

Gonadotropin Releasing Hormone (GnRH) Agonist Test in Disorders of Puberty

Robert L Rosenfield, MD

**Professor of Pediatrics and Medicine
The University of Chicago
Pritzker School of Medicine**

GnRH Agonist Test in Disorders of Puberty. Outline.

- **Overview**
- **The nature of the problem**
- **Background endocrinology**
- **Background of this study: antecedent studies**
- **Adverse events of leuprolide**
- **Protocol #13472A**
- **Summary**

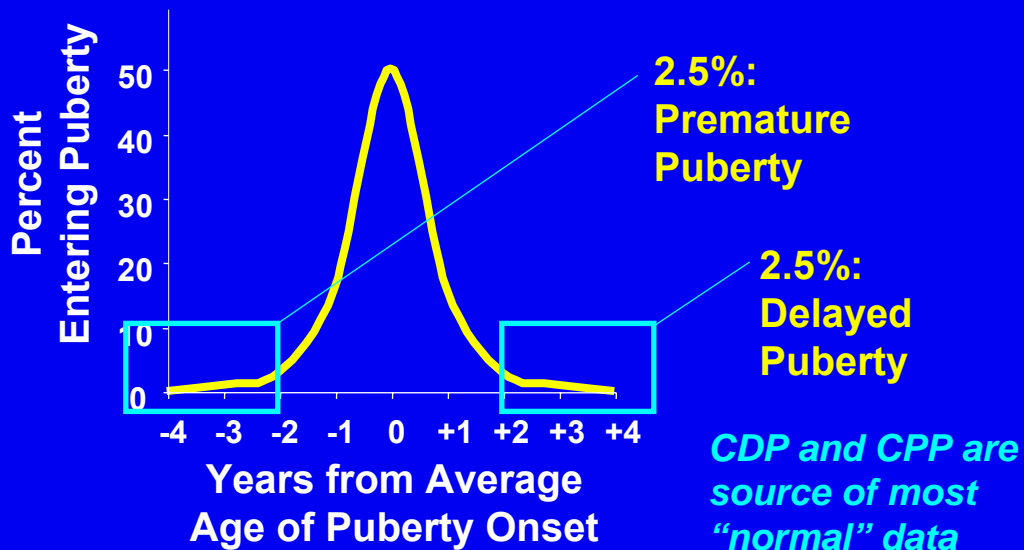
Overview:

GnRH Agonists are Promising Diagnostics

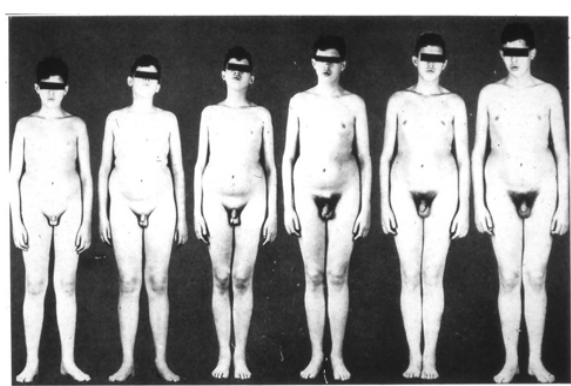
- Delayed Puberty (esp. a diagnostic problem in boys)
 - Constitutional Delay of Puberty (CDP, “an extreme variant of normal”) vs
 - Gonadotropin Deficiency (GnD)
- Premature (Precocious) Puberty (esp. in girls)
 - Idiopathic True / Central Precocious Puberty (CPP, “an extreme variant of normal”) vs
 - Normal Prepubertal *and*
 - Premature Pseudo-Puberty (diverse types)
- Need for Normative Data on Healthy Prepubertal & Early Pubertal Children

CDP & Idiopathic CPP: “Extreme Variants of Normal”

Conceptual Definition of Premature & Delayed Puberty



Problem 1: Differentiating Constitutional Delay of Puberty (CDP) from Gonadotropin Deficiency (GnD)



17.3 18.0 18.7 19.5 20.3 21.8
Longitudinal F/U of Boy with CDP (years)

Wilkins L: The Diagnosis and Treatment of Endocrine Disorders in Childhood and Adolescence. Thomas, Springfield, 1968.

- Delay mostly in boys
- CDP boys develop increasingly poor self-image after 14 years
- “Grow out of it”
- Cause: “nl variant”
- W/U: minimal
- Rx: reassurance \pm 6 month T boost
- Contrasts with GnD

Problem 2: Differentiating Idiopathic CPP from Normal Variants & Other Pseudo-Precocity. I.



- Precocity predominantly in girls
- CPP scary for child & parents
 - » moody
 - » periods?
 - » early growth arrest
- Over > 90% “nl stage just early”
- W/U: minimal (brain MRI when rapidly progressive)
- Rx: reassurance \pm GnRH ag chronically until ~11 yo
- Pseudo-precocity may be normal variant or due to neoplasm, etc

Problem 2: Differentiating Idiopathic CPP from Normal Variants. II. The Problem of Early Thelarche

“Yesterday’s Precocious Puberty is Norm Today”

- N Y Times, December 7, 1999

“Doubters Fault Theory Finding Earlier Puberty”

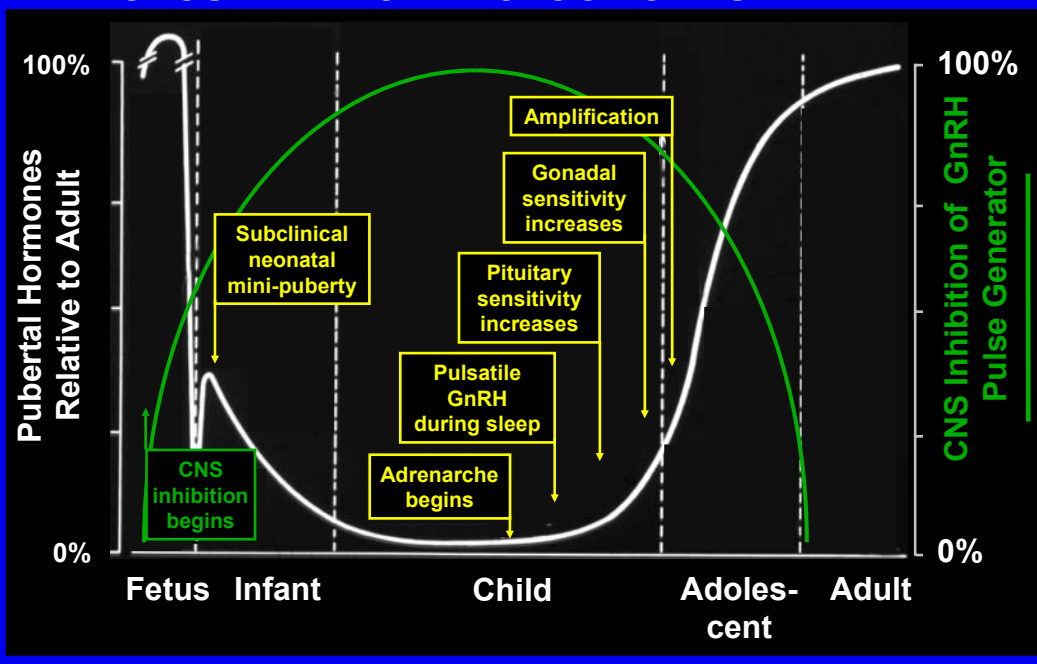
- N Y Times, February 20, 2001

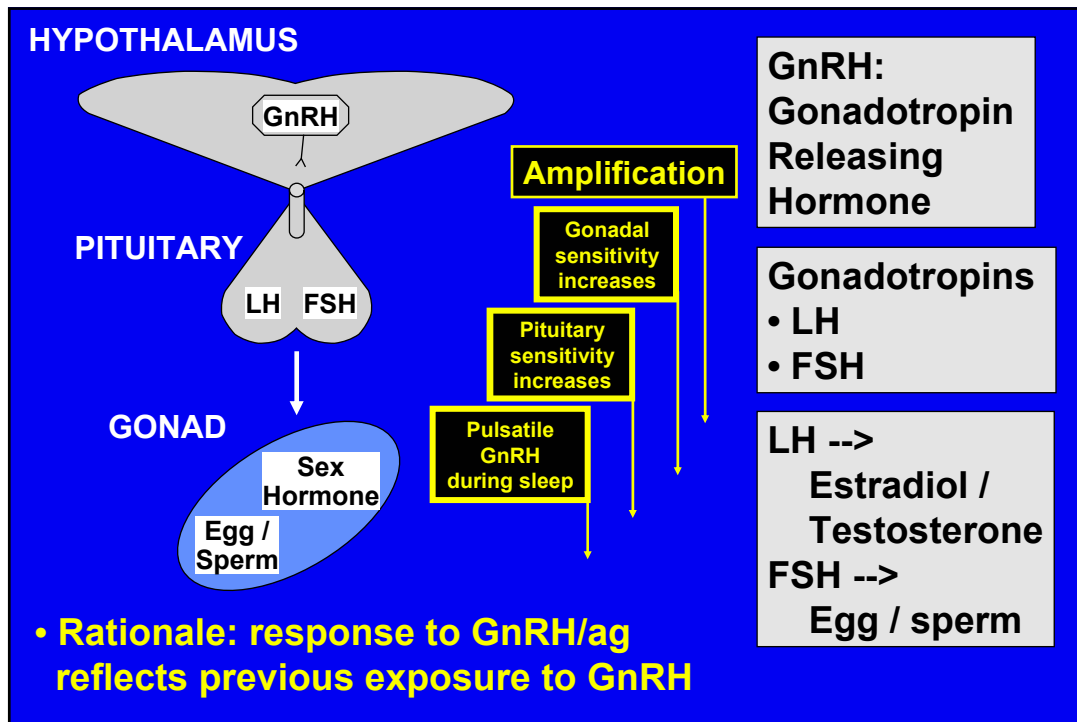
“2 Endocrinology Groups Raise Doubt on Earlier Onset of Girls’ Puberty”

- N Y Times, March 3, 2001

- *While there is some evidence that breast development may be occurring 1-2 years earlier, esp. in the obese, age of menarche is unchanged--is this true puberty?*

BACKGROUND ENDOCRINOLOGY OF PUBERTY





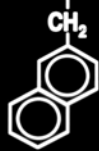
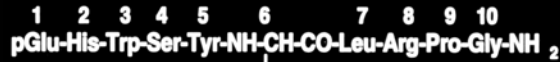
BACKGROUND OF GnRH AGONIST TESTING. I.

- 1977: Nobel Prize for Discovery of GnRH
- '80's: Desensitizing Effect of Chronic GnRH Agonist Analogs -> Chronic GnRH Agonist Rx for CPP (ODP)
- 1985: PI GCRC Studies Under Expanded Syntex IND for Nafarelin Treatment of Central Precocious Puberty
- Examined patients' hormonal responses to 1st dose of nafarelin (out of my interest in the acute response being a potentially useful diagnostic test)

Endogenous GnRH (Factrel®)



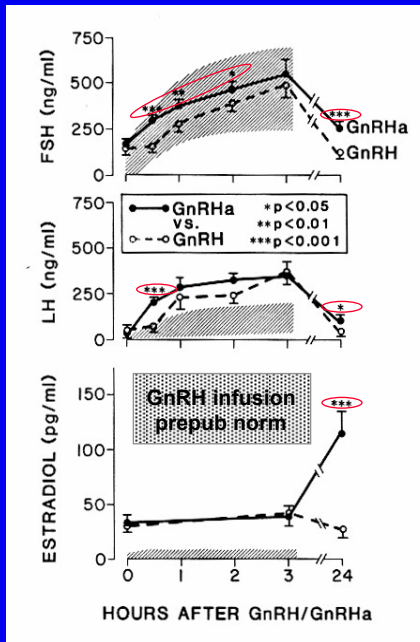
Nafarelin (Synarel®)



Leuprolide acetate (Lupron®, generic)



- **Subjects:**
 CPP girls starting nafarelin (GnRHa) Rx
- **Compared GnRH**
 3 hr infusion test to a nafarelin test of pituitary-gonadal axis
- **Results: LH & FSH responses to GnRHa greater & more prolonged than to GnRH --> estradiol response**



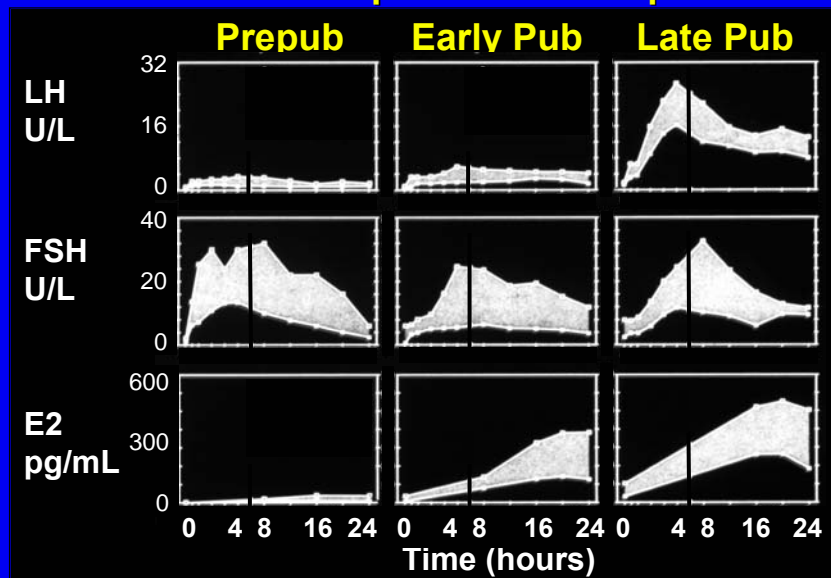
Rosenfield, et al JCEM 1986

BACKGROUND OF GnRH AGONIST TESTING. I.

- 1977: Nobel Prize for Discovery of GnRH
- '80's: Desensitizing Effect of Chronic GnRH Agonist Analogs -> Chronic GnRH Agonist Rx for CPP (ODP)
- 1985: PI GCRC Studies Under Expanded Syntex IND for Nafarelin Treatment of Central Precocious Puberty
 - Comparison of CPP's hormonal response to nafarelin dose #1 by injection to natural GnRH infusion test
 - » showed acute agonistic effect on LH-FSH-E2
- 13472A precursor protocols were pilot studies to explore diagnostic potential of nafarelin in children with known or suspected disorders of puberty (mostly CDP or CPP)

Girls with variations of normal pubertal development

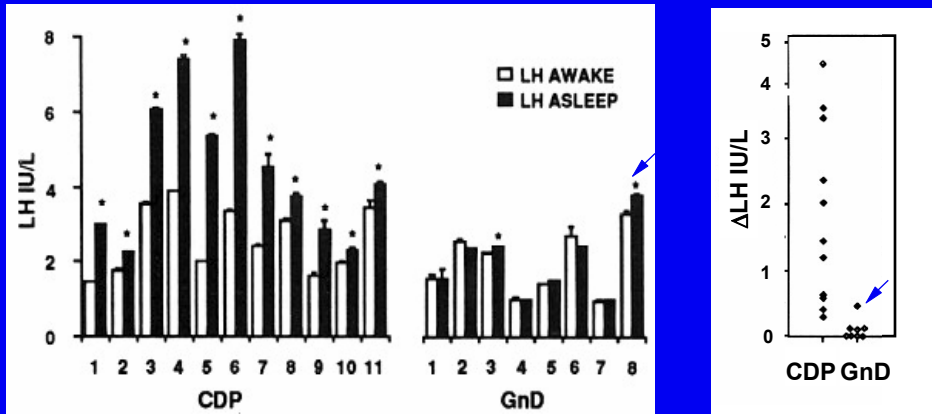
Nafarelin tests in girls at various pubertal stage



Goodpasture, et al. Clin Obstet Gyn 1993

BACKGROUND: GnD vs CDP in prepubertal boys

Sleep Tests:

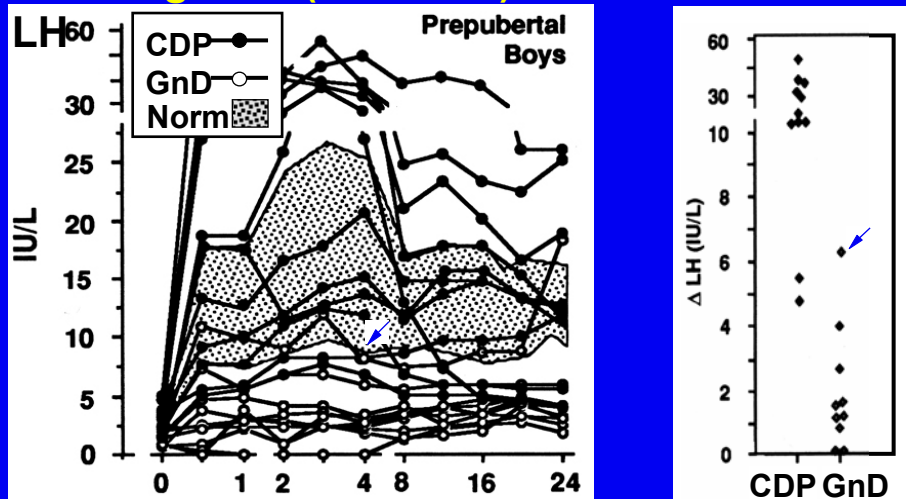


Provisional sleep test discriminatory criterion: $\Delta LH \geq 0.35$ U/L separates 18/19

Ghai, et al JCEM 1995

BACKGROUND: GnD vs CDP in prepubertal boys

GnRH Agonist (Nafarelin) Tests:



$\Delta LH \geq 4.8$ U/L discriminates 19/20

Ghai, et al JCEM 1995

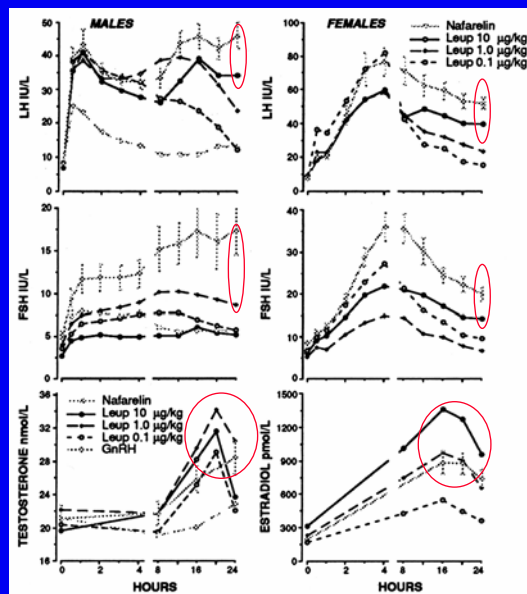
BACKGROUND OF GnRH AGONIST TESTING. II.

- 1992-93: Syntex sold out & Searle not interested
PI obtained IND #40,387 (1992): '93 nafarelin -> leuprolide
- Several GCRC protocols with co-investigators
 - » Hyperandrogenism in adult women and children
 - » Disorders of puberty (CDP, CPP, etc)
 - » TAP 1 yr bridge funding --> no further support
- FD-R-001012 (1994, ODP)
 - » Adult dose-response study & comparison to naf/GnRH
 - » GnD vs CDP
- FD-R-001473 (1997, OPD)
 - » Adult GnD trial of intermittent GnRHag Rx
- IND #60,003 (2000): leuprolide
- RO1-HD-39267 ('01): hyperandrogenism (child & adult)

Dose-response study of leuprolide (Lupron®) in adults + comparison to GnRH (Factrel®) in men & historical nafarelin data

Results

- Lupron 10 mcg/kg similar to naf in LH & sex steroid stimulation
- Lupron less potent FSH stimulant



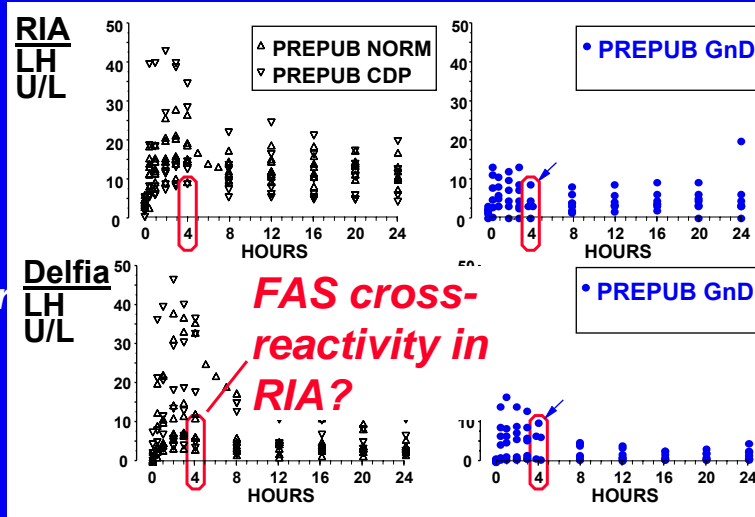
--Rosenfield, et al JCEM 1996

Snags!

1. RIA results unlike monoclonal ("3rd gen.") assay for LH

Why?

- Microheterogeneity of LH
- Our RIA had enhanced specificity for bioactive LH, but incomp.
- Delfia β -subunit specific

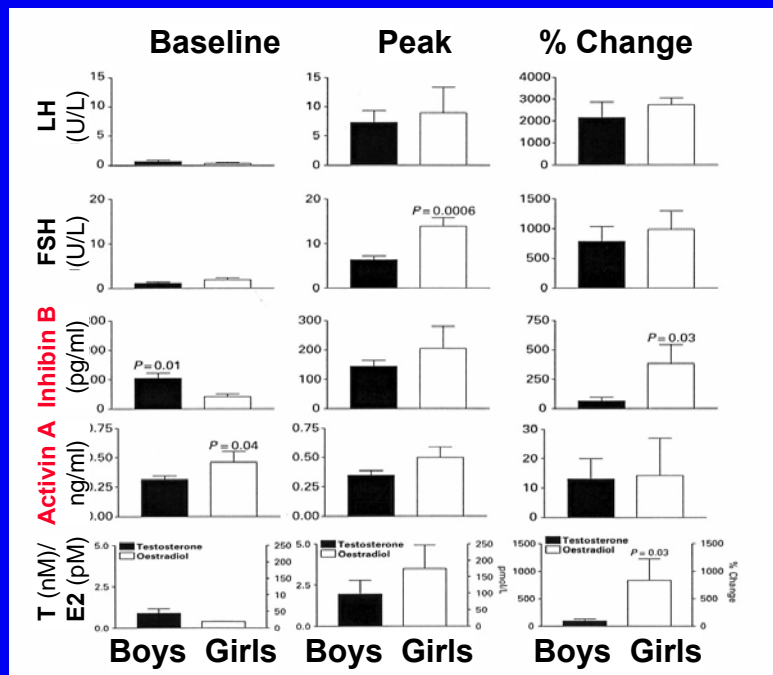


2. Alarmed freezer failure: lost samples before 2001

Meanwhile--
other sex-specific
potential
end-points
discovered
in pubertal
variants

Boys (n=11)
& girls (n=7)
w. BA >7.8 y

-- Elsholz, et al
Hum Reprod
2004



BACKGROUND OF GnRH AGONIST TESTING. III.

Summary to Date.

- **Leuprolide not quite same as nafarelin re FSH stim**
- **Can't go back to discriminatory RIA**
- **Considerable promising preliminary data in children from multiple peer-reviewed studies at many levels (GCRC/site visits, FDA- and R01-reviews)**
- **Starting over**

ADVERSE EVENTS OF LEUPROLIDE TEST (1 Injx)

Leuprolide tests in 577 adults & children: U of C 1993-2005

- **No Serious Adverse Events**
- **Anticipated Side Effects**
 - **Children under 18 years of age (n = 332)**
 - » **IV-related: 3 (soreness, hematoma) -> one withdrew**
 - » **local allergic reaction (rash), transient: 1**
 - **Adults (n = 245)**
 - » **IV-related: 1**
 - » **local allergic reaction (rash), transient: 1**
 - » **Hormone-related side effects (post-study): 14**
 - **menstrual pattern change: 3 (1 pre-existing PCOS)**
 - **PMS symptoms mood, cramps, h/a: 11**
(1 of the 3 *males* improved)

ADVERSE EVENTS OF LEUPROLIDE TEST (1 injx)

Leuprolide tests in 577 adults & children: U of C 1993-2005

- **No Serious Adverse Events**
- **Anticipated Side Effects**
 - Children under 18 years of age (n=332)
 - » IV-related: 3 (soreness, hematoma) -> one withdrew
 - » local allergic reaction (rash), transient: 1
 - Adults (n=245)
 - » IV-related: 1
 - » local allergic reaction (rash), transient: 1
 - » Hormone-related side effects (post-study): 14
 - menstrual pattern change: 3 (1 pre-existing PCOS)
 - PMS symptoms mood, cramps, h/a: 11
(1 of the 3 *males* improved)

ADVERSE EVENTS OF LEUPROLIDE TREATMENT

Wide use of leuprolide long-term Rx (Depot Lupron®)

- Children with CPP (short stature)
- Adult men with prostate cancer
- (Adult women with endometriosis, fibroids, fertility Rx)

Side effects of long-term Rx

- Depot -> 5-10% develop sterile abscesses at injx sites
- Hormone-related side effects
 - » Menstrual irregularity
 - » PMS symptoms (mood changes, swelling, h/a, etc)
 - » Memory effects? (data contradictory--Yaffe, JAMA 2003)
 - » osteopenia
- No increase in birth defects (*Jannsens 2000*)

ADVERSE EVENTS OF LEUPROLIDE ACETATE. Response to Adverse Public Comment (4 letters)

Mis-informed and/or related to long-term therapy

- Package insert adverse effects are those of 2 yr Rx of prostate ca
- No “black box” warning
- Human evidence for adverse effect on autoimmunity insufficient to warrant warning
- Not a hazardous drug requiring chemo precautions

Other Public Comments

- Lawson Wilkins Pediatric Endocrine Society, The Endocrine Society, The American Society for Reproductive Medicine are unconcerned about leuprolide acetate test toxicity
- LWPES notes that “leuprolide is used in the routine diagnostic testing of children to determine the initiation of puberty...highly useful...normative data are sparse”
- The Endocrine Society *adds* that, while determining sleep-related LH secretion is the “gold standard,” it is (potentially) “less invasive than the leuprolide test.”

PROTOCOL 13472A:

GnRH Agonist Test in Disorders of Puberty

Hypothesis

Hormonal responses to GnRH agonist (GnRHag) test will distinguish among disorders of puberty as well as a sleep test.

Specific Aims

1. Distinguish among the causes of premature puberty:
 - a. idiopathic CPP (vs. *prem. thelarche*) vs healthy vols
 - b. gonadotropin-indep precocity (e.g., tumor) vs idiopathic CPP
2. Distinguish among the causes of delayed puberty:
 - a. GnD vs CDP

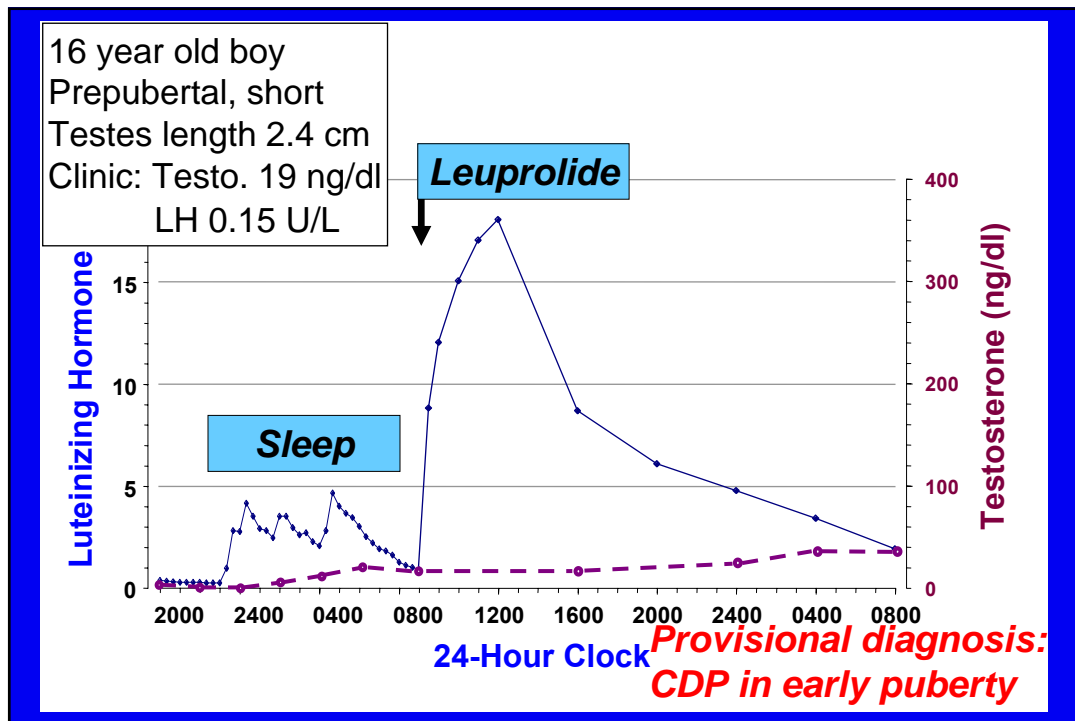
CDP & Idiopathic CPP: “Extreme Variants of Normal”?

- **Practice assumes that these are normal variants**
 - Pubertal tempo, menstrual cyclicity, and fertility in adult life typically within broad range of normal
 - Familial in about half
- **Evidence that a small percent of these “normal variants” may *not* be normal:**
 - Slow tempo of those starting puberty at 6-7 years
 - Family history of delayed puberty in ~10-15% of GnD
 - GnRH receptor SNPs nominally associated with variations in timing of puberty (*Sedlmeyer, JCEM Oct '05*)
 - Mouse chromosomes 6 and 11 harbor genes that regulate pubertal timing (*Krewson, Endocrinol 2004*)
- **Normal population data needed to avoid misclassif.**

PROTOCOL #13472A: GnRH Agonist Test in Disorders of Puberty

Study Design

- Subjects: 20 per group of each sex.
 - » Normal volunteers:
 - Prepubertal male, 9-13 years old
 - Prepubertal female, 8-12 years old
 - Early pubertal male, 9-15 years old
 - Early pubertal female, premenarcheal, 9-15 years old
 - » Patient groups
 - CDP vs GnD
 - CPP vs gonadotropin-independent precocity and premature thelarche



GnRH Agonist Test in Disorders of Puberty

Analysis of Data. I.

Sleep test: significant increase LH ≥ 0.35 U/L provisionally defines puberty onset

- Normal range set at 5-95 %ile healthy volunteers
 - » Secondary: 5-95%ile for CDP (boys) & CPP (girls)

GnRH agonist (leuprolide) test:

- Hormone response primary variables (group-specific)
 - » Pituitary: LH, free alpha subunit (FAS)
 - » Gonads: Sex steroid (T or E2), inhibin-B
- Sex- and stage-specific 5-95%ile ranges set for:
 - » Normals (healthy volunteers)
 - » CDP and CPP

GnRH Agonist Test in Disorders of Puberty

Analysis of Data. II.

- Boys (*common dx problem is delayed puberty*):
 - » Primary comparison: GnD vs CDP (stage-specific)
 - » Secondary: GnD vs healthy volunteers *and* CDP vs healthy volunteers
 - » *Tertiary: girls**
 - Girls (*common dx problem is premature puberty*):
 - » Primary: CPP vs prepubertal healthy volunteers
 - » Secondary: CPP vs pseudo-pubertal groups* (gonadotropin-independent precocity and premature thelarche)
 - » *Tertiary: boys**
- * *Power is limited for some sub-groups*

GnRH Agonist Test in Disorders of Puberty: Summary

- **GnRH agonist testing is of minimal risk**
- **Study design straight-forward: normal vs abnormal**
- **Adequate statistical power for primary comparisons**
- **Significance for clinical care: great**
 - » This protocol will develop badly needed data on the hormonal responses to leuprolide in normal prepubertal and pubertal children, using commercially available state-of-the-art assays
 - » It will also provide data on the diagnostic value of the test for the most common pubertal disorders