



Cushing's syndrome: Update on diagnosis and treatment.

Bill Saxon, DVM, DACVIM,
DACVECC

IDEXX Medical Education Specialist

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Disclosure:

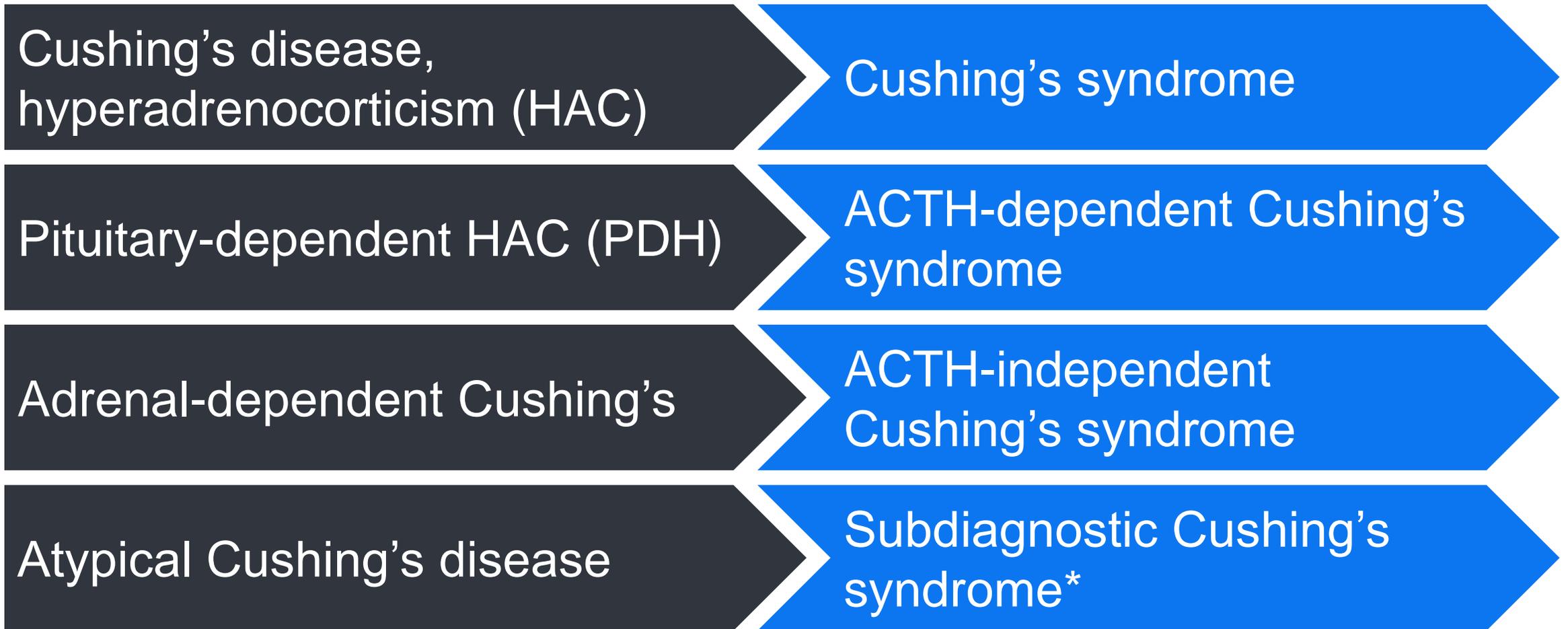
Bill Saxon is a full-time employee of IDEXX.



ALIVE: Agreeing Language In Veterinary Endocrinology



Cushing's then and now...



*Can be ACTH-dependent or ACTH-independent

What's the best way to diagnose Cushing's syndrome?

Right patient, LDDST, abdominal ultrasound.

Cushing's *syndrome* for a reason. Test only dogs/cats with:

- *Multiple* clinical signs of disease.
 - Cats skin hyper fragility, folded ear tips, no pu/pd unless also diabetes mellitus
- *Multiple* laboratory abnormalities consistent with Cushing's syndrome.
 - **Cats do not have increase ALP**, usually just hyperglycemia (if diabetes mellitus)
 - **ALT > ALP more likely primary liver disease**
- No other underlying disease (or with a controlled underlying disease).
- Have not received glucocorticoids (topical, oral, or injectable)
 - Unless suspect iatrogenic Cushing's syndrome

Testing the wrong patient patients leads to more false-positive results.

Why LDDST to screen?

A good screening test has high sensitivity (minimize false negatives)

Sensitivity

UCCR	99%
LDDST	95%
ACTH Stim	60-80%

Specificity

25%
71%
90%

LDDST: *Screening* Interpretation

0.01 mg/kg IV dexamethasone IV. 0, 4, 8-hr cortisol.

1. Look at 8 hr cortisol result (ignore 4 hr for now)

IF cortisol >1.4 $\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$ (use your lab's cut-offs)

Consistent w/ Cushing's syndrome

Cushing's syndrome or not?



TINKERBELL

Canine | Chihuahua | Female | 11 y | [Profile](#) ▾

[History](#) ▾ [Communication](#)

2023 **Mar 16** **Mar 16** **Feb 14** 2022 **Nov 9** **Oct 5** **Sep 19** **Sep 19** **Sep 19** **Aug 17** **Feb 10** F

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Endocrinology

9/19/22
8:45 PM



Cortisol - Baseline

11.8

1.0 - 6.0 µg/dL



Cortisol - 4 hr Post
Dex

1.4

µg/dL

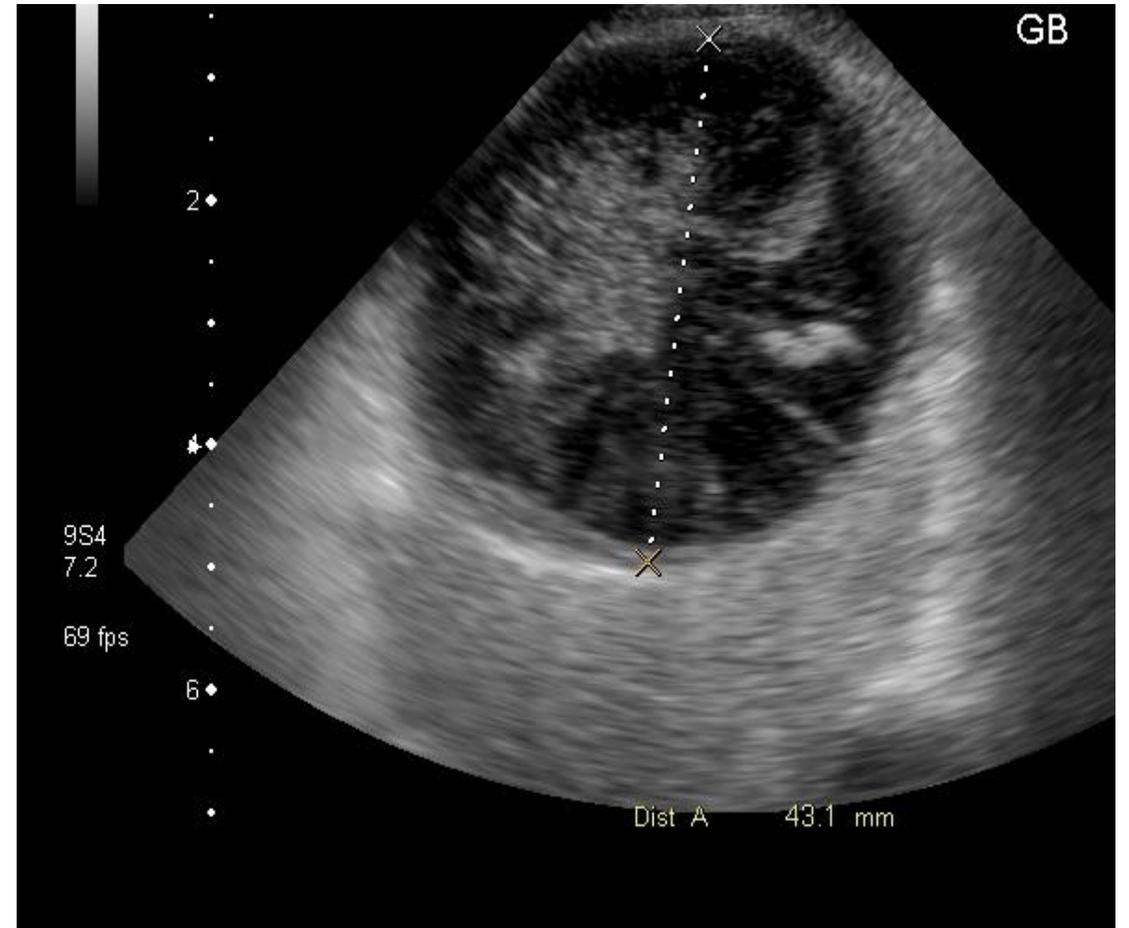
Cortisol - 8 hr Post
Dex

2.9

µg/dL

Abdominal ultrasound next. Supportive? Differentiate? Mucocele?

- Adrenomegaly
 - >0.7-0.75 cm, >0.6 cm small dogs
 - Unilateral
 - Bilateral
 - Incidentaloma?
- Hepatomegaly
- Gallbladder mucocele 30X more likely in dogs with Cushing's



Do I have to differentiate PDH from ADH?

It's a good idea.

Why differentiate and how?

- Why?
 - Treatment and prognosis differ
 - Possible cure → adrenalectomy, hypophysectomy, radiation
- How?
 - LDDST
 - Abdominal ultrasound
- HDDST not much help
 - IF suppression at 8 hr = PDH
 - Lack of suppression either PDH or ADH

LDDST *may* differentiate.

PDH if: 4 hr < 1.4 µg/dL OR
 4 hr < ½ baseline OR
 8 hr < ½ baseline (but above cut-off)

IF these are met = PDH

If not = PDH or adrenal tumor

35% with PDH don't meet criteria



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PERUA

Canine | Bichon Frise | Female | 12 y | [Profile](#) ▾

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Endocrinology

12/27/22
1:15 AM



Cortisol - Baseline

a. 3.2

1.0 - 6.0 µg/dL

Cortisol - 4 hr Post
Dex

b. 3.7

µg/dL

Cortisol - 8 hr Post
Dex

c. 5.9

µg/dL

DecisionIQ

Graphing

[Expand All](#) | [Collapse All](#)



Dexamethasone Suppression Interpretation

0.01 mg/kg ▾

Yes, clinical signs present ▾

The result of the low dose dexamethasone suppression (LDDS) test in this dog **supports** a diagnosis of hyperadrenocorticism and **does not differentiate** pituitary-dependent from adrenal-dependent disease.

NEXT STEP CONSIDERATIONS

In a dog with clinical signs consistent with hyperadrenocorticism, it is recommended to pursue differentiation of pituitary-dependent from adrenal-dependent disease by performing either an abdominal ultrasound, high-dose dexamethasone suppression (HDDS) test, and/or an endogenous ACTH concentration. If the dog has concurrent illness (i.e. diabetes mellitus), consider first managing the concurrent disease and then repeating the LDDS prior to performing additional differentiating tests.

Please note that administration of exogenous steroids or stress related to concurrent illness may affect the results and interpretation of the dexamethasone suppression test.

Are you satisfied with this tool?



Communicati

Feb 4





MOLLY

Canine | Boxer | Female | 10 y | [Profile](#) ▾

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1/24/23
9:26 PM



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a. 1.5

1.0 - 6.0 µg/dL



Cortisol - 4 hr Post
Dex

b. 1.8

µg/dL

Cortisol - 8 hr Post
Dex

c. 1.8

µg/dL

My dog looks/acts cushingoid but LDDST is normal...

Take a deep breath and look at the patient.

Suspect Cushing's but LDDST negative

- Any screening test can be negative when Cushing's present
 - Wrong (i.e., high) dose of dexamethasone
 - Disease too early or mild
- Review hx, PE, labs for other disease causing signs
- Mild signs, no complications → repeat LDDST in 3-6 months
- Strongly suspect, complications → ACTH stim test now

Complications: systemic hypertension, proteinuria, recurrent infection, dm...

Does 'atypical Cushing's' exist?

This is confusing...

Now called subdiagnostic Cushing's syndrome.

Subdiagnostic may just be mild/early Cushing's

- Cortisol cut-offs established decades ago
- Cut-offs may be too high
- Vary from lab to lab (as do cortisol assays)
- Normal animals have VERY LOW 4- and 8-hr cortisol values

8 hr cortisol (µg/dL)	Lab A cut-off 1.5 µg/dL	Lab B cut-off 1.0 µg/dL	Lab C cut-off 0.6 µg/dL
1.7	HAC	HAC	HAC
1.3	Normal	HAC	HAC
0.8	Normal	Normal	HAC
0.5	Normal	Normal	Normal

Normal dog should be <1

If not lower...

Do I have to treat?

Please do. Your patient and client will thank you.

Standard Article

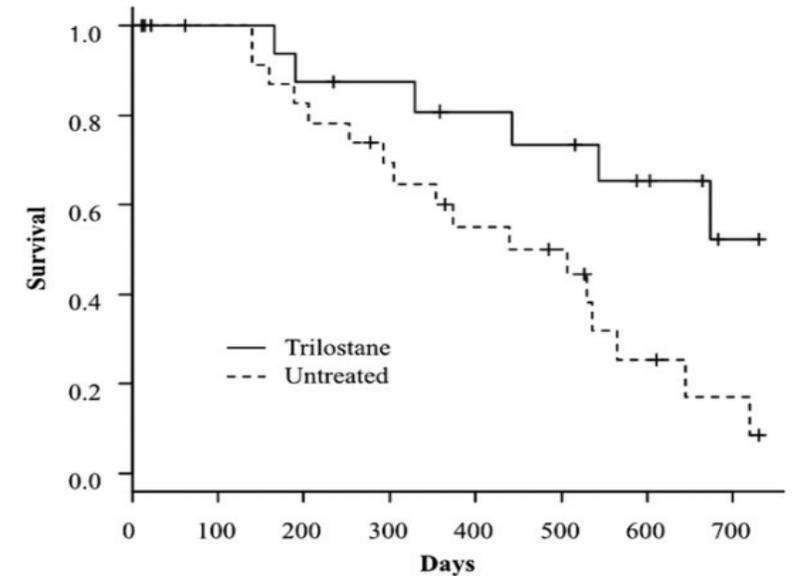
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Comparison of Survival Times for Dogs with Pituitary-Dependent Hyperadrenocorticism in a Primary-Care Hospital: Treated with Trilostane versus Untreated

N. Nagata, K. Kojima, and M. Yuki

Withholding trilostane increased risk of death.

- Trilostane treatment 17 dogs
- No Trilostane 26 dogs
- Hazard ratio 5.01 in untreated
- 2-yr survival
 - Trilostane 52.2%
 - No treatment 8.5%
- Controlling cortisol excess important
 - ↓ risk of PTE, pancreatitis, systemic hypertension, infection, mucocele, dm...
 - **Better QOL**



What is the starting dose of trilostane?

Glad you asked.

Cushing's syndrome treatment

- Trilostane 0.5–1.5 mg/kg q12h
 - Survival longer with q12h dosing
 - BW > 25 kg may need lower dose
- **Name brand product only**
 - 5, 10, 20, 30, 60, 120 mg
 - Potency of compounded formulations variable
- Not free of side effects
 - Hypoadrenocorticism, usually transient
 - Adrenal necrosis, idiosyncratic, not dose-dependent, permanent or transient
 - Hyperkalemia and/or hyponatremia despite adequate control of cortisol



Do I have to monitor with ACTH stim test?

Usually not.

Pre-pill cortisol in most instances.

Pre-pill cortisol to monitor trilostane treatment

<1.4-2

↓ dose 10% or
ACTH stim

1.4-2 to 5

Continue current dose

>5

Review history, PE
USG
SID v BID

+/- Small dose ↑

ACTH stim test: 5 ug/kg IV Cortrosyn; 0, 1 hr post sample

Cushing's Clinical Score

These are the important clinical signs to monitor in a dog with Cushing's. Please complete this and bring to your next monitoring consultation with your vet to help your vet monitor your dog's disease.

Please choose the number that best describes how your dog is today for each category.

Drinking & Urination



Your dog's score

Appetite



Your dog's score

Appearance



Your dog's score

Attitude/activity



Your dog's score

Any other clinical signs observed (e.g. vomiting, diarrhoea, off food):

To find out more visit www.canine-cushings.co.uk/monitoring

For further information contact: Dechra Veterinary Products Limited, Gansaw Business Park, Hadnall, Shrewsbury, Shropshire, SY4 4AB T +44 (0)1939 211200 F +44 (0)1939 211201 www.dechra.co.uk www.dechra.ie
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June 2020 DVP1411

Do I need to worry about this in cats?

If a cat has fragile skin you do.

Suspect Cushing's syndrome in a cat if:

- DERM changes: skin hyper fragility syndrome ($\approx 30\%$)
- Pendulous abdomen
- Folded ear tips (weak cartilage) rare but specific
- If PU/PD caused by diabetes, not Cushing's
- No panting
- Increased BG, cholesterol, ALP (lipidosis, not steroid-induced)
 - ALP increase NOT as common in cats as dogs
- Skin changes more common than over diabetes mellitus

Cushing's syndrome in cats: diagnosis/treatment

- LDDST using **0.1 mg/kg IV**, 0, 4, 8 hr sample like dogs.
- Abdominal ultrasound to differentiate
- Cure if possible – adrenalectomy, hypophysectomy, radiation
- Trilostane
 - 5 mg BID, with food
 - (1-2 mg/kg q8-12h)

Key takeaways:

- Cushing's is a clinical syndrome caused by chronic cortisol excess
- Only screen pets that have multiple clinical and laboratory signs of disease.
- Differentiating pituitary for adrenal disease is optimal
- Use only name brand trilostane
- Rapid, accurate, in-house cortisol (Catalyst) makes diagnosis and monitoring easier

Thank you!

Does this dog have Cushing's syndrome?



TINKERBELL

Canine | Chihuahua | Female | 11 y | [Profile](#) ▾

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2.9

µg/dL

LDDST interpretation

(0.01 mg/kg dexamethasone IV then 0, 4, 8 hr cortisol)

1. Look at 8 hr result
2. If above cut-off consistent with Cushing's syndrome

Does this dog have Cushing's syndrome?



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Should you differentiate between pituitary and adrenal disease?

Yes please...

Why differentiate and how?

- Why?
 - Treatment and prognosis differ
 - Cure possible → adrenalectomy, hypophysectomy, radiation
- How?
 - LDDST
 - Abdominal ultrasound – adrenomegaly (unilat/bilat?), hepatomegaly
 - Both forms may be present in same dog
 - Gallbladder mucocele 30X more likely if Cushing's
- HDDST not much help
 - IF suppression at 8 hr = PDH
 - Lack of suppression either PDH or ADH

LDDST interpretation to differentiate (0.01 mg/kg dexamethasone IV then 0, 4, 8 hr cortisol)

1. Look at 8 hr result
2. If above cut-off consistent with Cushing's syndrome
3. THEN look at 4 (and 8) hr result to see if can discriminate. **PDH if:**
 - 4 hr cortisol below cut-off or
 - 4 hr cortisol <50% baseline or
 - 8 hr cortisol <50% baseline (and above cut-off)



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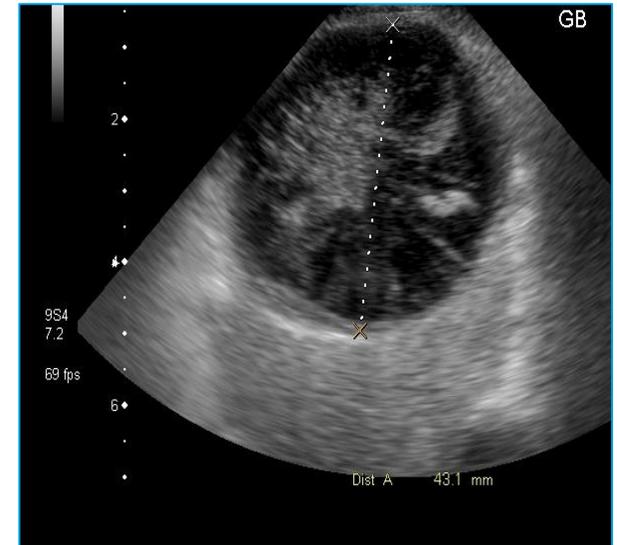
Abdominal ultrasound next

- **Adrenomegaly**

- **>0.7-0.75 cm, >0.6 cm small dogs**
- **Unilateral**
- **Bilateral**
- **Incidentaloma? (size matters)**

- **Hepatomegaly**

- **Gallbladder mucocele 30X more likely in dogs with Cushing's**



My patient looks/acts cushingoid but LDDST is normal.
Now what?

This is hard...

Suspect Cushing's but LDDST negative

- Any screening test can be negative when Cushing's present
 - Wrong (i.e., high) dose of dexamethasone?
 - Mild disease too early to detect?
- Evaluate for other disease(s) as cause of signs.
- If mild signs (no complications) → repeat LDDST in 3-6 months
- If strongly suspect (or complications*) → retest now with ACTH stim test

* systemic hypertension, proteinuria, recurrent infection...

Does subdiagnostic (formerly 'atypical') Cushing's exist?

Now you've opened a can of worms...

Subdiagnostic may just be mild/early 'typical'

- Cortisol cut-offs established decades ago
- May be too high
- Vary from lab to lab (as do cortisol assays)
- Normal animals have VERY LOW 4- and 8-hr cortisol values

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0.5	Normal	Normal	Normal

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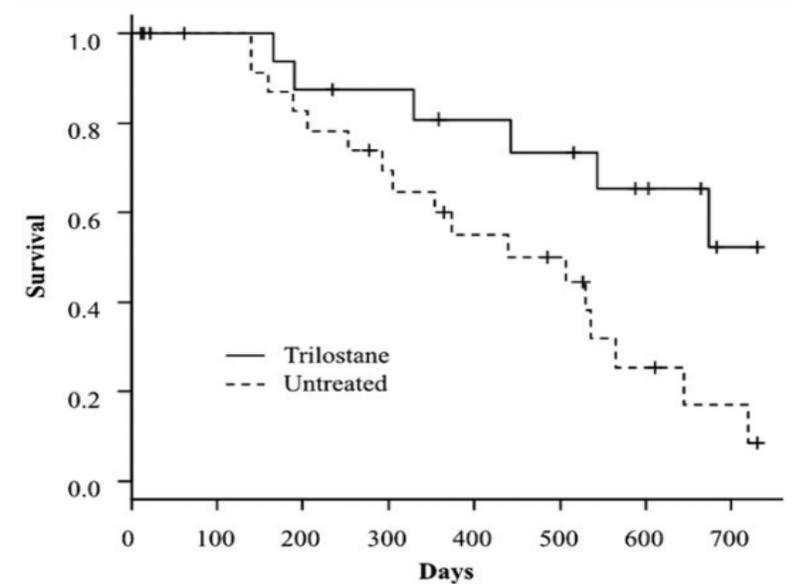
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- Trilostane treatment 17 dogs
- No trilostane 26 dogs
- **2 yr survival**
 - **Trilostane 52.2%**
 - **No treatment 8.5%**
- Controlling cortisol excess important
 - Less risk of pulmonary thromboembolism, diabetes mellitus, acute pancreatitis, systemic hypertension, infection, gallbladder mucocele
- **Better QOL**



Cushing's syndrome treatment

- Trilostane 0.5-1.5 mg/kg q12h
 - Survival longer with q12h dosing
 - BW >25 kg may need lower dose
- Name brand product only
 - Potency of compounded formulations variable
- Not free of side effects
 - Hypoadrenocorticism - usually transient
 - Adrenal necrosis - idiosyncratic, not dose-dependent, permanent or transient
 - Hyperkalemia and/or hyponatremia despite adequate control of cortisol
 - Recheck lytes during monitoring



Do I need to do ACTH stims to monitor treatment?

Usually not.

Clinically well-controlled dogs

- Pre-pill cortisol $<1.4-2 \mu\text{g/dL}$
 - ↓ dose by 10-20% or ACTH stim
- Pre-pill cortisol $>1.4-2 \mu\text{g/dL}$
 - Continue current dose
- Pre-pill cortisol $>7 \mu\text{g/dL}$
 - Re-evaluate history, USG, SID vs BID
 - CONSIDER small dose increase, based on CS/USG
 - Owner considerations

Clinically Uncontrolled Dogs

- Pre-pill cortisol $>5 \mu\text{g/dL}$
 - Increase dose or split to BID
- Pre-pill cortisol $1.4\text{-}5 \mu\text{g/dL}$ (grey zone)
 - Split dose if SID
 - Maybe increase dose if $>3 \mu\text{g/dL}$?
 - Consider concurrent dz (DM?), stim if $<3 \mu\text{g/dL}$?
- Pre-pill cortisol $<1.4\text{-}2 \mu\text{g/dL}$
 - Re-evaluate history, perform ACTH stim, +/- other diagnostics, consult with an internist

Cushing's Clinical Score

These are the important clinical signs to monitor in a dog with Cushing's. Please complete this and bring to your next monitoring consultation with your vet to help your vet monitor your dog's disease.

Please choose the number that best describes how your dog is today for each category.

Drinking & Urination



Your dog's score

Appetite



Your dog's score

Appearance



Your dog's score

Attitude/activity



Your dog's score

Any other clinical signs observed (e.g. vomiting, diarrhoea, off food):

To find out more visit www.canine-cushings.co.uk/monitoring

For further information contact: Dechra Veterinary Products Limited, Bansaw Business Park, Hadnall, Shrewsbury, Shropshire, SY4 4AB T +44 (0)1939 211200 F +44 (0)1939 211201 www.dechra.co.uk www.dechra.ie
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 - (1-2 mg/kg q8-12h)

Addison's disease...or whatever we call it now.

Then

Addison's disease

Atypical Addison's disease

Addisonian crisis

Relative adrenal insufficiency

Now

Hypoadrenocorticism

Eunatremic, eukalemic hypoadrenocorticism (EEH)

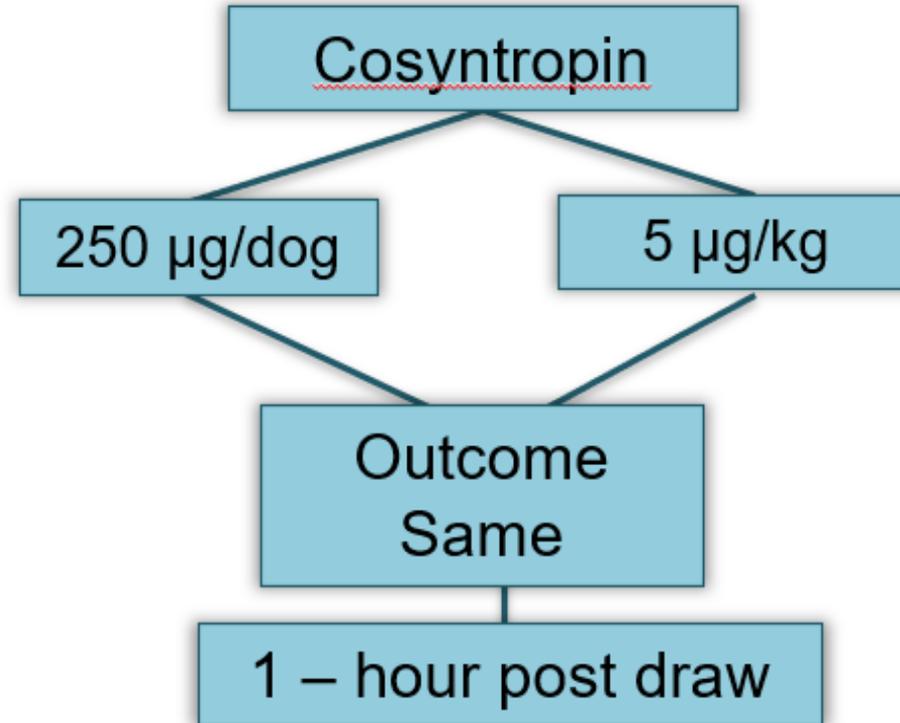
Adrenal crisis

Critical illness-associated corticosteroid insufficiency
CIRCI

Can I diagnose hypoadrenocorticism with resting cortisol?

Nope. ACTH stim test *required* for diagnosis.

ACTH stimulation test



STANDARD ARTICLE**Low-dose ACTH stimulation testing in dogs suspected of hypoadrenocorticism**

Annabel Botsford^{1,4} | Ellen N. Behrend¹  | Robert J. Kemppainen² | Philippe R. Gaillard³ | Frank Oprandy³ | Hollie P. Lee¹

- **Low dose: 1 µg/kg cosyntropin, IV**
 - NOT FOR CUSHING'S DIAGNOSIS!!!
- Reconstitute with 1 mL sterile saline
 - 250 µg/mL
- To make 10 µg/mL
 - Add 1 mL of 250 µg/mL to 24 mL saline
- To make 50 µg/mL
 - Add 1 mL of 250 µg/mL to 4 mL saline
- Store at -20° C (-4° F) for up to 6 months

Is every sick dog an 'atypical' Addisonian?
(Or in today's terms: Does every sick dog have EEH?)

Right?

EEH is indistinguishable from chronic GI disease

- 2 studies of dogs with chronic GI disease, resting cortisol <2 \rightarrow ACTH stim
 - 4% final diagnosis hypoadrenocorticism (Hauck, et al. JVIM 2020)
 - 0.34% in a later study (Gallego, et al. JVIM 2022)
- Uncommon but life changing
- Repeat resting cortisol if first < 2 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$?
 - Repeat was normal in 67% with first < 2 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$ (Gallego, et al. JVIM 2022)

Suspect EEH when:

(30-40% with hypoadrenocorticism)

- Gastrointestinal signs
 - Megaesophagus...
- Albumin:globulin <1.08
 - Over 1/3 hyperglobulinemic
 - Hypoalbuminemia more common w EEH
- Low cholesterol (<133 mg/dL)
- Lack of stress leukogram in sick animal
 - Lymphocyte count >1500-1750cells/ μ L
 - Eosinophil count >500 cells/ μ L
- Reticulocytosis without anemia
- Increasing Ca, decreasing BG, regurgitation...



Formerly known as
Atypical Addison's

What fluid should I use to treat an adrenal crisis?

Good old LR's.

Adrenal crisis: rethinking initial fluid choice

- LRs advantages
 - Contains buffer
 - Na⁺ concentration lower than 0.9% NaCl
 - Trivial K (and Ca) concentration
- 0.9% NaCl concerns
 - Higher Na⁺ concentration may raise serum Na too fast
 - Osmotic demyelination syndrome
 - Acidifying
 - Renal vasoconstriction due to high Cl⁻ concentration

Emergency treatment

- IV fluids
 - 10-15 ml/kg bolus over 15-30 min, reassess, repeat prn
- IV dexamethasone
 - 0.1-0.2 mg/kg IV then 0.05 mg/kg q12h for 24-72 h
 - No prednis(ol)one or hydrocortisone until ACTH stim completed
 - No advantage to hydrocortisone CRI v dexamethasone injections
- Dextrose if hypoglycemic
 - 1 gm/kg 50% dextrose diluted 1:4 then add 2.5-5.0% to fluids
- Blood products if severe anemia (GI bleed)

Maintenance treatment

- Prednisone
 - 0.1-0.2 mg/kg/day
 - **OFTEN LOWER**
 - 2-10X dose during stress or illness
- DOCP (deoxycorticosterone pivalate)
 - **1.1 mg/kg SQ/IM q28 days**
 - DOCP has no glucocorticoid activity – never sole treatment
 - Consider even if electrolytes are normal (EEH)
- Monitor
 - Electrolytes at 14 days, then 28 days, eventually q3-6 months
 - CBC, biochemical panel, urinalysis at least yearly once stable
 - Lifelong

Is hypoadrenocorticism a thing in cats?

Rare but in the news lately.

STANDARD ARTICLE

 Open Access



Clinical findings, treatment, and outcomes in cats with naturally occurring hypoadrenocorticism: 41 cases

Emma Roberts , Ian K. Ramsey, Ruth Gostelow, Anna Latysheva, Luca Battaglia, Paolo Silvestrini, Ghita Benchekroun, Karen Brenner, B er enice Conversy, Riccardo Ferriani ... [See all authors](#) 

First published: 11 December 2024 | <https://doi.org/10.1111/jvim.17243>

Hypoadrenocorticism in cats: a 40-year update

Magdalena J Glebocka  and Alisdair Boag 

Journal of Feline Medicine and Surgery
1–7

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DOI: 10.1177/1098612X241248381

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This paper was handled and processed by the European Editorial Office (ISFM) for publication in *JFMS*



STANDARD ARTICLE

Journal of Veterinary Internal Medicine

 Open Access



Clinical features and long-term management of cats with primary hypoadrenocorticism using desoxycorticosterone pivalate and prednisolone

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Hypoadrenocorticism cat style...

- Autoimmune, trauma, lymphoma, congenital (2 cats <12 mo)
- Clinical signs and lab findings like dogs (lack of stress leukogram)
- Hypercalcemia in 32% (iCa)
- EEH exists in cats (some zero aldosterone pre-, post stim)
- Low cobalamin, low TLI (EPI) in some
- ACTH stim 5 mcg/kg, 125 mcg/cat IV, IM, 30- and 60-min post samples
- Treatment similar to dog but caution re volume overload
- DOCP dose 2.2 mg/kg (higher than dog)

Most common adrenal disease in cats?

Primary hyperaldosteronism

- Most common feline adrenal disease
- Hypokalemia, hypertension
- Progressive renal / cardiac damage due to aldosterone AT1 receptor effects
- Unilateral adrenal carcinoma or adenoma most common
- Diagnosis → adrenal mass, ↑ basal aldosterone + hypokalemia usually sufficient
- Treatment
 - Surgery → Adrenalectomy
 - Medical → Spironolactone 2 mg/kg q12h, amlodipine 0.1–0.2 mg/kg q24 h, K gluconate 1–6 mEq/cat q12h

Case “Munou”

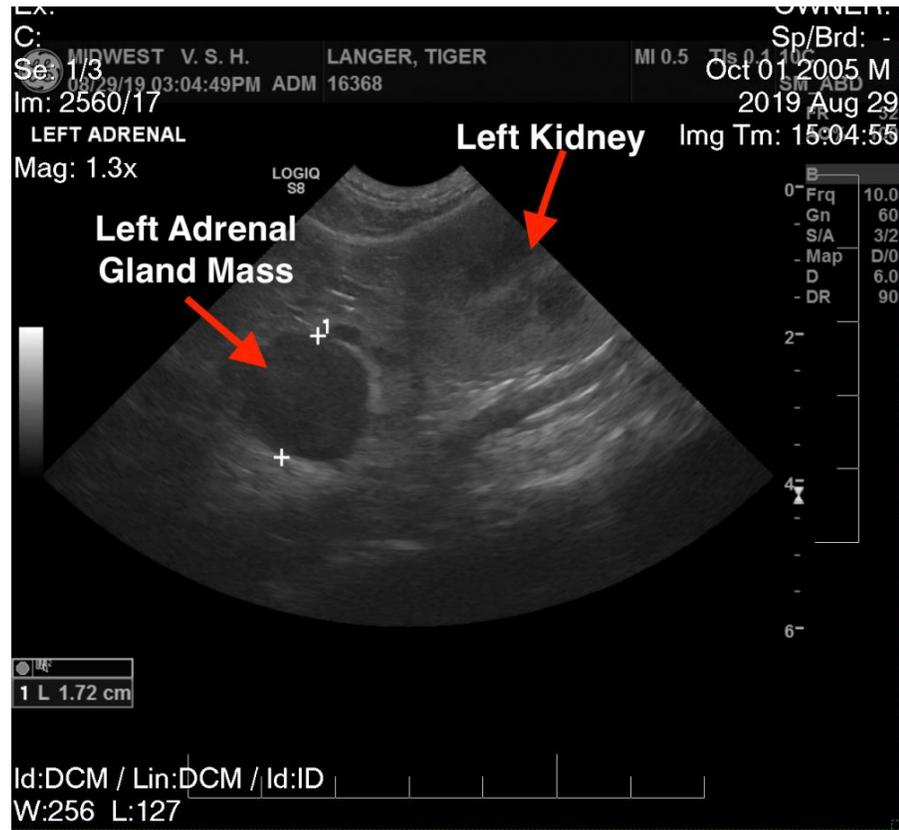
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[←](#)  **MUNOU** XXXXXXXXXX 38174
 Feline | Feline, Mixed breed | Male | 11 y | [Profile](#) ▾

2023 **Feb 28** 2022 **Dec 15** **Feb 12** **Jan 12** 2021 **Dec 2**

☰ ☰ Sodium	156	147 - 157 mmol/L		155	154
☰ ☰ Potassium	3.3	3.7 - 5.2 mmol/L		3.7	3.5
☰ ☰ Na: K Ratio	47	29 - 42		42	44
☰ ☰ Chloride	115	114 - 126 mmol/L		114	111
☰ ☰ TCO2 (Bicarbonate)	26	12 - 22 mmol/L		28	26
☰ ☰ Chloride	115	114 - 126 mmol/L		114	111
☰ ☰ TCO2 (Bicarbonate)	26	12 - 22 mmol/L		28	26
☰ ☰ Anion Gap	18	12 - 25 mmol/L		17	21
☰ ☰ Total Protein	7.0	6.3 - 8.8 g/dL		7.5	7.3
☰ ☰ ALT	33	27 - 158 U/L		37	37
☰ ☰ ALP	21	12 - 59 U/L		14	17
Hemolysis Index	b. N			e. N	h. 1+
Lipemia Index	c. N			f. N	i. N







MUNOU XXXXXXXXXX 8174
 Feline | Feline, Mixed Breed | Male | 11 y | [Profile](#)

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[Result Details](#) ▾

8:42 AM

Aldosterone

a. >5,215 pmol/L

a. Reference Ranges:	Canine	Feline	
Pre:	14-957	194-388	pmol/L
Post:	197-2103	277-721	pmol/L

What signs are present? Interpretation of this result depends on the status of electrolyte homeostasis and blood pressure. This result rules out insufficiency of mineralocorticoid production and could reflect an appropriate physiologic response in attempt to counteract hyponatremia, hyperkalemia, and/or hypotension. This value would support a diagnosis of hyperaldosteronism if in combination with hypokalemia +/- hypernatremia and hypertension. In dogs and cats, the best defined cause of hyperaldosteronism with a result of this magnitude is an aldosterone-secreting adrenocortical tumor.

Thank you.