



Le Età Andrologiche


Sabato 10 Febbraio 2018

Aula Magna Nuovo Arcispedale S. Anna
Cona, Ferrara

Il Segretario
Dott. M. Vason

Il Presidente
Dott. R. Zoppellari

Sono stati richiesti i crediti formativi ECM
per Medici, Biologi, Farmacisti, Professioni Sanitarie
Sono disponibili attestati di partecipazione per gli studenti in Medicina

Segreteria Organizzativa 

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Ipogonadismo maschile nelle varie età della vita

Maria Rosaria Ambrosio

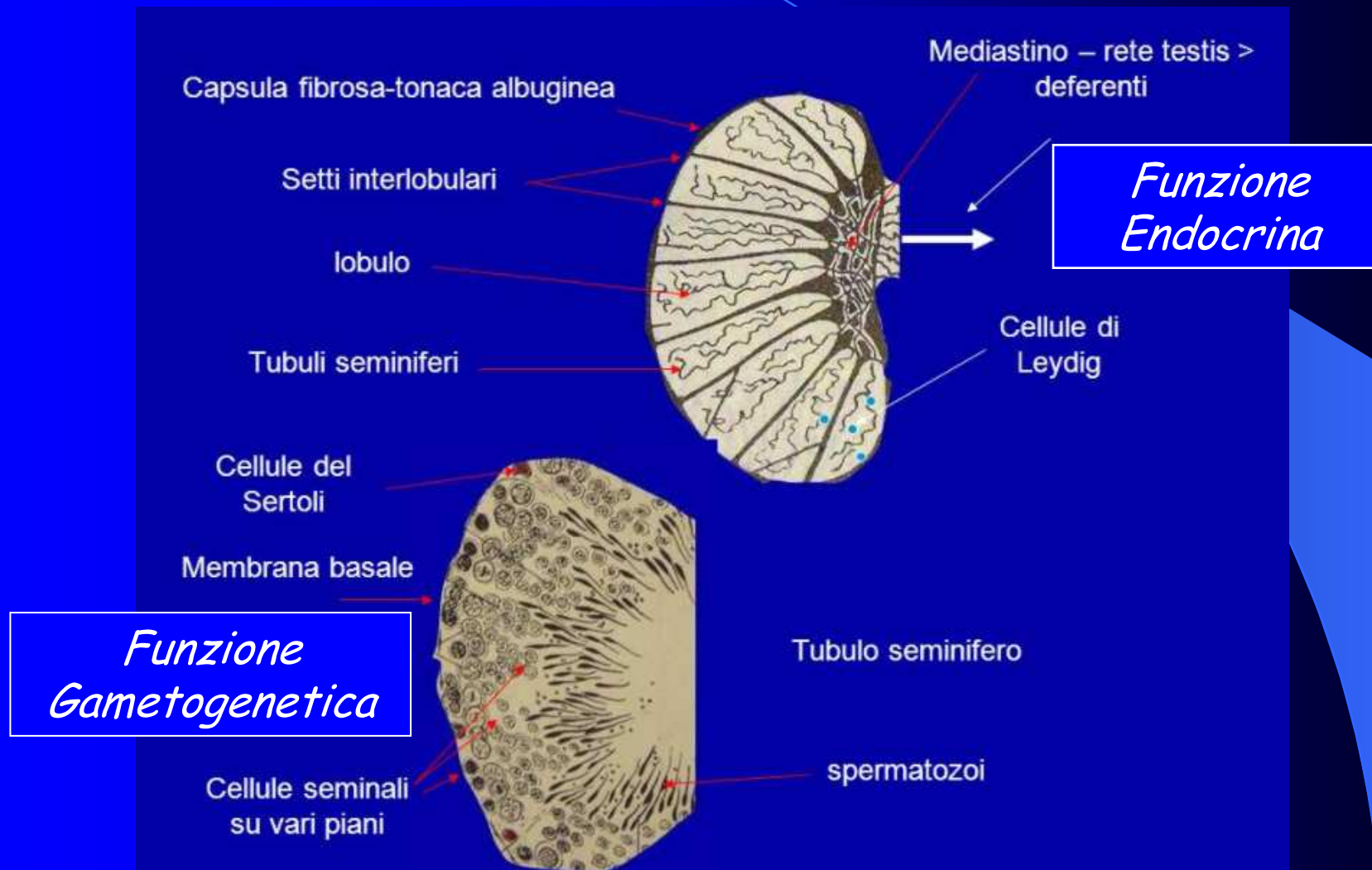
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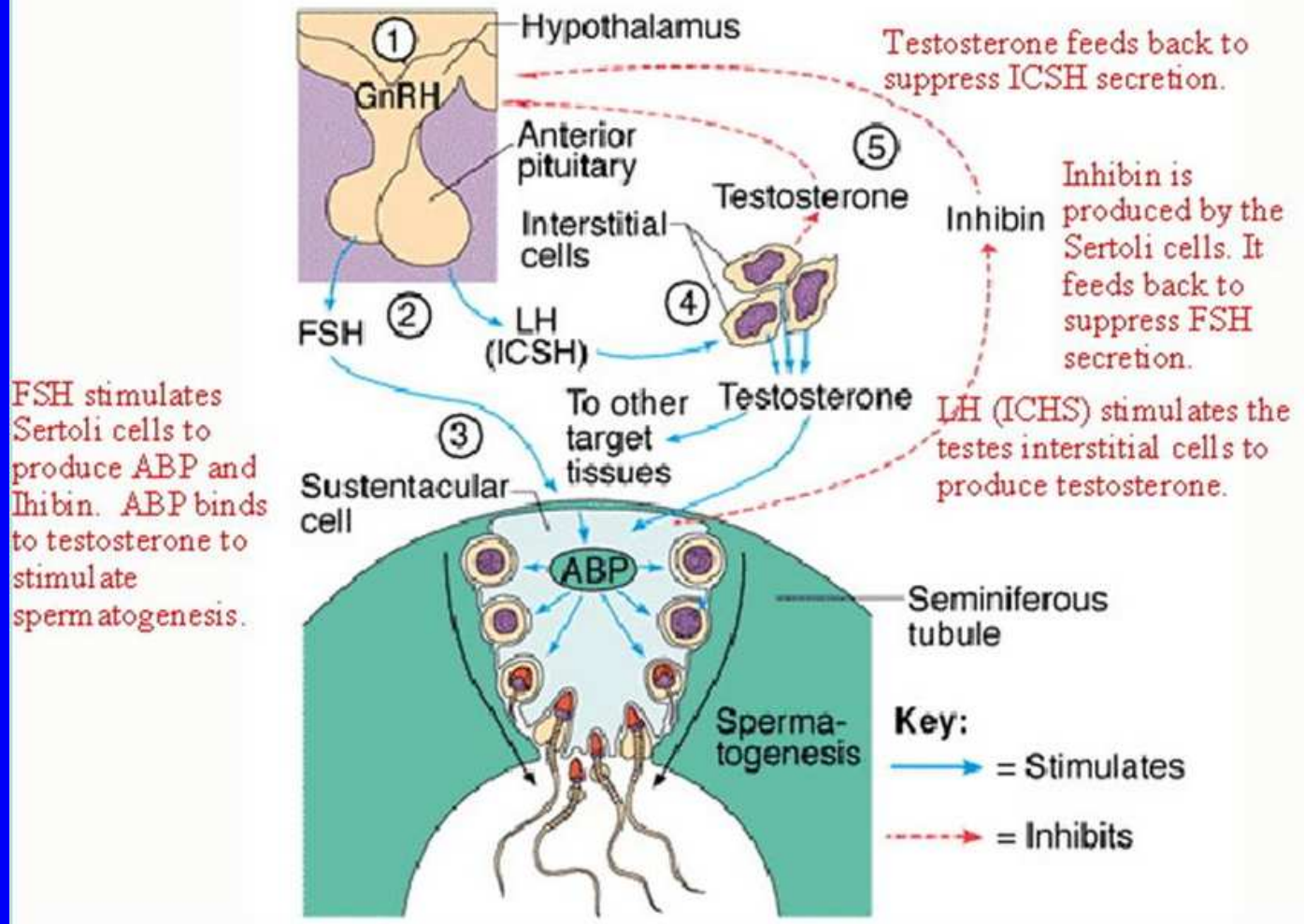
EFE 2018

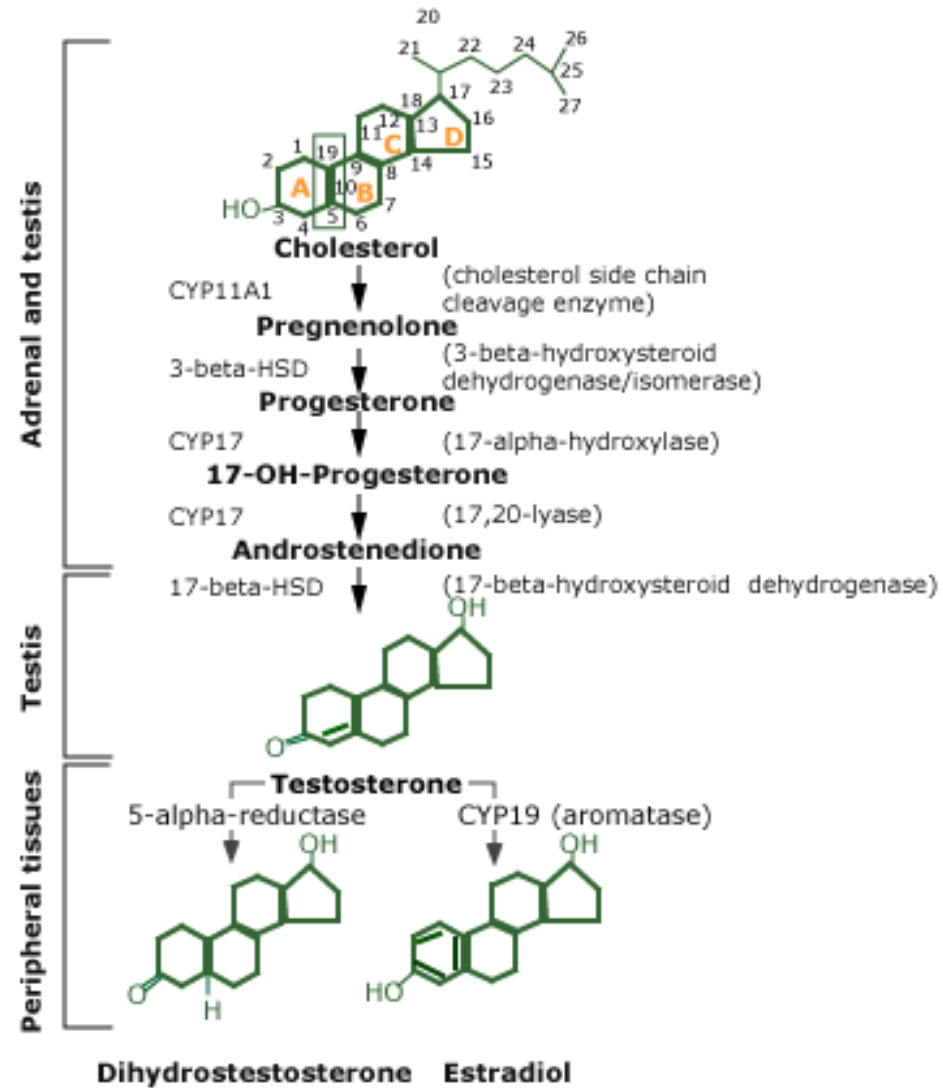


TESTICOLO

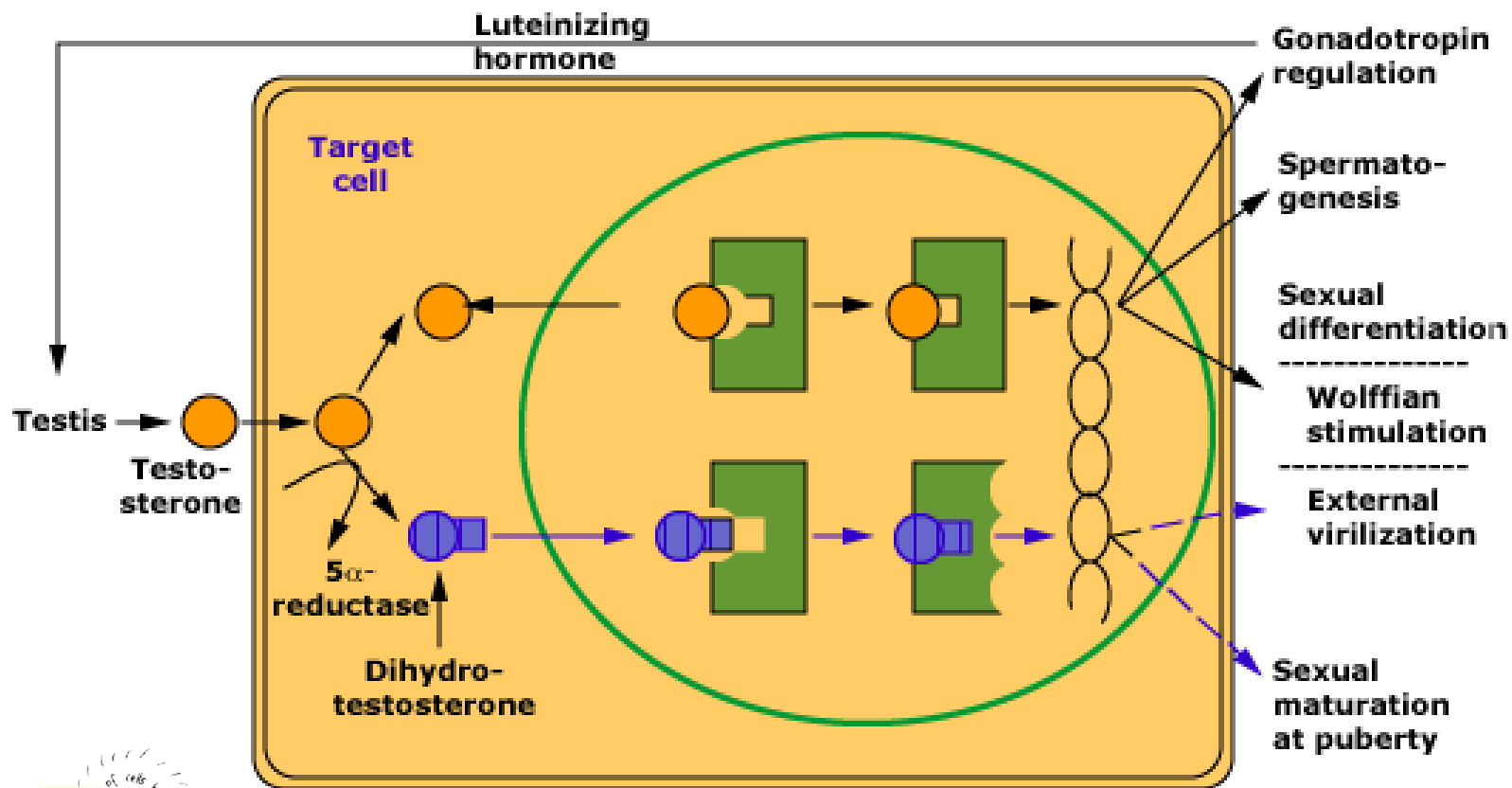


ASSE IPOTALAMO IPOFISI TESTICOLA





ANDROGEN ACTION ON A TARGET CELL

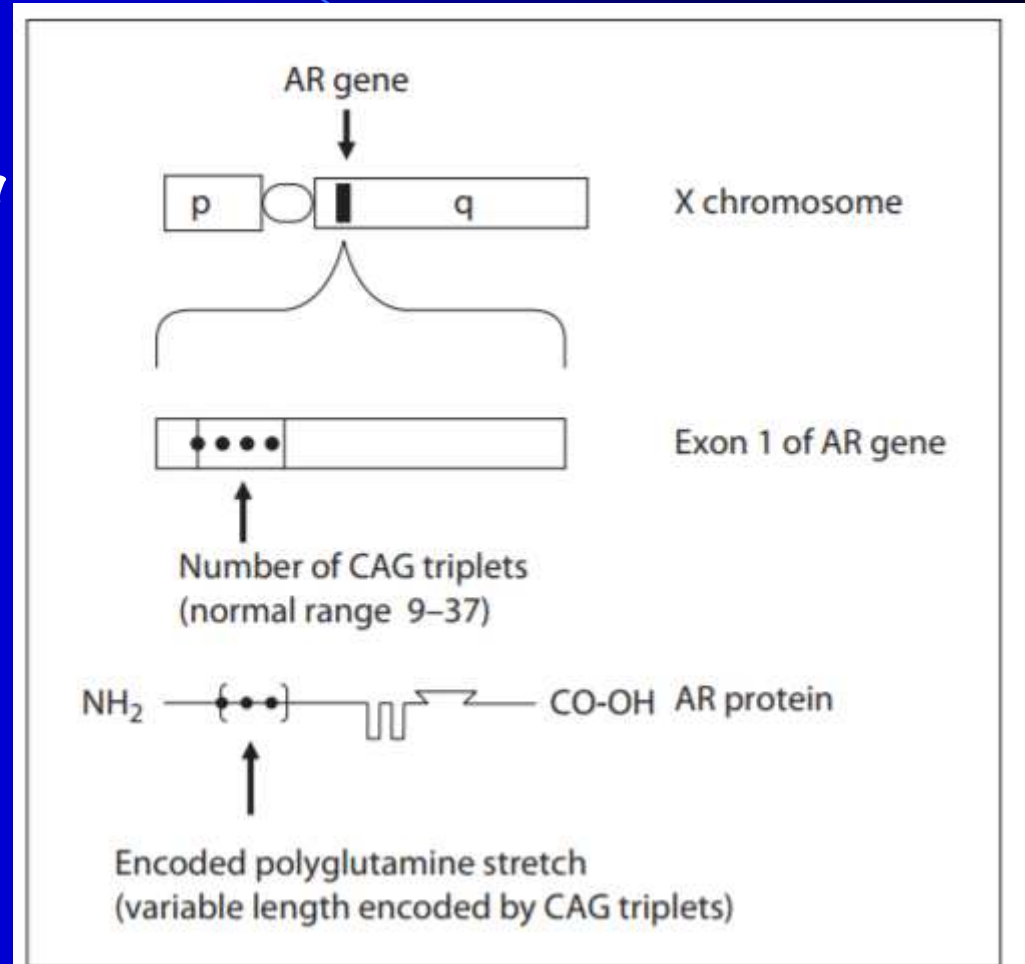


The Role of the CAG Repeat Androgen Receptor Polymorphism in Andrology

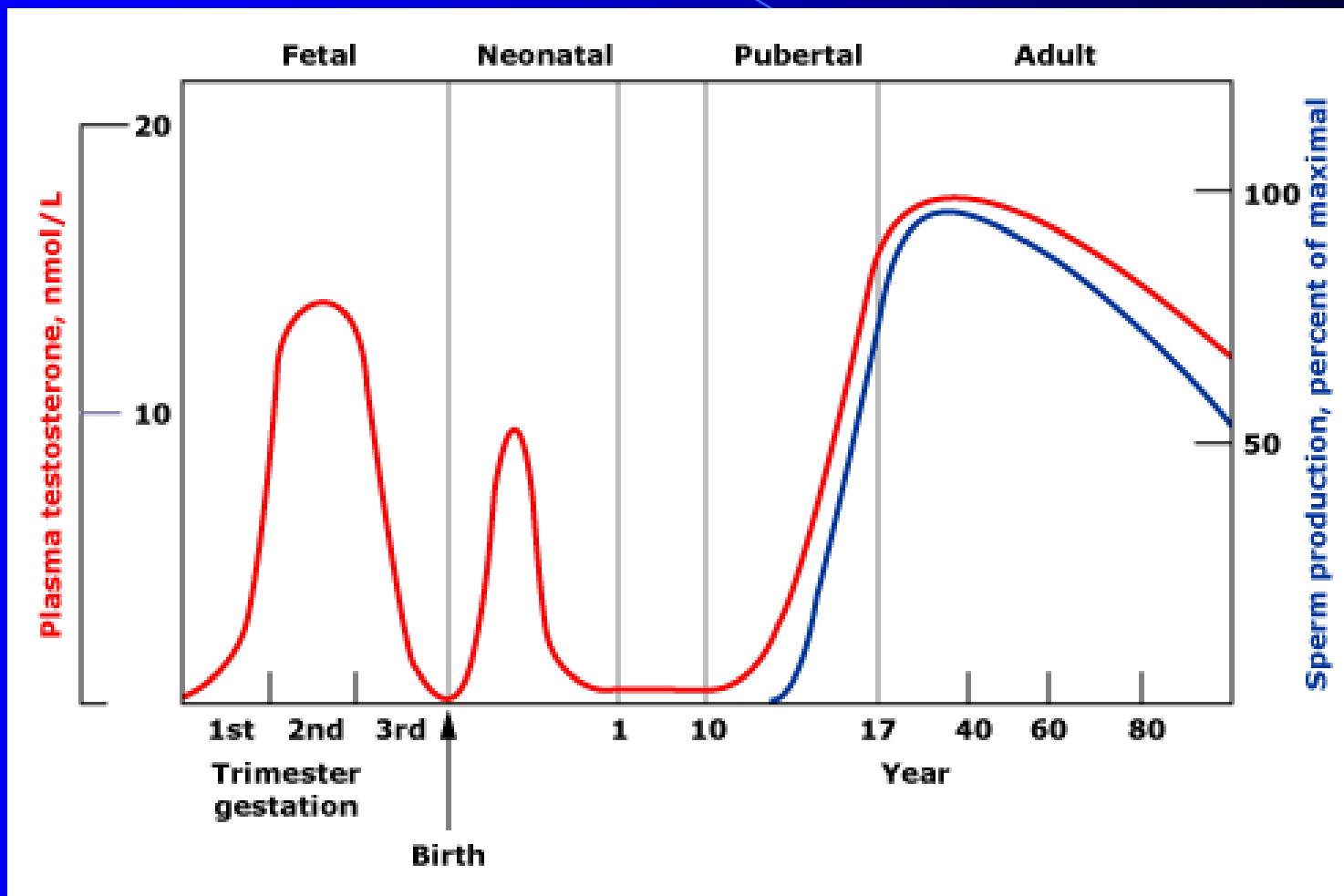
TAKE HOME MESSAGE

Exon 1 contains a variable number of (CAG)_n encoding a polyglutamine stretch of variable length in the receptor protein.

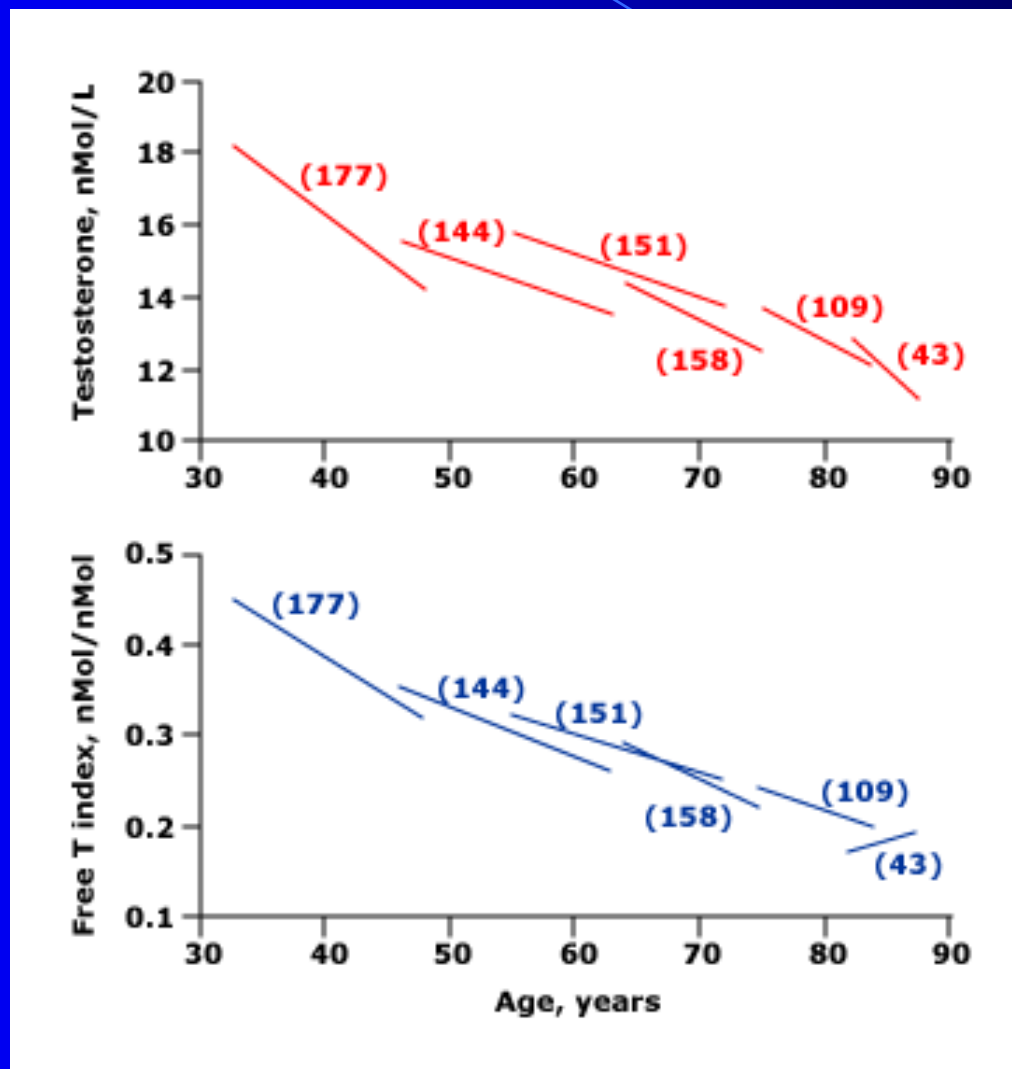
The number of (CAG)_n or length of polyglutamine residues is inversely associated with the transcriptional activity of androgen-dependent genes, hence androgen effects in target tissues



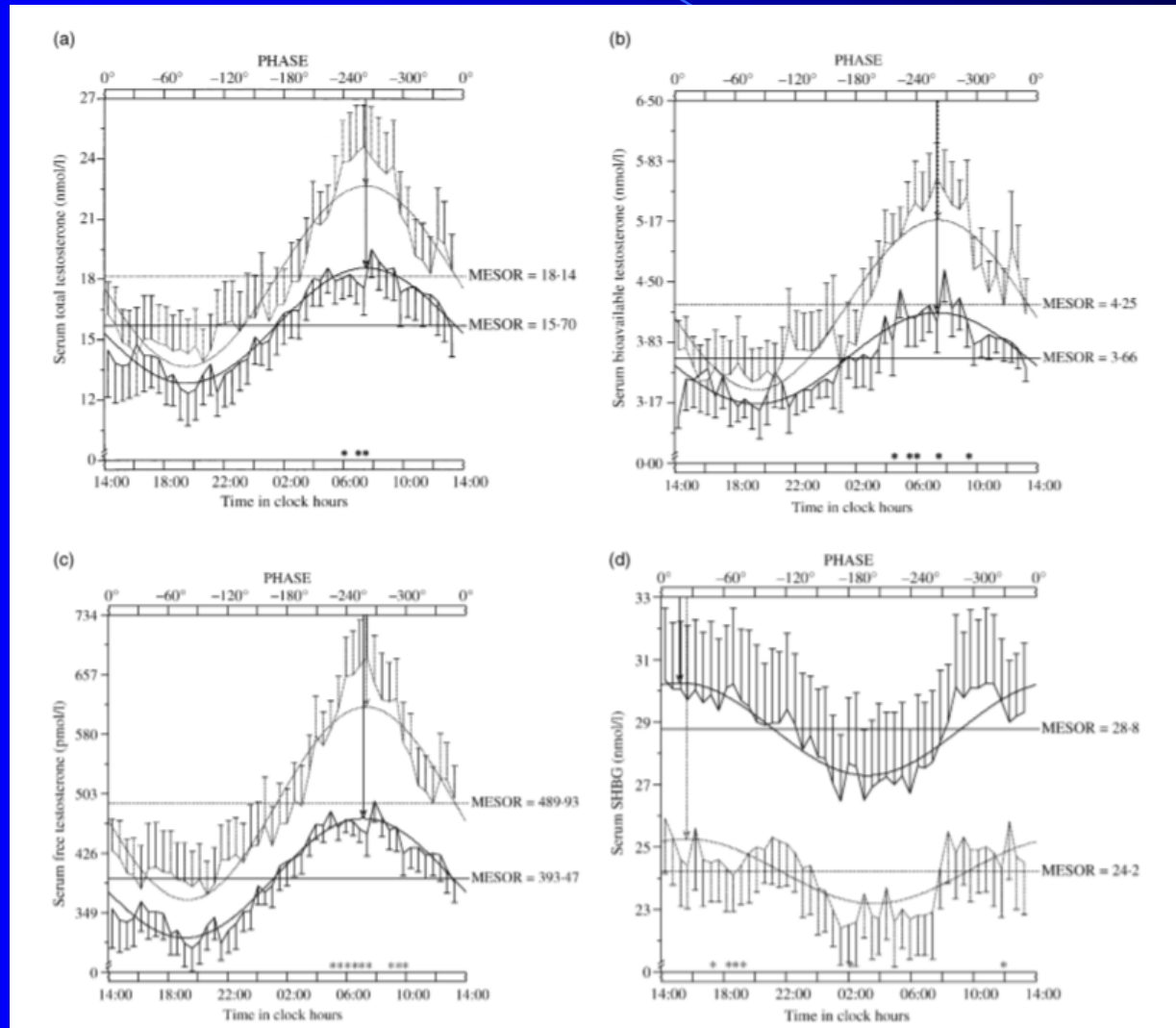
PHASES OF MALE SEXUAL FUNCTION

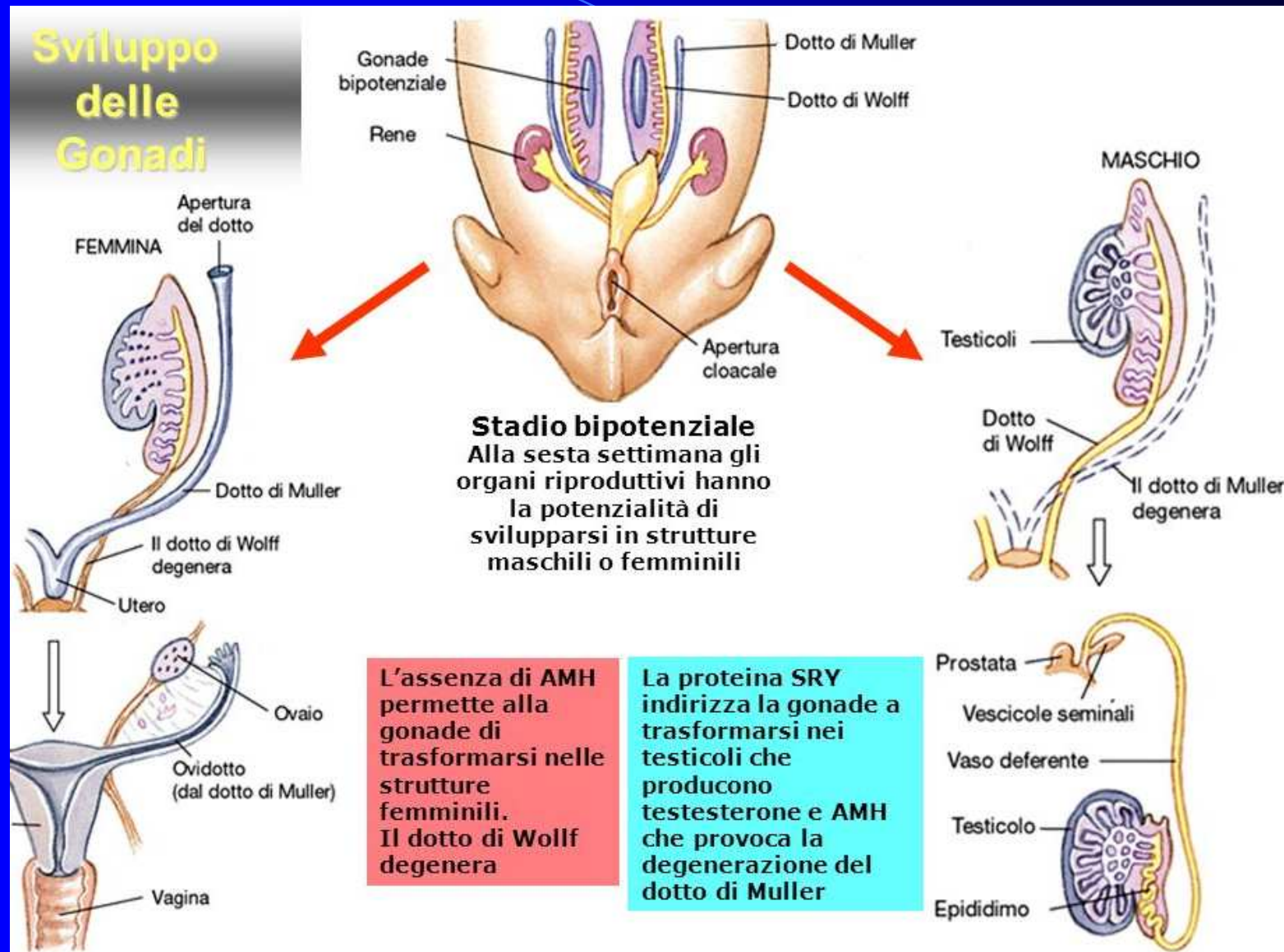


Testosterone levels during life



24-hour pattern of plasma testosterone levels





5 alfa-reduattasi + NADPH (principalmente nei tessuti bersaglio)



TESTOSTERONE e OSSO ANDROGENI

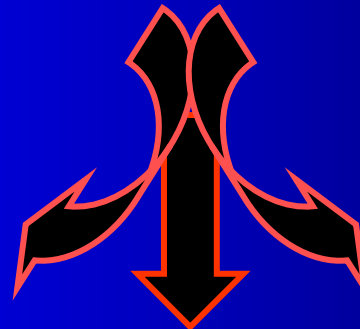


OSTEOBLASTI

Aumentano:
✓ differenziazione
✓ proliferazione
✓ funzione

AROMATASI

ESTROGENI



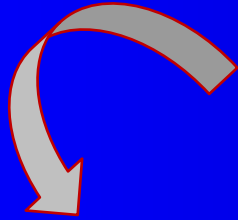
OSTEOCLASTI

Riducono:
✓ formazione
✓ funzione

Aumentano apoptosi

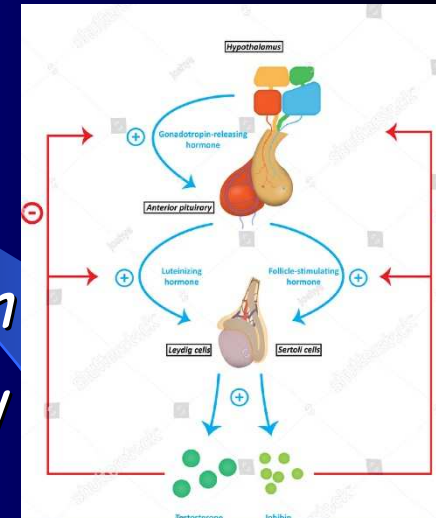
Riducono il riassorbimento osseo
>> sistema OPG/ RANKL/ RANK
<< citochine pro-riassorbimento (IL-1, IL-6; TNF α , PGE $_2$, M-CSF...)
>> i livelli di TGF- β

Definition



HYPOGONADISM

in men is a clinical syndrome that results from failure of the testis to produce physiological levels of testosterone (androgen deficiency) and a normal number of spermatozoa due to disruption of one or more levels of the hypothalamic-pituitary-testicular axis



Classificazione

Ipogonadismo Primario
↓
Difetto di Funzione del Testicolo

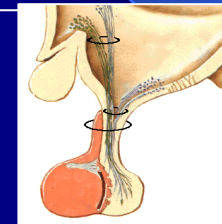


Ridotta produzione di testosterone
Ridotta produzione di spermatozoi



Aumentata produzione di gonadotropine ipofisarie [LH, FSH]

Ipogonadismo Secondario (centrale)
↓
Difetto di Funzione dell'Ipofisi o dell'Ipotalamo



Ridotta produzione di gonadotropine [LH, FSH]



Ridotta produzione di testosterone
Ridotta produzione di spermatozoi



Causes of primary hypogonadism in males

Congenital abnormalities
Klinefelter syndrome
Other chromosomal abnormalities
Mutation in the FSH and LH receptor genes
Cryptorchidism
Varicocele
Disorders of androgen synthesis
Myotonic dystrophy
Acquired diseases
Infections, especially mumps
Radiation
Alkylating agents
Suramin
Ketoconazole
Glucocorticoids
Environmental toxins
Trauma
Testicular torsion
Autoimmune damage
Chronic systemic illnesses
Hepatic cirrhosis
Chronic renal failure
AIDS
Idiopathic

FSH: follicle-stimulating hormone; LH: luteinizing hormone; AIDS: acquired immunodeficiency syndrome.

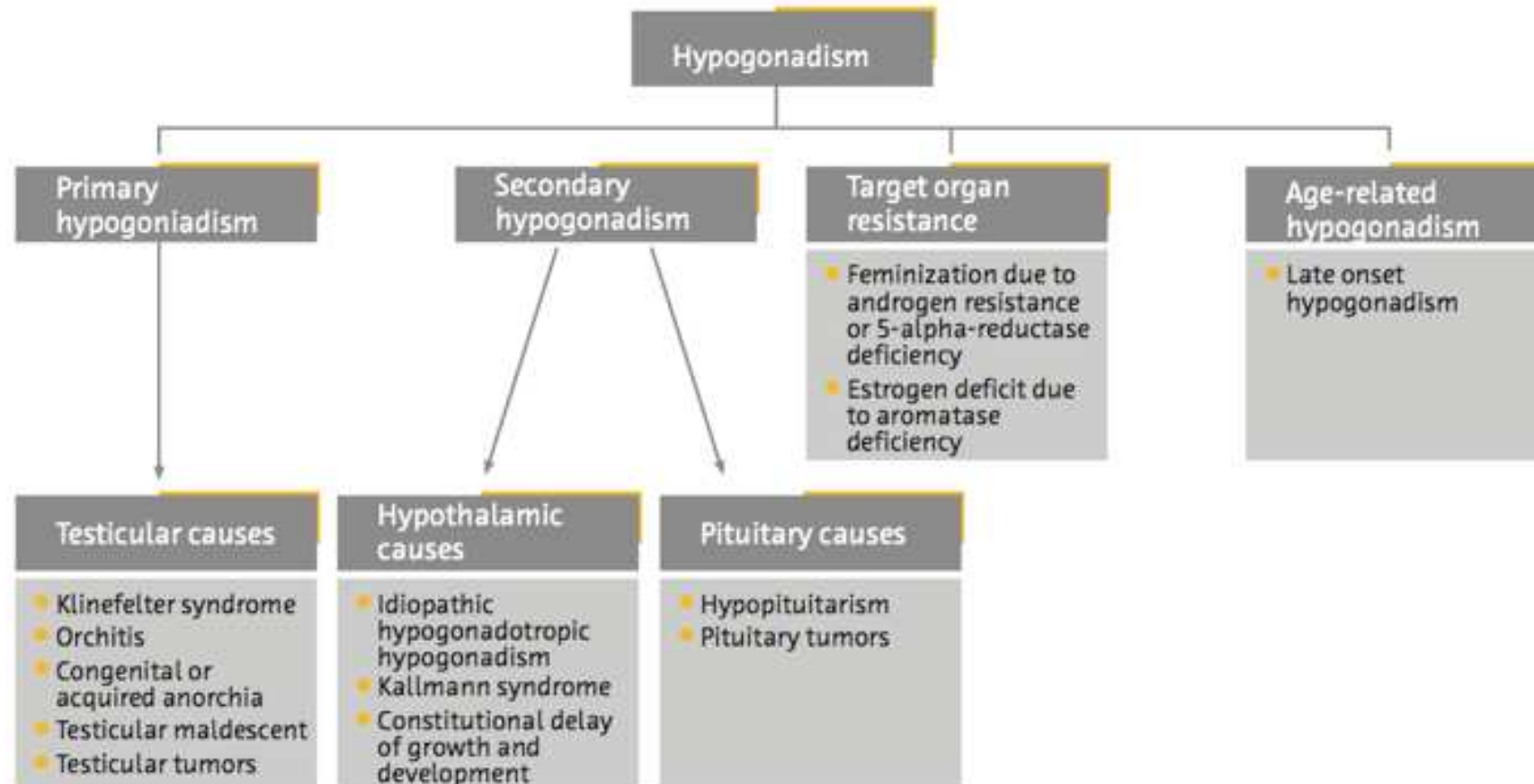
Causes of secondary hypogonadism in males

Congenital
Isolated gonadotropin deficiency
Kallmann syndrome
<i>DAX1</i> mutation
<i>GPR54</i> mutation
Leptin or leptin receptor mutation
Prader-Willi syndrome
Gonadotropin subunit mutation
Idiopathic
Deficiencies of multiple pituitary hormones
Pituitary differentiation gene mutations
Acquired
Suppression of gonadotropins
Hyperprolactinemia
Gonadal steroid administration
Glucocorticoid treatment
Critical illness
Chronic systemic illness
Opiates
Diabetes mellitus
Idiopathic
GnRH analogs
Damage to gonadotroph cells
Benign tumors and cysts
Malignant tumors
Infiltrative diseases
Infections
Pituitary apoplexy
Trauma
Surgery in the sellar region
Radiation to the sellar region

GnRH: gonadotropin-releasing hormone.



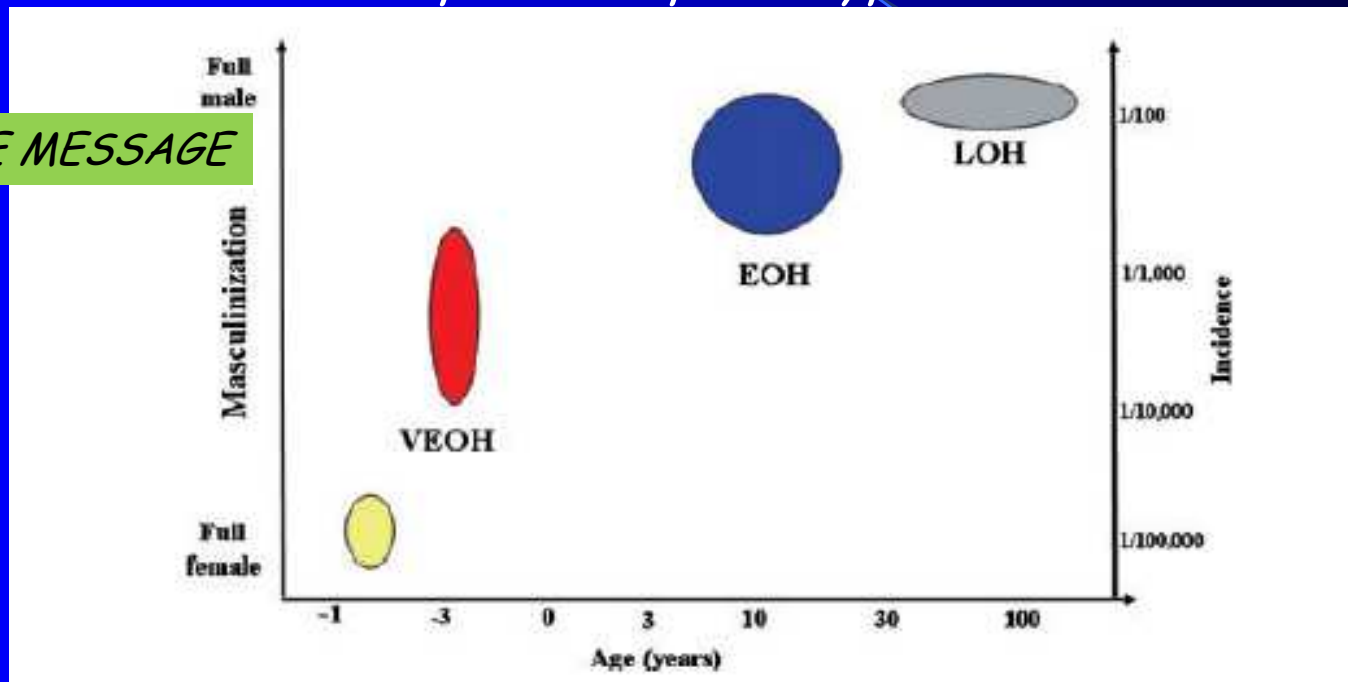
Classification of hypogonadism



Ipogonadismo maschile nelle varie età della vita

Characteristics of male hypogonadism/testosterone deficiency, reported according to the age of onset of the disease and the patient's phenotype

TAKE HOME MESSAGE



VEOH: very early onset hypogonadism/testosterone deficiency (red ellipsis), i.e., starting during fetal life for absence of testosterone formation or activity (examples are: Leydig cell hypoplasia type 2, complete androgen insensitivity or absence of 17beta-hydroxysteroid deshydrogenase, yellow ellipsis) or impaired secretion or activity of GnRH.

EOH: early onset hypogonadism/testosterone deficiency (i.e., peri-pubertal onset, as in Klinefelter's syndrome, blue ellipsis).

LOH: late onset hypogonadism/testosterone deficiency, i.e., in adulthood or aging (grey ellipsis).



Quadro clinico

Insufficiente spermatogenesi → infertilità

Ridotta secrezione di testosterone

- *durante il I° trimestre della vita fetale = assente o incompleta virilizzazione del feto ♂, che può presentare genitali esterni femminili o ambigui*
- *durante il II° e III° trimestre della vita fetale = normale differenziazione sessuale del feto ♂, che si presenta però con micropene*
- *durante l'infanzia = sviluppo puberale deficitario*
- *dopo lo sviluppo puberale = calo della libido, della conta degli spermatozoi (<5.000.000/eiaculato) e dell'energia fisica in pochi giorni o settimane; calo dei peli androgeno-dipendenti, della massa muscolare, della densità minerale ossea in qualche anno; possibile ginecomastia*

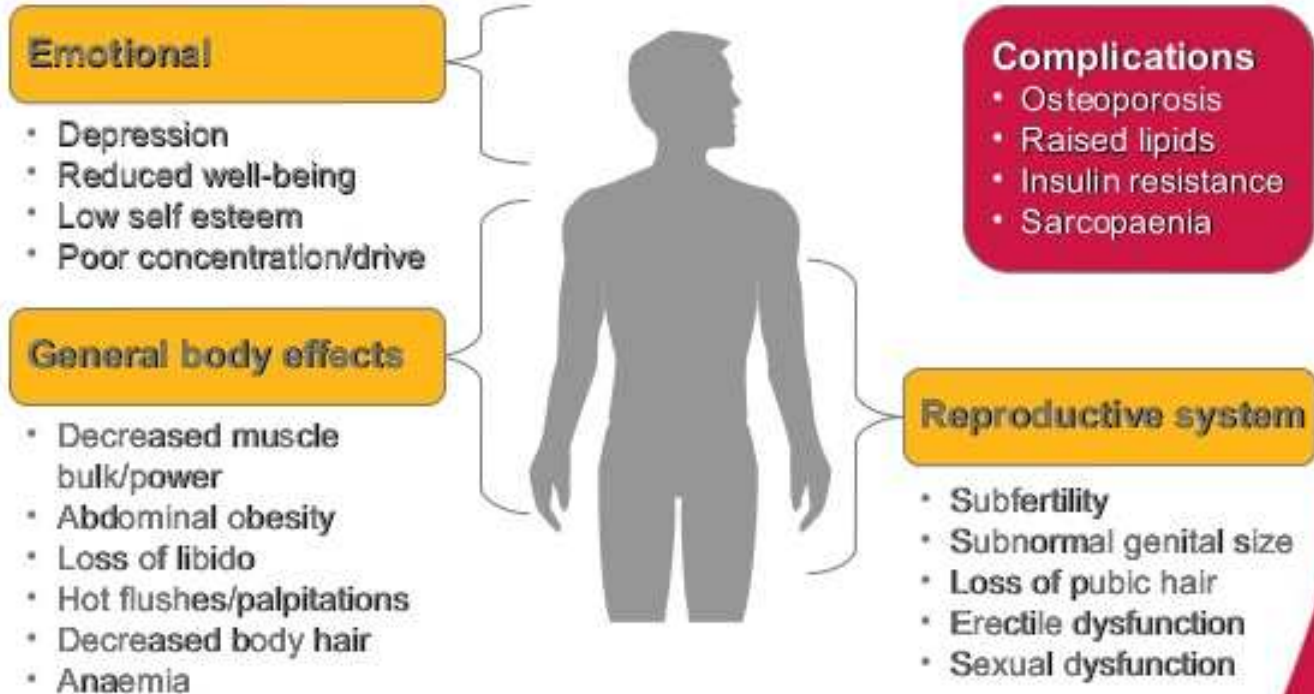


IPOGONADISMO In FASE PREPUBERALE ASPETTO EUNUCOIDE

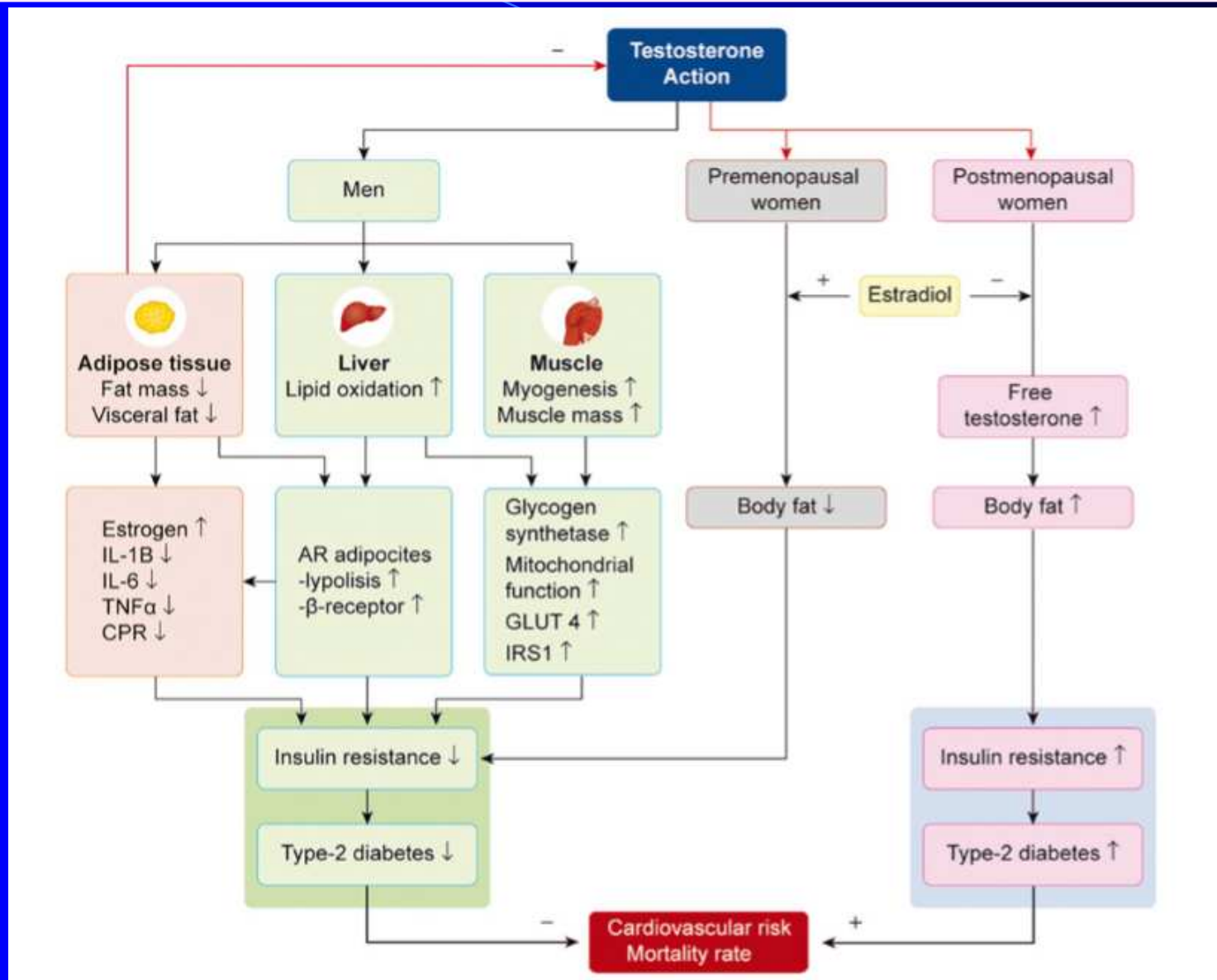


- *Alta statura, prevalenza degli arti sul tronco*
- *Muscolatura flaccida*
- *Disposizione tessuto adiposo di tipo femminile (regione mammaria, bacino)*
- *Voce bianca*
- *Apparato pilifero scarsamente rappresentato nelle zone androgeno dipendenti*
- *Disposizione di tipo femminile della peluria nella regione pubica (triangolo con base verso l'alto)*

Clinical picture of testosterone deficiency¹



Effects of testosterone on insulin resistance, type-2 diabetes and cardiovascular risk



SINDROME di KLINEFELTER 47 XXY

Un gruppo di disordini cromosomici in cui si ha la presenza di un cromosoma X in più rispetto al normale cariotipo maschile

E' la più comune causa di disordine dei cromosomi sessuali, di ipogonadismo e infertilità nel maschio

- *Alta statura* (media 179 ± 6.2 cm)
per aumento del segmento inferiore
- *Distanza anca-piedi* ~ 5 cm \gt della distanza anca testa
- *Apertura della braccia* \gt dell'altezza
- *Ginecomastia bilaterale* 56-88 % (E_2/T)
 - *insorge durante la pubertà*
 - *iperplasia del tessuto interduttale*
- *Occasionalmente segni di ipoandrogenizzazione*
 - riduzione peli pubici* 30-60 %
 - riduzione peli facciali* 60-80 %
 - *1/3 dei casi obesità ginoide*
 - *1/3 dei casi vene varicose*



Androgen insensitivity syndrome



XY chromosomes

SRY gene produces testes

Testes release testosterone, but the hormone has little or no effect

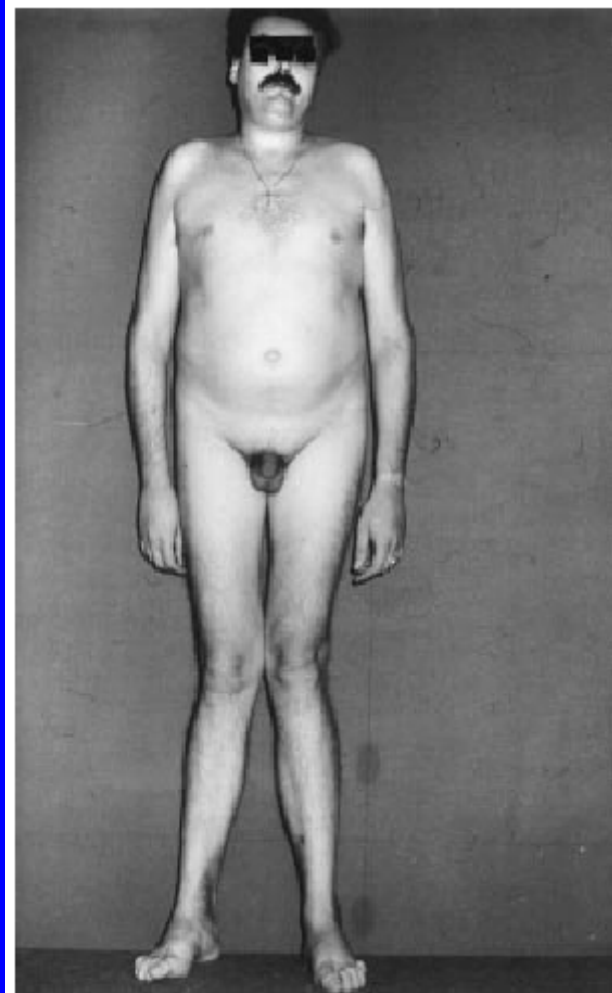
Can be complete or incomplete

estimated incidence
2-5 per 100,000 live births

80%-99% of people have these symptoms

- Absent axillary hair
- Absent pubic hair
- Aplasia of the uterus
- Aplasia/Hypoplasia of the fallopian tube
- Cryptorchidism

Paziente di 38 anni con deficit di aromatasi



Skeletal features and hormonal pattern

Osteoporosis or severe osteopenia

Bone pain

Low BMD at both lumbar and femoral site

Failure in peak bone mass

Delayed epiphyseal closure

Delayed skeletal maturation and continuous linear growth

Eunuchoid skeleton

Progressive genu valgum

*Bilateral osteonecrosis of femoral heads**

Undetectable estradiol

Low, normal or high serum testosterone levels

Normal to high levels of gonadotropin

**Described only in one case*

Deficit di aromatasi

*Età cronologica 31 aa
Età ossea di 14.8 aa*

*Trattamento con
testosterone
enantato 250 mg
IM ogni 10 gg
per 6 mesi*

Età ossea invariata

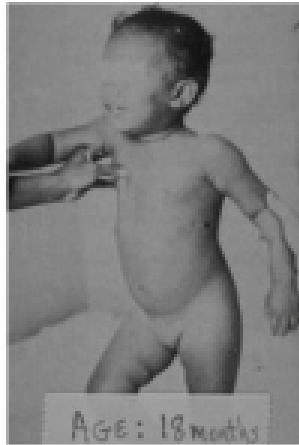


*Età cronologica 38 aa
Età ossea di 14.8 aa*

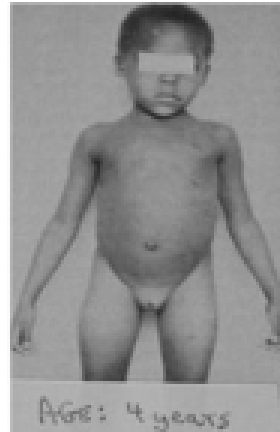
*Trattamento con
estradiolo
transdermico 50 mg
per 2 volte
settimana per 6
mesi
25 mg per 2 volte
settimana per 3
mesi*

*Saldatura epifisi falangee e
metacarparli
Età ossea >16 aa*

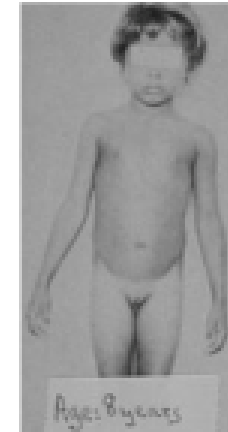
DEFICIT 5 alfa-reduttasi



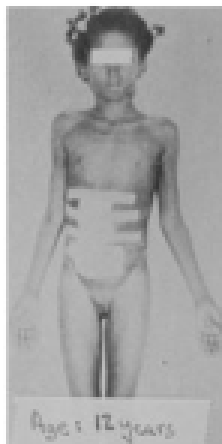
AGE: 18 months
At 18 months, the appearance is female though undescended testes are present.



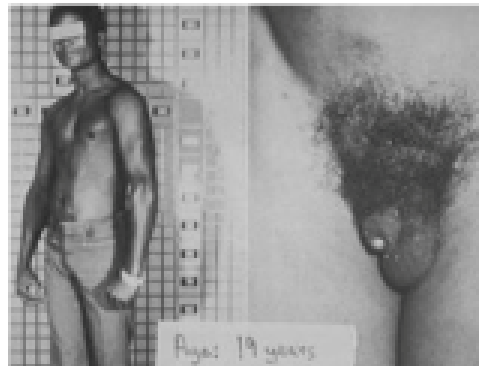
AGE: 4 years
Lacking dihydrotestosterone (DHT) in utero, this boy's external genitalia develop as female. However, internally the gonadal tissue is that of normal male and his karyotype is 46 XY (normal male).



Age: 8 years
In utero, DHT is essential for the normal male development of the external genitalia. After complete maturation, DHT seems to have no important biological function.



Age: 12 years
Just before puberty, prior to the testosterone outpouring, the phenotype is still female.



Age: 19 years
With the testosterone surge at puberty, the phenotype changes to male: the voice deepens, the testes descend, the phallus grows, erection and ejaculation begin, and a male psychosexual orientation develops.



Age: 22 years
And for the rest of their lives, the guevedoces resemble the other Dominican men in all respects except:

- * Beard growth is scanty.
- * There is no hairline recession.
- * None has acne.
- * The prostate remains small.

Ipogonadismo maschile nelle varie età della vita

Ipogonadismo ad insorgenza tardiva

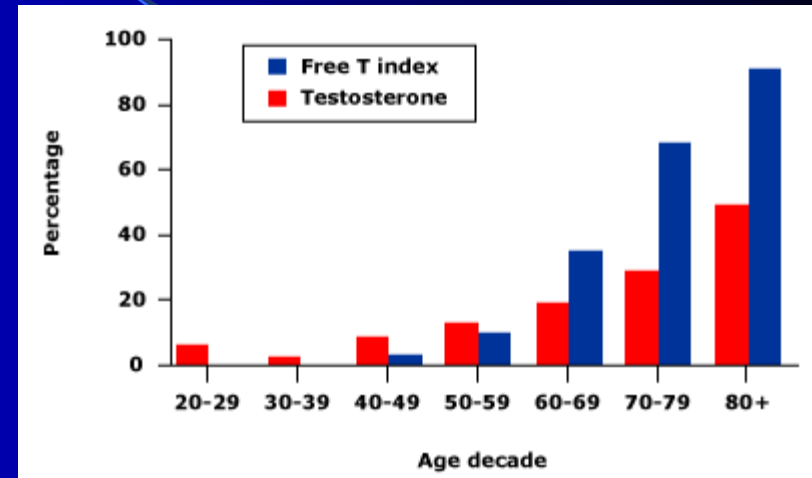
"Late-onset Hypogonadism, LOH"

*Difetto di Funzione
Ipotalamo-Ipofisaria e
Testicolare*

*Difetto di testosterone
accompagnato da*

- *Declino delle funzioni sessuali*
- *Riduzione della massa e della forza muscolare*
- *Riduzione della densità ossea (osteoporosi)*
- *Aumento dell'adiposità*
- *Riduzione della pelosità corporea*
- *Declino neuro-psicologico*
- *Depressione*
- *Irritabilità, disturbi del sonno*
- *Astenia*

Percentuale di soggetti con bassi livelli di testosterone (<325 ng/dL (11.3 nmol/L) (colonna rossa) o basso rapporto T/SHBG (Free T index) (colonna blu)



Testosterone Therapy in Men with Androgen Deficiency Syndromes: An Endocrine Society Clinical Practice Guideline

TAKE HOME MESSAGE

Diagnosis and evaluation of patients with suspected androgen deficiency

We recommend making a diagnosis of androgen deficiency only in men with consistent symptoms and signs and unequivocally low serum testosterone levels (1 \oplus 000)

We suggest that clinicians measure serum testosterone level in patients with clinical manifestations

We suggest that clinicians also consider measuring serum testosterone level when patients report the less specific symptoms and signs (2 1 \oplus 000)

Symptoms and signs suggestive of androgen deficiency in men

- A. More specific symptoms and signs
 - Incomplete or delayed sexual development, eunuchoidism
 - Reduced sexual desire (libido) and activity
 - Decreased spontaneous erections
 - Breast discomfort, gynecomastia
 - Loss of body (axillary and pubic) hair, reduced shaving
 - Very small (especially <5 ml) or shrinking testes
 - Inability to father children, low or zero sperm count
 - Height loss, low trauma fracture, low bone mineral density
 - Hot flushes, sweats
- B. Other less specific symptoms and signs
 - Decreased energy, motivation, initiative, and self-confidence
 - Feeling sad or blue, depressed mood, dysthymia
 - Poor concentration and memory
 - Sleep disturbance, increased sleepiness
 - Mild anemia (normochromic, normocytic, in the female range)
 - Reduced muscle bulk and strength
 - Increased body fat, body mass index
 - Diminished physical or work performance



Conditions in which there is a high prevalence of low testosterone levels and for which we suggest measurement of serum testosterone levels

TAKE HOME MESSAGE

Sellar mass, radiation to the sellar region, or other diseases of the sellar region
Treatment with medications that affect testosterone production or metabolism, such as glucocorticoids and opioids
HIV-associated weight loss
End-stage renal disease and maintenance hemodialysis
Moderate to severe chronic obstructive lung disease
Infertility
Osteoporosis or low trauma fracture, especially in a young man
Type 2 diabetes mellitus



DIAGNOSI BIOCHIMICA

La diagnosi laboratoristica si basa sul riscontro in almeno 2 occasioni di bassi livelli di testosterone sierico misurato a digiuno tra le ore 8.00 e le ore 10.00 del mattino

CUT OFF DI TESTOSTERONE TOTALE PER LA DIAGNOSI DI IPOGONADISMO

> 3.5 ng/mL (>12 nmol/L)

2.3-3.5 ng/mL (8-12 nmol/L)

<2.3 ng/mL (<8 nmol/L)

T free < 65 pg/ml (225 pmol/L)

Testosterone Therapy in Men with Androgen Deficiency Syndromes: An Endocrine Society Clinical Practice Guideline

TAKE HOME MESSAGE

We suggest the measurement of morning total testosterone level by a reliable assay as the initial diagnostic test (2 ⊕⊕00)

We recommend confirmation of the diagnosis by repeating measurement of total testosterone (1 ⊕⊕00)



Ipogonadismo maschile nelle varie età della vita

Factors Impacting Testosterone Variability

Variable/Impact on Testosterone Measurements

Acute and Chronic Disease

- 10–30% decline with acute respiratory illness in young men⁸¹
- Chronic illness and increasing medication usage associated with more rapid age-related T decline⁶⁸

TAKE HOME MESSAGE

Assay Techniques

- IA vs MS results in –14.1% to 19.2% variability and ±40% at T < 100 ng/dl^{86, 87}
- At low T, IA varies by 2.7 to 14.3 fold⁸⁸
- Specimen handling, preparation, and commutability, calibration methods, and matrix interference introduce variability
- MS is gold standard for TT, equilibrium dialysis for fT
- Variability between calculated fT methods is ~14% with empiric methods most concordant¹⁰⁷
- Non-empiric fT calculations overestimate the true value¹⁰⁷

- Peak concentration in AM
- Rapidly decreases after waking
- 4 PM vs 8 AM values 20–25% lower in 30–40 year old males and 10% lower in 70 year olds⁴⁶
- SHBG, fT, and bioavailable T also vary diurnally

Ethnicity

- Likely minimal to no clinically-relevant impact

Genetics

- Accounts for 42–65% of T variability^{47, 55–57}

Geography



QUANDO RICORRERE AL TESTOSTERONE LIBERO?

TAKE HOME MESSAGE

- *Per valori di testosterone totale "borderline"*
- *Se sospettiamo alterazioni della SHBG*

Aumento	Riduzione
Ipertiroidismo	Trattamento con, glucocorticoidi, GH
Cirrosi epatica	Acromegalia
Trattamento con estrogeni	Ipotiroidismo
Tamoxifene	S. di Cushing
Uso di farmaci antiepilettici	Iperinsulinemia
Epatiti	Sindrome nefrosica
Invecchiamento	Obesità

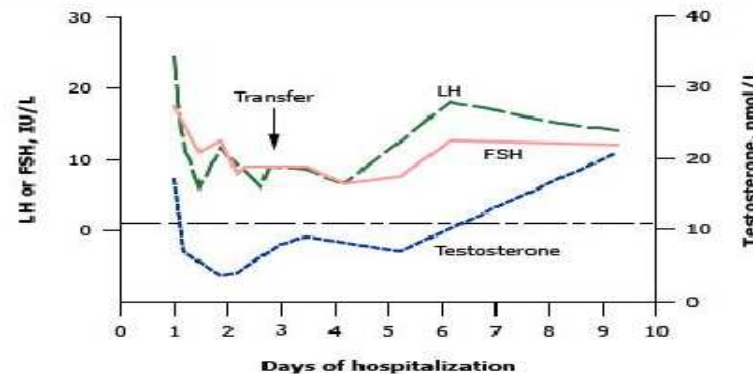
- *La misurazione diretta dei livelli di T libero non è indicata con i metodi di dosaggio comunemente in uso e non deve essere richiesta*
- *La stima dei livelli sierici di T libero può essere eseguita mediante l'uso di un algoritmo che tiene conto della concentrazione di TT, albumina e SHBG, disponibile online (<http://www.issam.ch/freetesto.htm>)*

Quando non dosare il testosterone?

TAKE HOME MESSAGE

We suggest that an evaluation of androgen deficiency should not be made during an acute or subacute illness. (2, ⊕⊕OO)

Serum testosterone and gonadotropin concentrations fall in acute MI

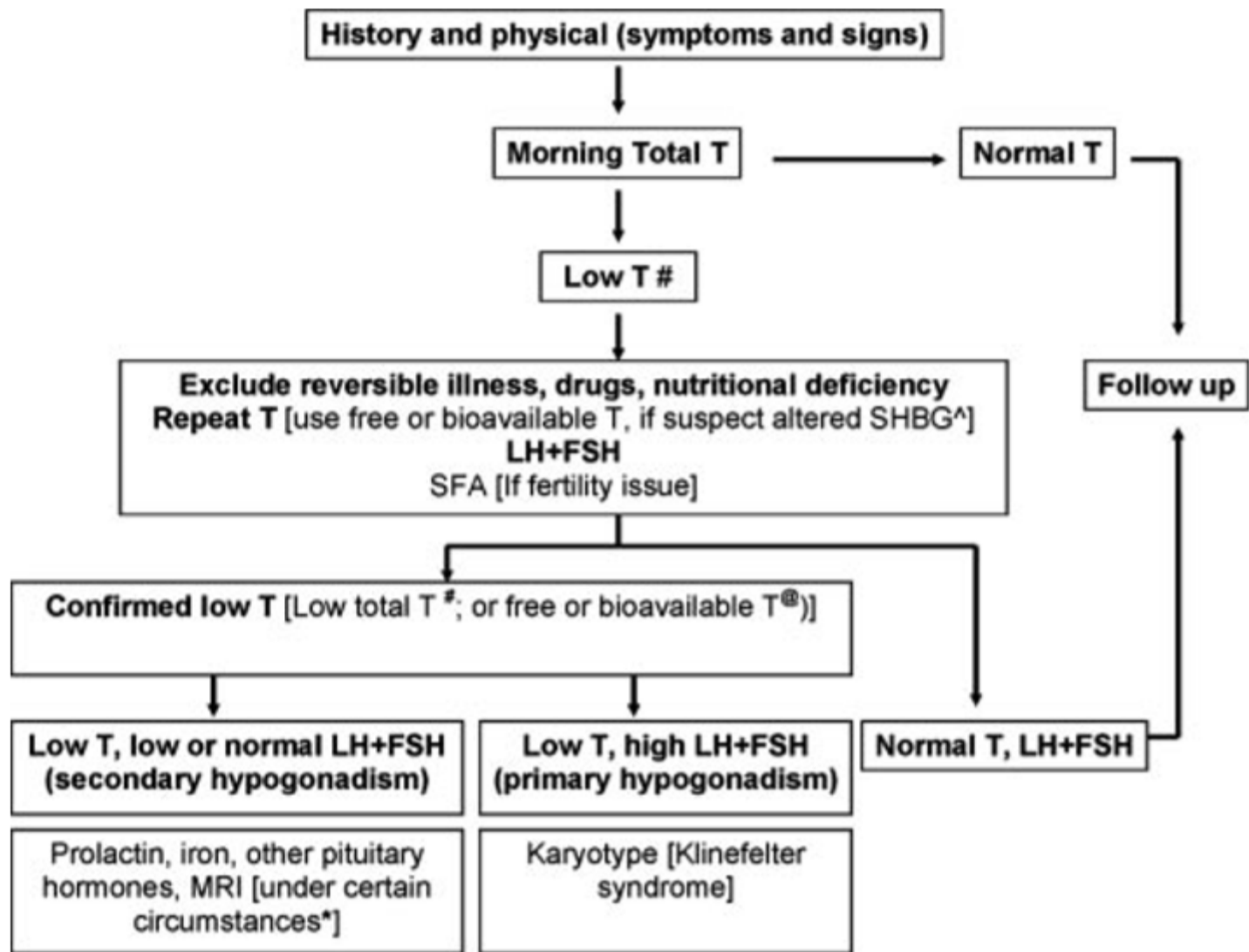


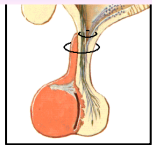
Changes in the serum concentrations of testosterone (dotted line), LH (dashed line), and FSH (solid line) throughout hospitalization in a representative 43-year-old man with an acute MI. All three hormones decreased acutely and then returned to baseline levels during recovery. The dotted horizontal line indicates the lower limit of the normal range for testosterone. The day of transfer from the intensive care unit to the general medical unit is noted. To convert serum testosterone values to ng/dL, divide by 0.0347.

Le linee guida raccomandano di non dosare il testosterone in corso di patologie acute o subacute, dal momento che potrebbe esserci una transitoria riduzione dei suoi livelli sierici, causata da un ipogonadismo secondario funzionale



An approach for the diagnostic evaluation of adult men suspected of having androgen deficiency





Terapia dell'ipogonadismo maschile



**Ipogonadismo
secondario**

↓ LH / FSH
↓ Testosterone
↓ Produzione di sperma

↓ Testosterone
↓ Produzione di sperma
↑ LH / FSH

**Ipogonadismo
primario**

**Difetto di
androgeni**

**Fertilità
desiderata**

Testosterone

**Fertilità
desiderata**

- Gonadotropina corionica (hCG)*
- attività biologica di LH -
- FSH ricombinante o*
Gonadotropina menopausale (hMG)
- GnRH (somministrazione pulsatile)*
forme ipotalamiche
- Tecniche di riproduzione assistita*

- In alcuni casi tecniche*
di riproduzione assistita
- Donazione di sperma*
- Adozione*

TERAPIA CON TESTOSTERONE

Formulazioni di testosterone disponibili in commercio in Italia. (T: testosterone)

Formulazione	Via di somministrazione	Posologia	Vantaggi	Svantaggi
T undecanoato 40 mg <i>capsule</i>	Orale	1-4 capsule/die; massimo 1 capsula ogni 6 ore	Somministrazione orale	Somministrazioni frequenti
T enantato 250 mg <i>fiale</i>	Intramuscolare	1 fiala/2-4 settimane	Costo contenuto. Somministrazioni non giornaliere	Testosteronemia incostante nell'intervallo tra le somministrazioni
T propionato 100 mg <i>fiale</i>	Intramuscolare	1-½ fiala/3 giorni	Costo contenuto	Somministrazioni frequenti
T undecanoato 1000 mg <i>fiale</i>	Intramuscolare	1 fiala/10-14 settimane	Somministrazione trimestrale	Volume di iniezione elevato (4 ml); lunga persistenza di eventuali effetti collaterali
T gel 50 mg <i>bustine o tubetti</i>	Transdermica	1-2 bustine o tubetti/die	Comodità di impiego	Possibilità di trasferire il T per contatto ad altre persone. Costo elevato
T gel 10 mg <i>tubi multidose</i>	Transdermica	1-8 pressioni/die	Comodità di impiego Possibilità di personalizzare la posologia	Possibilità di trasferire il T per contatto ad altre persone. Costo elevato
T <i>cerotto</i> 15–22.5–30 mg	Transdermica	2 cerotti/die o ogni 48 ore	Comodità di impiego	Possibile irritazione della cute

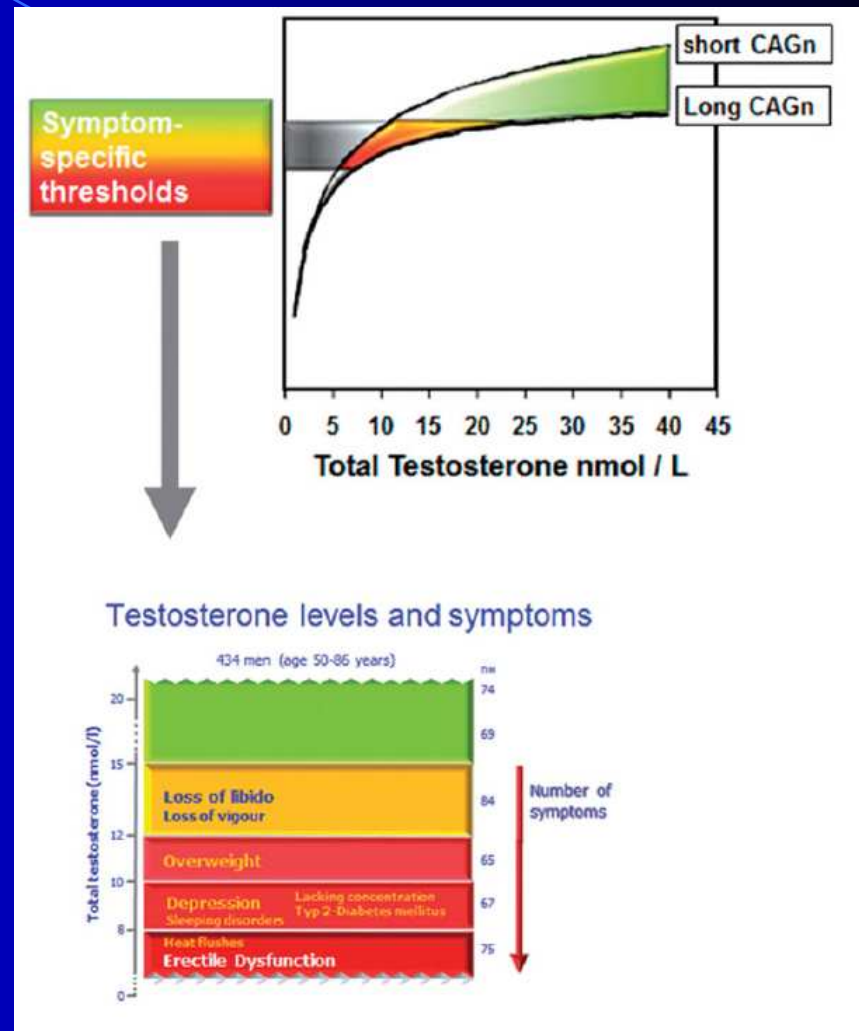
TAKE HOME MESSAGE

TERAPIA CON TESTOSTERONE

L'efficacia della terapia sostitutiva può dipendere dalle caratteristiche del recettore degli androgeni

L'effetto del testosterone su massa ossea e muscolare, fertilità e metabolismo glico-lipidico (adiposità ed obesità) è modulato *in vivo* in senso inversamente proporzionale dal polimorfismo delle triplette CAG

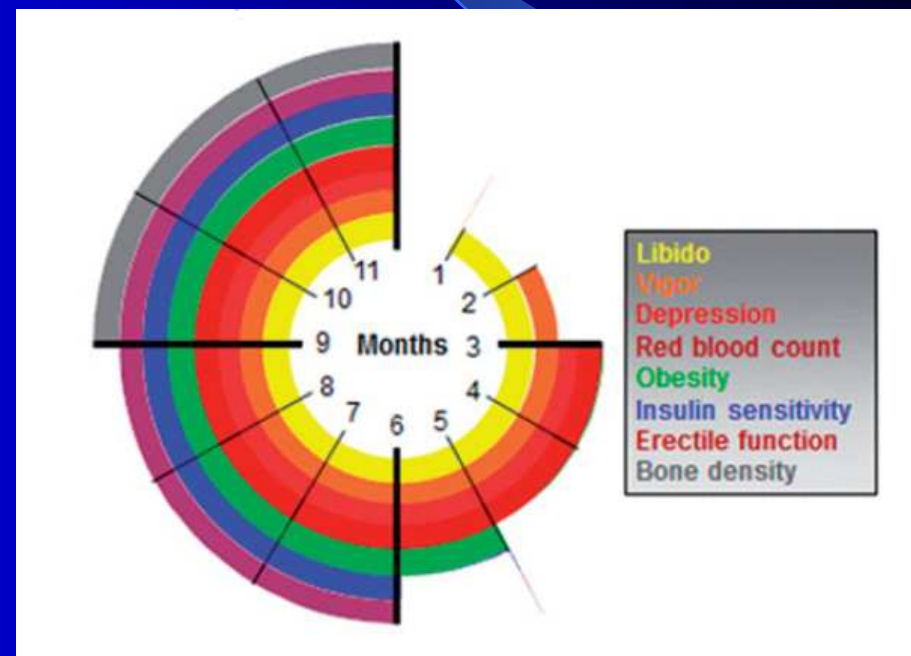
Una terapia sostitutiva con testosterone dovrebbe tener conto delle caratteristiche biologiche dell'AR



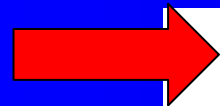
TAKE HOME MESSAGE

- ↑ funzione sessuale
- ↑ umore
- ↑ forza muscolare ed energia
- ↑ eritropoiesi
- ↑ sensibilità insulinica
- ↑ controllo glicemico
- ↑ profilo lipidico
- ↓ massa grassa
- ↑ massa magra
- ↓ circonferenza vita
- ↑ funzione CV
- ↑ BMD
- ↑ **QoL**

Effects of testosterone substitution therapy



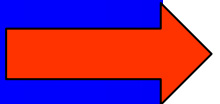
Conditions in which testosterone administration is associated with a high risk of adverse outcome and for which we recommend against using testosterone



Very high risk of serious adverse outcomes

Metastatic prostate cancer

Breast cancer



Moderate to high risk of adverse outcomes

Unevaluated prostate nodule or induration

PSA >4 ng/ml (>3 ng/ml in individuals at high risk for prostate cancer, such as African-Americans or men with first-degree relatives who have prostate cancer)

Hematocrit >50%

Severe lower urinary tract symptoms associated with

benign prostatic hypertrophy as indicated by AUA/IPSS

>19

Uncontrolled or poorly controlled congestive heart failure



Ipogonadismo maschile nelle varie età della vita

Potential adverse effects of testosterone replacement

Adverse events for which there is evidence of association with testosterone administration

- Erythrocytosis
- Acne and oily skin
- Detection of subclinical prostate cancer
- Growth of metastatic prostate cancer
- Reduced sperm production and fertility

Uncommon adverse events for which there is weak evidence of association with testosterone administration

- Gynecomastia
- Male pattern balding (familial)
- Growth of breast cancer
- Induction or worsening of obstructive sleep apnea

Formulation-specific adverse effects

Intramuscular injections of testosterone enanthate, cypionate, or undecanoate

- Fluctuation in mood or libido
- Pain at injection site

- Excessive erythrocytosis (especially in older patients)
- Coughing episodes immediately after the im injection^a

Transdermal patches

- Frequent skin reactions at application site

Transdermal gel

- Potential risk for testosterone transfer to partner or another person who is in close contact (need to remind patient to cover application sites with clothing and to wash skin and hands with soap before having skin-to-skin contact with another person)

- Skin irritation

Buccal testosterone tablets

- Alterations in taste
- Irritation of gums

Pellet implants

- Infection, expulsion of pellet

Oral tablets

- Effects on liver and cholesterol (methyltestosterone)^b



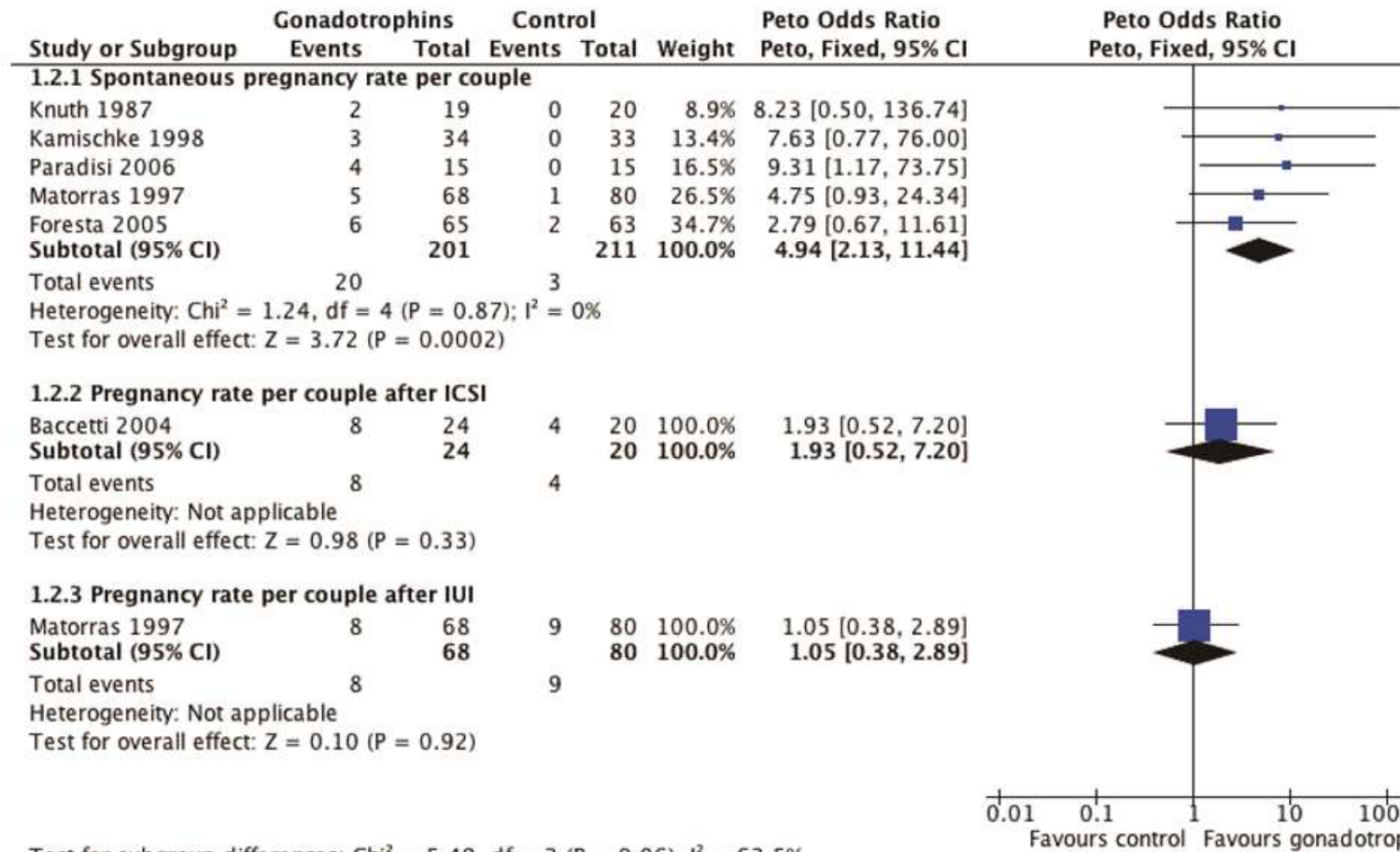
TERAPIA CON GONADOTROPINE

	ATTIVITA'-INDICAZIONI	PRINCIPIO ATTIVO
FSH	Trattamento dell'ipogonadismo ipogonadotropo	Follitropina alfa Follitropina beta CLASSE A, NOTA 74 ESTRATTIVO: Urofollitropina CLASSE A, NOTA 74
LH	Ipogonadismo ipogonadotropo Spermatogenesi nell'ipogonadismo ipogonadotropo Ritardo puberale associato a deficit della funzione gonadotropica dell'ipofisi Criptorchidismo non dovuto ad ostruzione anatomica	ESTRATTIVO: Gonadotropina Corionica CLASSE A/C



Gonadotrophins treatment of idiopathic male subfertility

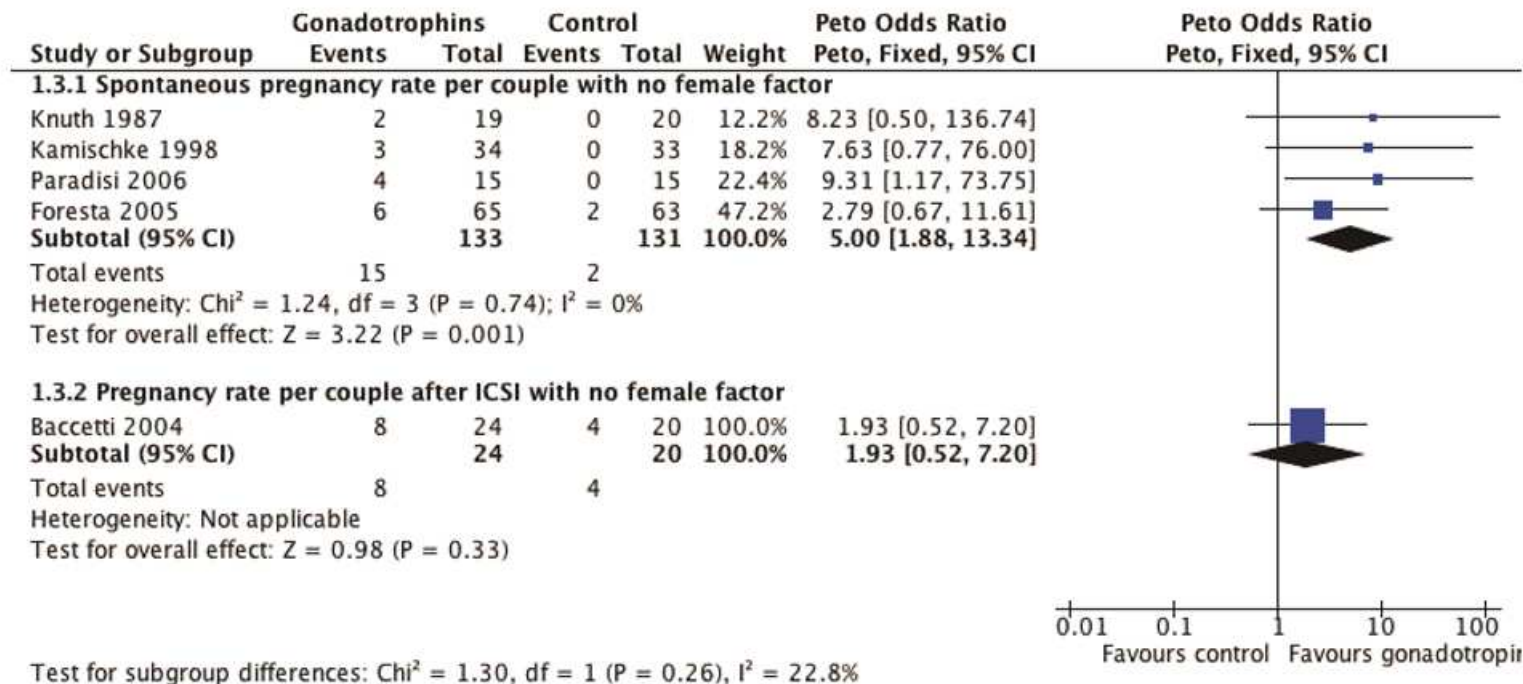
Forest plot of comparison: 1 Gonadotrophins versus placebo/no treatment for the treatment of idiopathic male subfertility, outcome: 1.2 Pregnancy rate per couple randomly assigned.

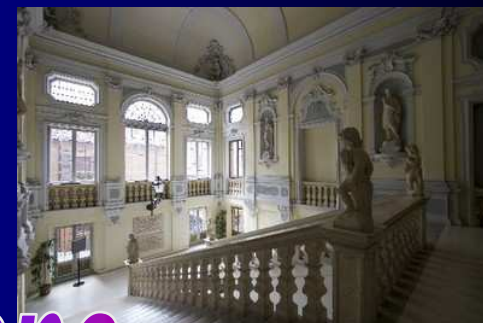


Gonadotrophins treatment of idiopathic male subfertility



Forest plot of comparison: 1 Gonadotrophins versus placebo/no treatment for the treatment of idiopathic male subfertility, outcome: 1.3 Subgroup analysis: pregnancy rate per couple randomly assigned with no female factor.





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