Refractory hypotension in preterm infants with adrenocortical insufficiency

P C Ng, C W K Lam, T F Fok, C H Lee, K C Ma, I H S Chan, E Wong

Abstract
Five preterm, very low birthweight infants with severe hypotension and adrenocortical insufficiency are described. The profound hypotension was resistant to volume expansion and inotrope treatment, but responded promptly to corticosteroid treatment. A human corticotrophin releasing hormone (hCRH) test performed before corticosteroid treatment showed adequate pituitary response, and the endocrine dysfunction was identified at the adrenal level. Corticosteroid treatment should be considered and could be life saving in severely hypotensive preterm infants who do not respond to conventional treatment with volume expanders and inotropes.

Keywords: adrenal insufficiency; corticosteroid; human corticotrophin releasing hormone (hCRH); hypotension; inotrope treatment; preterm

Adrenocortical insufficiency leading to severe systemic hypotension and circulatory collapse is considered a rare event in the newborn period. The condition has been associated with acute adrenal haemorrhage, generalised viral infection, and maternal corticosteroid usage. Ill and extremely premature infants, however, form a unique group of patients because of their “immature” hypothalamic-pituitary-adrenal axis which may result in decreased ability to produce stress induced release of glucocorticoids. In this report, we describe five preterm infants with persistent hypotension, which was refractory to volume expansion and inotrope treatment, but responded favourably to corticosteroid treatment.

Index cases
Table 1 summarises the clinical characteristics of the infants studied. All infants had umbilical or peripheral arterial catheters for continuous blood pressure monitoring, and were found to be hypotensive within the first 12 hours of life. They received at least three doses of normal saline (15 ml/kg/dose) and each infusion was given over 30 minutes. Thereafter, dopamine was started at a rate of 5–10 µg/kg/min and the dose increased in steps of 5 µg/kg/min every 30–60 minutes if the blood pressure remained labile. Hypotension in these infants was severe and refractory to both volume expansion and inotrope treatment. They had mottled skin with poor peripheral circulation, and arterial blood showed moderately severe metabolic acidosis (pH 7.15–7.20; base excess −11.8 to −7.5 mmol/l). All infants required adrenaline infusion for blood pressure support in addition to high dose dopamine and dobutamine (table 1). An intravenous dose of dexamethasone, 0.5 mg/kg (cases 1 and 2), or a five day course of hydrocortisone, 1 mg/kg/dose, given every four hours (cases 3, 4, and 5) was introduced when both volume expanders and inotropes failed to sustain a mean arterial blood pressure above 20 mm Hg. Two of the three infants (cases 3 and 5) started on hydrocortisone remained hypoten- tive two hours after treatment and were subsequently given a single dose of dexametha- sone. All infants responded promptly when a “sufficient” dose of corticosteroid had been administered, and the inotropes could be decreased within 50 minutes to three and a half hours. All inotropes were discontinued between 28 and 54 hours after the start of corticosteroid treatment. Figure 1 shows the blood pressure profiles of the infants before and after corticosteroid treatment. None of the infants experienced further hypotensive episodes during the following week.

As the signs and symptoms during the acute hypotensive episode closely mimicked the clinical presentation of septicaemic shock, all infants underwent sepsis screening and were started on broad spectrum antibiotics. Cultures from blood, urine, and cerebrospinal fluid were sterile. Serial C reactive protein concentrations were consistently less than 9.9 mg/l (normal < 12.0 mg/l). Echocardiograms obtained in all cases showed normal cardiac anatomy with satisfactory function, and no
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There were two other VLBW infants (cases 6 and 7) within the same study period (November 98 to March 2000) who had severe hypotension requiring adrenaline treatment. Both were unresponsive to dexamethasone treatment, and the hCRH test showed normal pituitary and adrenal function (table 2). Echocardiograms of these infants showed severely impaired cardiac contractility, and the underlying cause of the hypotension was probably perinatal hypoxia or ischaemia. The pituitary and adrenal responses to hCRH (between day 5 and 7) in VLBW infants (n = 38) who did not require adrenaline or corticosteroid for blood pressure support during the same study period—that is, infants of a concurrent study—are also summarised in table 2 for comparison. The results suggest that the basal plasma ACTH concentrations and those after stimulation were not significantly different between the steroid responsive infants and the group of VLBW infants (p > 0.80, analysis of variance with repeated measures), whereas both basal serum cortisol concentrations and those after stimulation were significantly lower in the steroid responsive infants (p < 0.007, analysis of variance with repeated measures).

Discussion

Hypotension is a common occurrence in preterm VLBW infants. In most situations, low blood pressure is the result of hypovolaemia, haemorrhage, high mechanical ventilatory pressure, and infection. Severe hypotension secondary to adrenocortical insufficiency is rare and may mimic the clinical presentation of septicemic shock. This pathological process is easily overlooked and may be fatal if left untreated.

All five steroid responsive infants were under severe stress at the time of the hCRH test, and serum cortisol concentrations before and after stimulation were low when compared with other VLBW infants within the same study period (table 2). Hypotension was profound and resistant to both volume expansion and inotrope treatment. There was no prompt or sustained response to the administration of adrenaline, as would be expected if this were effective treatment. In contrast, the brisk response to corticosteroid strongly suggests a diagnosis of adrenocortical insufficiency. We

Table 2 Plasma adrenocorticotrophic hormone (ACTH) and serum cortisol concentrations before and after stimulation with human corticotrophin releasing hormone (hCRH)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ACTH (pmol/l)</th>
<th>0 min</th>
<th>15 min</th>
<th>30 min</th>
<th>60 min</th>
<th>Cortisol (nmol/l)</th>
<th>0 min</th>
<th>15 min</th>
<th>30 min</th>
<th>60 min</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Steroid responsive infants</td>
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<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Case 1</td>
<td>4.5</td>
<td>10.1</td>
<td>10.1</td>
<td>9.2</td>
<td></td>
<td>83</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>108</td>
<td>166</td>
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<tr>
<td>Case 2</td>
<td>7.2</td>
<td>16.6</td>
<td>16.2</td>
<td>15.2</td>
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<td>93</td>
<td>189</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>234</td>
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<td>Case 3</td>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>18.2</td>
<td>16.8</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>137</td>
<td>217</td>
<td>211</td>
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<tr>
<td>Case 4</td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>10.5</td>
<td>7.3</td>
<td>6.2</td>
<td></td>
<td>79</td>
<td>134</td>
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<td>199</td>
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<td>Case 5</td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>12.5</td>
<td>11.2</td>
<td>12.0</td>
<td></td>
<td>37</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-responsive infants</td>
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<td>Case 6</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>7.9</td>
<td>6.0</td>
<td>5.3</td>
<td></td>
<td>995</td>
<td>1031</td>
<td>1101</td>
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<tr>
<td>Case 7</td>
<td>7.4</td>
<td>15.7</td>
<td>15.3</td>
<td>13.7</td>
<td></td>
<td>314</td>
<td>355</td>
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<td>VLBW infants (n=38)</td>
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<td></td>
<td>5.6</td>
<td>13.6</td>
<td>12.1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>246</td>
<td>350</td>
<td>471</td>
<td>431</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The bottom row represents results obtained from our concurrent study in which 38 very low birthweight (VLBW) infants were subjected to the hCRH test between day 5 and 7 of life within the same study period. Values are the mean (SEM).
responses, particularly in extremely premature older infants and adults, individual hormonal responses are comparable with those seen in highly reactive and their ACTH and cortisol pituitary-adrenal axis in VLBW infants is metabolism.16 17 Term infants adapt quickly to occur soon after birth with regard to modulation in the hypothalamic-pituitary-adrenal axis has not been fully elucidated, complex changes in intermediate enzymes, in very premature infants.8 19 10 Despite recent studies using hCRH stimulation tests8 22 and the synacthen test suggesting that the hypothalamic-pituitary-adrenal axis in VLBW infants is highly reactive and their ACTH and cortisol responses are comparable with those seen in older infants and adults, individual hormonal responses, particularly in extremely premature infants, can be highly variable.22 In addition, an inverse relation between gestational age and serum cortisol concentration has been observed.22 23 Hence, it is likely that a proportion of extremely preterm infants have an immature hypothalamic-pituitary-adrenal axis, resulting in clinical and biochemical adrenocortical insufficiency. Our results also raise the possibility that the pituitary centre may be functionally more mature and active than the adrenals at this stage of human development.

In conclusion, we have shown that adrenocortical insufficiency in VLBW babies may closely mimic the clinical presentation of septicaemic shock and present with refractory hypotension in the first week of life. To our knowledge, this is the first report to show that the pituitary gland responds appropriately to stress, and that the endocrine dysfunction is probably at the adrenal level. In contrast with the classical Addisonian crisis, adrenocortical insufficiency in preterm infants is likely to be transient and may resolve with a short period of corticosteroid replacement. Corticosteroid treatment should be considered and could be life saving in severely hypotensive preterm infants who do not respond to the conventional treatments of volume expansion and inotrope therapy.

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