Cortex
 - Adrenocorticotropin (ACTH) ->
 - Corticosteroids
 - Sex hormones
 - GFR ->
 - Aldosterone, cortisol, androgens
 - Salt, sugar, sex





Corticosteroids

- Mineralocorticoids (MC)
- Glucocorticoids (GC)

Sex Hormones

- Androgens
- Estrogens
- Progestogens



Corticosteroid Functions

- Mineralocorticoids (MC): Mimics aldosterone
 - Increases absorption sodium and secretion potassium
 - Increases hydrogen ion secretion
- Glucocorticoids (GC): Cortisol
 - Resist stress and inflammation
 - Gluconeogenesis & glucose utilization
 - Reduces cellular protein, increased liver and plasma proteins
 - Mobilization of fatty acids





Who is Who?!

- Mineralocorticoids (MC): Mimics aldosterone
 - Hydrocortisone
 - Prednisone / prednisolone
 - Methylprednisone
- Glucocorticoids (GC): Mimic cortisol
 - Hydrocortisone
 - Prednisone / prednisolone
 - Methylprednisone
 - Dexamethasone

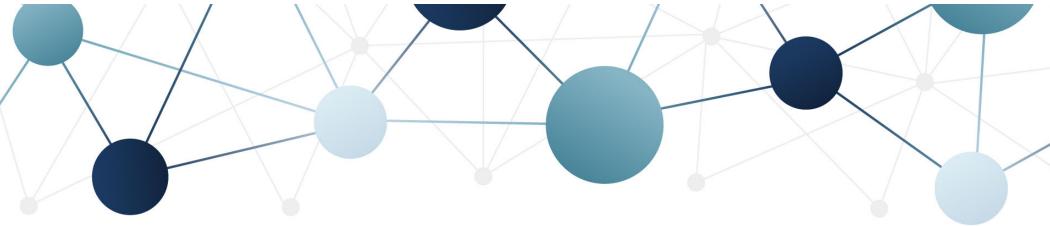


Half Life

- Biologic effects
- HPA axis suppression

- Short acting: < 12-hours
 - Cortisol
 - Cortisone
 - Hydrocortisone
- Intermediate acting: 12-36 hours
 - Prednisone / Prednisolone
 - Methylprednisone
 - Triamcinolone
- Long acting: > 48 hours
 - Dexamethasone
 - Betamethasone





Daily Dosage Variations

Corticosteroid	Physiologic	Anti-inflammatory	Immunosuppressive
Hydrocortisone	1 mg/kg	2-4 mg/kg	8-16 mg/kg
Prednisone / Prednisolone	0.25 mg/kg	0.5-1 mg/kg	2-4 mg/kg
Methylprednisone	0.2 mg/kg	0.4-0.8 mg/kg	1.6-3.2 mg/kg
Dexamethasone / SP	0.025 mg/kg (0.04 mL/10lbs)	0.05-0.1 mg/kg (0.07-0.14 mL/10 lbs)	0.2-0.4 mg/kg (0.3-0.6 mL/10 lbs)



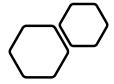
Hydrocortisone

- Structurally identical to cortisol
 - MC & GC activity
 - Rapid absorption
 - Short acting
 - Oral, injectable topical
 - Prednisone equivalent: 0.25: 1









Prednisone / Prednisolone

• 4 times as potent as cortisol

• 0.8 times MC activity of cortisol

Intermediate acting

Prednisone biologically inactive -> prednisolone



Methylprednisone

- 5 times potency of cortisol GC
- Half potency MC
- Intermediate activity
- May attenuate secondary injury
 - Inhibits lipid peroxidation after injury
- Prednisone equivalent: 1.25:1





Prednisolone | 1800PetMeds
Pfizer 00009004722 - McKesson Medical-Surgical









Dexamethasone

- CG potency of 25-30x cortisol
- Virtually no MC
- Long-acting steroid
- Prednisone equivalent: 10:1



Emergency Indications

- Hypoadrenocorticism
- Upper airway obstruction
- Allergic airway disease
- Allergic dermatitis
- Immune-mediated disease







Hypoadrenocorticism

Addisonian Crisis:

- Young female dogs
- Present in cardiovascular collapse
- Frequent GI signs with severe dehydration
- Hyponatremia, hyperkalemia (<27:1)

Anti-inflammatory dexamethasone until diagnosis

- Continue anti-inflammatory dose x 1 week
- Drop to physiologic and add mineralocorticoid





Upper Airway Obstruction

Disease process

- Brachycephalic airway syndrome
- Tracheal collapse
- Laryngeal paralysis
- Allergic swelling

Noisy breathing: stertor / stridor

First things first!

- Calm, cool, resuscitate
- Supplemental oxygen
- Anti-inflammatory corticosteroid
 - Intubate if you need to buy time





Allergic Airway Disease

Disease Process

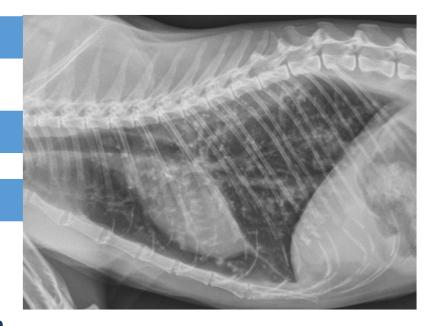
- Feline inflammatory lower airway disease / asthma
- Bronchitis

Breathing pattern: Expiratory push

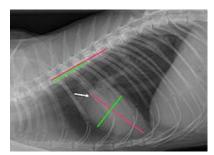
• Wheezes, coughing, dyspnea

Treatment

- Calm, support with oxygen
- Anti-inflammatory corticosteroids 2-3 weeks
 - Long term goal inhaled fluticasone
- Airway dilators: albuterol, terbutaline, theophylline
- Secondary pathology: bacterial, parasitic



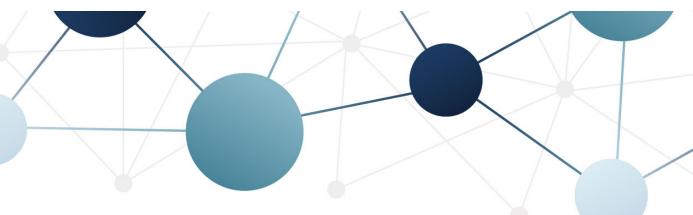






NT-proBNP	Lighter	Equal	Darker
		9	8
Evaluation	Normal	Abnormal	Abnormal
NT-proBNP concentration (pmol/L)	24 (24-31)*	162 (100-217) ^a	505 (336-1312)
No of POCT	108	6	25

https://second.wiki/wiki/vertebral_heart_score https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/full/10.1111/jvim.15754 https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/full/10.1111/j.1939-1676.2007.0024



Heart vs Lung !?!?

Let's talk about cats

- Heart failure cats don't cough
- Breathing pattern:
 - Expiratory asthma / bronchitis
- Vertebral heart score: > 9.3 enlarged for feline
- BNP
- La:Ao 0.8 to 1.5 considered normal





Allergic Dermatitis

- Disease Processes
 - Secondary to atopy
 - Parasites (fleas)
 - Contact dermatitis



https://www.thedodo.com/dodowell/dog-skin-allergie

- Primary disease identification and therapy
 - Antibiotics, immunotherapy, avoidance, anti-histamines
- Anti-inflammatory corticosteroids
 - 1-7 day taper to control pain, itch, inflammation
 - Can give with Apoquel short periods



Immune Mediated Disease

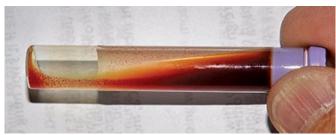
Disease Processes

- Immune meditate hemolytic anemia
- Immune mediated thrombocytopenia
- Polyarthritis

Treatment

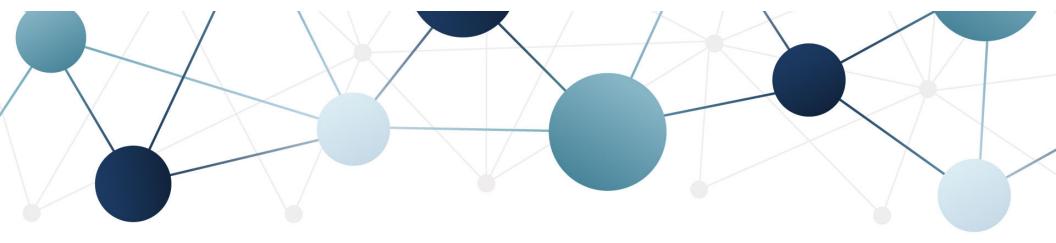
- Immunosuppressive doses corticosteroids
- 4-6 months
 - 25% taper every 4 weeks IF still in remission!
- Secondary agents?





https://www.gribblesvets.co.nz/wp-content/uploads/2019/06/How-to-Saline-Agglutination-test.pdf https://todaysveterinarypractice.com/hematology/diagnosis-of-immune-mediated-hemolytic-anemia,







Contraindications

• Traumatic brain injury (TBI)



Traumatic Brain Injury

Pathophysiology: Cerebral edema and increased ICP

Pharmacology:

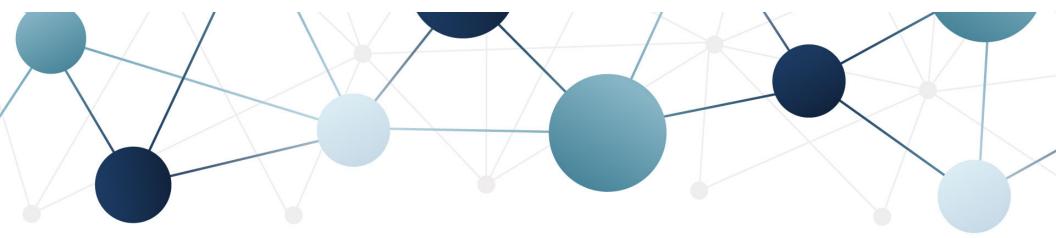
- Reduce tumor-associated vasogenic edema
- Anti-inflammatory

Strong theoretical benefits ?!

CONTRAINDICATED

- Does not help and causes harm
- Increased risk post traumatic seizures
- Promotes hyperglycemia -> worsens outcome in TBI
- Increased risk of death in randomized head injury trial





OR CONTRAINDICATED memagenerator net instance (1900) 326 ffuturama fruod sure if indicated occurrandicated.

The Controversies

- Acute spinal cord injury
- Anaphylaxis
- Trauma / Hemorrhagic shock
- Critical illness-related corticosteroid insufficiency (CIRCI)
- Acute lung injury (ALI) / Acute respiratory distress syndrome (ARDS)





Primary injury

- Contusion, compression, shearing, laceration, or distension
- Cord or vasculature

* Secondary injury *

- Ischemia, excitotoxicity, cytotoxic edema, mitochondrial dysfunction
- Activation and production: nitric oxide, eicosanoids and caspases
- Reactive oxygen species -> propagate neuronal cell death





The Evidence.....

- Journal of neurosurgery 1984
- Feline study
 - MPSS 15,30,60 mg/kg
 - 30 mg/kg found to be optimum WITHIN: 30-90 minutes
- Proposed mechanisms twice more 1992 and 2004
- Veterinary Surgery: 1995
- Simulated IVDD
- Clinical efficacy not established

Effects of a single large dose of methylprednisolone sodium succinate on experimental posttraumatic spinal cord ischemia

Dose-response and time-action analysis

Edward D. Hall Ph.D.1, Daniel L. Wolf M.S.1, and J. Mark Braughler Ph.D.1

24-128-139 1995

Clinicopathologic Effects of a 21-Aminosteroid Compound (U74389G) and High-Dose Methylprednisolone on Spinal Cord Function After Simulated Spinal Cord Trauma

JOAN R. COATES, DVM, MS, Diplomate ACVIM-Neurology, DONALD C. SORJONEN, DVM, MS, Diplomate ACVIM-Neurology, STEPHEN T. SIMPSON, DVM, MS, Diplomate ACVIM-Neurology, NANCY R. COX, DVM, PhD, IJAMES C. WRIGHTI, DVM, PhD, Diplomate ACVPM, JUDITH A. HUDSON, DVM, PhD, Diplomate ACVR, SUSAN T. FINN-BODNER, DVM, MS, Diplomate ACVR, and SCOTT A. BROWN, DVM, PhD, Diplomate ACVCP

National Acute Spinal Cord Injury Study

- NASCIS I,II & III (1997)
- High dose MPSS within 3-8 hours: Improved motor and sensation
- No significant difference: Functional Independence Measure

Cochrane Review - 2012

- Enhanced neurologic recovery
- Unless deficits minimal -> unlikely return to normal

AA of Neurological Surgeons and Congress Neurological Surgeons Joint Guidelines Committee

- 2013
- MPSS is NOT recommended in ASCI





Additional Knowledge Points

- Few newer studies ASCI dogs or cats: most retrospective
- Most information IVDD
- No strong evidence of treatment benefit
- Significant adverse events are well known
 - Diarrhea, melena, hematochezia, hematemesis, anorexia
 - Colonic perforation
 - Urinary tract infection
 - Delayed healing
- JVECC 2017:
 - Recommendations advocating or discouraging use cannot be made
 - MPSS 30 mg / kg within 8 hours, 15 mg/kg at 2 & 6 hours
 - No longer listed as acceptable dosage in Plumbs





Anaphylaxis

- NEVER should be considered first line drug: <u>EPINEPHRINE</u>
- Onset beneficial effects 4-6 hours
- May be useful in down regulation late phase / biphasic response

Case Report

Journal of Veterinary Emergency and Critical Care 15(3) 2005, pp 213-216

A case of fatal anaphylaxis in a dog associated with a dexamethasone suppression test

Michael Schaer, DVM, DACVIM, DACVECC, Pamela E. Ginn, DVM, DACVP and Rita M. Hanel, DVM, DACVIM

- Cochrane Review does NOT support use in anaphylaxis
- Pre-treatment does not prevent
 - May blunt physiologic response



Trauma And Hemorrhagic Shock

- HPA axis activated in shock -> increased cortisol
- Trials in shock and hemorrhage: decades ago
- Recent trails fail to show benefits or survival advantage
- Not Recommended for acute use!
- Maybe CIRCI..... More to come....

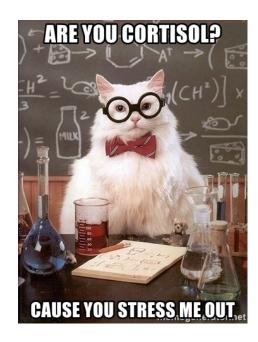








- Vasopressor refractory hypotension
 - Demands initial resuscitation
 - Hydrocortisone 4 mg/kg/day
- Inadequate corticosteroid activity
 - Decreased production
 - Resistance at tissues
- CORTICUS, ADRENAL, HYPOLYTE trials
 - No survival difference
 - Faster resolution of shock
 - Quicker discharge from ICU and weaning from ventilation







CIRCI – Veterinary Literature

Critical illness-related corticosteroid insufficiency in a dog with septic shock

Jamie L. Peyton DVM, Jamie M. Burkitt DVM, DACVECC

First published: 08 June 2009 | https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1476-4431.2009.00407.x | Citations: 26

- JVECC
- First case report
- 5 hours lack of response to pressors (dopamine)
- 2 hours after hydrocortisone: normotension and 8 hours dc dopamine

Retrospective evaluation of the use of hydrocortisone for treatment of suspected critical illness–related corticosteroid insufficiency (CIRCI) in dogs with septic shock (2010–2017): 47 cases

April M. Summers DVM, PhD, Christine Culler DVM, MS, DACVECC, Page E. Yaxley DVM, DACVECC, Julien Guillaumin DVM, DACVECC, DECVECC

■ ... See fewer authors △

First published: 17 February 2021 | https://doi.org/10.1111/vec.13037

- JVECC
- HC group: higher risk mortality
- Sicker at initiation of therapy



ARDS / ALI

- Syndromes of severe pulmonary inflammation and edema
- Few veterinary reports
- GC not studied in dogs or cats
- In humans low dose GC (anti-inflammatory) may benefit
- Two recent trials
 - ARDS Network Trial & MPSS Infusion in early Severe ARDS
 - Suggest early low dose MPSS may have clinical benefit

ARDS – The Berlin Criteria

Symptom begin within 1 week of insult, or new/worsening symptoms in last 1 week

Bilateral opacities on chest imaging* $PaO_2/FiO_2 \le 300$ while on $PEEP \ge 5$ cm H_2O Not fully attributed to cardiac failure and/or volume overload

CONFERENCE

https://www.tamingthesru.com/blog/air-care-series/acute-respiratory-distress-syndrome



Summary

Physiologic effects integral to cellular and organ function

Know your doses: more is NOT better!

Do you need GC, MC or both?

Benefits > Side effects





Current Indications

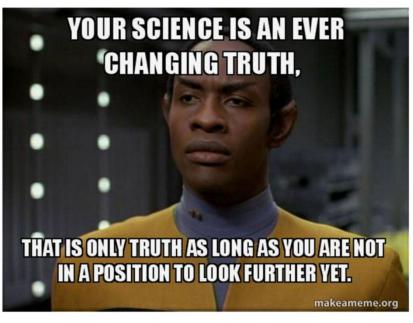
- Addison's
- Upper airway obstruction
- Inflammatory lower airway disease
- Allergic dermatitis
- Immune mediated disease
- CIRCI
- ALI / ARDS
- +/- Late / biphasic anaphylaxis



https://memegenerator.net/instance/82053442/skeptical-3rd-world-kid-so-you-saying-you-might-change-your-mind-again







- Head / brain injury
- Acute trauma / hemorrhage
- Acute shock
- ASCI unless within 4 hours?

https://makeameme.org/meme/your-science-is



References

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- Summers, April M., et al. "Retrospective evaluation of the use of hydrocortisone for treatment of suspected critical illness—related corticosteroid insufficiency (CIRCI) in dogs with septic shock (2010–2017): 47 cases." Journal of Veterinary Emergency and Critical Care 31.3 (2021): 371-379.