



Guidelines for Endocrinology Referrals:

Appropriate pre-consultation work-up for
common endocrine disorders

Presenters:

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Housekeeping

- All lines are muted
- This session will be recorded
- Slides and recording will be posted on PHC Site
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- To ask a question:
 - Logistical question: Use Question/CHAT to the Host
 - Questions for Speakers: Use Question/CHAT and questions will be addressed at the end of the presentation

Today's Speakers



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Objectives

- Be able to order appropriate laboratory and imaging studies for endocrine disorders sufficient for the consultant endocrinologist to advance the care of patients without delay
- The rationale behind the laboratory and imaging studies discussed in the referral guidelines
- Be able to order and if necessary, be able to perform the in-office provocative testing required to diagnose certain endocrine disorders

Why Guidelines?

- Endocrinologist consultations are one of the most sought after referrals and difficult to obtain due to relative scarcity
- We want to utilize the time efficiently to advance the care of the patients
- Guidelines for pre-consultation visit help the endocrinologist to make decisions and reduce the number of repeat visits opening up availability to other patients

What this means

- If there are few specialty slots available then use them wisely
- Well prepared referrals
- Try to end with a treatment decision
- Avoid multiple visits when fewer would suffice
- Patients **MUST** show for their appointments

Do Not Dump



- In the world of endocrinology this means:
 - Don't refer non-adherent patients
 - Type II diabetes
 - Hypothyroid
- We are looking for diagnoses and resultant treatment decisions

Well Prepared Referrals

What is the question to be answered:

- All the necessary information
- BUT no unnecessary information
 - Chart litter – Last 5 visits / all labs since California Statehood / All imaging including kindergarten school pictures
 - No push button electronic records.
- All the labs / imaging necessary – but no extra
- Up to date med list
- Legible
- Received at the other end well before the appointment
- Ideally, a letter from the clinician –can be added to the clinical note plans
- Avoid a specialist consultation that generates more labs and another visit
 - This is taking a visit from someone else

Topics

- Diabetes mellitus
- Thyroid – hypo, hyper, nodule
- Hypercalcemia / hypocalcemia
- Male hypogonadism
- Adrenal disorders
- Pituitary
- Others

Diabetes Mellitus I & II

- **Preliminary labs**
 - Hemoglobin A1C
 - TSH
 - Fasting lipid panel
 - Spot urine for albumin / creatinine ratio
 - Retinal exam
 - Monofilament exam
 - Finger-stick diary log
- **Secondary labs**
 - 24 hr urine for protein, creatinine if spot abnormal
- **Other referrals**
 - Dietician
 - Ophthalmology
 - Podiatry

Thyroid: hyperthyroid

- **Preliminary labs**
 - Serum TSH, Free T4, Total T3, TPO, Thyroglobulin antibody, Thyroid stimulating antibody, Thyrotropin receptor binding inhibitory immunoglobulin
 - Thyroid ultrasound
- **Secondary labs / imaging**
 - If not pregnant, RAIU and scan if appropriate (helps in the DD – Grave's, nodule, thyroiditis).
- **Other referrals**
 - Revisit if not responding to therapy

Thyroid: hypothyroid

- **Preliminary labs**
 - TSH, Free T4
- **Secondary labs**
 - If TSH is elevated, or thyroid is palpable
 - Thyroid peroxidase
 - Thyroglobulin antibodies
- **Other referrals**

Thyroid: nodule

- **Preliminary labs / imaging**
 - Thyroid US
 - TSH, Free T4 and T3
- **Secondary labs**
 - If TSH is low CBC, CMP
 - If hyperthyroid
 - RAIU as long as not on treatment with propylthiouracil or tapazole
- **Other referrals**
 - Biopsy as needed
 - Any patient with high risk history (head/neck radiation, fam hx of thyroid cancer, suspicious features of US, nodule ≥ 1 cm or abnormal TSH)

Calcium Disorders: hypercalcemia

- Preliminary labs
 - Calcium, albumin, phosphorus, intact PTH
 - 24 hour urine calcium and creatinine
 - Make sure patient is not taking thiazides
- Secondary labs/ imaging
 - Combined thyroid /parathyroid US to locate parathyroid adenoma
 - Sestamibi scan of parathyroids especially if diagnosis uncertain
 - Vitamin D should be normalized prior to the scan
- Other referrals

Calcium Disorders: hypocalcemia

- Preliminary labs
 - Calcium, albumin, phosphorus, intact PTH, Mg
- Secondary labs
- Other referrals

Male Hypogonadism

- **Preliminary labs**
 - 8 a.m. serum total, free testosterone, sex hormone binding globulin
- **Secondary labs**
 - If borderline or low serum LH, FSH, CBC, Prolactin
- **Other referrals**
 - PSA if thought necessary

Adrenal: Insufficiency (Addison's Disease)

- **Preliminary labs**
 - Electrolytes, serum a.m. cortisol, ACTH, plasma renin activity, aldosterone, FBS, TSH
- **Secondary labs**
 - ACTH (Cortrosyn, Cosyntropin) stimulation test
- **Other referrals**
 - May need referral for management if subnormal ACTH stimulation test and low result
 - Advice for stress periods

Adrenal: Cushing's Disease

- Preliminary labs
 - 24 hr urine for creatinine and free cortisol.
 - May repeat up to 3 times. Any abnormal is referable
 - <http://www.questdiagnostics.com/testcenter/BUOrderInfo.action?tc=135286&labCode=AMD>
 - Secondary labs
 - Dexamethasone suppression test
 - <http://www.questdiagnostics.com/testcenter/BUOrderInfo.action?tc=6921&labCode=MET>
- OR**
- Midnight salivary cortisol
 - <http://www.questdiagnostics.com/testcenter/BUOrderInfo.action?tc=19897X&labCode=QBA>
 - Other referrals

Pituitary: adenoma

- **Preliminary labs**
 - 8 a.m. serum levels of:
 - Free T4, TSH, cortisol, ACTH, prolactin, FSH, LH, IGF-1
 - Estradiol in women
 - 24 hour urine creatinine and free cortisol
 - 8 a.m. testosterone for men
- **Secondary labs**
 - Pituitary MRI – if highly suspicious or already available
 - Urine specific gravity if diabetes insipidus concern
- **Other referrals**
 - Also refer for acromegaly, Cushing syndrome, galactorrhea/ amenorrhea/ oligomenorrhea, abnormal pituitary radiology

Others

- Endocrine hypertension (pheochromocytoma)
- Galactorrhea
- Hirsutism
- Hyperaldosteronism – resistant hypertension



Questions?