Safety and tolerability of diazoxide in Japanese patients with hyperinsulinemic hypoglycemia

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Abstract. Diazoxide is a non-diuretic benzothiadiazine derivative, one of a group of substances introduced into clinical practice in the 1950s for the treatment of hypertension. Fajans reported the use of diazoxide for the treatment of insulinoma in 1979. Although patients with hyperinsulinemic hypoglycemia worldwide have been treated with diazoxide for more than 30 years, there are no recent reports about the adverse effects of this drug in Asian patients, including Japanese patients. Herein, we report the results of our retrospective clinical record review of 6 Japanese patients (3 females and 3 males, ranging in age from 58 to 91 years) with hyperinsulinemic hypoglycemia and inoperable insulinoma treated with diazoxide. Diazoxide improved control of hypoglycemic symptoms and maintained normoglycemia in 5 of the 6 patients, and was ineffective in one patient. Surprisingly, although all 6 patients received diazoxide according to the treatment strategy recommended in Western patients, 5 of the 6 patients developed edema and two developed congestive heart failure. Thus, when starting treatment with diazoxide in Japanese patients, the symptoms and signs of fluid retention should be evaluated carefully. Also, appropriate protocols for treatment with diazoxide should be evaluated by means of clinical trials in Japanese patients with hyperinsulinemic hypoglycemia.

Key words: Diazoxide, Hyperinsulinemic hypoglycemia, Fluid retention
ing Japanese patients. Here, we report the results of a review of 6 Japanese patients with hyperinsulinemic hypoglycemia and inoperable insulinoma treated with diazoxide, including the safety and tolerability of diazoxide in Japanese patients.

Patients and Methods

We conducted a retrospective review of the clinical records of inpatients with hyperinsulinemic hypoglycemia treated with diazoxide at the Chigasaki City Hospital, Fujisawa City Hospital, Yokohama City University medical center, Yokohama City University Hospital, Kanagawa, and Hokkaido University hospital, Hokkaido, from 1995 to 2011. Three females and 3 males were included in the study. The clinical and biochemical features of these patients are summarized in Table 1. All six patients fulfilled the criteria for the Whipple’s triad sign during the episodes of hypoglycemia, and insulin secretion was not suppressed. In patients 1–4 and 6, selective arterial calcium stimulation and hepatic venous sampling (ASVS) were performed. Although the ASVS showed hypersecretion of insulin from the tail of the pancreas in patient 4 and from the head of the pancreas in patient 6, these patients were still considered as being unsuitable for surgery due to their advanced age. The other patients were considered to be unsuitable surgical candidates due to the poor localization of the tumors. In patient 5, a tumor was removed from the tail of the pancreas by partial pancreatectomy, however, since abdominal computed tomography (CT) performed one year later revealed a liver metastasis, partial hepatectomy was performed. The diagnosis of malignant insulinoma was confirmed by histopathological analysis. A year later, another repeat further abdominal CT revealed multiple liver metastases. Diazoxide treatment was started for the aforementioned reasons in the 6 patients.

Results

Patient 1 needed frequent meals at short intervals, continuous infusion of 10% glucose and administration of prednisolone, and diazoxide treatment was started at 75 mg/day (1.6 mg/kg/day), with the daily dose increased gradually. Glucose control was restored and the glucose infusion was stopped. However, the dose of diazoxide needed to be reduced, because leg edema appeared and the body weight increased by 5.5 kg after 5 days on diazoxide treatment. We gradually reduced the dose of diazoxide from 175 to 100 mg/day (3.8 mg/kg/day) and started concomitant administration of furosemide and spironolactone. The patient was maintained near euglycemia, and the leg edema and weight gain improved.

In patient 2, diazoxide treatment was started at 150 mg/day (2.8 mg/kg/day), with the daily dose increased gradually. After 4 days on the therapy, he developed nausea, which settled with metoclopramide. Twenty days after the start of therapy, leg edema appeared at 400 mg/day of diazoxide. The leg edema improved with a small dose of furosemide.

In patient 3, diazoxide treatment was started at 150 mg/day (2.5 mg/kg/day), with the daily dose increased gradually. After 14 days on the therapy, she developed hyperglycemia with 225 mg/day of diazoxide. Therefore, we reduced the dose of diazoxide to 150 mg/day after which euglycemia was maintained.

In patient 4, treatment was started with octreotide, however, glucose infusion could not be stopped. Initiation of diazoxide administration in combination with octreotide resulted in maintenance of euglycemia with no glucose infusion. Diazoxide was started at the dose of 150 mg/day (4.6 mg/kg/day), with the dosage increased gradually. After 5 days on the therapy, at 250 mg/day of diazoxide, although euglycemia was still maintained, the patient developed congestive

Table 1 Clinical features and biochemical data of the six Japanese patients of hyperinsulinemic hypoglycemia treated with diazoxide.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Case</th>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Sex</th>
<th>Clinical symptom</th>
<th>Symptom duration (months)</th>
<th>Glucose (mg/dL)</th>
<th>C-peptide (ng/mL)</th>
<th>Insulin (μU/mL)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>Confusion</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>6.2</td>
<td>33.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>Confusion</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>3.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>Confusion</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>11.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>Coma</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>Palpitation, weight gain</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>60.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>Confusion</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>1.9</td>
<td>2.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
were recorded in 17 of 36 (47%) patients with insulinoma, and fluid retention was the most common (11/36). Moreover, diuretics were needed with the diazoxide in 20 of the 36 (55%) patients [7]. Also, Peter et al. reported that the main side effects were hirsutism (56%), ankle edema (50%), weight gain (38%) and nausea (11%) [8]. Diazoxide therapy should be initiated at the daily dose of 150 to 200 mg given in two to three divided doses, and the dose can be increased up to a maximum of 600 to 800 mg per day [2]. Although our patients received diazoxide treatment according to this recommended strategy, edema and congestive heart failure developed at high rates in our patients. Laboratory studies on admission of developed edema patients (patients 1, 2, 4-6) revealed that proteinuria was negative, mean eGFR was 65.0 mL/min/1.73m$^2$, and mean serum albumin was 4.1 g/dL. Whereas, those without edema (patient 3) revealed that proteinuria was negative, eGFR was 46 mL/min/1.73m$^2$, and serum albumin was 3.4 g/dL. Also, all 6 patients had no history of congestive heart failure, severe hepatic or renal dysfunction.

Why did edema develop at such a high rate in our patients? Diazoxide, which produces vasodilatation, causes sodium and water retention [9]. Many mechanisms for the increased sodium reabsorption have been proposed: increased antidiuretic hormone secretion, alteration of the intrarenal blood flow, changes in peritubular physical factors, reduction in the renal perfusion pressure, and stimulation of the renal sympathetic nerve activity [10]. The higher mean daily intake of sodium in Asian than in Western populations [11], may explain the higher incidence of edema caused by fluid retention developing in Asian patients with hyperinsulinemic hypoglycemia treated with diazoxide according to the treatment strategy recommended overseas.

Set the keyword associated with the Diazoxide, we per-
formed a literature search of the electronic databases Igaku Chuo Zasshi, which is the largest medical literature database in Japan. We found 76 cases of reports treated with diazoxide due to hyperinsulinemic hypoglycemia in Japanese adult patients. Age was 18-93 years, dose of diazoxide was described in 46 cases (25-600 mg/day). The presence or absence of adverse effects was described in 32 cases, and adverse effects were recorded in 29 patients. The main adverse effects were fluid retention (16 cases (55%)), hematologic abnormalities (5 cases), such as cytopenia, erythema (3 cases) and hirsutism (3 cases), gastrointestinal symptoms (2 cases), and hyperglycemia (1 case). Although there was no description of the presence or absence of adverse effects in the other 44 cases, the frequency of fluid retention in Japanese patients were higher than that of Western patients according to the national UK survey [7]. Mean diazoxide dose in Japanese patients was 182 ± 131 mg/day (range 25-600 mg/day), which was less than that in the Western patients (267 ± 138 mg/day (range 100-600 mg/day) [7], or 400 mg/day (range 40-1500 mg/day) [8]). Moreover, mean dose of diazoxide with fluid retention patients was 215 ± 206 mg/day (range 50-600 mg/day), which was also less than that in the Western patients. Therefore, appropriate diazoxide treatment protocols should be evaluated by means of clinical trials in Japanese patients with hyperinsulinemic hypoglycemia.

In conclusion, edema and congestive heart failure caused by fluid retention developed at high rates during diazoxide treatment in Japanese patients with hyperinsulinemic hypoglycemia. Thus, when starting treatment with diazoxide in Japanese patients with hyperinsulinemic hypoglycemia, the symptoms and signs of fluid retention should be evaluated carefully. Especially, use in the elderly should be careful due to high frequency of heart dysfunction.

Acknowledgments

This study was supported in part by Grants-in-Aid for Scientific Research (B) 21390282 and (B) 24390235 from the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology (MEXT) of Japan, a grant for the Strategic Japanese-Danish Cooperative Program on Molecular Diabetology from the Japan Science and Technology Agency, a Grant-in-Aid from the Uehara Memorial Foundation, a Grant-in-Aid from the Takeda Life Foundation (to Y.T.), and a Grant-in-Aid from the Joint Research Association for Japanese Diabetes (to A.N.).

Disclosure

No other potential conflicts of interest relevant to this article were reported.

References