



Common Causes of SIADH

Tumors

Pulmonary/mediastinal (bronchogenic carcinoma; mesothelioma; thymoma)

Non-chest (duodenal carcinoma; pancreatic carcinoma; ureteral/prostate carcinoma; uterine carcinoma; nasopharyngeal carcinoma; leukemia)

Central nervous system disorders

Mass lesions (tumors; brain abscesses; subdural hematoma)

Inflammatory diseases (encephalitis; meningitis; systemic lupus; acute intermittent porphyria, multiple sclerosis)

Degenerative/demyelinative diseases (Guillan-Barré; spinal cord lesions)

Miscellaneous (subarachnoid hemorrhage; head trauma; acute and chronic psychosis; delirium tremens; pituitary stalk section; transphenoidal adenomectomy; hydrocephalus)

Drug induced

Stimulated AVP release (narcotics; nicotine; phenothiazines; tricyclics)

Direct renal effects, potentiation of AVP antidiuretic effects (dDAVP; oxytocin; prostaglandin synthesis inhibitors), or both

Mixed or uncertain actions (carbamazepine and oxcarbazepine; chlorpropamide; clofibrate; clozapine; cyclophosphamide; lisinopril; 3,4-methylenedioxymethamphetamine ["Ecstasy"]; omeprazole; serotonin reuptake inhibitors; vincristine)

Pulmonary diseases

Infections (tuberculosis; acute bacterial and viral pneumonia; aspergillosis; emphysema)

Mechanical/ventilatory (acute respiratory failure; COPD; positive pressure ventilation)

Other

Acquired immunodeficiency syndrome and AIDS-related complex

Senile brain atrophy

Prolonged strenuous exercise (marathon; triathlon; ultramarathon; hot-weather hiking)

Idiopathic

AIDS = acquired immunodeficiency syndrome; AVP = arginine vasopressin; COPD = chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; SIADH = syndrome of inappropriate secretion of antidiuretic hormone.