



- **Rare (2-3 / Mio / Year), but possible much more frequent**
- **Female sex preponderance (3-4:1)**
- **Age 20-50 yrs**

- **Case XLV** Minnie G. at the time of her first consultation with Cushing in 1910. Cushing H: *The Pituitary Body and its Disorders*. Philadelphia: JB Lippincott, 1912.

1910. 23-year-old “*young woman of extraordinary appearance with reduced height of 4 foot 9 inches (ie, 1.45 m), round face, hypertrichosis, thin skin, increased adipose tissue, and linea atrophica over the abdomen, deep brownish-purple in colour*” - “*A somewhat bizarre polyglandular syndrome*”

1958: Death due to arteriosclerotic heart disease (no mentioning of Cushing's syndrome)

Case Report: 17 year old female

- Passionate soccer player
- Youth national team player
- Stops growing (compared to twin sister, who grows additional 6 cm)
- Gains weight despite regular high intensity soccer training
- Falls more and more back with her max. sprinting speed



14 yrs



Case Report: 17 year old female

- Passionate soccer player
- Youth national team player
- Stops growing (compared to twin sister, who grows additional 6 cm)
- Gains weight despite regular high intensity soccer training
- Falls more and more back with her max. sprinting speed



14 yrs



15.5 yrs



Case Report

- Progressive symptoms over 2 years (now at age 17)
- New: secondary amenorrhea and easy bruising
- Multiple consultations with Pediatrician => Endocrinologist



14 yrs



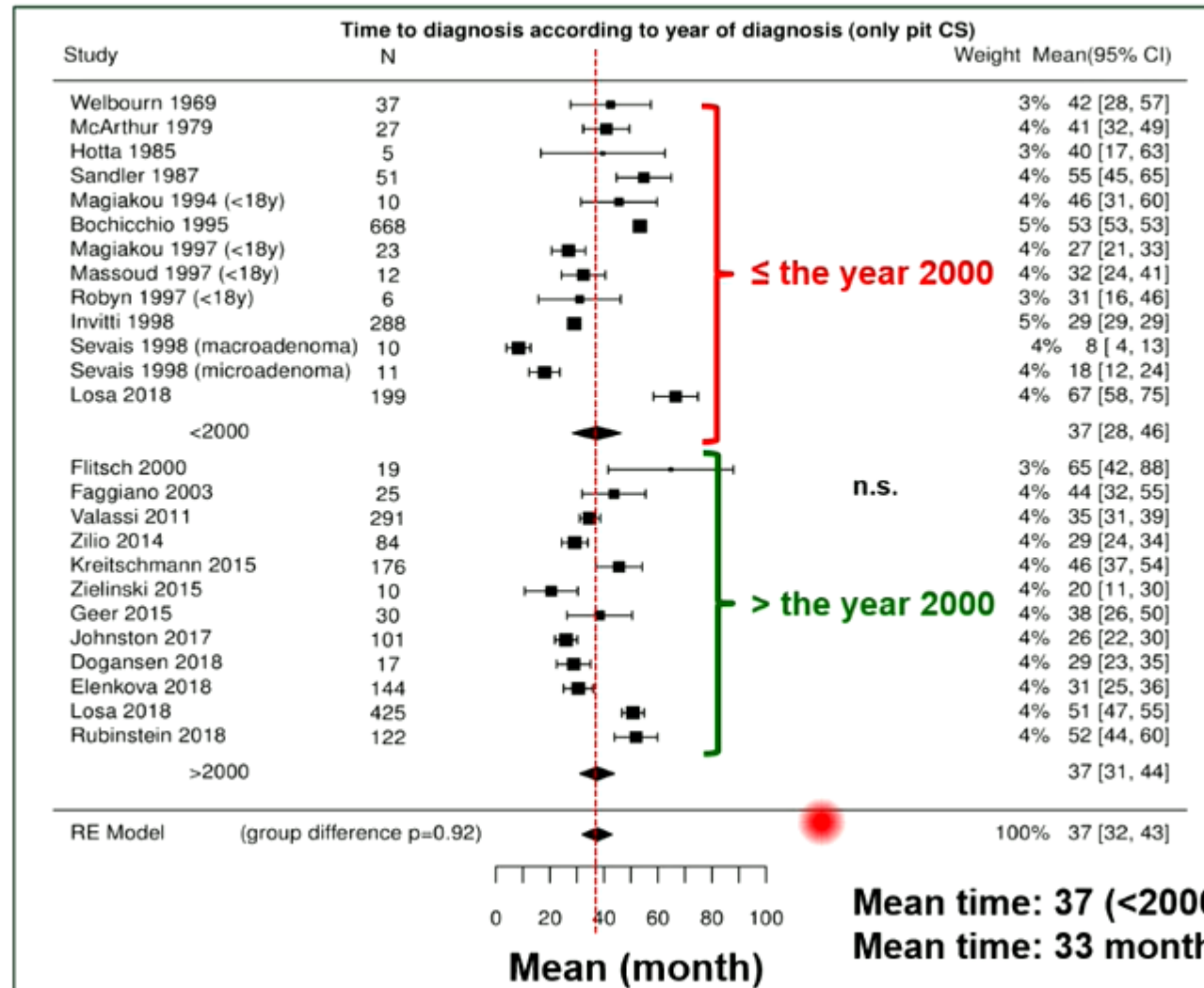
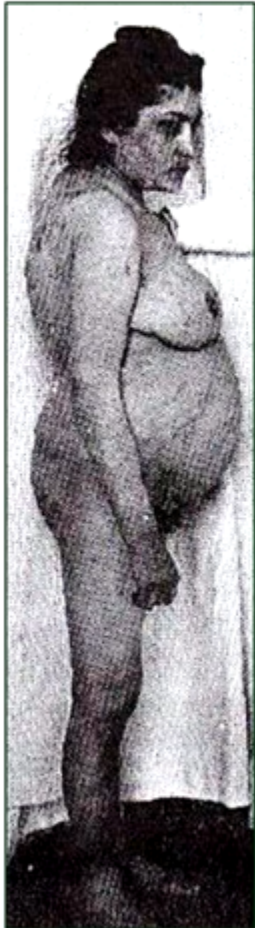
15.5 yrs



17 yrs

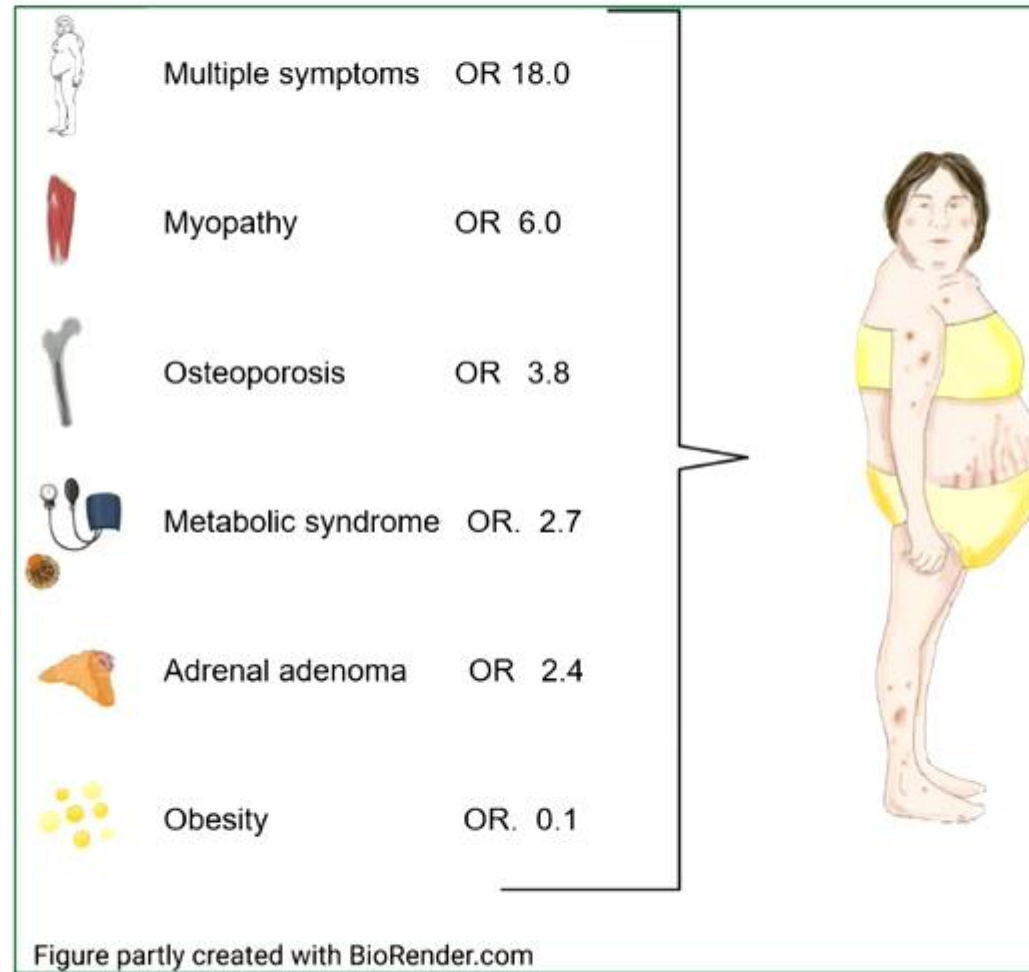


Mean time to diagnosis remains constant over 7 decades: 37 month in 5.367 patients



Stick to Recommendations of ES Guidelines 2008!

Lead symptoms of 377 consecutive patients evaluated for Cushing's syndrome in LMU Pituitary Center of Excellence since 2012



Symptoms in patients with Cushing's syndrome can be mild!

Prospective data of LMU Pituitary Center; n=129; 2012-2020

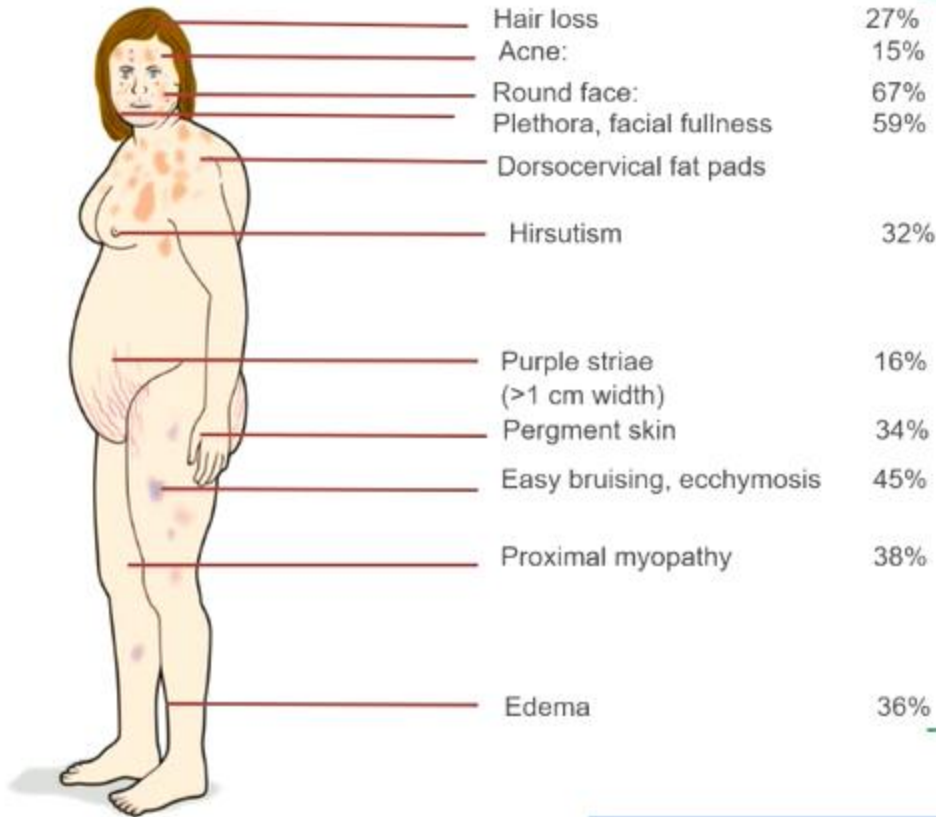


Table: Number of clinical signs

	Pituitary CS (N = 83)	Adrenal CS (N = 31)	Ectopic CS (N = 11)	All patients (N = 125)	Summary
0	2%	0%	0%	2%	28%
1	1%	3%	0%	2%	
2	5%	7%	9%	6%	
3	16%	16%	18%	16%	50%
4	5%	10%	0%	6%	
5	16%	16%	0%	14%	
6	12%	19%	9%	14%	22%
7	13%	10%	9%	12%	
8	15%	16%	27%	16%	
9	10%	3%	27%	10%	3%
10	5%	0%	0%	3%	
11	1%	0%	0%	1%	1%
Median and ranges	6 (4 - 8)	5 (3 - 7)	8 (3 - 9)	6 (4 - 8)	



Comorbidities of patients with Cushing's syndromes lead to increased mortality: *Timely diagnosis is key!*

Cognitive impairment¹

Immunodeficiency^{1,2}

- Opportunistic infections

Metabolic disorders^{1,2}

- Obesity
- Elevated fasting glucose
- Diabetes
- Dyslipidaemia
- Hepatic steatosis

Hypercoagulopathy/ haemostatic abnormalities^{1,2}

- Venous thromboembolism
- Easy bruising

Autoimmune disorders³

- Thyroiditis
- Sjögren's syndrome



Neuropsychiatric dysfunction¹

- Depression
- Anxiety
- Psychosis
- Insomnia

Cardiovascular disease^{1,2}

- Hypertension
- Myocardial infarction
- Stroke
- Peripheral artery disease
- Hypokalaemia

Dermatological manifestations^{1,2}

- Acne
- Hirsutism
- Poor wound healing
- Purple striae
- Skin thinning

Reproductive manifestations¹

- Infertility
- Sexual dysfunction
- Menstrual dysfunction

Musculoskeletal disorders^{1,2}

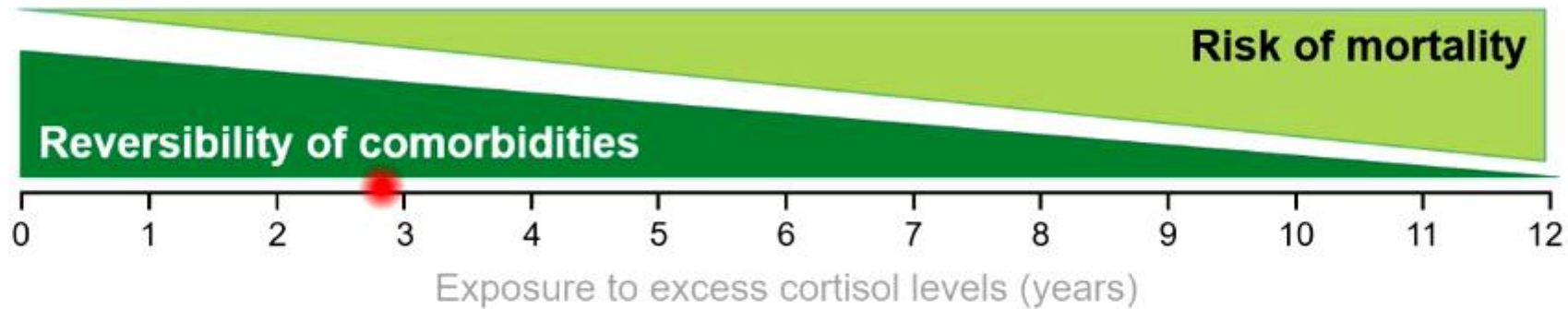
- Myopathy
- Osteoporosis

Impaired HRQoL¹

Increased mortality and morbidity^{1,2,4}

- Standardised mortality ratio of 3.0 (95% CI: 2.3–3.9)⁴

Hypercortisolism is associated with increased morbidity and mortality

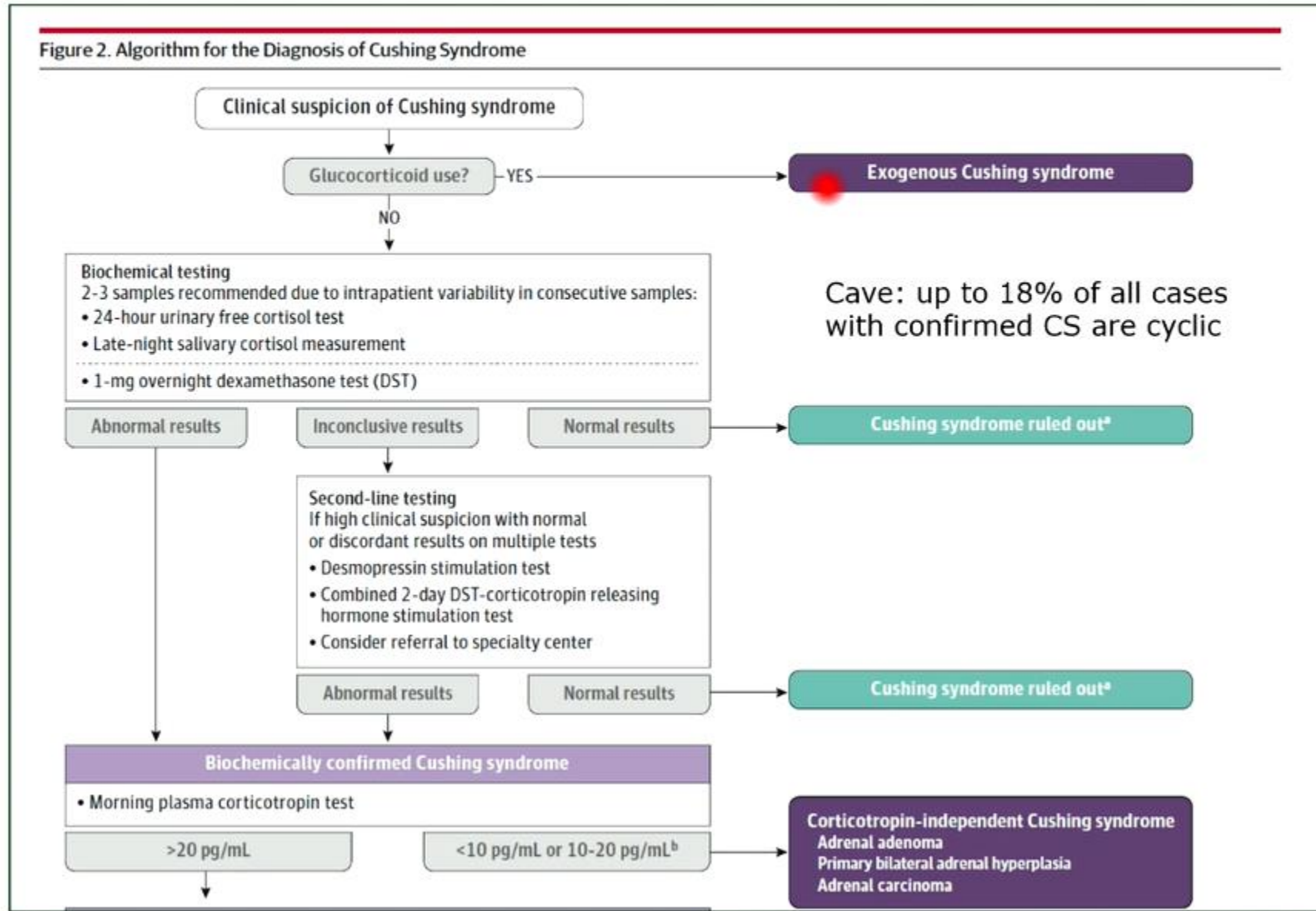


Increased risk of mortality is related to the **persistence** of **comorbidities** such as **hypertension** and **diabetes**^{1,2}

Comorbidities should be **actively treated** to **alleviate clinical burden**^{2,3}

Cushing's syndrome: Evaluation

Figure 2. Algorithm for the Diagnosis of Cushing Syndrome

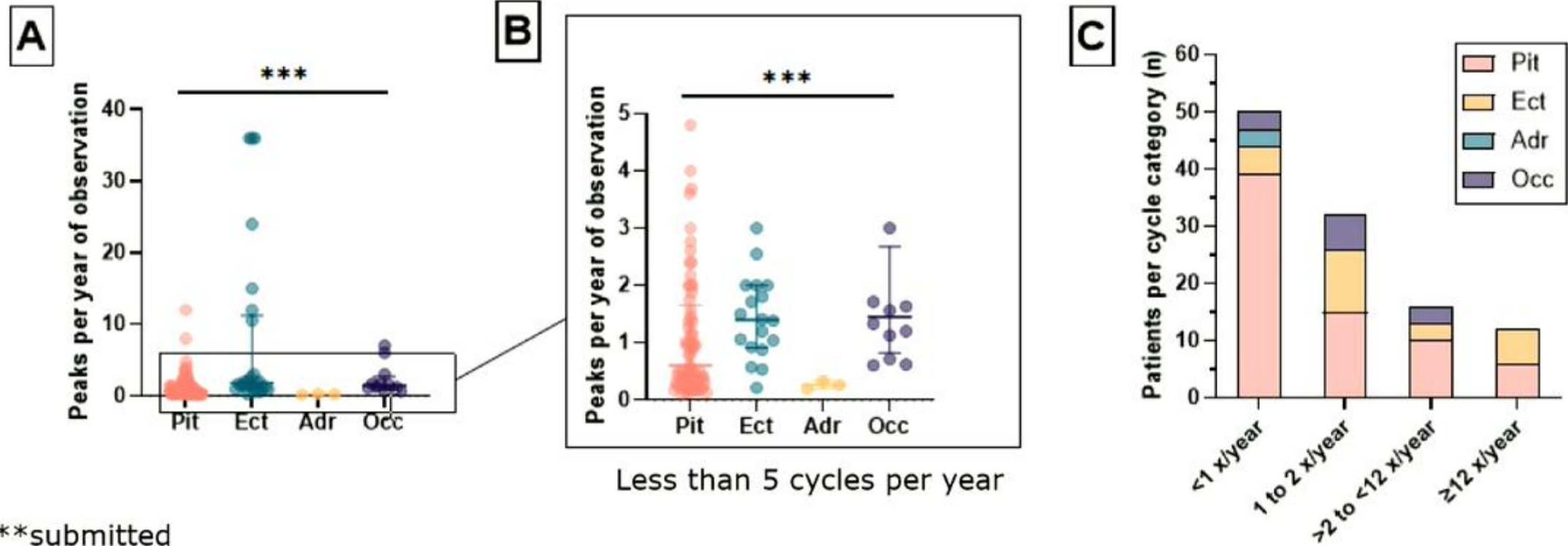


Cave: up to 18% of all cases with confirmed CS are cyclic

Reincke&Fleseriu, JAMA 2023

Cyclic Cushing's syndrome: Number of peaks and peak frequencies

Cyclic Cushing's syndrome appears with 14-18 % more frequent than thought*



*Elisabeth. Nowak, et al. Lancet D&S 2023; **Elisabeth Nowak et al, submitted



Case Report

- Progressive symptoms over 2 years (now at age 18)
- New: secondary amenorrhea and easy bruising
- Pediatrician => Endocrinologist => Neurosurgeon
- 1 mg Dexamethason-Test: Cortisol 9.0 $\mu\text{g}/\text{dl}$ (ULN < 1.8)
- UFC: 444 $\mu\text{g}/\text{day}$ (ULN < 83)
- Late-night salivary cortisol 7.3 ng/ml (ULN < 1.7)



14 yrs



15.5 yrs



17 yrs



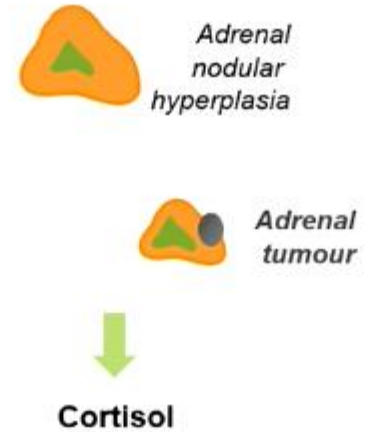
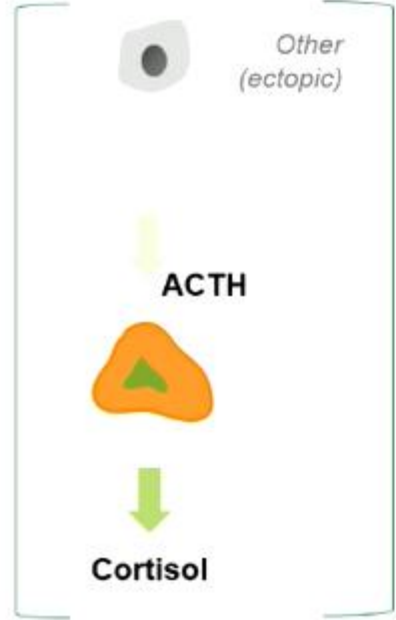
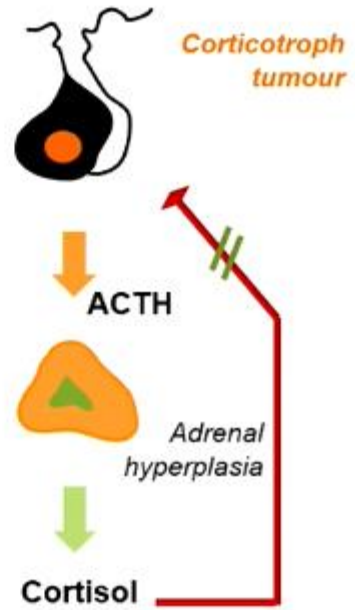
Endogenous hypercortisolism



**Cushing's disease
(60-70%)**

**Ectopic
Cushing's
syndrome
(6-10%)**

**Adrenal Cushing's
syndrome
(20-30%)**

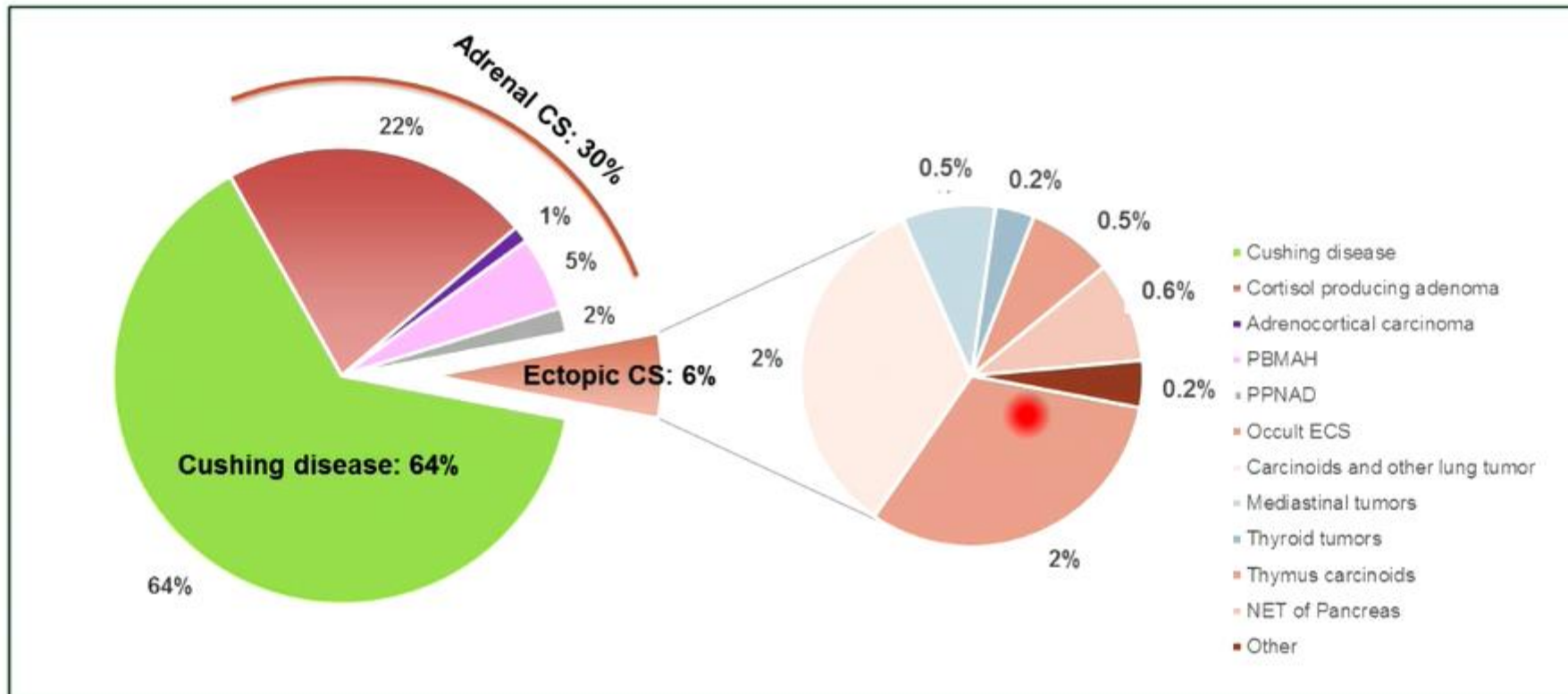


Plasma ACTH: **HIGH**

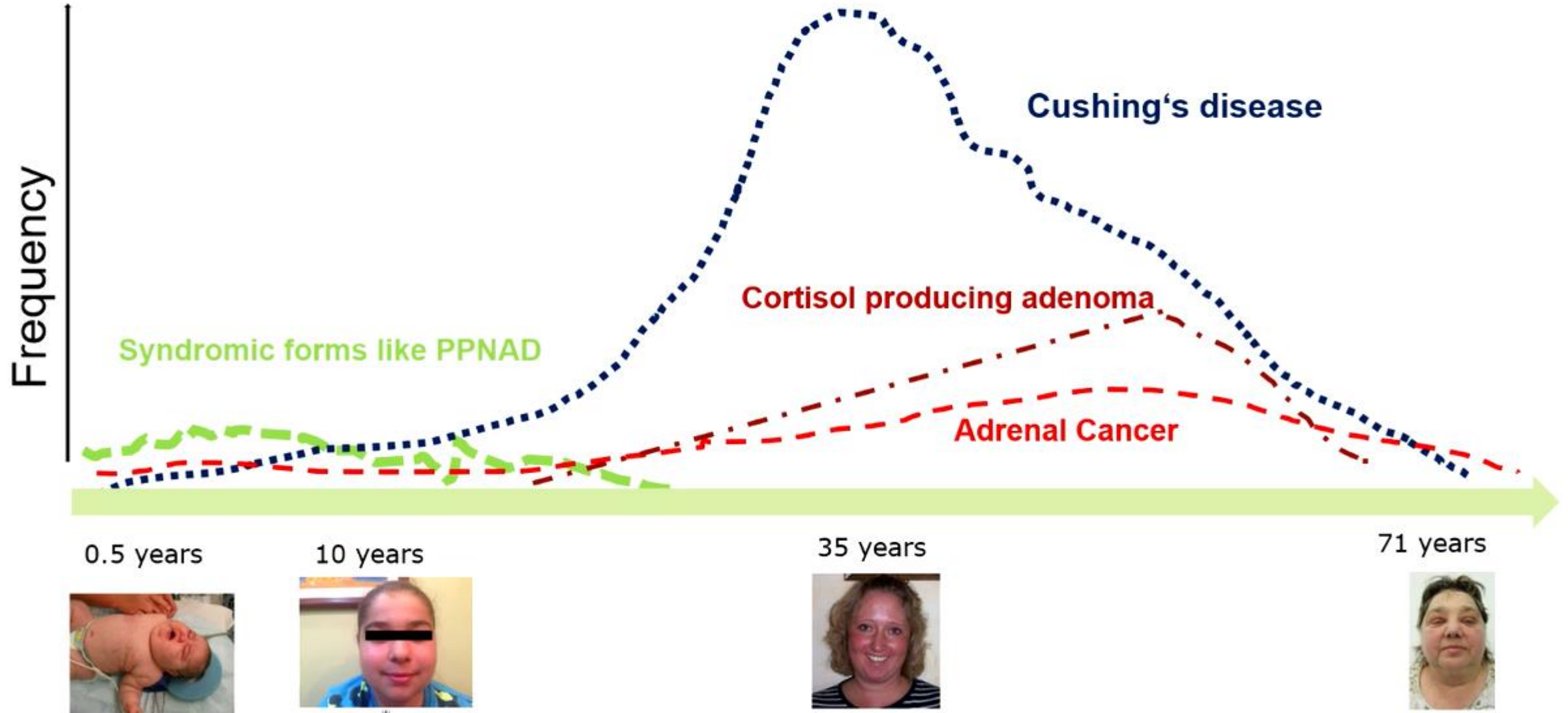
VERY HIGH

SUPPRESSED

Cushing's syndrome: Causes and Prevalences



Cushing's syndrome: Subtypes over life-time



Case Report

- Progressive symptoms over 2 years (now at age 18)
- New: Secondary amenorrhea and easy bruising
- Pediatrician => Endocrinologist => Neurosurgeon
- 1 mg Dexamethason-Test: Cortisol 9.0 $\mu\text{g}/\text{dl}$ (ULN < 1.8)
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- Plasma ACTH 77 pg/ml (10-50)
- Pituitary MRI : 4 mm lesion



14 yrs



15.5 yrs



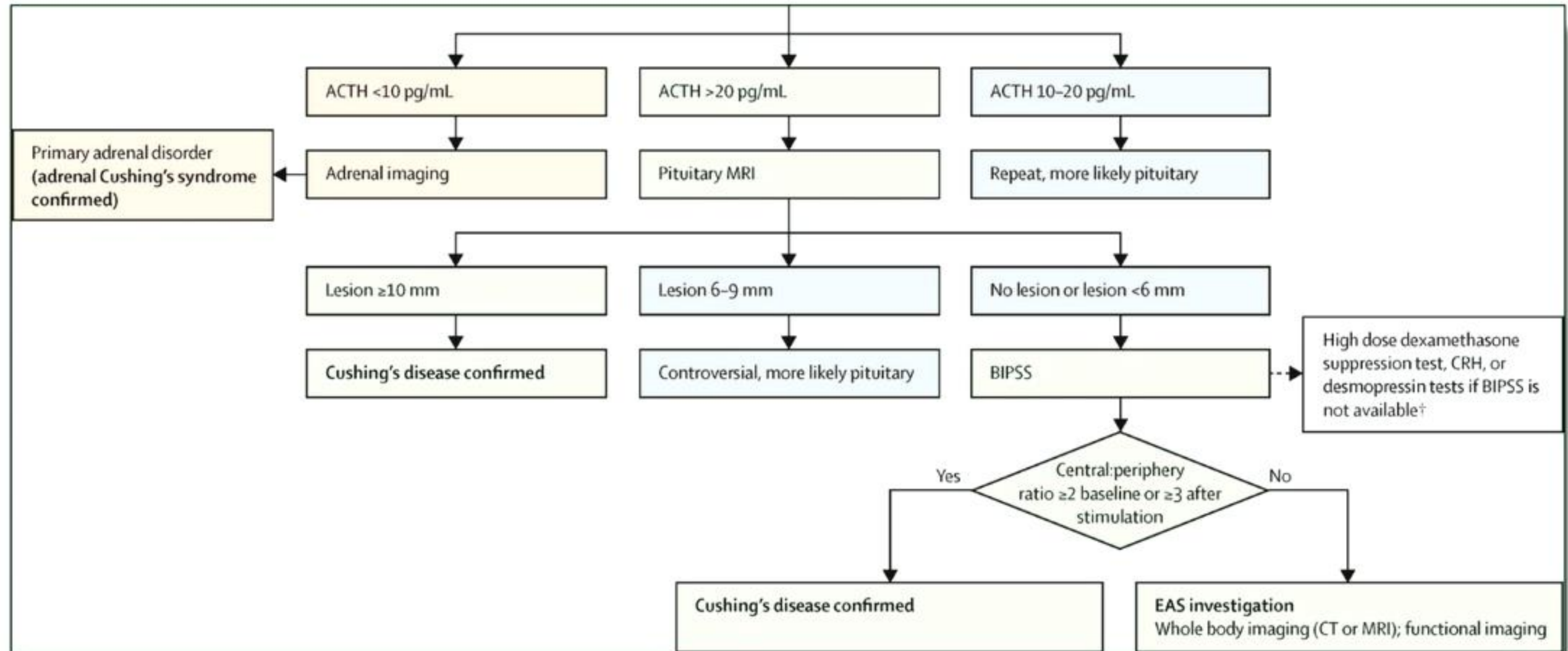
17 yrs



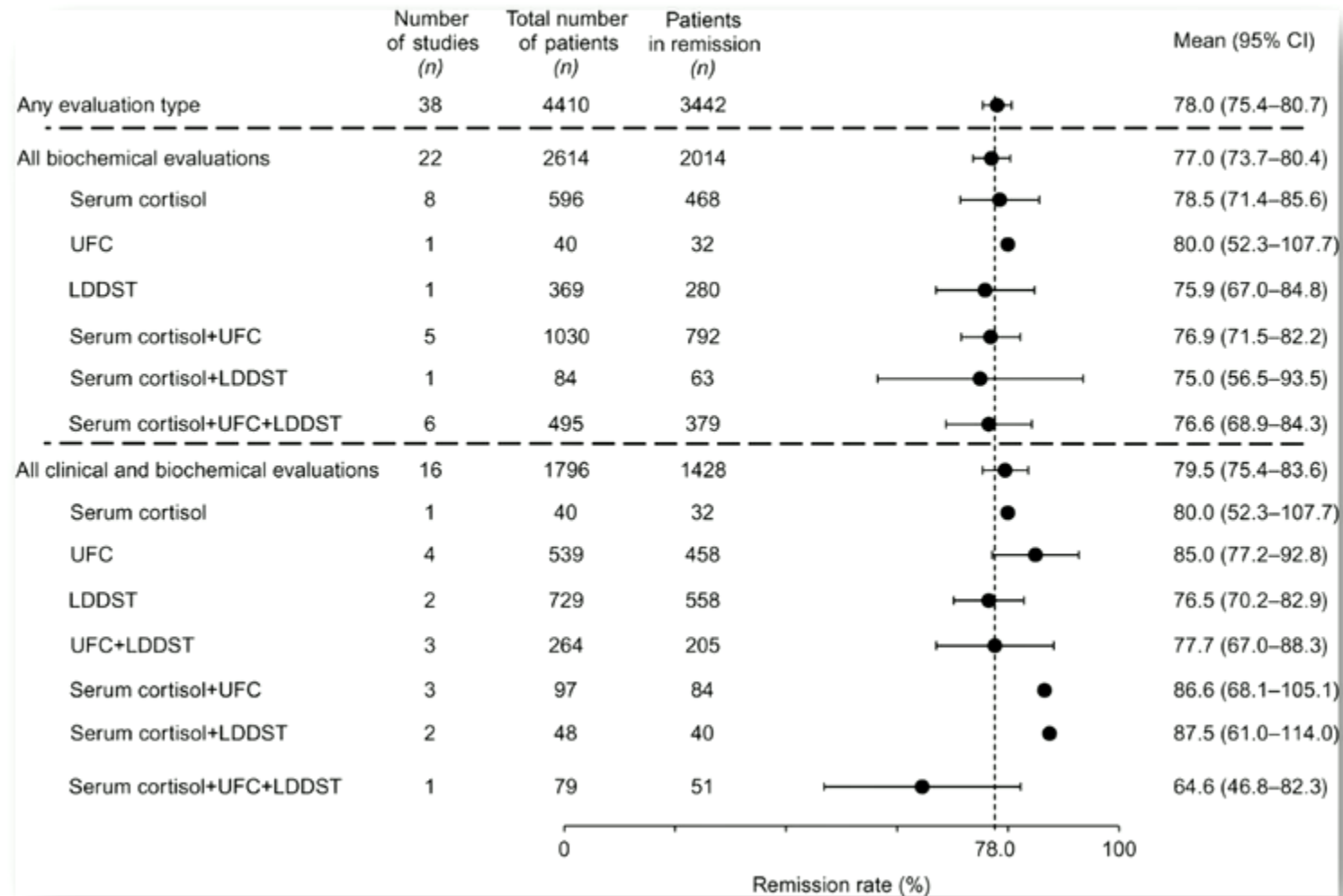
17.5 yrs



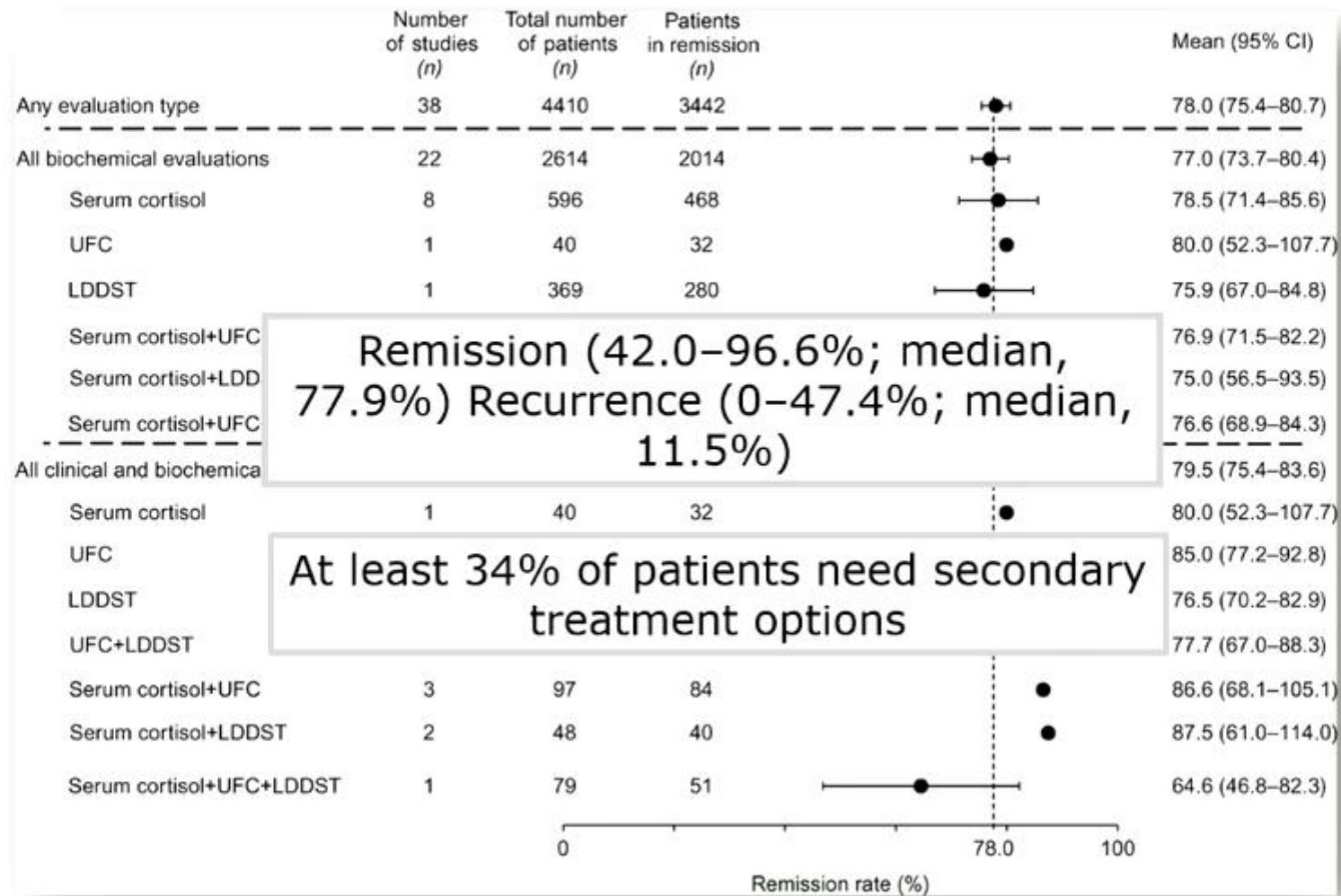
Algorithm for diagnosis of Cushing's syndrome aetiologies



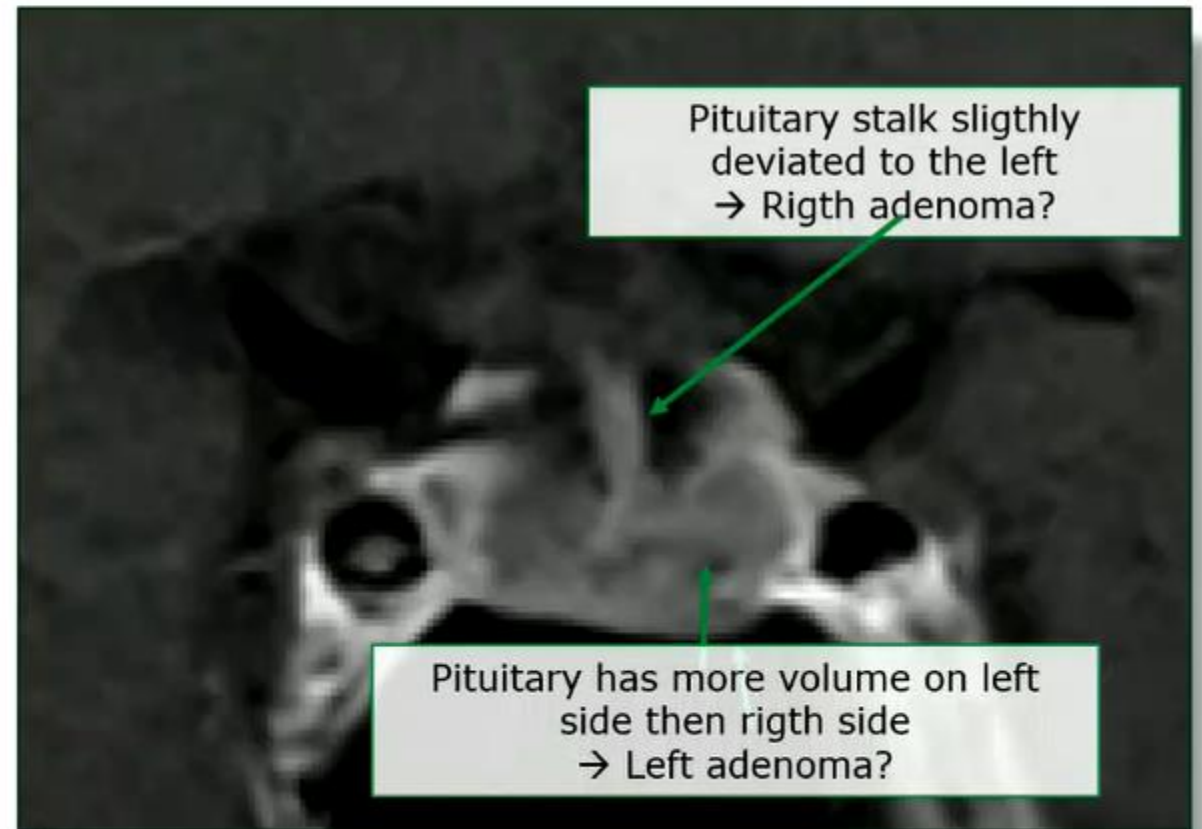
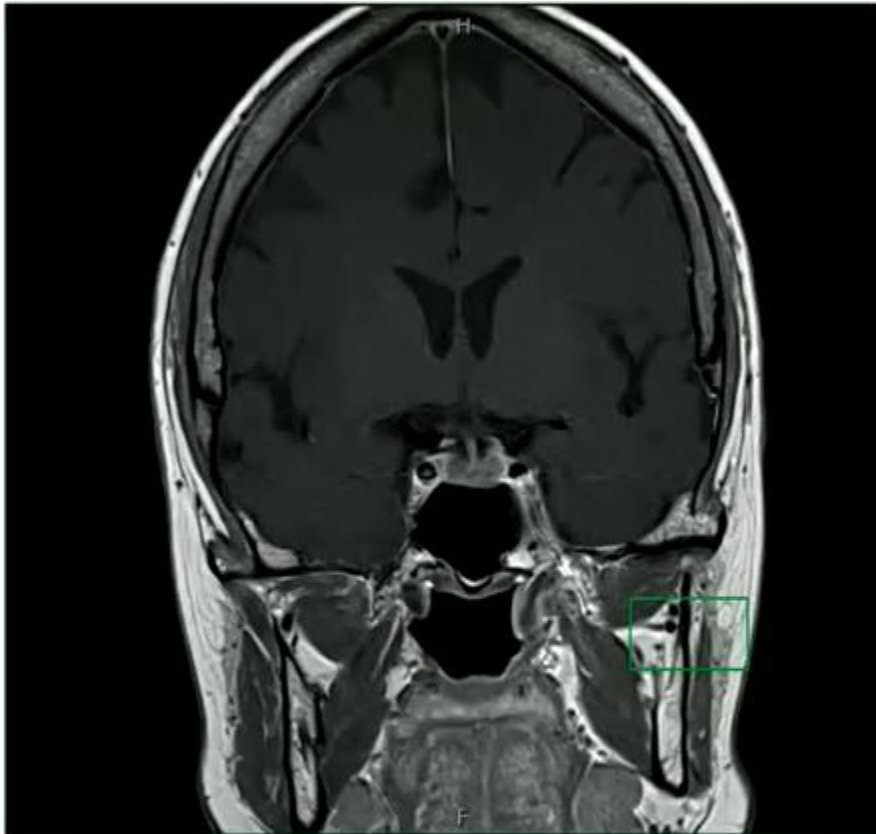
Transsphenoidal Pituitary Surgery: Outcomes



Transsphenoidal Pituitary Surgery: Outcomes

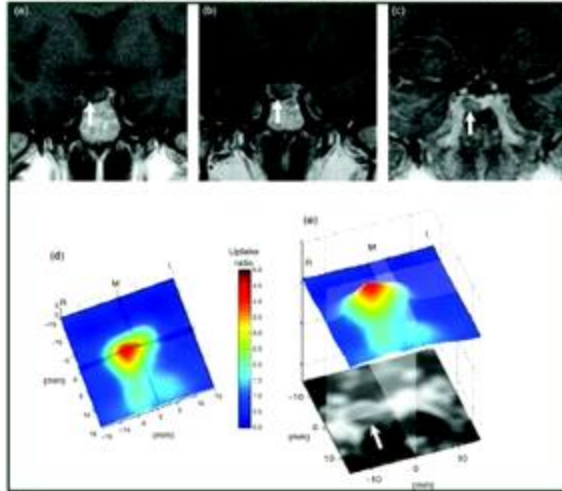


Typical problems of MRI interpretation in Cushing's disease



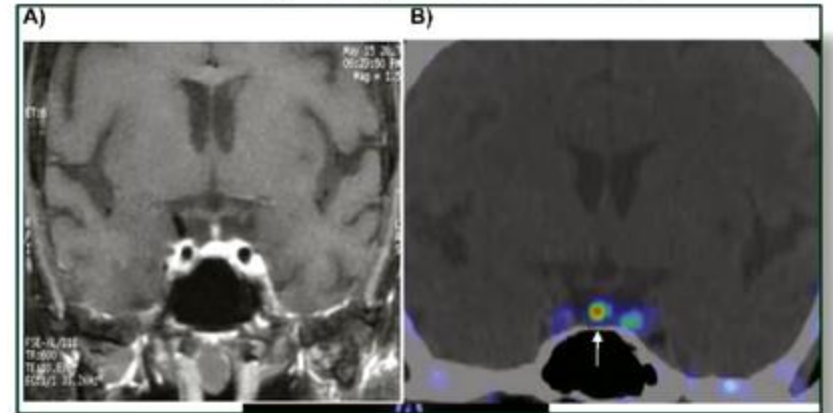
Molecular Imaging in ACTH-dependent Cushing's syndrome: NIKUM

[¹¹C]methionine-PET/CT



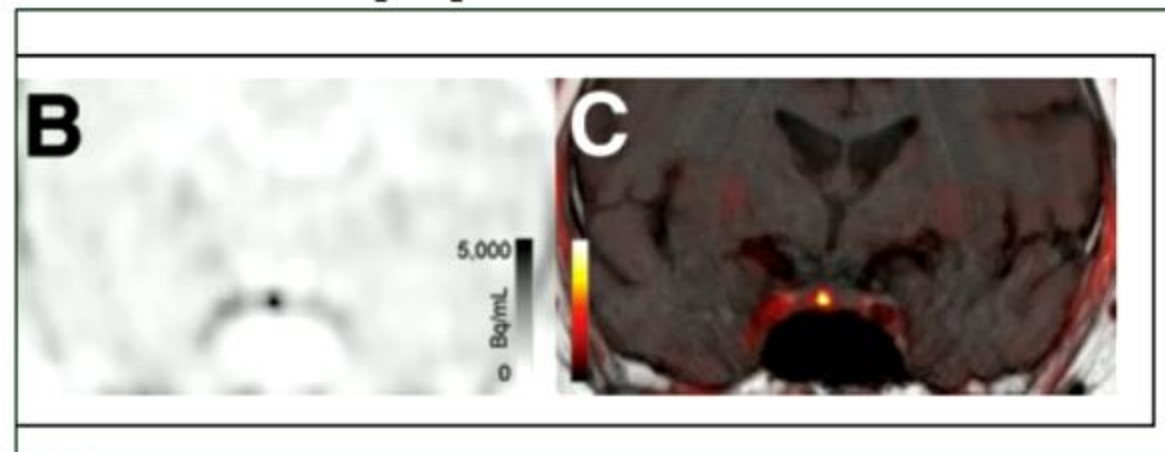
Koulouri O, ..., Gurnell M. Eur J Endocrinol. 2015 Oct;173:M107-20.

[⁶⁸Ga]CRH PETCT



Rama W, et al. J Clin Endocrinol Metab. 2021 Mar 25;106

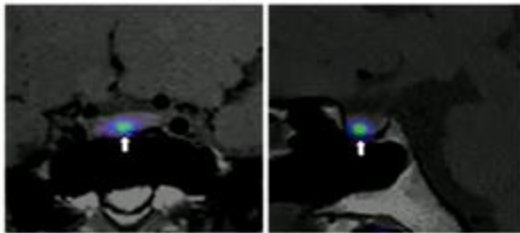
[¹⁸F]FET-PET/MRI



Pruis IJ et al. J Nucl Med. 2024;65:688-692

Accuracy and Value of CXCR4-targeted PET/MRI Using ⁶⁸Ga-Pentixafor for Tumor Localization in Cushing Disease

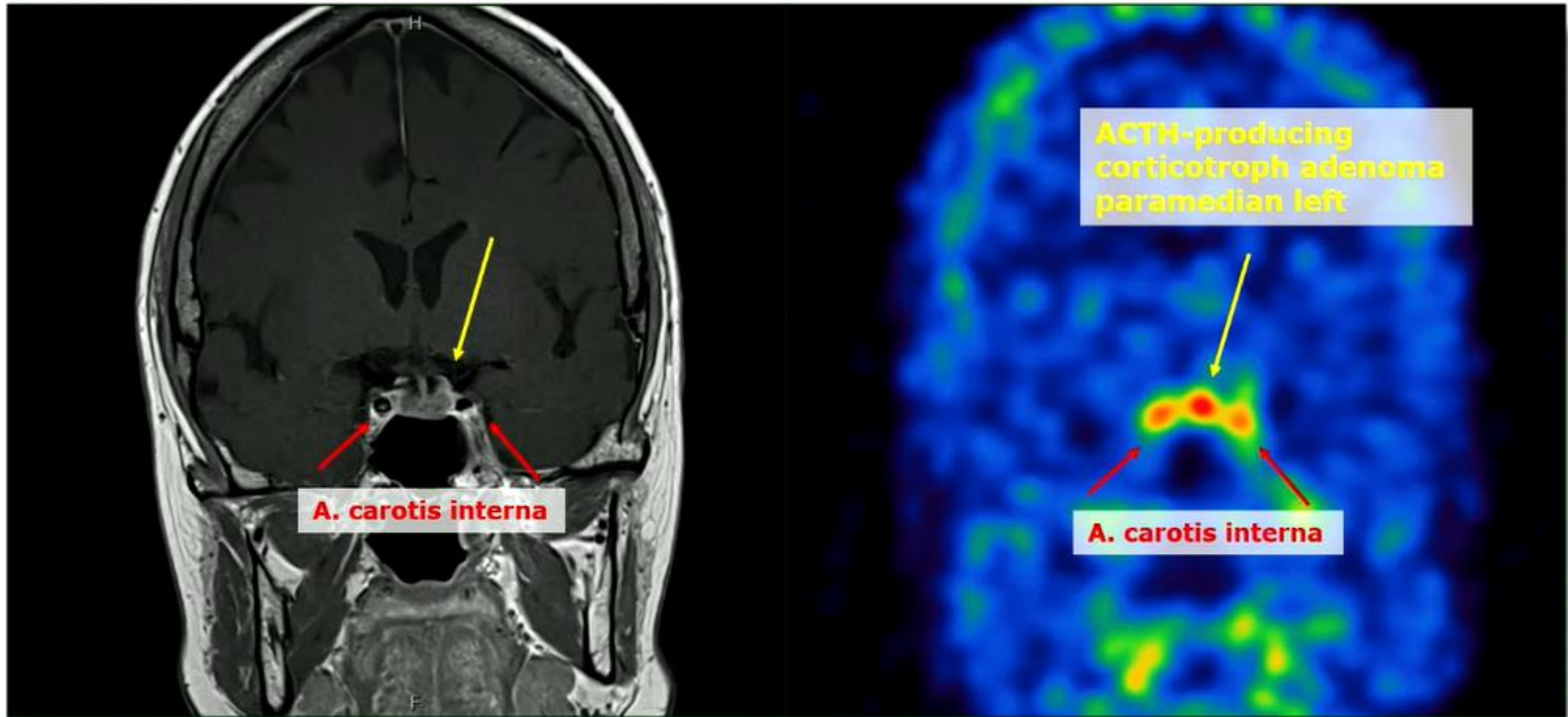
[⁶⁸Ga]Pentixafor-PETCT



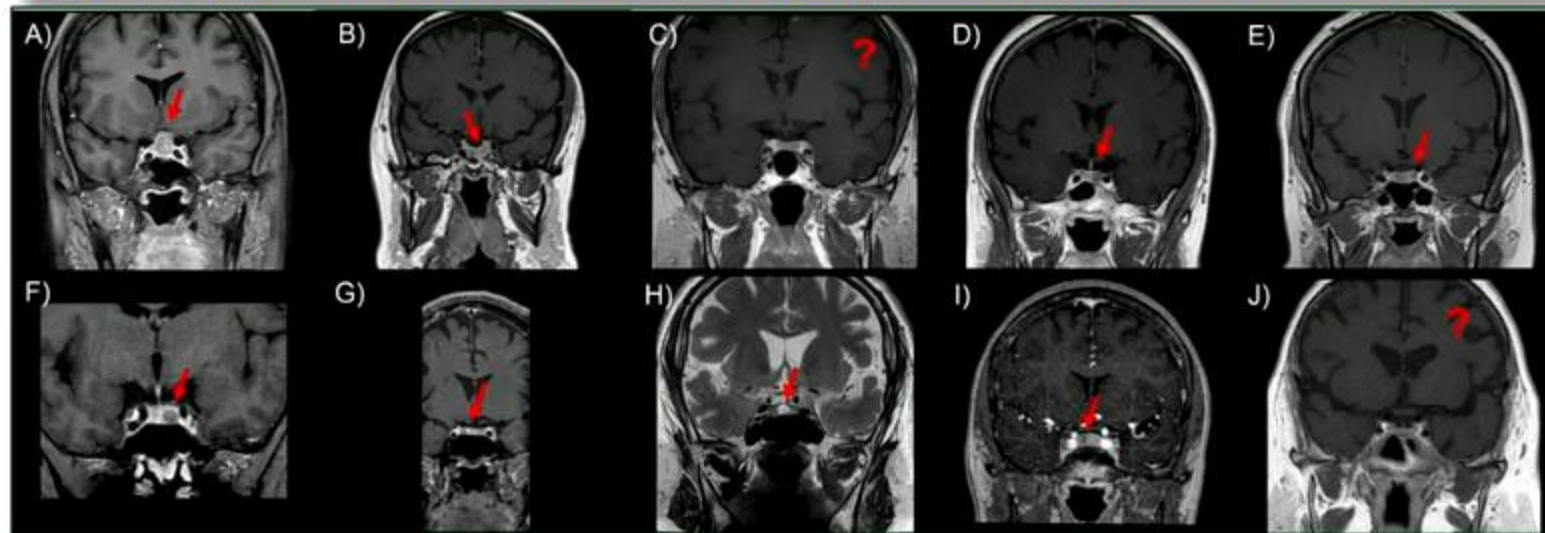
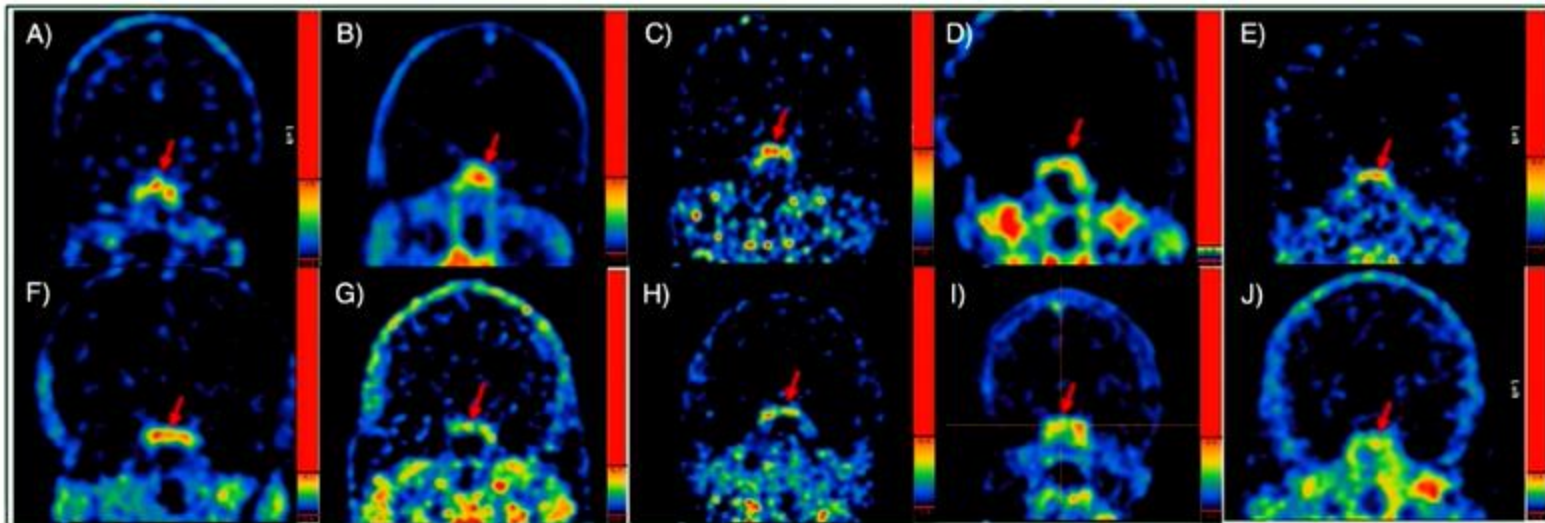
- Prospective study of 43 participants with Cushing disease.
- ⁶⁸Ga-pentixafor PET/MRI had 93% sensitivity in localizing 38 of 41 ACTH-secreting pituitary tumors.
- The SUV_{max} was higher in ACTH-secreting pituitary tumor than in normal pituitary tissue (3.9 vs 1.3).

Our own LMU experience June 2024 to January 2025 in 10 consecutive patient MRI ± IPSS ± [¹⁸F]FET-PET in 10 de novo patients with Cushing's disease

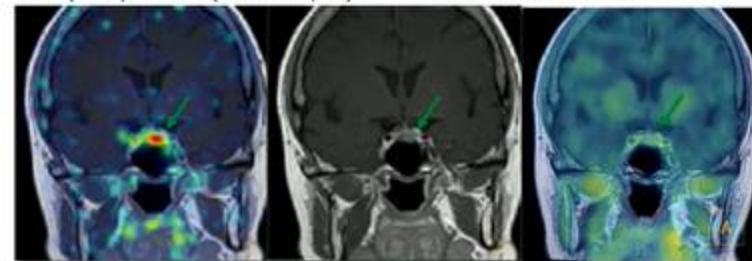
[¹⁸F]Fluorethyltyrosin-PET:



[¹⁸F]FET-PET shows Hotspots in all 10 consecutive Patients



Early acquisition (30-60 s p.i.) Late acquisition (20-40 min p.i.)



Dynamic [¹⁸F]FET-PET in patient with first diagnosis

Early acquisition (5-10 min p.i.) Late acquisition (20-40 min p.i.)




Dynamic [¹⁸F]FET-PET in patient with recurrence



Pilot study: [¹⁸F]FET-PET for preoperative localisation in 10 patients with suspected Cushing's disease

Results:

- 10 Patients (5 microadenomas, 2 macroadenomas, 3 MRI negativ)
- Focal intrasellar hot spots **in all patients** 
- 9/10 Patienten underwent transsphenoidal surgery
 - PET localization was in all cases confirmed intraoperatively and histologically (100% sensitivity und specificity)
- Postoperative evaluation:
 - Remission in **100% of cases** (Median cortisol 1.8 µg/dl (0.6–3.3))

Breakthrough 1: Molecular Imaging is rapidly advancing and will guide neurosurgery in the future

Case Report

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- Late-night salivary cortisol 7.3 ng/ml (ULN < 1.7)
- Plasma ACTH 77 pg/ml (10-50)
- Pituitary MRI : 4 mm lesion
- Transsphenoidal surgery => Remission; Histology: Corticotroph tumor, USP mut+



14 yrs



15.5 yrs



17 yrs



17.5 yrs



Molecular Pathophysiology of Cushing's disease



Bishop PMF, Close HG. A Case of Basophil Adenoma of the Anterior Lobe of the Pituitary: **Cushing's Syndrome.** Guy's Hosp Rep 1932;82:143-5

Cushing's disease association with **pituitary basophilism** (Bauer, ActaMedScan 1950)

Copyright © 1990 by The Endocrine Society
Clonal Origin of Pituitary Adenomas*
 VIVIEN HERMAN, JAMES FAGIN, RIVKAH GONSKY, KALMAN KOVACS, AND SHLOMO MELMED
Journal of Clinical Endocrinology and Metabolism
 Copyright © 1991 by The Endocrine Society

Clonal Composition of Pituitary Adenomas in Patients with Cushing's Disease: Determination by X-Chromosome Inactivation Analysis*
 HEINRICH M. SCHULTEP, EDWARD H. OLDFIELD, BRUNO ALLOLIO, DAVID A. KATZ, RICHARD A. BERKMAN, AND IQBAL UNNISA ALI
Journal of Clinical Endocrinology and Metabolism
 Copyright © 1992 by The Endocrine Society

Monoclonality of Corticotroph Macroadenomas in Cushing's Disease*
 CHRISTINE GICQUEL, YVES LE BOUC, JEAN-PIERRE LUTON, FRANÇOIS GIRARD, AND XAVIER BERTAGNA

nature genetics
Mutations in the deubiquitinase gene *USP8* cause Cushing's disease
 Martin Reincke^{1,13}, Silviu Sbiera^{1,2,13}, Akira Hayakawa^{3,13}, Marily Theodoropoulou^{4,13}, Andrea Osswald¹, Felix Beuschlein¹, Thomas Wieland⁵, Elisabeth Graf⁶, Wolfgang Saeger⁶, Cristina I. Ronchi¹⁰, Bruno Allolio^{7,11}, Michael Buchfelder^{12,13}, Tim M Strom^{5,6,13}, Martin Fassnacht^{1,2,10,13} & Masayuki Komada^{3,13}

Open ORIGINAL ARTICLE
Cell Research (2015) 25:306-317
 © 2015 EBSC, SIRS, CAS All rights reserved 1001-0602/15
 www.nature.com/cr

Recurrent gain-of-function *USP8* mutations in Cushing's disease
 Zeng-Yi Ma¹, Zhi-Jian Song^{2*}, Jian-Hua Chen^{3,4*}, Yong-Fei Wang¹, Shi-Qi Li^{1*}, Liang-Fu Zhou¹, Ying Mao¹, Yi-Ming Li⁴, Rong-Gui Hu⁵, Zhao-Yun Zhang¹, Hong-Yang Ye⁴, Ming Shen¹, Xue-Fei Shou¹, Zhu-Qiang Li², Hong Peng¹, Qing-Zhong Wang¹, Dai-Zhan Zhou¹, Xiao-Lan Qin¹, Jue Ji¹, Jie Zheng¹, Hong Chen⁴, Yin Wang⁴, Dao-Ying Geng¹, Wei-Jun Tang¹, Chao-Wei Fu¹, Zhu-Feng Shu¹, Yi-Chao Zhang¹, Zhao Ye¹, Wen-Qiang He¹, Qi-Lin Zhang¹, Qi-Sheng Tang¹, Rong Xiao¹, Jia-Wei Shen¹, Zu-Jia Wen¹, Juan Zhou¹, Tao Wang², Shan Huang⁴, Hui-Jia Qu¹, Ni-Dan Quao¹, Yi Zhang¹, Li Pan¹, Wei-Min Bao¹, Ying-Chao Liu¹⁰, Chuan-Xin Huang¹¹, Yong-Yong Shu^{1,12}, Yao Zhao¹

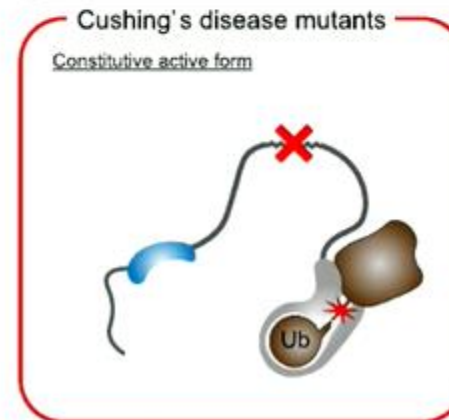
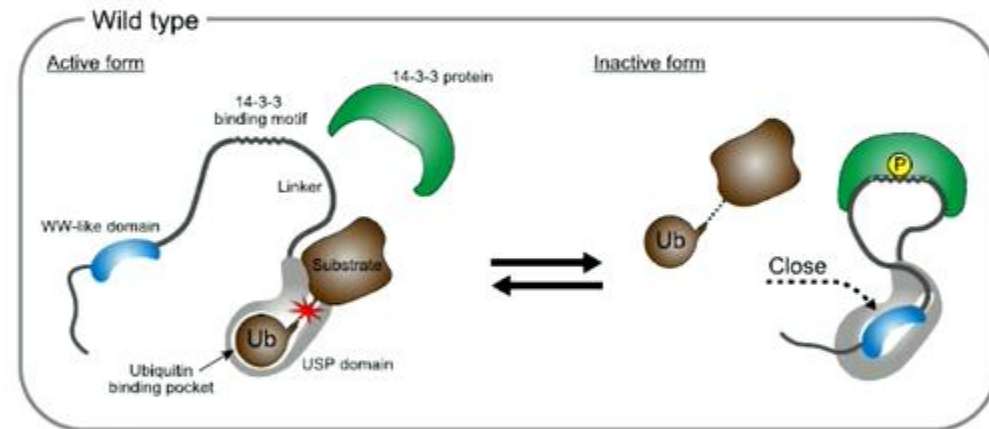
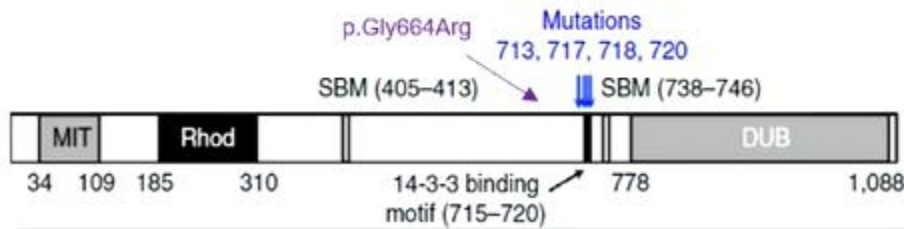
Harvey Cushing, *The Pituitary Body and Its Disorders: Clinical States Produced By Disorders of the Hypophysis Cerebri.* 1912

The USP8 mutational hotspot

- Ubiquitin specific peptidase 8: de-ubiquitinase
- Somatic mutational **hotspot**: p.Ser718/p.Pro720 (plus one outside the hotspot: p.Gly664Arg)
- (First) Detected in 40%/60% of corticotroph tumours
- Disrupt 14-3-3 binding → abolish autoinhibitory function

WT	REPSKLR	SYSSPDI	TQAIQEE	EKRK
c.[2138T>G; 2150A>G]	REPSKLR	SYSSPDI	TQAIQEE	EKRK
c.2151_2153del	CTC	REPSKLR	SYSSPDI	TQAIQEE
c.2152T>C	REPSKLR	SYSSPDI	TQAIQEE	EKRK
c.2153C>G	REPSKLR	SYSSPDI	TQAIQEE	EKRK
c.2159C>G	REPSKLR	SYSSPDI	TQAIQEE	EKRK

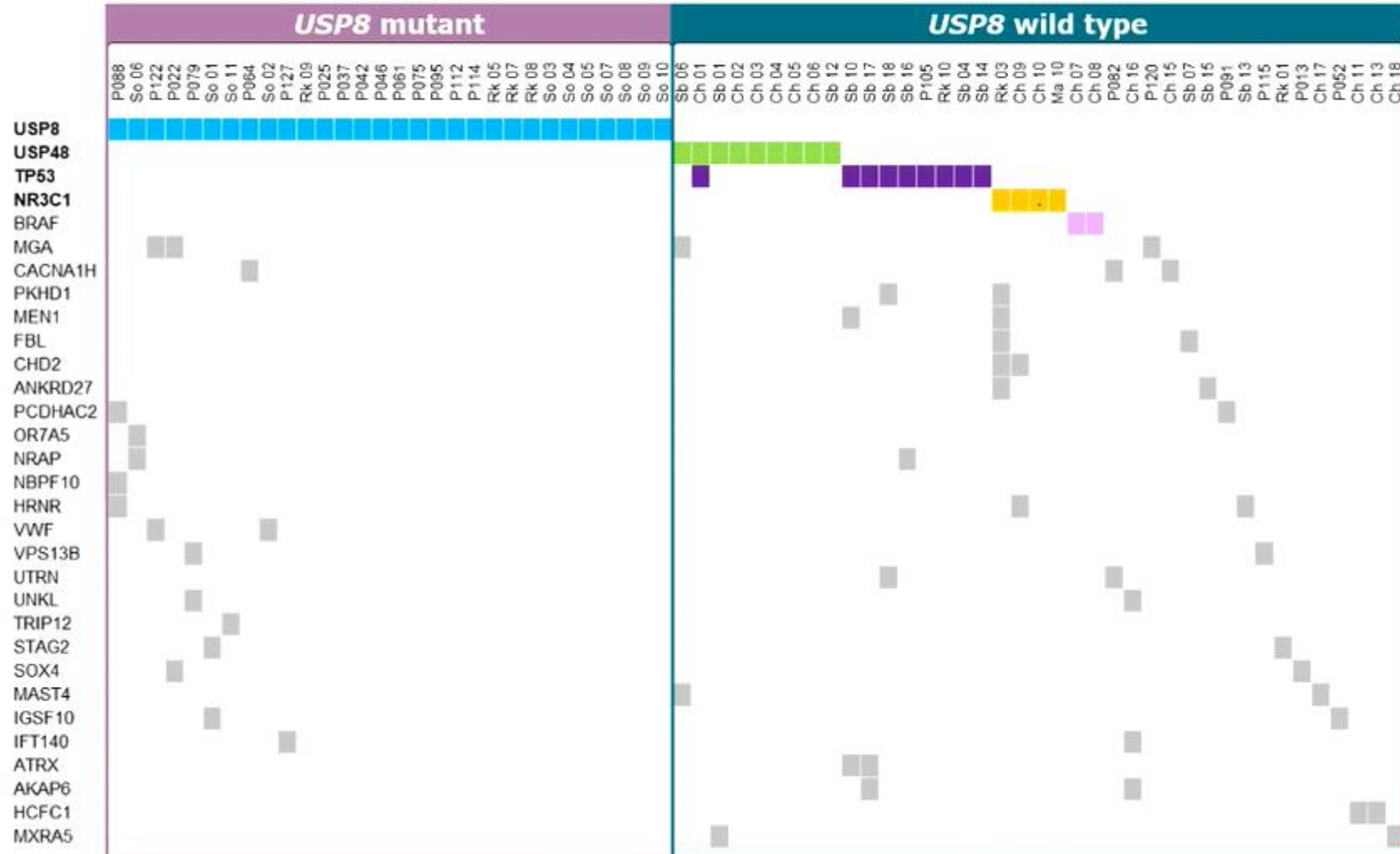
		713	717	718	720	
<i>Homo sapiens</i>	USP8	REPSKLR	SYSSPDI	TQAIQEE	EKRK	
<i>Mus musculus</i>	USP8	REPSKLR	SYSSPDI	TQALQEE	EKRK	
<i>Gallus gallus</i>	USP8	REPSKLR	SYSSPDI	TQAIQEE	EKRK	
<i>Danio rerio</i>	USP8	REPSKLR	SYSSPDI	SOELSAE	TRQR	
<i>Drosophila melanogaster</i>	UBPY	SLESLLQ	LTDGPD	PTIAP	NKAE	- - -
<i>Saccharomyces cerevisiae</i>	Doa4p	- - -	PKLQR	- - -	POTIS	SMNLNMSNGH



2015 to 2025: 10 years of USP8 research



Luis Gustavo Perez-Rivas



n=85 functional corticotroph tumours

NGS data from:

- Reincke et al., Nat Gen 2015
- Ma et al., Cell Res 2015
- Song et al., Cell Res 2016
- Chen et al., Nat Comm 2018
- Sbiera et al., Neurooncol 2019
- Neou et al., Cancer Cell 2020

~68% samples with recurrent mutated genes

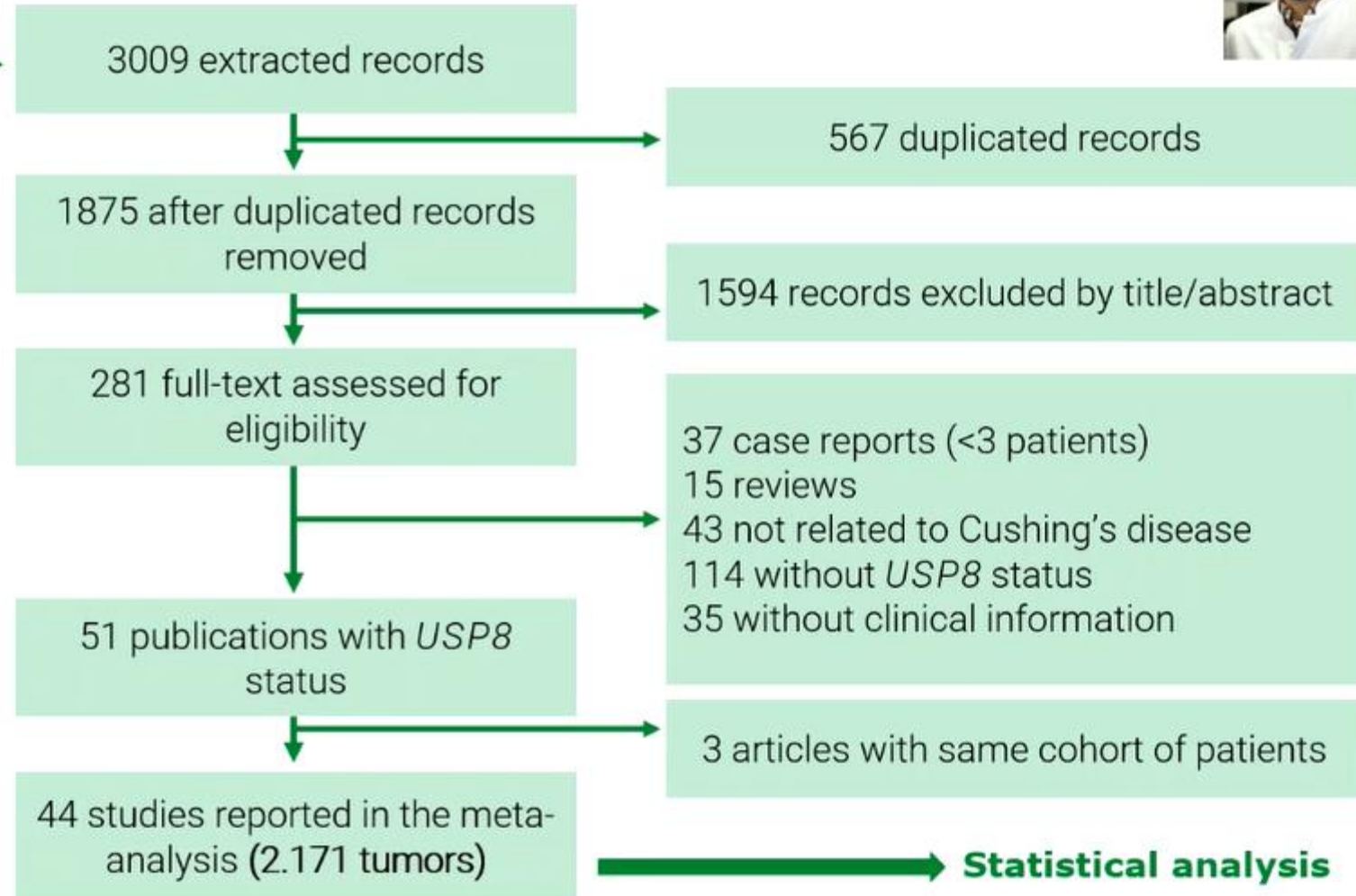
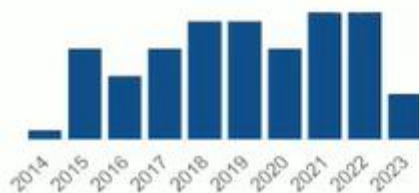
Somatic variants present in more than 2 corticotroph tumours.

n=85 functional corticotroph tumours

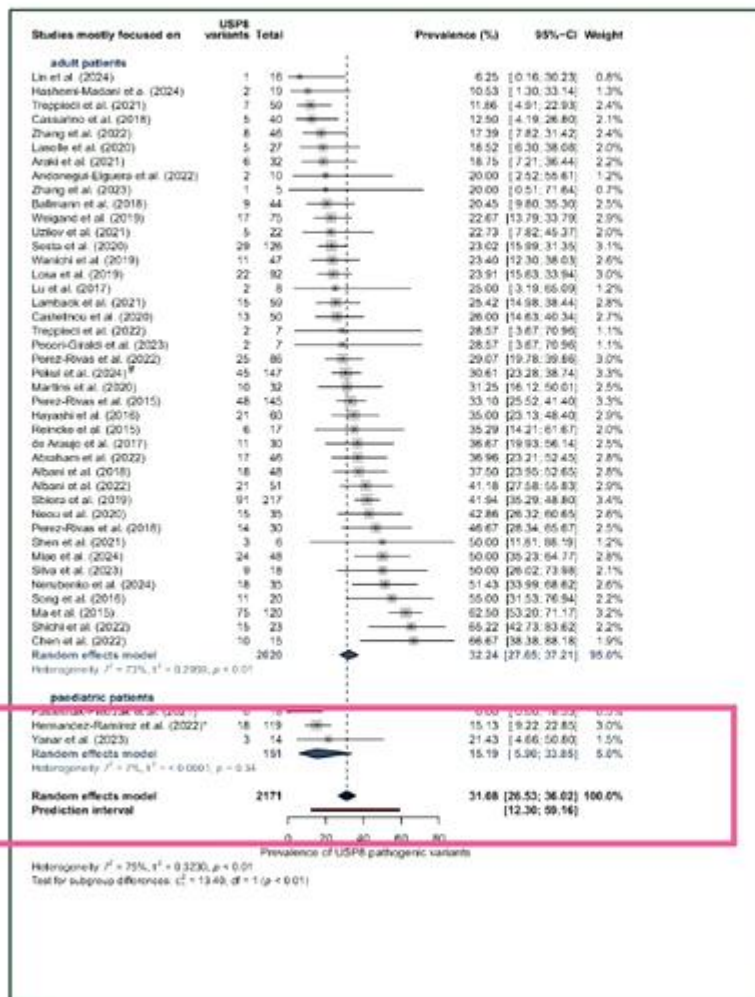
Compiled by Luis Gustavo Perez-Rivas (n=85 functional corticotroph tumours; somatic variants >2 cases)

Reincke et al., Nat Gen 2015; Ma et al., Cell Res 2015; Song et al., Cell Res 2016; Chen et al., Nat Comm 2018; Sbiera et al., Neurooncol 2019; Neou et al., Cancer Cell 2020

Systematic Review and Meta-analysis



Prevalence and association of somatic USP8 variants



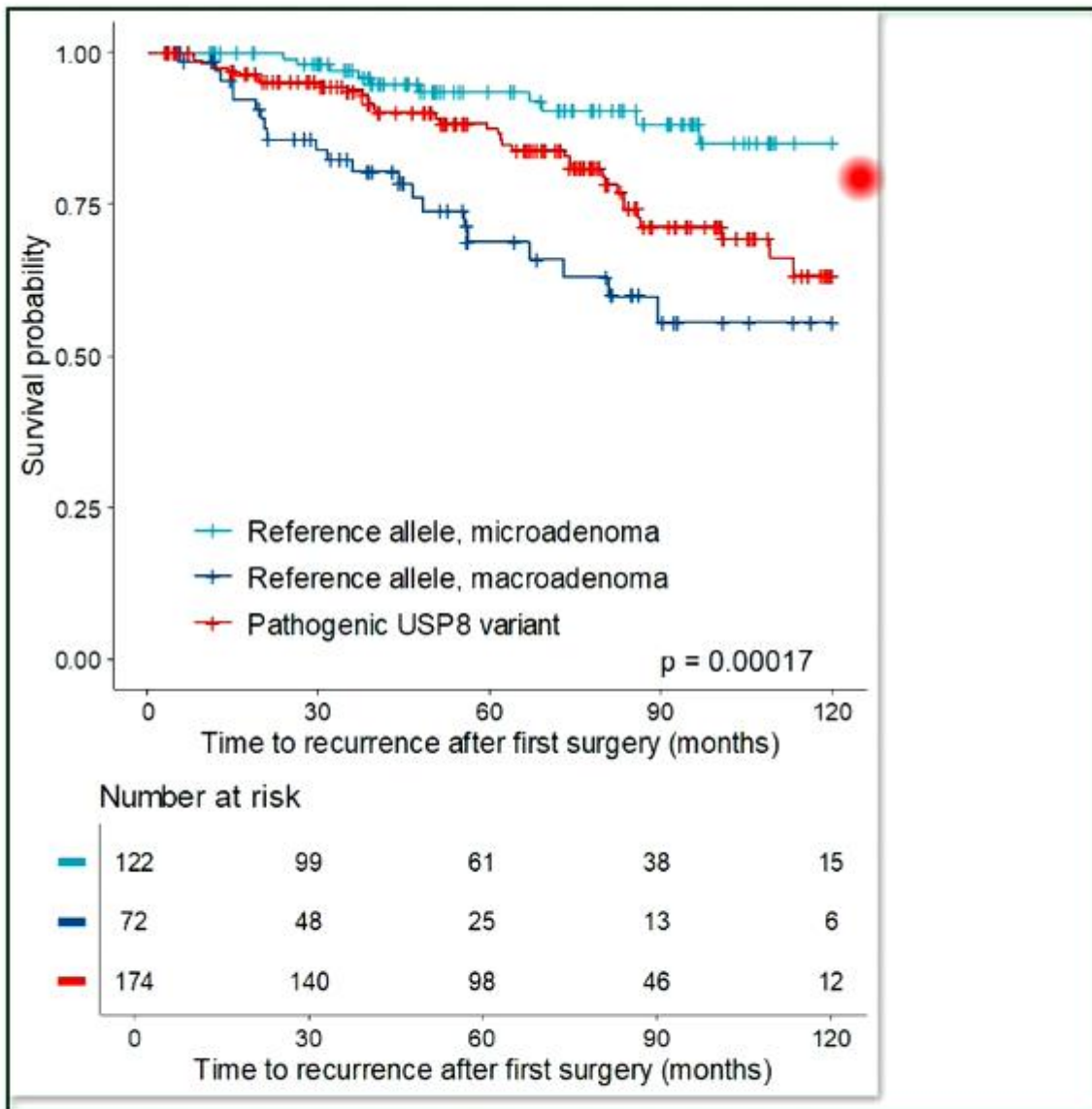
Pooled prevalence in adults: 32.2%
 Pooled prevalence in children: 15.1%

Variables	Effect size* [#] [95% CI]	P-value	k
Age at diagnosis* (years)	-5.1 [-7.8, -2.3]	<0.001	28
Sex [§] (female)	3.9 [2.8, 5.5]	<0.001	30
BMI* (kg/m ²)	1.5 [-0.2, 2.7]	0.092	8
Preoperative plasma ACTH# (pg/dl)	-0.7 [-9.8, 8.4]	0.887	23
Preoperative serum cortisol# (pg/dl)	0.8 [-0.2, 1.9]	0.123	18
Preoperative 24h UFC# (pg/dl)	-21.5 [-200, 157]	0.806	13
Max. tumour diameter# (mm)	-0.8 [-2.5, 0.8]	0.344	23
Tumour size [§] (macroadenoma)	0.9 [0.5, 1.6]	0.654	23
Invasion [§]	0.6 [0.3, 1.4]	0.256	17
Knosp grade [§] (≥3)	0.4 [0.2, 1.0]	0.071	7
Ki67 index [§] (≥3)	1.12 [0.6, 2.1]	0.677	8
Postoperative remission [§]	1.8 [1.1, 2.9]	0.001	18
Recurrence [§]	2.38 [1.0, 4.3]	0.043	10

* difference of means

difference of medians

§ odds ratio



371 tumor samples



ESPE Henning Andersen Award 2025
for the most highly rated abstracts

Seven participating centres

Germany



China



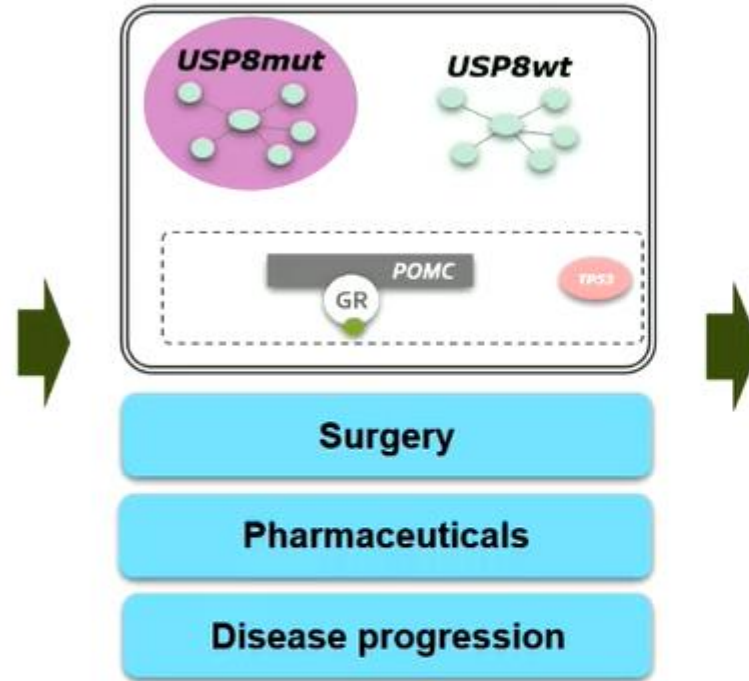
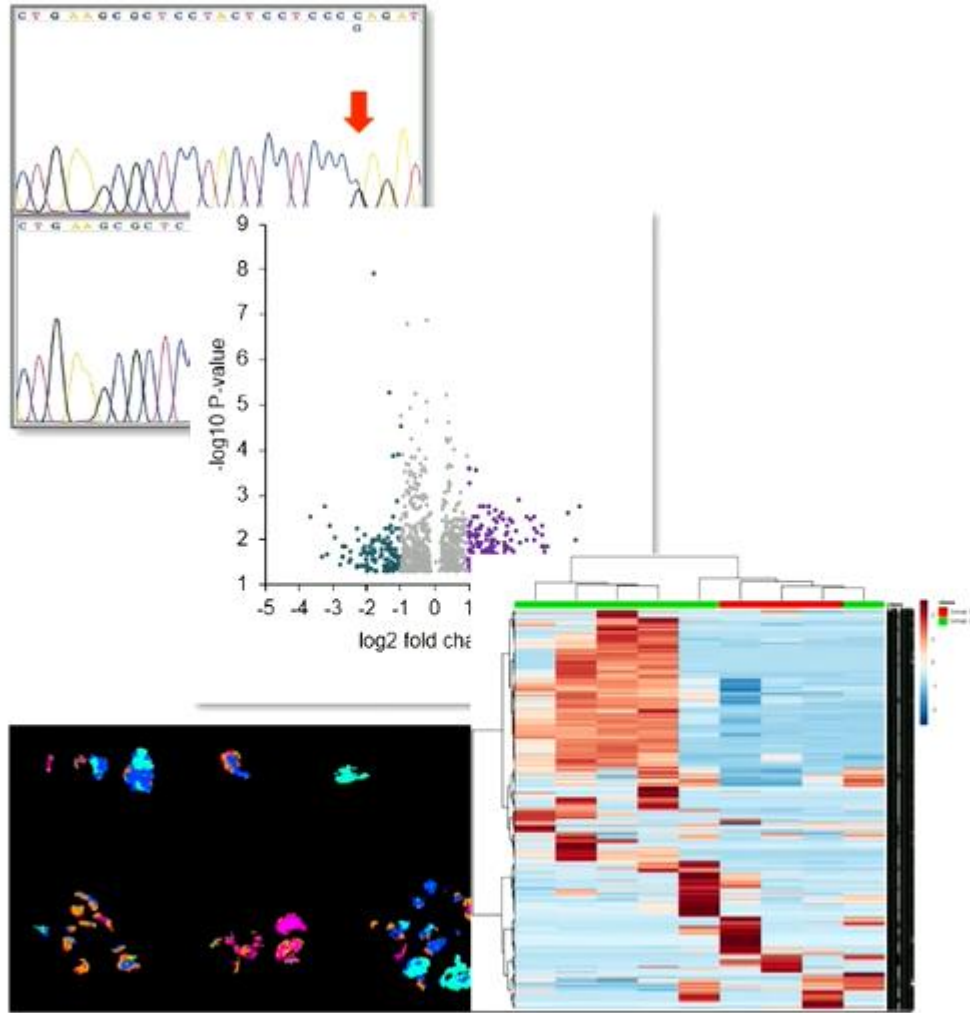
Spain



USA



Zhang Q, Perez-Rivas LG. ESE-ESPE 2025



Breakthrough 2: The biomarker USP8 will advance precision medicine in Cushing's disease

Case Report

- Progressive symptoms over 2 years (now at age 18)
- New: Secondary amenorrhea and easy bruising
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- Plasma ACTH 77 pg/ml (10-50); Pituitary MRI : 4 mm lesion
- Transsphenoidal surgery => Remission (USP8 mut+)
- One year after TSS: Recurrence => GRACE Study (Relacorilant)
- Cyberknife radiosurgery 2023



14 yrs



15.5 yrs



17 yrs



17.5 yrs

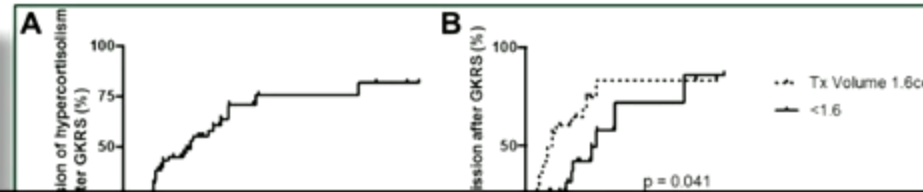
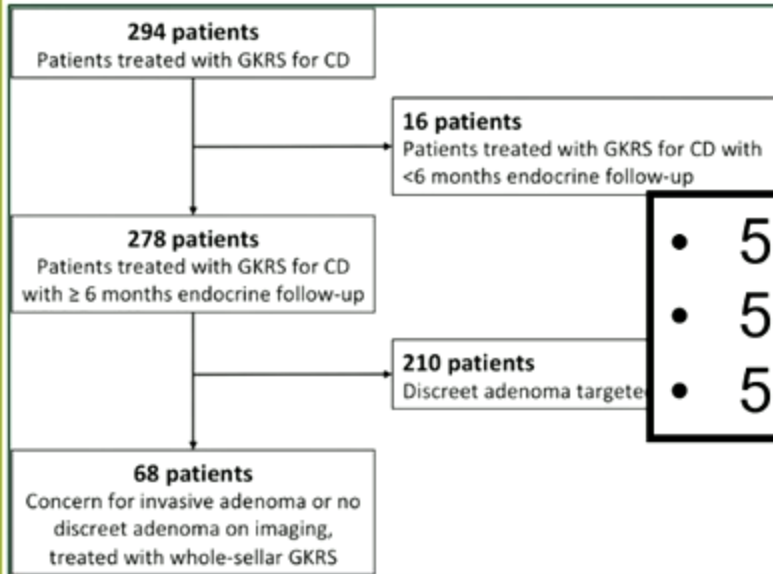


21 yrs

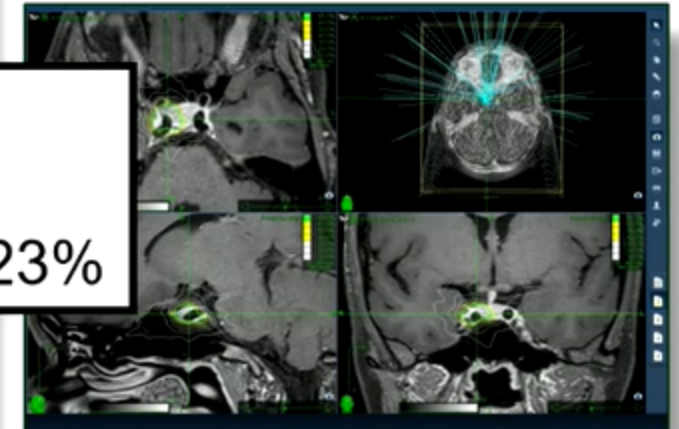
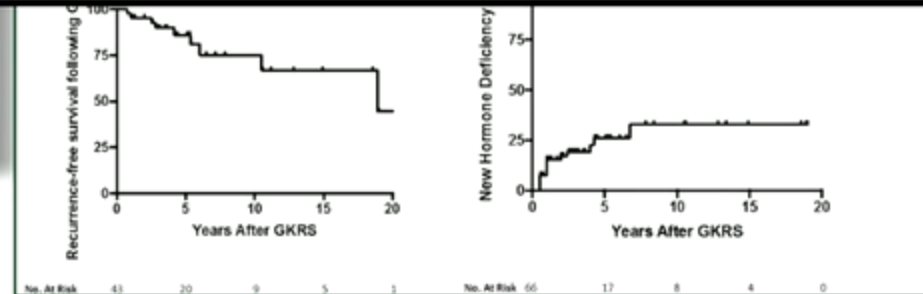


Gamma Knife Radiosurgery (GKRS)

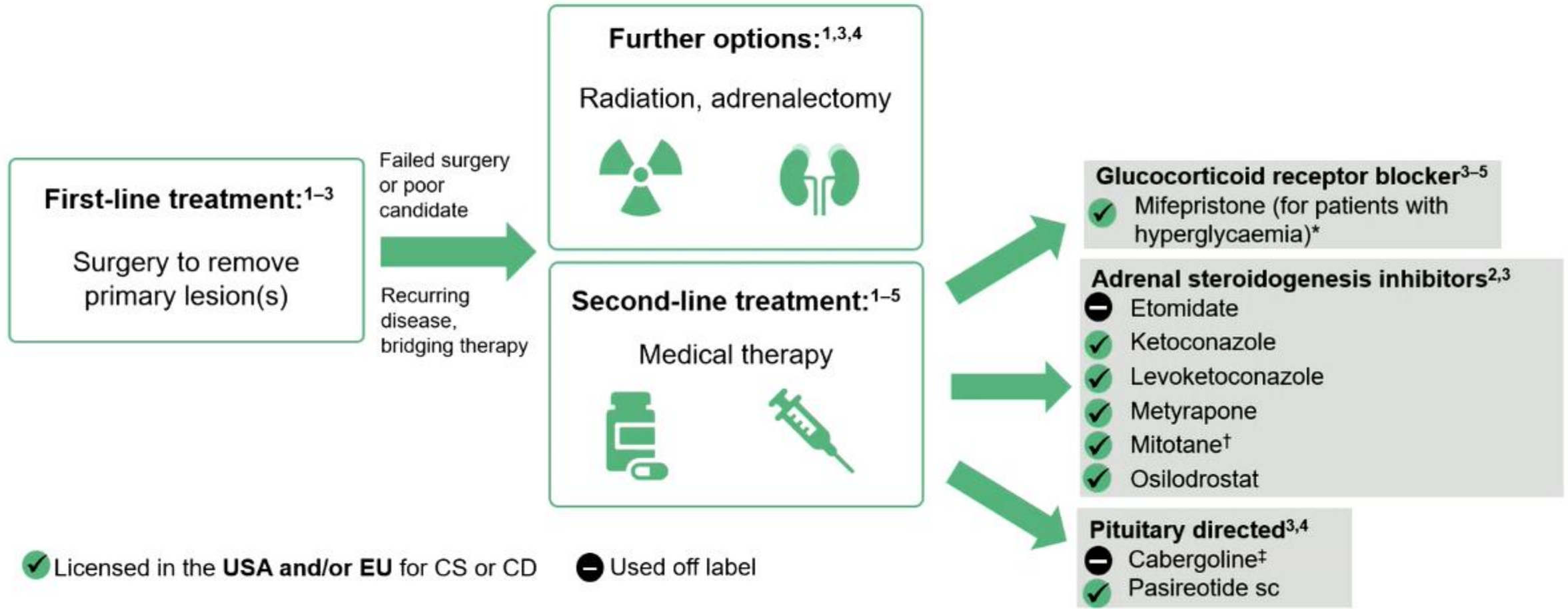
Retrospective, multicentric, n=68, whole sellar radiation
 Shepard MJ, et al. World Neurosurg. 2018 May 18



- 5 year remission rate 76%
- 5 year recurrence rate 13%
- 5 year new pituitary deficiency rate: 23%



Therapy in Cushing's syndrome, when surgery have failed



*Approved in the USA to treat hyperglycaemia in patients with CS and type 2 diabetes mellitus; [†]Approved in the USA/EU to treat advanced adrenocortical carcinoma; [‡]Used off label to treat CD; CD, Cushing's disease; CS, Cushing's syndrome; sc, subcutaneous

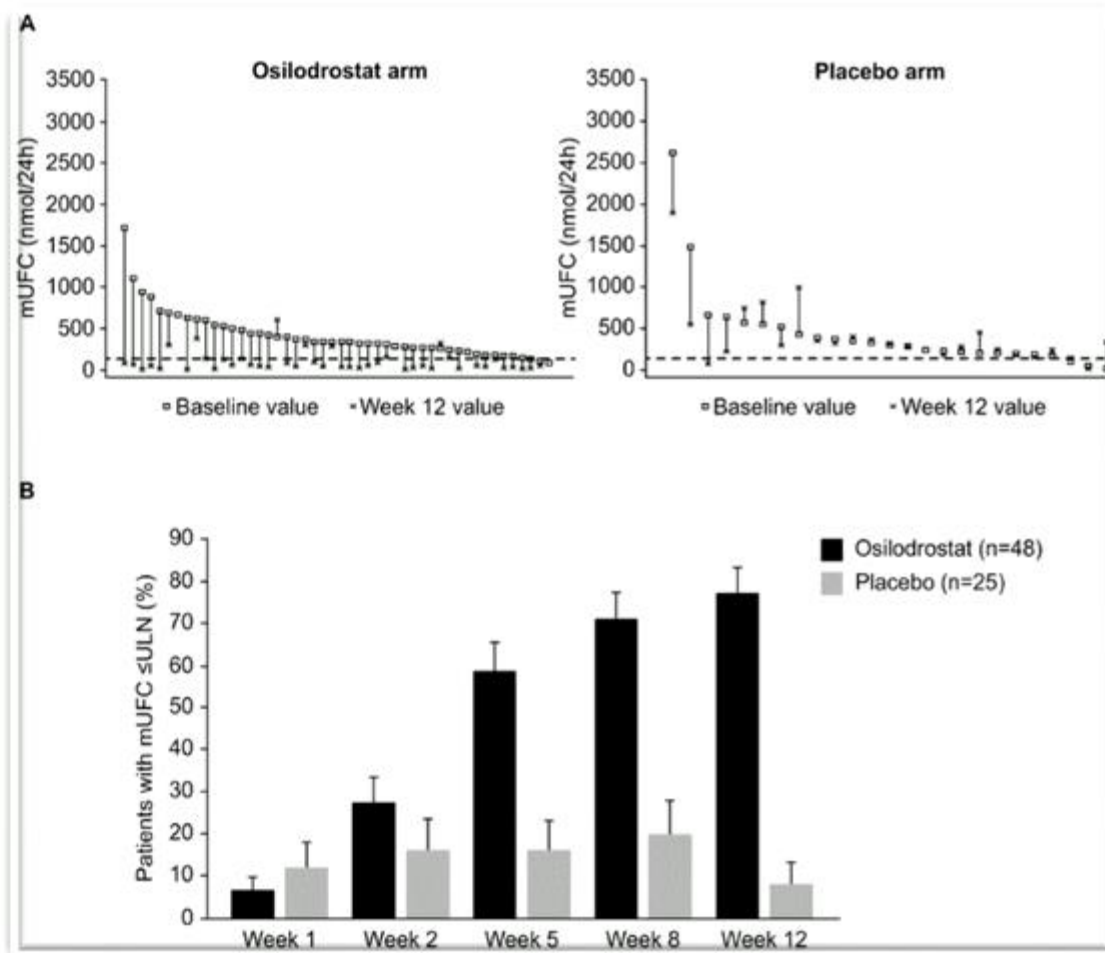
1. Nieman LK et al. *J Clin Endocrinol Metab* 2015;100:2807-31; 2. Fleseriu M, Biller BMK. *Pituitary* 2022;25:795-809; 3. Fleseriu M et al. *Lancet Diabetes Endocrinol* 2021;9:847-75; 4. Pivonello R et al. *Front Endocrinol (Lausanne)* 2020;11:648; 5. Fleseriu M et al. *J Clin Endocrinol Metab* 2012;97:2039-49

Approved drugs for therapy of Cushing's syndrome

- Pasireotide: 2012 (USA + EU): Cushing's disease
- Metyrapon und Ketoconazol 2014: (EU): Cushing's syndrome
- Mifepristone 2016 (USA): Cushing's syndrome
- Osilodrostat 2021 (USA and EU): Cushing's syndrome
- Levoketokonazol 2022+2024 (USA and EU): Cushing's syndrome

-
- Relacorilant (CORT125134) in Phase III (Q4 2025?)
 - Roscovitine / Seliciclib in Phase III
 - Clofutriben in Phase II (ACSpire)
 - Atumelnant in Phase Ib/IIa

Phase III Study of Osilodrostat in Cushing's Disease



Primary endpoint UFC < ULN

Osilodrostat: 77%

Placebo: 8%

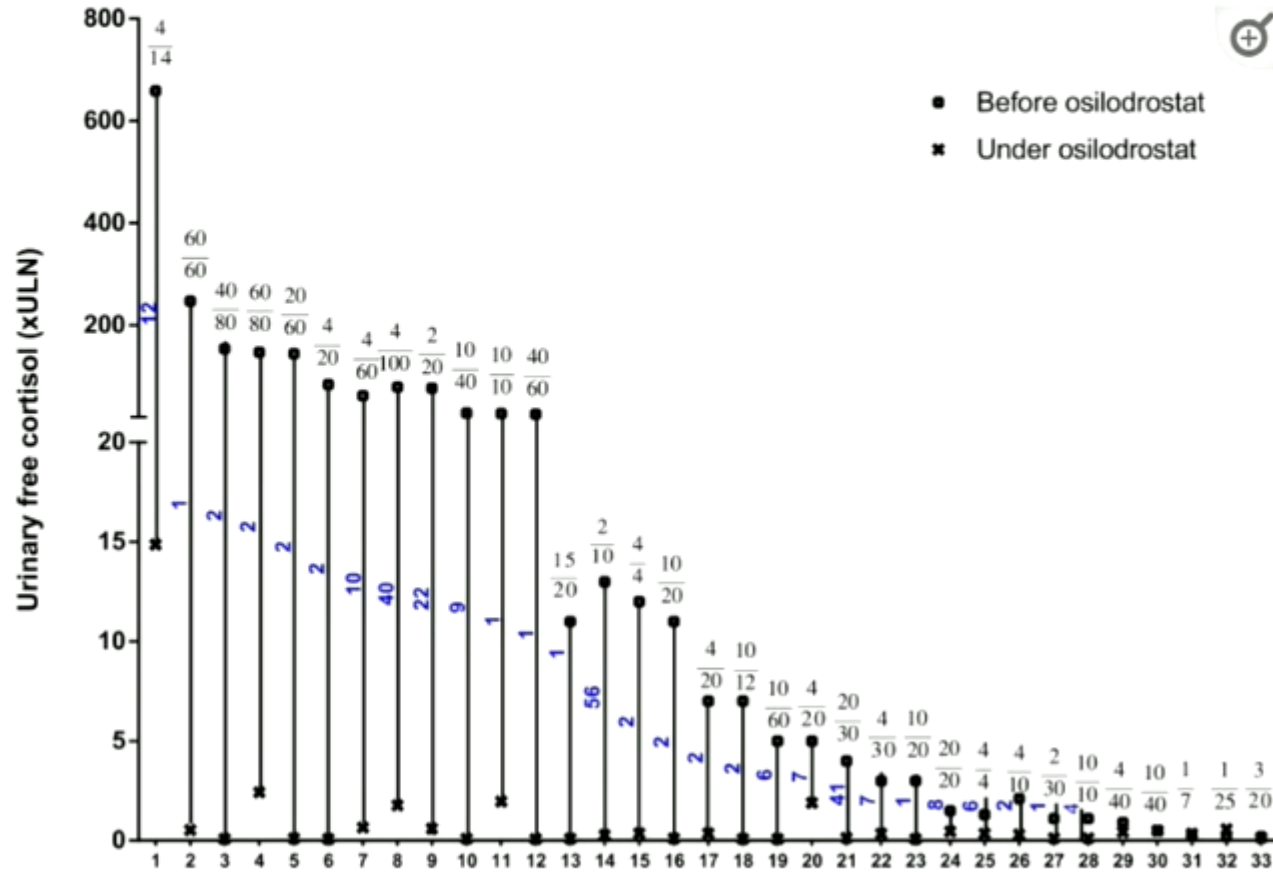
Improved:

- Blood pressure
- HbA1C
- HDL-Cholesterin
- Weight
- Waist circumference

Side effects

- 37% Loss of appetite
- 35% arthralgia
- 33% Nausea
- 15-25% Adrenal crisis
- Increase in hirsutism 4/33

Is Osilodrostat Effective in Paraneoplastic (Ectopic) Cushing's syndrome?



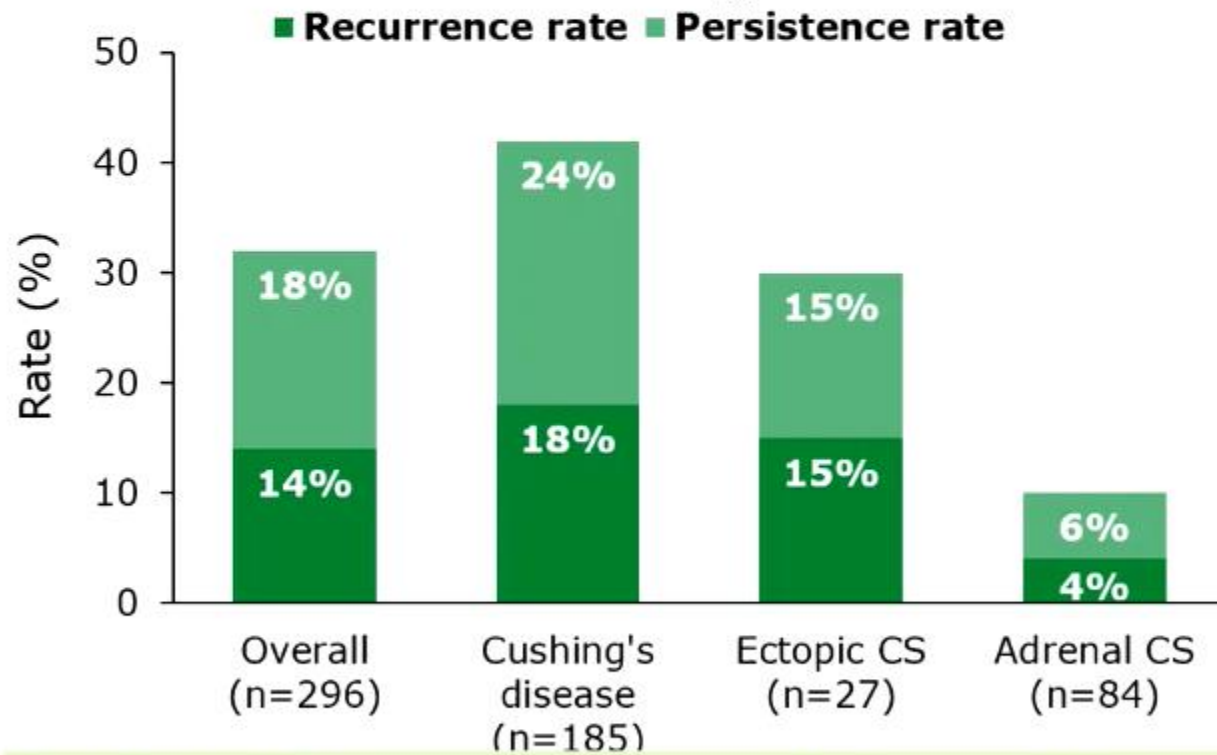
Efficacy (UFC < ULN):

- De novo monotherapy: 9/11 (82%)
- Second line monotherapy: 13/13 (100%)
- therapy: 6/9 (67%)
- Dose: 2-100 mg osilodrostat
- Titration n=6; block and replace n=27

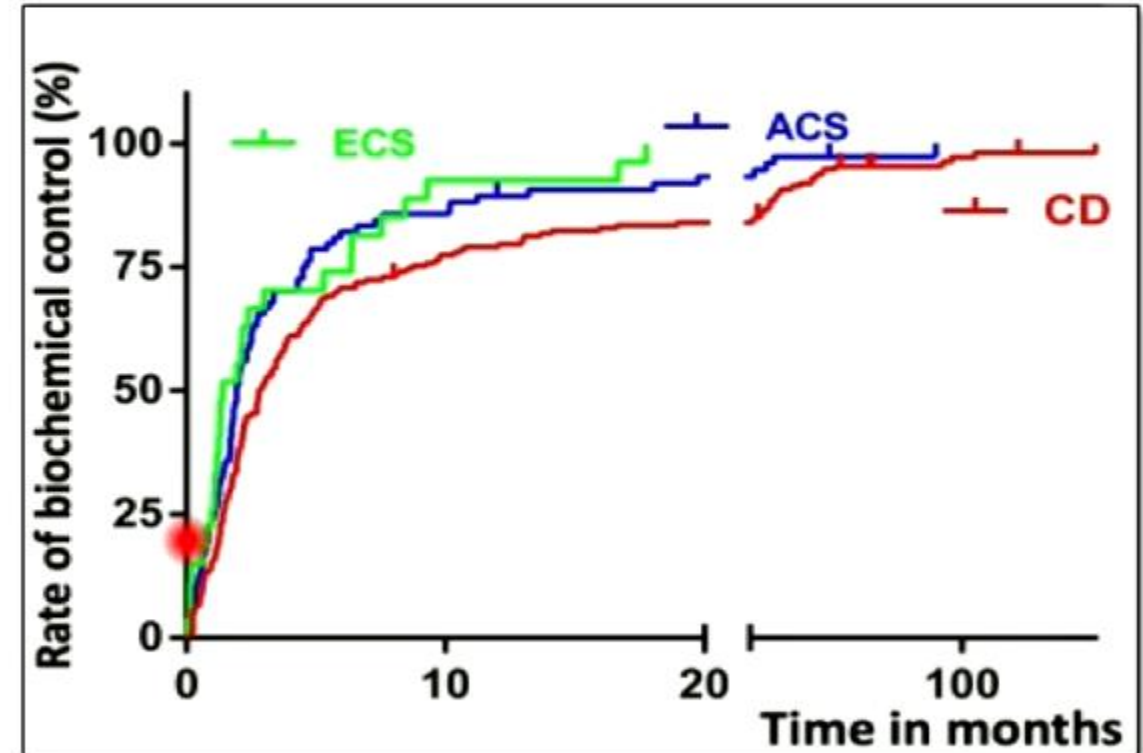
Side effects: 8/33 (24%) of patients had at least one episode of adrenal insufficiency grade 3 and 4; one patient died due to adrenal crisis

Longterm remission and recurrences rates in Cushing's syndrome: Results of 296 patients in Munich

Recurrence/persistence rates following first-line therapy* for Cushing's syndrome overall and by aetiology¹



Final Control Rate: Overall 92%, Cushing's disease 100%, Ectopic CS 94%, Adrenal CS 94%



*First-line therapy was surgery (96%) or medical therapy (4%). Median time from biochemical control to recurrence of hypercortisolism was 49.5 months

1. Ritzel K et al. *J Clin Endocrinol Metab* 2024;dgae337



Case Report

- Progressive symptoms over 2 years (now at age 18)
- New: Secondary amenorrhea and easy bruising
- Pediatrician => Endocrinologist
- 1 mg Dexamethason-Test: Cortisol 9.0 $\mu\text{g}/\text{dl}$ (ULN < 1.8)
- UFC: 444 $\mu\text{g}/\text{day}$ (ULN < 83); Late-night salivary cortisol 7.3 ng/ml (ULN < 1.7)
- Plasma ACTH 77 pg/ml (10-50); Pituitary MRI : 4 mm lesion
- Transsphenoidal surgery => Remission (USP8 mut+)
- One year after TSS: Recurrence => GRACE Study (Relacorilant)
- Cyberknife radiosurgery 2023 => Metyrapone + Ketokonazol + 15 mg Hydrocortisone (UFC < 10 $\mu\text{g}/\text{d}$)



14 yrs



15.5 yrs



17 yrs



17.5 yrs



21 yrs



23 yrs





This remarkable young woman now aged 24

- played soccer at high amateur level until recently
- made her Abitur (A level)
- Crossed the Alpes while on block & replace in 2023
- finished her education and became civil servant (Beamte)
- moved into a shared apartment and has a boyfriend

She has a normal weight and no evidence of

- Osteoporosis
- Myopathy
- Psychiatric comorbidities
- Metabolic disease, etc

Summary: Crosstalk between Pituitary and Adrenal Gland over Lifetime in Cushing's syndrome 100 years after Minnie G

- Optimized treatment of patients with Cushing's syndrome has improved, but remains a major challenge
- During the last ten years, three major breakthroughs have emerged:
 - *Molecular Imaging* guiding transsphenoidal surgery
 - *USP8 as a molecular predictor* of disease recurrence for future personalized medicine approach
 - *Medical therapy* to control Cushing's syndrome if surgery failed

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DFG SFB 205

The Adrenal: Central Relay in Health and Disease