Stress hormones in accident patients studied before admission to hospital

Wolfgang Hetz, Hans D Kamp, Ulrich Zimmermann, Andreas von Bohlenc, Ludwig Wildtd, Juergen Schuettler

Abstract

Objective—To assess stress hormone response in traumatised patients studied at the site of injury and on their way to hospital.

Methods—The study was prospective. Blood samples were taken from 77 patients immediately after the arrival of the emergency physician at the site of the accident (t0) and shortly before patients’ admission to hospital (t1). Plasma concentrations of β endorphin, cortisol, adrenocorticotropic hormone (ACTH), prolactin, and growth hormone were measured.

Results—Trauma in out-of-hospital patients resulted in remarkably increased concentrations of growth hormone within minutes. ACTH, cortisol, and prolactin were only moderately increased.

No significant correlations were found between hormone levels and blood pressure or heart rate. The plasma ACTH concentration was significantly lower before admission to hospital than immediately after the accident. Plasma cortisol, prolactin, and growth hormone concentrations were not significantly different between the two points of observation. In samples taken immediately after the accident (t1), there was a positive correlation between both β endorphin and prolactin and the injury severity score, whereas cortisol levels were negatively correlated with injury severity score, suggesting impaired cortisol release from the adrenal cortex after severe injury. At t1, ACTH was correlated with cortisol and β endorphin. Patients with head injuries had hormone concentrations similar to those without head injuries but with a similar injury severity score from injuries in other parts of the body.

Conclusions—Lower cortisol concentrations in the very severely injured might be due to failure of the adrenal cortex to respond normally to ACTH stimulation. Growth hormone seems to play a major role in the response to trauma, reflecting an immediate stress response.


Key terms: trauma; β endorphin; stress hormones

The plasma concentrations of adrenocorticotropic hormone (ACTH), cortisol, β endorphin, prolactin, and growth hormone have not been studied in injured humans immediately after an accident but before admission to hospital. Activation of the hypothalamic-pituitary-adrenal axis is elicited by major trauma, such as long bone fracture, multiple injury, burns, and head injury.1-4 There are, however, as yet no reports concerning the magnitude and time course of stress hormone secretion during the immediate post-traumatic phase, and in-hospital drug treatment and haemodilution by volume infusions may alter the concentrations of hormones.

To avoid this problem, we took blood samples for determination of these hormones before emergency treatment at the accident site. Another objective was to determine whether there was a correlation between hormone concentrations and the severity of injury. Finally, we investigated the effect of head injury on the anterior pituitary hormone response to trauma by comparing this response in traumatised patients with or without head injury.

Methods
The study was prospective and was conducted in trauma patients treated on-scene by the helicopter rescue team, SAR Nuremberg 74.

The study group consisted of 77 consecutively treated adults (59 male, 18 female) who had suffered injuries, including head injuries, caused by accidents. Accident site data acquisition was performed by an emergency physician of the department of anaesthesiology of Erlangen University Hospital. Emergency treatment was started immediately after the team arrived at the site of accident. This included establishment of an intravenous line which was used to take the first blood sample before administration of fluids or drugs. Further treatment was performed at the site of accident according to common trauma management rules. If necessary, patients received opiates. Patient demographics, site and severity of the injury, heart rate, and blood pressure were documented. All patients were taken to hospital by the rescue helicopter. Shortly before admission to hospital a second blood sample was taken. Samples were taken between 7 am and 10 pm. All samples were taken in summer. The interval between the first and second
The plasma ACTH concentration was higher immediately after the accident than before admission to hospital. The difference was highly significant ($P < 0.001$) (table 2).

Median plasma cortisol, prolactin, and growth hormone concentrations were not significantly different between the two points of observation (table 2). Compared with normal values, the growth hormone and prolactin concentrations were markedly increased.

A significant difference was found between the median β endorphin concentrations on arrival and at $t_2$ (table 2).

No significant correlation could be detected between concentrations of any of the hormones and arterial blood pressure or heart rate at $t_1$ or $t_2$.

A positive correlation was found between arrival β endorphin and injury severity score ($\rho = 0.360$, $P < 0.01$) (fig 1). The correlation was still significant before admission to hospital ($\rho = 0.354$, $P < 0.05$).

There was a significant correlation between prolactin concentrations and injury severity score on arrival ($t_1$) ($\rho = 0.331$, $P < 0.01$) (fig 2), whereas at $t_2$ the correlation was not significant.

A weak but significant negative correlation was seen between plasma cortisol concentrations and severity of trauma on arrival ($\rho = -0.254$, $P < 0.05$) (fig 3). At the second observation point before admission to hospital the correlation failed to reach statistical significance.

At neither measurement point was a significant correlation found between ACTH or growth hormone concentrations and injury severity score.

When blood samples were taken immediately after the accident, there was a correlation between plasma ACTH and plasma cortisol concentrations ($\rho = 0.343$, $P < 0.01$). At $t_2$ the correlation was not significant. Significant positive correlations were found at $t_1$ between β endorphin and both ACTH and prolactin (table 3).

Hormone concentrations were studied separately in patients whose injuries were predominantly of the head ($n = 19$). These patients were compared with patients whose injuries were entirely outside the head region (49 patients). There was no significant difference in the injury severity score values of the two groups. There was no difference in plasma hormone concentrations between patients with predominant head injuries and those without head injuries.

**Discussion**

This is the first study to investigate plasma concentrations of β endorphin, ACTH, cortisol, prolactin, and growth hormone in injured humans immediately after an accident and before admission to hospital. The accidents occurred at various times of day. According to a study by Barton et al., the time of day at which samples were taken has no effect on initial plasma cortisol concentrations. Barton concluded that in injured patients.
Table 2. Plasma hormone concentrations of first (t₁) and second (t₂) blood sample and level of statistical significance for the comparison between t₁ and t₂. Values are medians (range).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hormone</th>
<th>t₁</th>
<th>t₂</th>
<th>P</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>β Endorphin (pmol/litre)</td>
<td>26.1 (0-140)</td>
<td>23.8 (0-104.4)</td>
<td>&lt;0.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cortisol (μmol/litre)</td>
<td>0.05 (0.02-1.18)</td>
<td>0.60 (0.08-1.59)</td>
<td>NS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adrenocorticotropic (μmol/litre)</td>
<td>&lt;17</td>
<td>21.5 (4.3-90.6)</td>
<td>&lt;0.001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prolactin (ng/ml)</td>
<td>&lt;20</td>
<td>24.5 (1.9-105-6)</td>
<td>NS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>23.5 (1.9-65-5)</td>
<td>25.9 (0-66-52-3)</td>
<td>NS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>61.1 (162-105-4)</td>
<td>59.1 (176-121-0)</td>
<td>NS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Growth hormone (ng/ml)</td>
<td>&lt;1</td>
<td>9.95 (0-44-4)</td>
<td>6.9 (0-35-7)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The normal range of values is given after the name of the hormone in the left column.

Figure 1. Correlation between initial plasma β endorphin concentrations (t₁) and injury severity score. (Spearman rank correlation coefficient = 0.36; P < 0.01.)

Figure 2. Correlation between initial plasma prolactin concentrations (t₁) and injury severity score. (Spearman rank correlation coefficient = 0.33; P < 0.01.)

Figure 3. Correlation between initial plasma cortisol concentrations (t₁) and injury severity score. (Spearman rank correlation coefficient = -0.254; P < 0.05.)

standardisation of the time of sampling is not necessary at an early stage.

Previous studies have disagreed over the magnitude of the rise in ACTH concentration and its relation to injury severity in patients studied in hospital. During cardiopulmonary resuscitation ACTH concentrations were found to be markedly raised. Several studies on ACTH immunoreactivity have been done after burn. Combining the data taken over the first five days, Brizio-Molteni et al. found a generally negative relation with the area of burn. In all patients taken together, ACTH on “day 1 am” was similar to control values; it thereafter tended to rise and then fell below control levels. Vaughan et al. described high cortisol levels with ACTH levels not correspondingly elevated after severe burns. Barton et al. in contrast, found plasma ACTH concentrations after accidental injury to be markedly increased compared to the normal range. In patients with minor and moderate injuries (ISS 1–12) ACTH was correlated with injury severity score when samples were taken within two hours of injury but not when taken later; in more severely injured patients there was no correlation with injury severity score. Our findings show only a moderate increase in plasma ACTH and no relation with injury severity score in injured patients before admission to hospital.

In our study plasma cortisol concentrations were only moderately increased (fig 3). Unexpectedly low plasma cortisol concentrations have also been observed by others in patients with major trauma.

We found a weak, but significant negative relation between cortisol and injury severity score over the whole ISS. The results contrast with those from a previous study which showed a biphasic relation between plasma cortisol concentration and injury severity score, moderately injured patients having plasma cortisol concentrations in proportion to the severity of their trauma, while those with more severe injuries (ISS 25–50) had lower concentrations. However, patients in that study were not as severely injured as in our investigation.

We could show a weak but significant correlation between ACTH and cortisol concentrations when blood samples were taken immediately after the accident. Significance was absent at later times. Barton et al. found plasma cortisol to be positively correlated with plasma ACTH, but the relation was statistically significant only in patients with injury severity scores of 13–24. A poor correlation between ACTH and cortisol may be due to the pulsatile release of ACTH in irregular bursts. Although, in normal subjects the peaks of ACTH are generally accompanied by increases in plasma cortisol and within subjects the two hormones are generally positively correlated, this correlation does not always extend to single samples taken from different individuals. Sequential measurements of plasma cortisol after major surgery suggested that in surgical trauma stimulation of the adrenal cortex was
also episodic.\(^{19}\) However, episodic secretion cannot completely explain the poor correlation between cortisol and ACTH concentrations.

Unexpectedly, though plasma cortisol fell in relation to injury severity score, ACTH did not. A possible explanation for lower cortisol concentrations in the very severely injured might be failure of the adrenal cortex to respond normally to ACTH stimulation because of decreased adrenal blood flow secondary to shock. A general decrease in stress response seems not to have occurred, because other stress hormones such as growth hormone were markedly increased. Woolf \textit{et al.}\(^{19}\) however, described a significant positive relation between circulating cortisol concentrations and the magnitude of neurological dysfunction in patients with brain injury. They emphasise that it is unclear whether the raised cortisol concentrations contribute to the poor outcome or simply reflect the severity of injury. This finding was not due simply to non-specific stress, because cortisol levels predicted patient outcome weeks to months later.

There are very few studies describing \(\beta\) endorphin concentrations after trauma. The only recent study that succeeded in relating \(\beta\) endorphin to injury severity score was that of Lloyd \textit{et al.}\(^{20}\) investigating serum \(\beta\) endorphin concentrations in injured children. These patients, however, were only moderately injured. In contrast to our results, Lloyd found no consistent effect of time interval from injury to blood sampling on the detected \(\beta\) endorphin values. Zimmerman \textit{et al.}\(^{21}\) and Lopez\(^{22}\) found no relation between post-traumatic levels of serum \(\beta\) endorphin and the degree of neurological injury after severe head trauma.

The observed positive correlation between ACTH and \(\beta\) endorphin seems to be attributable to the fact that both hormones are derived from the common precursor (pro-opiomelanocortin – POMC). In the pituitary gland, \(\beta\) endorphin is synthesised as part of this much larger precursor hormone which contains sequences for ACTH and \(\beta\) lipotrophi

after the accident. Nevertheless, growth hormone concentrations did not show any relation to severity of injury. Chiolero \textit{et al.}\(^{28}\) studied growth hormone and prolactin in patients with severe trauma after hospital admission. They could not show any relation between severity of injury, as represented by injury severity score, and any of the measured hormone levels. Prolactin was increased in a patient group suffering from multiple injury combined with severe head injury, but was normal in the other groups. However, patients with raised prolactin had the highest injury severity scores, which is consistent with our finding of a positive correlation between prolactin and injury severity score. In the study of Chiolero \textit{et al.}\(^{28}\) growth hormone was increased in all groups. By contrast, patients suffering from severe craniocerebral trauma who were studied within 24 hours of the trauma showed no increase in plasma growth hormone concentrations at all.\(^{29}\) From the present work we can conclude that, in contrast to a recent review of published reports,\(^{30}\) growth hormone release seems to play a major role in the immediate response to trauma.

The finding of a positive correlation between \(\beta\) endorphin and prolactin raises the question of whether this is a causal interrelation or a simultaneous reaction to a common regulatory mechanism. The recent observation of raised prolactin levels after administration of \(\beta\) endorphin to healthy females\(^{31}\) supports the first possibility. Also, central opioids are known to stimulate hypophyseal prolactin secretion by blocking the tonic dopaminergic inhibition.\(^{32}\) Our observation is therefore consistent with a central action of pituitary derived \(\beta\) endorphin, the possibility of which is currently under discussion.

There was no difference in plasma hormone concentrations between patients whose injuries were predominantly of the head injuries and those with other types of injury. These findings are in agreement with the results reported by Barton \textit{et al.}\(^{9}\) and Lloyd \textit{et al.}\(^{20}\) By contrast, Chiolero \textit{et al.}\(^{28}\) found normal plasma growth hormone concentrations in patients during the acute phase after severe craniocerebral trauma. King \textit{et al.}\(^{33}\) and Matsuura \textit{et al.}\(^{34}\) however, reported an increase in growth hormone and prolactin soon after head injury of variable severity.

These results show a wide range of patterns of pituitary responses to head injury, but several factors may explain the discrepancies:

(1) the severity of head injury, in particular the duration of coma, was not always comparable;
(2) the time of measurement varied between hours after admission to hospital and five weeks after trauma; our study is the first to evaluate hormone concentrations before patients' hospital admission;
(3) the pulsatile release of the pituitary hormones complicates interpretation of single plasma values, especially in view of the fact that most of patient groups in recent studies consisted of a
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eight patients only, whereas in our study 77 patients were investigated.

We know that cortisol and catecholamines act synergistically to augment vascular tone and myocardial contractility. Adrenal insufficiency in patients who are acutely ill has been defined as the inability to increase cortisol secretion in response to ACTH stimulation. The efficacy of physiological corticosteroid supplementation in improving haemodynamic stability and outcome during out-of-hospital trauma management in severely injured patients has yet to be studied.


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