CLINICAL AND METABOLIC EFFECTS OF
Δ¹-DEHYDRO-9-ALPHA-FLUORO HYDROCORTISONE ACETATE

BY
L. VILLA, G. SALA, AND C. B. BALLABIO
Clinica Medica dell'Università di Milano, Centro Reumatologico

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The discovery of the therapeutic properties of certain steroids has recently given rise to interesting chemical and pharmacological problems. The remarkable antiphlogistic activities of halogenated derivatives of hydrocortisone, and the disappearance of secondary effects obtained by the Δ¹-diene derivatives of cortisone, have suggested the synthesis of a steroid which joins the two chemical characteristics (Hirschmann, Miller, Beyler, Sarett, and Tishler, 1955; Stafford, Barnes, Bowman, and Meinzinger, 1955; Fried, Florey, Sabo, Herz, Restivo, Borman, and Singer, 1955; Hogg, Lincoln, Nathan, Hanze, Schneider, Beal, and Korman, 1955).

Preliminary experiments have been carried out with the following derivative: Δ¹-dehydro-9-α-fluoro hydrocortisone acetate, the structural formula of which is shown in Fig. 1.

![Chemical structure of Δ¹-dehydro-9-α-fluoro hydrocortisone acetate.](image)

The first biological researches show that in the liver glycogen deposition test the new steroid is 25 to 50 times as potent as hydrocortisone acetate; in the reduction of sodium excretion in the adrenalecromized rat it is two to five times stronger than desoxycorticosterone acetate (DCA).

In the clinical field the work of Thorn, Renold, Morse, Goldfien, and Reddy (1955) makes evident that, in one normal subject and in three patients suffering from Addison's disease, Δ¹-9-α-fluoro hydrocortisone acetate has 50 and 20 times more effect than hydrocortisone on electrolyte and organic metabolism respectively.

Methods

The new steroid was tested in three subjects with rheumatoid arthritis, in one with chronic gout, and in two with Addison's disease. Daily 4- to 10-mg. doses were administered orally for 10 days in the rheumatic diseases and 0·5 to 1 mg. for 7 days in Addison's disease.

The therapeutic properties of Δ¹-dehydro-9-α-fluoro hydrocortisone acetate (Δ¹-9-α-FFa) were estimated qualitatively and quantitatively, with particular reference to the comparison of activity with cortisone acetate (Ea), prednisolone (Δ¹ F), and 9-α-fluorohydrocortisone acetate (9-α-FFa).

The metabolic study was carried out according to the methods described in previous papers (Villa, Ballabio, and Sala, 1955; Sala, D'Amico, Pasargiklian, Amira, and Ballabio, 1955) using the tests set out in the Table.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Investigation</th>
<th>Authors</th>
<th>Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sedimentation rate</td>
<td>Westergren</td>
<td>1924</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Serum mucoproteins</td>
<td>Wintzer, Devor, Mehl, and Smyth</td>
<td>1948</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plasma and urinary Na and K (by flame photometry)</td>
<td>Mosher, Boyle, Bird, Jacobson, Batchelor, Iseri, and Myers</td>
<td>1949</td>
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<tr>
<td>Plasma chloride</td>
<td>Van Slyke and Hiller</td>
<td>1947</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urinary chloride</td>
<td>Harvey</td>
<td>1910</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Serum carbon dioxide</td>
<td>Van Slyke and Cullen</td>
<td>1917</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plasma and urinary endogenous creatinine</td>
<td>Bonsnes and Taussky</td>
<td>1945</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blood glucose</td>
<td>Hagedorn and Jensen</td>
<td>1923</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blood pyruvic acid</td>
<td>Friedemann, Haugen, and Kmiecik</td>
<td>1945</td>
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<tr>
<td>Plasma cholesterol</td>
<td>Bloor</td>
<td>1916</td>
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</table>

Results

Antirheumatic Activity.—Three patients affected by rheumatoid arthritis showed marked subjective and objective improvement within the first 48 hrs
of treatment, with relief of pain and aching on motion, reduction of stiffness and swelling, and lessening of tenderness, the improvement in function being clearly evident. The subject suffering from gout showed a subjective and objective improvement; the local improvement was accompanied with a general one, with a corresponding euphoria.

Two cases presented sleeplessness and restlessness.

Relapses occurred on discontinuing treatment in all the cases observed up to the present.

A definite decrease was observed in the sedimentation rate and in serum mucoproteins.

\(\Delta^1\)-9-a-fluoro hydrocortisone acetate possesses all the anti-inflammatory and antirheumatic properties of cortisone and prednisone.

Comparing it with other steroids, maintenance therapy produces similar effects with doses two or three times lower than those required with prednisolone and practically equivalent to those required with 9-a-fluoro hydrocortisone acetate, so that its antirheumatic activity may be considered ten–fifteen times higher than that of cortisone acetate.

Metabolic Activity

Salt and Water Balance.—A marked difference between the effects of prednisolone and \(\Delta^1\)-dehydro-9-a-fluoro hydrocortisone acetate was observed at doses clinically equivalent.

In fact prednisolone (or prednisone) increases urine volume and sodium excretion without greatly affecting potassium loss; serum electrolytes not being consistently modified. On the contrary \(\Delta^1\)-dehydro-9-a-fluoro hydrocortisone acetate causes initial decrease of urine volume, strong sodium retention, and potassium loss*; successively, after 3 to 4 days of treatment, a diuresis occurs with sodium and chloride loss up to values higher than the basal ones (Fig. 2).

It is worth mention that a similar pattern in the sodium balance was observed in the same cases, treated with equivalent doses of 9-a-fluoro hydrocortisone acetate.

In the serum a sharp fall in potassium to 2.5 to 2 mEq/l., and a slight increase in sodium concentration are observed; haematocrit values (per cent. cells) are constantly decreased, as an expression of hemodilution (Fig. 3).

The marked activity of \(\Delta^1\)-dehydro-9-a-fluoro hydrocortisone acetate on water and electrolyte metabolism causes an increase in body weight, blood pressure, and heart size, to a decrease of heart rate, and alterations in the electrocardiogram (lengthening of QT-space, displacing of ST-segment, depression of T-wave).

In adrenal insufficiency, daily doses of 0.5 to 1 mg. \(\Delta^1\)-dehydro-9-a-fluoro hydrocortisone acetate are able to normalize electrolyte metabolism or even to cause sodium retention and potassium loss.

In these preliminary experiments we have not observed any of the above effects with prednisolone or prednisone.

* In one case the total sodium daily urinary excretion fell from 172 to 5 mEq. (Fig. 2).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>A.F.</th>
<th>BEFORE TREATMENT</th>
<th>(\Delta F) (40 mg/daily)</th>
<th>(\Delta^1)9-F F a (6-8 mg., daily)</th>
<th>9F F a (8-10 mg/daily)</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HAEMATOCP RP CELLS (%)</td>
<td></td>
<td>47</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>38</td>
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<tr>
<td>PLASMA K (mEq/l.)</td>
<td></td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5.3</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>1.9</td>
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<tr>
<td>PLASMA Cl (mEq/l.)</td>
<td></td>
<td>110</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>104</td>
<td>98</td>
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<tr>
<td>PLASMA Na (mEq/l.)</td>
<td></td>
<td>146</td>
<td>145</td>
<td>158</td>
<td>154</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BODY WEIGHT (Kg)</td>
<td></td>
<td>46.7</td>
<td>45.4</td>
<td>48.7</td>
<td>46.1</td>
</tr>
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</table>

![Fig. 2.—Metabolic balance in a woman aged 43 with rheumatoid arthritis treated with various steroids.](http://ard.bmj.com/ on October 29, 2017 - Published by group.bmj.com)
EFFECTS OF Δ1-DEHYDRO-9-ALPHA-FLUORO HYDROCORTISONE ACETATE

Fig. 3.—Effect of various steroids on plasma electrolytes in three patients with rheumatoid arthritis, one with gout, and two with Addison’s disease.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PLASMA VALUES</th>
<th>BEFORE TREATMENT</th>
<th>ΔE or ΔF</th>
<th>9αFF a</th>
<th>Δ9αFF a</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HAEMATOCRIT CELLS(%)</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>○</td>
<td>●</td>
<td>○</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Na(mEq/l.)</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>○</td>
<td>●</td>
<td>○</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cl(mEq/l.)</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>○</td>
<td>●</td>
<td>○</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K (mEq/l.)</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>○</td>
<td>●</td>
<td>○</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

- R.A. and GOUT
- ADDISON’S DISEASE

gone below a daily 500 γ dose, but the intensity of the obtained effect suggests the use of reduced doses (100–200 γ).

In plasma a loss of potassium and a moderate increase in sodium and CO₂ may occur, while the chlorides remain almost unchanged (Fig. 3).

A fall in the ratio Na/K (from 0.41 to 0.24) in the non-stimulated saliva was noticed in one case after a 3-days treatment with 500 γ of the new steroid, administered daily.

As far as the diuretic activity of corticoids is concerned, Δ₁-dehydro-9-α-fluoro hydrocortisone acetate is even more efficient than prednisolone in increasing the urine output after a water load in Addison’s disease, at doses 10–20 times smaller.

Carbohydrate Metabolism.—In three out of the four rheumatic patients treated up to date, who presented a normal glucose tolerance test before the treatment, Δ₁-dehydro-9-α-fluoro hydrocortisone acetate did not modify glucose tolerance and did not cause glycosuria.

It is to be noticed that a decrease in glucose tolerance had previously been caused in two out of these cases by treatment with prednisolone (30–40 mg. administered daily).

In one patient, a woman aged 43, 8-mg. doses of the new steroid daily for 10 days caused diabetes with fasting blood glucose of 160 mg. per cent., pyruvic acid of 2.45 mg. per cent., daily glycosuria of 15–20 g., and a decrease in glucose tolerance (Fig. 4). It must be noted that this patient showed a slight decrease in carbohydrate tolerance before treatment.

Fig. 4.—Influence of Δ₁-dehydro-9-α-fluoro hydrocortisone acetate (Δ₁9-F) and of prednisolone (Δ₁ F) on results of oral glucose tolerance tests in a woman aged 43 (0.75 g. glucose per kg.).

Comment

Practical considerations prevented us from studying a large series of patients, but our results allow us to define the clinical and metabolic activity of Δ₁-dehydro-9-α-fluoro hydrocortisone acetate.

From the clinical point of view this steroid shows a strong antirheumatic action when administered in
doses remarkably inferior to those needed with cortisone and prednisone or prednisolone. According to our experiments, the new steroid is two to three times more active than prednisone and 10 to 25 times more active than cortisone acetate.

However, the introduction of a double bond in C1–C2 is not able to avoid the strong mineralocorticoid activity of 9-α-fluoro hydrocortisone acetate, so that the high activity against electrolyte metabolism prevents the practical use of Δ1,9-α-fluoro hydrocortisone acetate, at least in rheumatic diseases.

Sodium retention, although temporary and reversible, may be dangerous in the presence of abnormal cardiocirculatory conditions.

The constant and lasting decrease of plasma potassium causes a depletion in intracellular potassium and may cause serious functional changes in the nervous and circulatory systems, as demonstrated by the electrocardiogram.

On the other hand, the high mineralocorticoid activity of Δ1-dehydro-9-α-fluoro hydrocortisone suggests that it should be used in Addison’s disease to normalize the metabolism; efficient doses of this new steroid in Addison’s disease seem about the same size as with aldosterone.

Δ1,9-α-fluoro hydrocortisone acetate appeared to have a diabetogenic effect, but the small number of patients treated prevents us from establishing the importance of this side-effect as compared with cortisone, prednisone, and prednisolone.

Summary
(1) The clinical and metabolic effects of Δ1-dehydro-9-α-fluoro hydrocortisone acetate were determined in four patients affected by rheumatic diseases, and in two patients with adrenal insufficiency.

(2) In rheumatic disease the compound is two to three times more potent than prednisone, and 10–25 times more active than cortisone acetate. In Addison’s disease daily doses of 0.5 to 1 mg are able to reduce most of the metabolic alterations to normal.

(3) The marked effect on electrolyte metabolism (sodium retention and potassium loss) prevents the practical use of this drug in rheumatic diseases; but it may be usefully employed to treat adrenal insufficiency.

The authors wish to thank Merck and Co., Rahway, N.J., for the Δ1-dehydro-9-α-fluoro hydrocortisone acetate, the 9-α-fluoro hydrocortisone acetate, and the prednisolone used in this study.

REFERENCES

Effets cliniques et métaboliques de l’acétate de Δ1-dehydro-9-α-fluoro hydrocortisone
Résumé
(1) Les effets cliniques et métaboliques de l’acétate de Δ1-dehydro-9-α-fluoro-hydrocortisone furent déterminés chez quatre sujets atteints de maladie rhumatismale et chez deux sujets atteints d’insuffisance cortisonale.

(2) Pour les cas de rhumatisme, le produit est deux ou trois fois plus puissant que la prednisone et 10 à 25 fois plus actif que l’acétate de cortisone. Dans la maladie d’Addison les doses quotidiennes de 0,5 à 1 mg sont capables de ramener la plupart des altérations métaboliques à la normale.

(3) L’effet marqué sur le métabolisme electrolyte (retention du sodium et perte du potassium) empêche l’utilisation pratique de ce médicament dans les maladies rhumatismales, mais il peut être utilement employé pour traiter l’insuffisance surrenale.

Efectos clínicos y metabólicos del acetato de Δ1-dehydro-9-α-fluoro hidrocortisona
Sumario
(1) Se determinaron los efectos clínicos y metabólicos del acetato de Δ1-dehydro-9-α-fluoro hidrocortisona en cuatro enfermos afectos de enfermedades reumáticas y en dos con insuficiencia suprarrenal.

(2) En la enfermedad reumática este compuesto es dos o tres veces más poderoso que prednisone y 10 a 25 veces más activo que el acetato de cortisona. En la enfermedad de Addison dosis diarias de 0,5 a 1 mg pueden normalizar la mayoría de las alteraciones metabólicas.

(3) El efecto marcado sobre el metabolismo electrolyte (retención de sodio y pérdida de potasio) previene el uso práctico de este medicamento en las enfermedades reumáticas; se puede, sin embargo, emplear útiles para tratar insuficiencia suprarrenal.
Clinical and Metabolic Effects of Δ¹-Dehydro-9-Alpha-Fluoro Hydrocortisone Acetate

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