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Hydrocortisone dose in adrenal insufficiency

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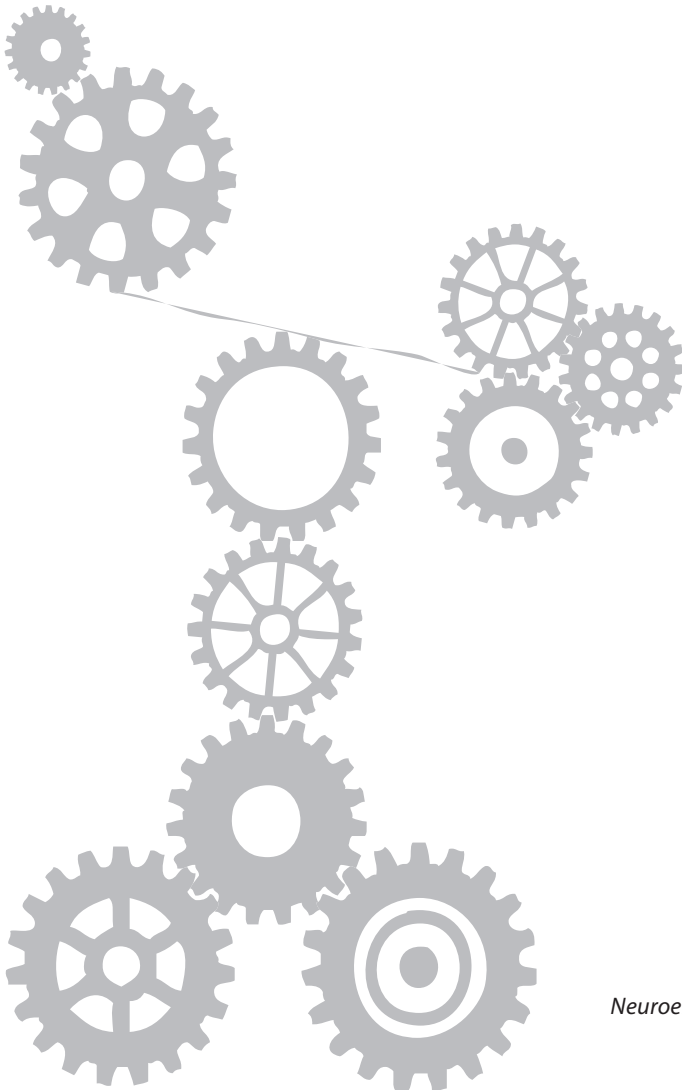
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Chapter 3

Hydrocortisone dose influences pain, depressive symptoms and perceived health in adrenal insufficiency: a randomized controlled trial



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ABSTRACT

Background

There is a major lack of randomized controlled trials (RCTs) evaluating the effects of hydrocortisone (HC) substitution therapy in patients with secondary adrenal insufficiency. Therefore, we evaluated the effects of two different replacement doses of HC on health-related quality of life (HRQoL) in a RCT.

Methods

This RCT with double-blind cross-over design was performed at the University Medical Center Groningen. Forty-seven patients (29 men, age 51 ± 14 years, range 19–73) with secondary adrenal insufficiency participated. Patients received both a lower and a higher dose of HC (0.2–0.3 and 0.4–0.6 mg/kg body weight/day) for 10 weeks in random order. HRQoL was assessed with a daily mood and symptom checklist (Patient Health Questionnaire-15 [PHQ-15], Generalized Anxiety Disorder-7 [GAD-7], Patient Health Questionnaire-9 [PHQ-9]) and with questionnaires assessing general well-being (RAND 36-Item Health Survey [RAND-36]), mood (Hospital Anxiety and Depression Scale [HADS]) and fatigue (Multidimensional Fatigue Inventory-20 [MFI-20]). ClinicalTrials.gov Identifier: NCT01546922.

Results

Patients receiving the higher dose of HC reported significantly fewer symptoms of depression ($p = 0.016$ and $p = 0.045$ for HADS and PHQ-9, respectively), less general and mental fatigue ($p = 0.004$ and $p = 0.003$, respectively, both MFI-20), increased motivation ($p = 0.021$, MFI-20), better physical functioning ($p = 0.041$), better general health ($p = 0.013$) and more vitality ($p = 0.025$) (all RAND-36). In addition, while on the higher dose, fewer somatic symptoms ($p = 0.022$) and less pain ($p < 0.001$) (both PHQ-15) were experienced.

Conclusions

On the higher dose of HC, patients reported a better HRQoL on various domains as compared to the lower dose of HC. The fact that a higher dose of HC may improve patients well-being should be taken into consideration when individualizing the HC substitution dose.

INTRODUCTION

Adrenal insufficiency (AI) requires life-long, daily medical treatment with glucocorticoids (GCs). The standard replacement therapy consists of the oral administration of GCs, usually hydrocortisone (HC), with the aim of mimicking the daily rhythm in cortisol concentrations seen in healthy people. However, there are no criteria to objectively monitor and evaluate the quality of substitution therapy.^{1,2} Consequently, current practice varies widely with regard to the administered dose of GCs. This was recently highlighted in a large study that reported that 20% of patients received low daily doses (< 20 mg HC equivalent dose), 40% received intermediate doses and 40% received high doses (≥ 30 mg HC equivalent dose).³

Current HC dosing schemes are the result of a complex balancing of factors including the endogenous cortisol production as documented in healthy individuals, variation in plasma cortisol in relation to the HC substitution dose, and the risks and benefits of applying (long-term) higher or lower dosing schemes.^{2,4-6} Health-related quality of life (HRQoL) is another important issue in the individualization of the dosing scheme. HRQoL refers to subjective and multidimensional domains encompassing, for instance, physical functioning, psychological state, and social interaction. As such, it is often a subject of discussion between physician and patient.

Cross-sectional studies suggest that there is a relationship between the mean daily dose of GCs and HRQoL, with higher GC doses being significantly related to more severely impaired subjective health status.⁷⁻¹⁰ However, in view of the cross-sectional nature of these studies, it is impossible to distinguish whether diminished QoL is a result of a higher dose or, conversely, whether diminished QoL results in the prescription of a higher dose. A few controlled studies have assessed HRQoL in relation to HC dose. All studies were small and applied different HC regimens, often with changes to both timing and dosing.⁶ These studies produced variable results, with increases,¹¹ no change,^{12,13} or decreases¹⁴ in QoL being reported with higher doses of GCs. Thus the exact relation between HC dose and HRQoL remains unknown.

This randomized, double-blind cross-over study was initiated to determine the effect of the total daily dose of HC on several indices of HRQoL by comparing a lower replacement dose of HC to a higher replacement dose of HC in patients with secondary AI.

PATIENTS AND METHODS

Patients

For this randomized, double blind cross-over study patients were recruited from the endocrine outpatient clinic of the University Medical Center Groningen. A total of 63 patients were included, of whom 60 completed the run-in phase and the baseline measurement. Eligibility, inclusion and follow-up are shown in online supplemental figure 1 (for all online suppl. material, see www.karger.com/doi/10.1159/000442985). All patients had secondary AI and were on stable GC substitution therapy at least 6 months prior to study entry. The diagnosis of secondary AI was based on internationally accepted biochemical criteria, principally early morning (08.00 – 09.00 h) serum cortisol measurements and, if necessary, an insulin tolerance test. Early morning cut-off cortisol levels for AI in our center were validated for patients with hypothalamic-pituitary disorders as published previously.¹⁵ Other pituitary hormone deficiencies were adequately replaced when necessary for at least 6 months prior to entry of the study and treatment remained stable during the study. Other inclusion and exclusion criteria have been described earlier.¹⁶ All patients were tested in the period between May 2012 and June 2013.

Intervention

Group 1 first received a lower dose of 0.2–0.3 mg HC/kg body weight/day (i.e. a total daily dose of 15–20 mg HC/day) divided in three doses (before breakfast, before lunch, before dinner) for 10 weeks, followed by a higher dose of 0.4–0.6 mg HC/kg body weight/day (i.e. a total daily dose of 30–40 mg HC/day) for a further 10 weeks. Group 2 received the two doses in reversed order. For the exact dosing scheme see online supplemental table 1. Randomization to one of the two treatment groups was performed by Tiofarma Inc, The Netherlands, with a block size of four. In cases of intercurrent illness or fever, patients were advised to double or triple their HC dose according to a fixed protocol. In the last week before testing this was not allowed.

After each treatment period patients returned to the hospital to hand in questionnaires and diaries. In addition, blood samples were drawn, both at one hour and five hours after ingestion of the morning dose of HC.

Withdrawals

A total of 63 patients were included in the study. During the run-in phase, 3 patients withdrew from the study; none of these withdrawals was suspected to be related to the dose of HC (2 patients withdrew their informed consent, 1 patient was withdrawn by the investigator because of the presence of a chronic-pain syndrome). Eight patients withdrew from the study during the lower dose condition; three of those withdrawals

were suspected to be related to the dose of HC (influenza A infection [$n = 1$], inability to tolerate the dose [$n = 1$], and a Herpes zoster ophthalmicus infection [$n = 1$]). Five patients withdrew from the study during the higher-dose condition; one of these withdrawals was suspected to be related to the dose of HC (unpleasant feelings). All other withdrawals were not suspected to be related to the dose of HC. The withdrawals were evenly distributed in the two study arms and study periods.

Laboratory measurements

Serum cortisol levels were measured by a commercially available electrochemiluminescence immunoassay (ECLIA, RocheModular Systems) as described earlier.¹⁶

HRQoL Measures

At the end of each treatment period, patients were asked to complete the Hospital Anxiety and Depression Scale (HADS),¹⁷ the Multidimensional Fatigue Inventory-20 (MFI-20),¹⁸ the RAND 36-Item Health Survey (RAND-36),¹⁹ and the Cognitive Failures Questionnaire (CFQ),^{20,21} assessing multiple aspects of HRQoL. In addition to these questionnaires, patients were instructed to complete a daily mood and symptom diary, consisting of items of the Patient Health Questionnaire-15 (PHQ-15),²² the Generalized Anxiety Disorder-7 (GAD-7)²³ questionnaire, and the Patient Health Questionnaire-9 (PHQ-9).²⁴ A detailed description of the questionnaires and the reference population is given in the online supplemental materials and methods.

Statistics

A power analysis performed before the study indicated that two arms of 25 patients each were required to detect an effect size of 0.4 with a two-sided alpha of 0.05 and a beta of 0.80, even when between test correlations are poor (0.50). An effect size of 0.4 was chosen because it was considered a relevant change with a small to moderate effect. To allow for a dropout rate of about 20%, a total of 60 patients were needed.

In this study, descriptive data are presented as mean \pm SD, median with interquartile ranges (IQR) in brackets, frequencies or percentages. Data on HRQoL are presented as median with IQR in brackets. Data for the PHQ-15, GAD-7, and PHQ-9 were pooled and averaged over the last four weeks of each treatment period to give a stable measure of the severity of symptoms during the treatment period. Normality of data was analyzed using Q-Q plots. Because of the non-normal distribution of the HRQoL data, non-parametric tests were used. In cross-over studies a treatment effect can be distinguished from a period effect as well as from a treatment-by-period interaction effect. When a treatment effect is present, the effect can be ascribed to the dose administered. A period effect can be a result of time, for example familiarization with the study situation. A treatment-by-period interaction is often referred to as a carryover

effect. To test for period effects and carryover effects, the procedure developed by Altman was used.²⁵ Differences in HRQoL between the lower and the higher doses were assessed with the Wilcoxon signed-rank test for paired data. Cohen's *d* effect sizes were calculated to give a measure of the magnitude of the difference. An effect size of $d = 0.2$ was considered a small effect; $d = 0.5$ a moderate effect; and $d = 0.8$ a large effect.²⁶ The level of significance was set at two-sided $P < 0.05$. All statistical analyses were performed using the Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS, Inc., Armonk, NY, USA), Version 22.

RESULTS

Study Population

The clinical characteristics of the study population have been published previously.¹⁶ In short, 47 patients (29 men, age 51 ± 14 , range 19–73 years) completed both study periods and the data of these patients were used for further analysis. The patients' characteristics are given in online supplemental table 2. The two groups were similar with respect to demographic and clinical characteristics, as described previously.¹⁶

Cortisol Levels

Administration of the higher dose of HC resulted in significantly higher serum cortisol levels than the lower dose of HC, both 1 h after ingestion of the morning dose (925 [820–1,045] nmol/L and 620 [490–730] nmol/L for the higher and lower dose, respectively, $p < 0.001$) and 5 h after ingestion of the morning dose (305 [235–524] nmol/L and 155 [95–270] nmol/L for the higher and lower dose respectively, $p = 0.001$).

Stress-Related Dose Adjustments

The frequency of dose adjustments was equal during treatment with the lower dose (159 adjustments, 1.6% of the total dose administrations) and the higher dose (146 adjustments, 1.5%). Furthermore, the number of temporary dose increments did not differ between the study groups or study periods (data not shown).

Somatic Complaints, Pain and HRQoL

On treatment with the higher dose of HC, patients reported fewer symptoms of depression than when on treatment with the lower dose of HC ($p = 0.016$ for HADS, fig. 1, online suppl. table 3; $p = 0.041$ for PHQ-9, table 1). Similarly, they reported a better motivation ($p = 0.021$), less general fatigue ($p = 0.004$), less mental fatigue ($p = 0.003$, MFI-20, fig. 1, online suppl. table 3), better physical functioning ($p = 0.041$), more vitality ($p = 0.025$), and better general health perception ($p = 0.013$, RAND-36, fig. 1,

Table 1. Daily assessment of somatic complaints, anxiety, and depressive symptoms in pituitary patients with secondary AI in the lower-dose and the higher-dose condition (n = 45 due to missing data)

	Lower-dose HC	Higher-dose HC	p value ¹	Effect size
PHQ-15	12.89 [11.13; 16.04]	12.32 [11.28; 14.76]	0.023	0.2
Back pain	1.00 [1.00; 1.84]	1.00 [1.00; 1.47]	0.011	0.3
Pain in legs, arms or joints	1.44 [1.00; 2.25]	1.14 [1.00; 1.98]	0.001	0.4
Headache	1.04 [1.00; 1.80]	1.04 [1.00; 1.54]	0.037	0.1
Shortness of breath	1.00 [1.00; 1.95]	1.00 [1.00; 1.57]	0.046	0.2
PHQ-9	10.63 [9.07; 14.52]	9.13 [10.00; 12.87]	0.041	0.2
Little interest or pleasure in doing things	1.07 [1.00; 1.81]	1.00 [1.00; 1.69]	0.015	0.1
Feeling tired or having little energy	1.29 [1.00; 2.56]	1.14 [1.00; 2.01]	0.007	0.2
Poor appetite or overeating	1.00 [1.00; 1.18]	1.00 [1.00; 1.09]	0.014	0.2

Data were pooled and averaged over the last 4 weeks of each treatment period. Higher scores indicate more complaints. The scores on the two doses are given as median [IQR]. Only significant subitems of the PHQ-15 and PHQ-9 are shown.

¹ p value lower-dose versus higher-dose by Wilcoxon signed-rank test for paired observations.

online suppl. table 3). Furthermore, while receiving the higher dose of HC, patients reported fewer somatic complaints ($p = 0.023$, PHQ-15, table 1), particularly less pain ($p < 0.001$, fig. 2) and less shortness of breath ($p = 0.046$, table 1). In addition, while receiving the higher dose of HC patients reported more interest or pleasure in doing things ($p = 0.015$), more energy ($p = 0.007$), and less often a disturbed eating pattern ($p = 0.014$, PHQ-9, table 1) compared to the lower dose. No differences in anxiety (HADS, fig 1, online suppl. table 3; GAD-7, data not shown) and self-reported cognitive failures (CFQ, online suppl. table 3) were found between the doses. Effect sizes for the differences found ranged between 0.1 and 0.4. A significant period effect was found for depressive symptoms ($p = 0.018$), general fatigue ($p = 0.008$) and mental fatigue ($p = 0.044$) (online suppl. fig. 2). Graphical analysis of this effect showed that the group first receiving the lower dose of HC showed no change in reported symptoms after switching to the higher dose, whereas the group first receiving the higher dose of HC showed a significant increase in complaints after switching to the lower dose of HC. No significant carryover effects were found for the HRQoL measures, except for the blunders subscale of the CFQ ($p = 0.024$).

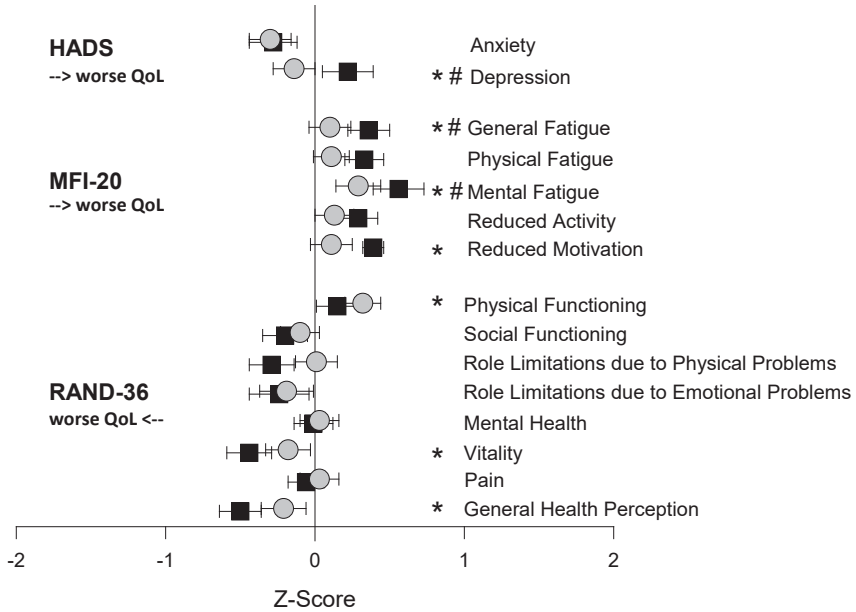


Figure 1. Z-scores for HADS, MFI-20 and RAND-36 for patients treated for secondary AI (n = 47).

Higher HADS scores indicate more anxiety and/or depression, higher MFI-20 scores indicate more fatigue, and higher RAND-36 scores indicate better quality of life. Gray circles represent scores on the higher dose; black squares represent scores on the lower dose. Data represent mean ± SEM. * $p < 0.05$. # A significant period effect was found in addition to a significant treatment effect.

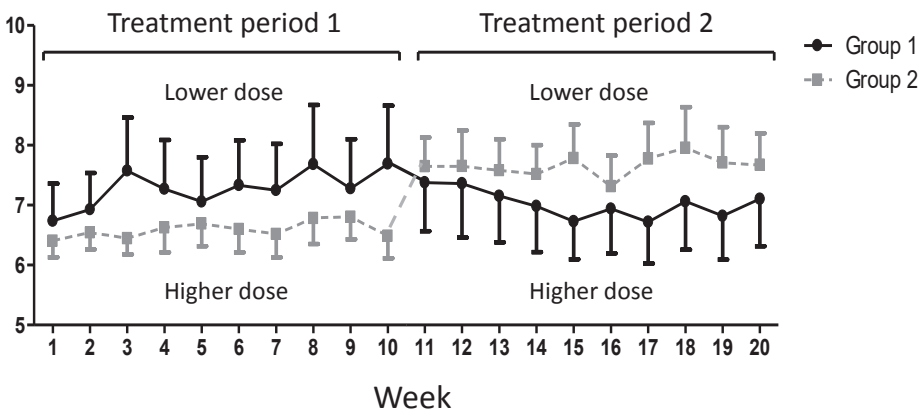


Figure 2. Pain scores plotted for each week

For the composite pain score, the items ‘stomach pain’, ‘back pain’, ‘pain in legs, arms or joints’, ‘headache’, and ‘chest pain’ of the PHQ-15 were summed up, with scores ranging from 5 to 35. Scores represent mean ± SEM. Figures on the x-axis are weeks.

DISCUSSION

This randomized, double-blind cross-over trial showed that patients experience benefits on various aspects of HRQoL while on a higher dose of HC substitution when compared to a lower dose of HC. These effects included, with a striking congruence, improved sense of general and mental health, improved physical functioning, fewer symptoms of depression, fewer somatic complaints, less pain and less fatigue. Our results emphasize that HRQoL is a clinically relevant aspect of HC treatment that needs to be taken into account when individualizing HC substitution therapy.

Overall, most of the findings appear to be related to energy and vitality. Physical health seems to be more affected than mental health. For example, with regard to depression, a close examination of the specific symptoms of the PHQ-9 showed that the somatic complaints (e.g., lack of energy, disturbed eating patterns) are affected by HC dose to a greater degree than mood (e.g. feeling down, depressed or hopeless or feeling bad about oneself). Furthermore, pain and fatigue were strongly influenced by HC dose. On the other hand, HC dose does not seem to impact symptoms of anxiety (HADS anxiety scale, GAD-7). However, the depression subscale of the HADS assesses mostly mental aspects (e.g. I enjoy the things I used to enjoy, I can laugh and see the funny side of things), so mental health is not unaffected. Nevertheless, the effects of HC dose on energy and vitality related aspects are most pronounced.

Secondary AI is often accompanied by other pituitary hormone deficiencies. Thyroid hormone deficiency, growth hormone deficiency or sex hormone deficiency could also have an effect on quality of life.²⁷ However, in our study other pituitary hormone deficiencies were adequately replaced when necessary for at least 6 months prior to study entry and replacement therapy was held constant during the study periods. Furthermore, due to the crossover design of the study, any remaining effect of these deficiencies would have influenced patients during both treatment periods. Therefore the effect of the other pituitary hormone deficiencies is unlikely to have influenced the results. One might argue that patients with primary AI lack these possible influential factors. However, primary AI is often accompanied by other comorbidities, e.g. thyroid disorders, gonadal disorders, diabetes, and treatments (e.g. fludrocortisone and dehydroepiandrosterone) which in turn have an effect on QoL.

Previous studies on HC substitution dose and HRQoL were inconclusive. In a recently published large cross-sectional study, Ragnarsson et al. showed that an increasing dose of HC was associated with impaired HRQoL.⁹ However, due to the cross-sectional design, no conclusions could be drawn with regard to the causality of this association. In addition, previous randomized controlled trials (RCTs) showed conflicting results, mostly in contrast to our findings. A study by Alonso et al. showed better general health perception on a dose of 30 mg HC/day compared to a dose of 20 mg HC/day.¹¹ In

contrast, two studies comparing doses of 15, 20 or 30 mg HC/day found no differences in QoL.^{12,13} However, patients samples were small ($n = 9$ for Wichers et al.¹² and $n = 10$ for Behan et al.¹³) which might be a reason for the lack of differences. In another RCT, a decline in physical QoL and current well-being was reported after treatment with doses of 20 mg HC/day or 5 mg prednisone/day as compared to 15 mg HC/day.¹⁴ However, besides the dose, the timing of dose administration was also altered in this study. This precludes proper interpretation of the results because not only dose but also rhythm was changed. The latter is an inherent feature of the intact hypothalamic-pituitary-adrenal axis and may be responsible for the observed differences.

In our study, HRQoL was causally related to HC dose and the ensuing serum cortisol concentrations. It has previously been described that high doses of steroids may result in a state of euphoria (potentially mediated by mineralocorticoid receptors in the brain).²⁸ This effect, however, was observed at supraphysiological doses of GCs. Our results extend the previous data, showing that subjective well-being is influenced at much lower doses of GCs. Although the effect sizes indicate that the observed differences were small to moderate (ranging between 0.1 and 0.4), they can be considered meaningful. For example, a difference of 3 points is regarded to be the minimally clinically important difference for the RAND-36.²⁹ We found this clinically important difference in six of the eight domains. Considering that substitution therapy is life long, even small contributions to perceived health are important.

One of the most striking results of our study is the effect of HC dose on pain. The relationship between cortisol and pain is not univocally reported. A study in healthy subjects showed that higher cortisol levels prior to a cold pain pressor test predicted lower subsequent pain sensitivity in men, but not in women.³⁰ Similarly, medically induced hypocortisolism resulted in enhanced subjective pain sensitivity.³¹ On the other hand, some studies showed an inverse relationship, with higher levels being associated to greater pain sensitivity^{32,33} and decreases in pain thresholds.³⁴ Furthermore, Wingenfeld et al.³⁵ were unable to show an effect of the administration of HC or of dexamethasone-induced hypocortisolism on pain sensitivity. The results of the present study support the knowledge that HC dose plays a role in pain sensitivity and that even small changes of cortisol levels within the physiological range attenuate pain perception. This increased pain perception was not specifically located in one bodily area, suggesting a central effect of HC. In our study, bodily pain on the RAND-36 was not found to be different between the two HC doses. Although this may seem contradictory, it must be noted that the RAND-36 has only two non-specific questions regarding pain, while the PHQ-15 measures pain on a daily basis based on five different bodily areas. This discrepancy is therefore likely to be a methodological issue.

Another potentially relevant finding of this study was that in the group receiving the higher dose of HC followed by the lower dose, a lowering of the dose resulted

in a significant increase in depressive symptoms, mental fatigue and general fatigue. In comparison to the previous period, they experienced more symptoms of fatigue and depression. It might be that these patients realized ‘what they were missing’ once they switched to the lower dose. A decrease in reported symptoms was, however, not observed in the other group switching from the lower dose to the higher dose. Due to the design of the study, this group could not experience the ‘realizing what you are missing once it is gone’ effect. However, it could be expected that the same effect would be present in this group when the higher dose of HC was followed by a lower dose. Therefore, from a practical point of view, these findings suggest that it may be better to start with a lower dose and subsequently increase it when needed, because the reverse will possibly increase depressive symptoms, general fatigue and mental fatigue. That this period effect was not found in for example the pain scores, could be due to methodological differences. Pain was assessed every day by diaries and then combined to create a total score per treatment period, while depression and fatigue were measured at the end of each treatment period only. It might be possible that these different approaches led to this discrepancy. Lower plasma cortisol levels are found in several stress-associated neuropsychiatric disorders, e.g., posttraumatic stress disorder, panic disorders and chronic pain and fatigue syndromes.^{36–38} This resembles the findings in our study, with more complaints of pain and fatigue being reported by patients receiving the lower dose of HC, an intriguing finding which points to a direct role for HC rather than to other hormones of the hypothalamic-pituitary-adrenal axis because feedback regulation is absent in our patients due to their pituitary disease. It would be of interest to study whether receptor sensitivity is of importance for those who appear particularly responsive to HC dose lowering.³⁹

Unfavorable effects of higher doses of GCs are known. Higher doses of GCs are associated with increased cardiovascular risk.³ The effects of GC dose on bone mineral density remain inconclusive, with some studies reporting a linear decrease in bone mineral density with increasing HC doses in men⁴⁰ while other studies show no difference in bone mineral density between three different doses of HC.⁴¹ Since there are no objective parameters to assess the quality of GC replacement therapy, these aspects also need to be taken into account when determining the appropriate dose for a patient. However, it should be noted that improving cardiovascular risk profile and bone strength can be achieved by a number of medical interventions, while improving HRQoL is not otherwise easily managed. Future studies should study the effects of different substitution doses on possible side-effects of GC substitution therapy in RCTs.

The strength of our study is its cross-over design, making the study sufficiently powered to detect small to moderate effect sizes. In addition, we measured HRQoL not only at the end of each treatment period but also during the entire study while at the same time documenting temporary dose adjustments. Measuring HRQoL, both

with diaries and retrospectively with questionnaires, resulted in a consistent pattern of complaints. Potential weaknesses include the possibility of a carryover effect inherent to the study design and the number of patients withdrawn from the study. Considering carryover effects, we found no statistical evidence for these effects, except for one subscale of self-reported cognitive functioning. Given that a wash-out period is not feasible in patients with secondary AI because they cannot be left untreated without endangering their safety, carryover effects cannot be fully excluded. However, since there was very little statistical evidence for a carryover effect, we believe this has not influenced our results to any relevant extent. Accordingly, we found that several health-related aspects monitored with diaries during the treatment periods, including the effects on pain, did not change after the first week of treatment. Furthermore, even though the number of withdrawals was slightly higher than suspected, few of these withdrawals were suspected to be related to HC dose. A comparable number of study withdrawals took place in both treatment groups and periods, with the most common reason for withdrawal being protocol violations.¹⁶

In conclusion, it is generally recommended to use the lowest dose of HC that relieves symptoms of GC deficiency. This advice in current guidelines remains true only when HRQoL is adequately considered in determining the appropriate dose for the individual patient. Our results show that a higher dose of HC substitution dose will improve patient well-being.

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SUPPLEMENTAL DATA

Supplemental materials and methods: Quality of life questionnaires

The Hospital Anxiety and Depression Scale (HADS) measures anxiety and depression on a scale ranging from 0 (no symptoms) to 21 (severe symptoms).¹ Dutch normative data based on the general population were derived from Spinhoven et al.²

The Multidimensional Fatigue Inventory-20 (MFI-20) records fatigue on five sub-dimensions (general fatigue, physical fatigue, reduced activity, reduced motivation, and mental fatigue), with scores ranging from 4 to 20 on each subscale.³ Higher scores indicate higher levels of fatigue or impairment. Dutch normative data based on the general population were derived from Smets et al.⁴

The RAND-36, which is identical to the 36-item short-form health survey (SF-36), records general well-being over the preceding four weeks. The SF-36 and RAND-36 include the same set of items; however, scoring for the general health and bodily pain subscales is slightly different. The questions are organized into eight domains: physical functioning, role limitation due to physical health problems, bodily pain, general health perception, vitality, social functioning, role limitations due to emotional problems, and mental health. The domain scores range from 0–100, with higher scores indicating better QoL.⁵ Scores on the RAND-36 were standardized using normative data by age for the Dutch population.⁶

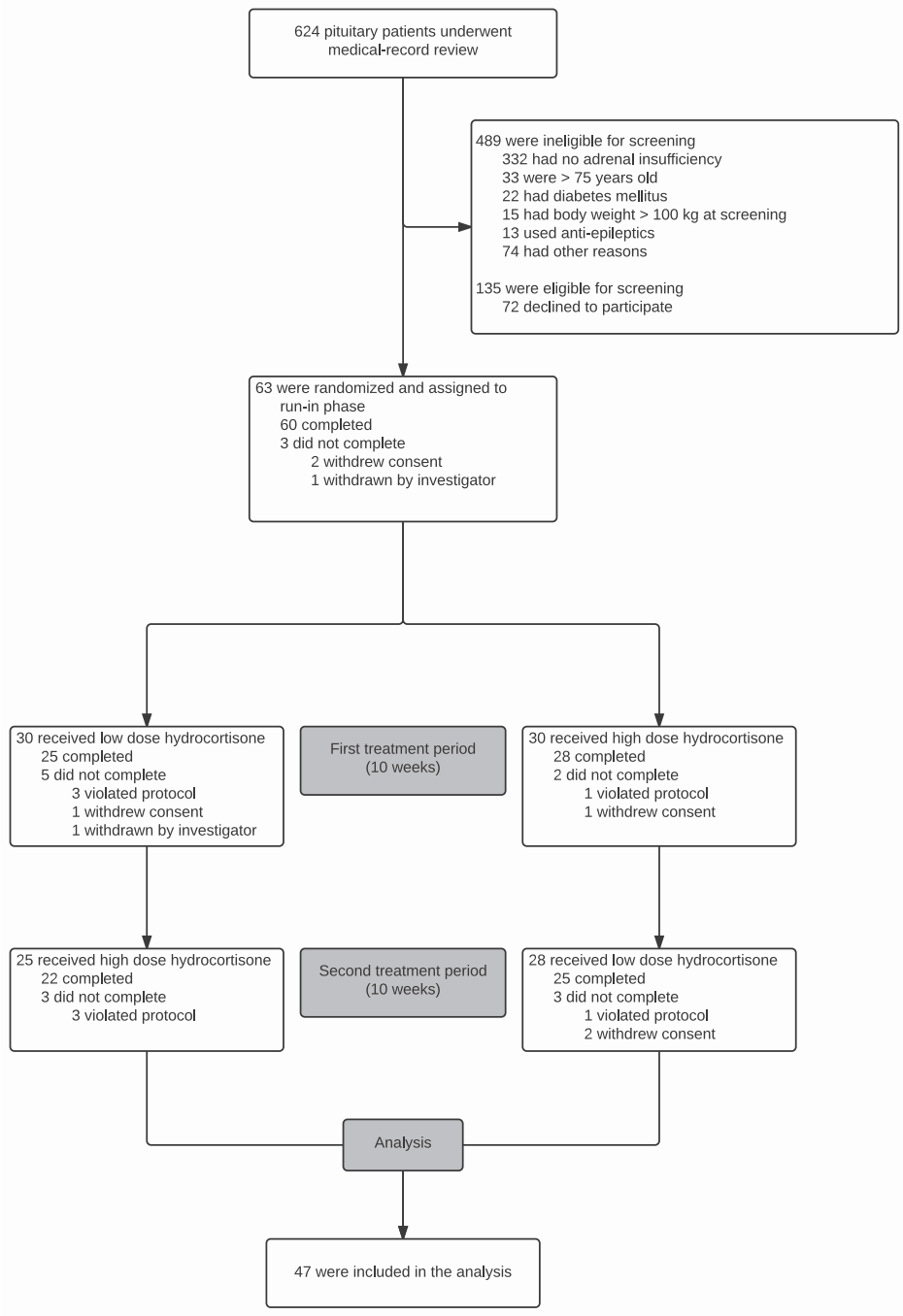
The Cognitive Failures Questionnaire (CFQ) is a 25-item questionnaire measuring self-reported failures in perception, memory, and action in everyday life. The total scores range 0–100, with higher scores reflecting more cognitive problems.^{7,8}

Somatic symptoms were assessed with items of the Patient Health Questionnaire-15 (PHQ-15).⁹ The items include the most prevalent DSM-IV symptoms of somatization disorder.¹⁰ Patients were asked to rate the severity of symptoms over the preceding 24 hours from 1 (“not bothered at all”) to 7 (“bothered a lot”). The symptoms ‘menstrual cramps or other problems with your periods (women only)’ and ‘pain or problems during sexual intercourse’ were deleted because they were not considered relevant for the current study. Two other physical symptoms – ‘feeling tired or having little energy’ and ‘trouble sleeping’ – are also part of the PHQ-9 depression module (see below) and were therefore deleted from the PHQ-15 questionnaire. Consequently, patients were asked to rate the severity of 11 symptoms and total (daily) scores ranged from 11 to 77, with higher scores indicating more severe somatic symptoms. When one of the items was missing, no total daily score could be calculated. An average weekly score was calculated by adding the total daily scores of that week and dividing by the number of days a total daily score was available. The weekly scores of the preceding four weeks were averaged to give a stable measure of severity of symptoms over that treatment period. In addition, the scores on the items ‘stomach pain’, ‘back pain’, ‘joint pain’,

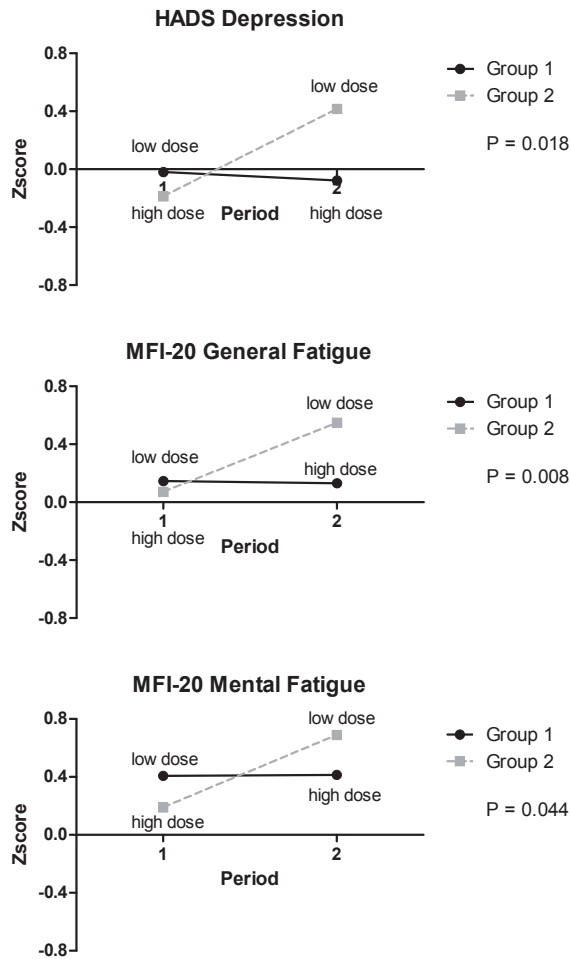
'headache', and 'chest pain' were summed up in a composite 'pain' score, with scores ranging from 5 to 35.

The Generalized Anxiety Disorder-7 questionnaire (GAD-7) was used to assess generalized anxiety disorder and symptom severity.¹¹ Patients were asked to rate how much they had been bothered by seven items in the preceding 24 hours. Response options ranged from 1 ("not bothered at all") to 7 ("bothered a lot"). The total scores ranged from 7 to 49, with higher scores indicating more severe symptoms of anxiety. With regard to missing data and the calculation of a score for symptoms severity of the treatment period, the same procedure as for the PHQ-15 was used.

Depression was measured using the PHQ-9 depression module (PHQ-9).¹² The nine PHQ-9 depression items correspond to the DSM-IV diagnostic criteria for major depressive disorder.¹⁰ Patients were asked to rate the severity of their symptoms of depression for the preceding 24 hours from 1 ("not bothered at all") to 7 ("bothered a lot"). Total daily scores ranged from 9 to 63, with higher scores indicating more severe depressive symptoms. With regard to missing data and the calculation of a score for symptoms severity of the treatment period, the same procedure as for the PHQ-15 was used.



Supplemental Figure 1. Eligibility, inclusion and follow-up of the patients



Supplemental Figure 2. Period effect

Mean z-scores per period per group for depressive symptoms, general fatigue and mental fatigue. Group 1 received the low dose in treatment period 1 and the high dose in treatment period 2. Group 2 received the high dose in treatment period 1 and the low dose in treatment period 2. P -value for period effect by Mann-Whitney U-test.

Supplemental Table 1. Weight adjusted doses

Low dose condition				
Weight (kg)	BB	BL	BD	Total
50–74	7.5	5.0	2.5	15
75–84	10.0	5.0	2.5	17.5
85–100	10.0	7.5	2.5	20
High dose condition				
Weight (kg)	BB	BL	BD	Total
50–74	15.0	10.0	5.0	30
75–84	20.0	10.0	5.0	35
85–100	20.0	15.0	5.0	40

Dose in mg; BB: before breakfast; BL: before lunch; BD: before dinner; Total: cumulative daily dose.

Supplemental Table 2. Clinical characteristics of pituitary patients with adrenal insufficiency (N = 47)

Sex (men/women), n	29/18
Age (y), median [IQR]	55 [43; 61]
Educational level (1/2/3/4/5/6/7) a	0/2/1/6/21/15/2
Age at diagnosis (y), median [IQR]	31 [20; 46]
Childhood onset/Adult onset of SAI, n	6/41
Body weight (kg), median [IQR]	82.5 [72.2; 93.0]
BMI (kg/m ²), median [IQR]	26.6 [24.5; 29.4]
Surgery (n = 32)	
Transsphenoidal surgery/Craniotomy (%)	72/28
Age at first surgery (y), median [IQR]	39 [28; 50]
Average time since first surgery (y), median [IQR]	11 [6; 20]
Patients with 2 nd surgery (%)	16
Radiotherapy (n = 19)	
Pituitary radiotherapy/cranial irradiation/radiotherapy for extracranial tumors (%)	84/11/5
Age at radiotherapy (y), median [IQR]	43 [25; 52]
Average time since radiotherapy (y), median [IQR]	12 [9; 22]
Hydrocortisone treatment prior to randomization	
Total daily dose (mg/day), median [IQR]	25 [20; 30]
Dose/kg body weight (mg/kg), median [IQR]	0.32 [0.25; 0.35]
Number of daily dosages (1/2/3), n	3/33/11
Duration of glucocorticoid treatment (y), median [IQR]	12 [5; 22]
No. of hormonal replacements (1/2/3/4/5)	
Thyroid hormone deficiency (% of patients)	92
Growth hormone deficiency (% of patients)	66
Growth hormone deficiency (% of patients receiving substitution)	68
Sex hormone deficiency (% of patients)	57
Men: testosterone (% of patients receiving substitution)	83
Premenopausal women, n = 8: estrogens (% of patients receiving substitution)	50
Postmenopausal women, n = 10: estrogens	NA
Desmopressin (% of patients)	19

Abbreviations: IQR: Interquartile range, SAI: Secondary adrenal insufficiency, NA: Not applicable.

a Educational level was classified using a Dutch education system, comparable to the International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED). This scale ranges from 1 (elementary school not finished) to 7 (university level).

Supplemental Table 3. Quality of life in pituitary patients with secondary adrenal insufficiency in the lower dose and in the higher dose condition (N = 47)

	Lower dose HC ^a	Higher dose HC	<i>P</i> -value*	Effect size
HADS				
Anxiety	3.0 [1.0; 5.3]	3.5 [1.0; 5.0] ^a	0.724	0.0
Depression	3.5 [1.0; 6.0]	2.0 [0.0; 5.0]	0.016 ^b	0.3
MFI-20				
General fatigue	11.0 [8.0; 16.0]	10.0 [6.0; 15.0]	0.004 ^b	0.3
Physical fatigue	10.0 [6.0; 13.0]	9.0 [6.0; 12.0]	0.056	0.3
Mental fatigue	10.5 [5.8; 16.0]	8.0 [5.0; 13.0]	0.003 ^b	0.3
Reduced activity	9.5 [7.0; 13.0]	8.0 [6.0; 12.0]	0.170	0.2
Reduced motivation	9.5 [6.0; 12.3]	8.0 [5.0; 12.0]	0.021	0.3
RAND-36				
Physical functioning	90 [80; 95]	95 [85; 100]	0.041	0.1
Social functioning	88 [75; 100]	88 [75; 100]	0.599	0.1
Role limitations physical problems	75 [50; 100]	100 [50; 100] ^a	0.079	0.3
Role limitations emotional problems	100 [67; 100]	100 [67; 100] ^a	0.886	0.1
Mental health	76 [68; 89]	80 [68; 88]	0.662	0.1
Vitality	65 [45; 71]	70 [50; 80]	0.025	0.3
Bodily pain	80 [67; 100]	90 [67; 100]	0.687	0.1
General health	60 [40; 75]	65 [55; 80]	0.013	0.3
CFQ				
Memory	8.5 [5.3; 11.0]	8.0 [5.8; 11.3]	0.850	0.0
Distractibility	12.5 [10.0; 17.0]	12.0 [9.0; 16.0]	0.725	0.1
Blunders	9.0 [6.0; 11.0]	7.0 [4.8; 10.3]	0.117	0.2
(Memory for) Names	4.0 [3.0; 6.0]	4.0 [3.0; 5.0]	0.281	0.2
Total CFQ	33.5 [27.3; 42.0]	31.0 [23.0; 40.0]	0.544	0.1

Abbreviations: HC: hydrocortisone, HADS: Hospital Anxiety and Depression Scale, MFI-20: Multidimensional Fatigue Inventory-20, CFQ: Cognitive Failures Questionnaire. Higher HADS scores indicate more anxiety and/or depression, higher MFI-20 scores indicate more fatigue, higher RAND-36 scores indicate better quality of life, and higher CFQ scores indicate more subjective cognitive failures. Data were given as median [interquartile range].

^a N = 46 due to missing data;

^b A significant period effect was found in addition to a significant treatment effect.

**P*-value lower dose versus higher dose by Wilcoxon Signed Rank Test for paired observations.

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