

The Lateralizing Asymmetry of Adrenal Adenomas

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Context: It is presumed that the incidence of adrenal adenomas is symmetric between the left and right adrenal gland; however, anecdotal observations suggest a potential lateralizing asymmetry.

Objective: To investigate the symmetry in detection of adrenal adenomas and relevance to patient care.

Design: Cross-sectional and longitudinal studies.

Population and Setting: One thousand three hundred seventy-six patients with abdominal computed tomography or magnetic resonance imaging demonstrating benign-appearing adrenal adenomas.

Main Outcome: Location and size of adrenal adenomas.

Results: Left-sided adenomas were discovered in 65% of patients, right-sided in 21%, and bilateral adenomas in 14%. Among unilateral adenomas, 75% were left-sided. Left-sided adenomas were more prevalent than right-sided adenomas in each size category except the largest: <10 mm, 87%; 10 to 19 mm, 74%; 20 to 29 mm, 72%; ≥ 30 mm, 56% ($P < 0.0001$ for each category, except $P = 0.19$ when ≥ 30 mm). Among those with bilateral adenomas, the left-sided adenoma was significantly larger than the right one in 61% of patients ($P < 0.001$). There were no significant differences in the baseline prevalence or incidence of cardiometabolic diseases between patients with left-sided vs right-sided adenomas during 5.10 (4.2) years of follow-up.

Conclusions: Adrenal adenomas are substantially more likely to be identified on the left adrenal than the right. This observation may be due to detection bias attributed to the location of the right adrenal, which may preclude identification of right-sided adenomas until they are substantially larger. These findings suggest the potential for an underrecognition of right-sided adenomas that may also impair the accurate detection of bilateral adrenal diseases.

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Freeform/Key Words: adrenal adenoma, adrenal mass, adrenal tumor, asymmetry, laterality

The frequent use of abdominal cross-sectional imaging has resulted in a high incidence of incidentally discovered adrenal tumors [1–3]. Multiple large studies suggest that the prevalence of incidentally discovered adrenal tumors can range to be as high as 4% to 10% [4, 5]. Although the vast majority of adrenal tumors represent benign adenomas, even benign adrenal adenomas may secrete excessive adrenal hormones that may contribute to cardiometabolic disease [6, 7].

Abbreviations: BMI, body mass index; CT, computed tomography; MRI, magnetic resonance imaging.

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It is generally presumed that the detection of adrenal tumors is symmetric, with half the abnormalities detected on the left, and half detected on the right adrenal gland; however, prior studies focused on other objectives included data suggesting a potential lateralizing asymmetry that favored detection of left-sided adrenal tumors [8–10].

These previous observations suggest that the left adrenal gland may be more prone to developing adrenal neoplasia, or, alternatively, that left-sided adrenal tumors may be more readily apparent to radiologists and thus result in a detection bias. The anatomy and location of the left adrenal gland, with ample periadrenal adipose tissue, allow for easier visualization compared with the right adrenal gland, which is often compressed between the liver and right kidney. Therefore, we hypothesized that left-sided adrenal adenomas may be more frequently detected compared with right-sided adrenal adenomas. We speculated that this observation could have important clinical implications: a left-sided preference for detecting adrenal adenomas could result in the underdetection of right-sided adrenal adenomas and unreliable recognition of bilateral adrenal adenomas. Because the prognostication and treatment of adrenal disorders (*i.e.*, primary aldosteronism, adrenal Cushing syndrome) may depend on reliable identification of unilateral vs bilateral disease, any lateralizing bias in recognizing adrenal adenomas could impact the delivery of quality clinical care to patients. In this study, we report the results of a large and dedicated systematic investigation focused on the laterality of adrenal adenoma detection.

1. Methods

A. Study Population

The study population was selected from an institutional research registry of all patients from the Brigham and Women's Hospital, the Massachusetts General Hospital, and their affiliated partner hospitals (Fig. 1) [6]. From this registry, we developed a de-identified research dataset for the present study of patients who had undergone abdominal computed tomography (CT) or magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) from 1989 to 2016 and had accessible reports (n = 234,267). From this population, we selected for patients with either International Classification of Diseases 9 or 10 diagnosis codes for a benign adrenocortical tumor or text-search results from radiology reports that documented the presence of a benign adrenal “tumor,” “nodule,” “mass,” “adenoma,” “thickening,” “lesion,” “nodularity,” or “hypoattenuation.” We excluded patients with known clinical documentation of adrenal hormonal diagnoses (such as primary aldosteronism, Cushing syndrome, congenital adrenal hyperplasia, or pheochromocytoma) and adrenal malignancy to minimize confounding (because one of our objectives was to evaluate the association between laterality of adrenal adenomas and incident cardiometabolic outcomes) and bias (because these conditions usually trigger more frequent imaging and increased opportunities to detect adrenal abnormalities). From 5519 potentially eligible patients, we sequentially conducted detailed chart reviews and analyses on the first 1700 patients arbitrarily generated from our registry. Following this manual medical record review, we excluded 324 patients who were either <18 years old or who had an adrenal mass with radiographic characteristics that could be inconsistent with a benign adrenal adenoma (*e.g.*, potential adrenal cysts, hemorrhage, malignancy, metastatic lesions), or who had insufficient imaging data, for a final sample size of 1376 patients with benign-appearing adrenocortical adenomas. We considered an individual as having a benign-appearing adenoma when the interpreting radiologist described the nodule as having lipid-rich attenuation (<10 Hounsfield units) on unenhanced CT imaging, high-contrast washout on CT imaging (when available), a marked drop in signal intensity on MRI imaging, and/or descriptors that are suggestive of a benign entity, such as “benign” or “adenoma” or “myelolipoma” [11, 12]. This study was conducted with the approval from the Institutional Research and Ethics Review Board of our Hospital.

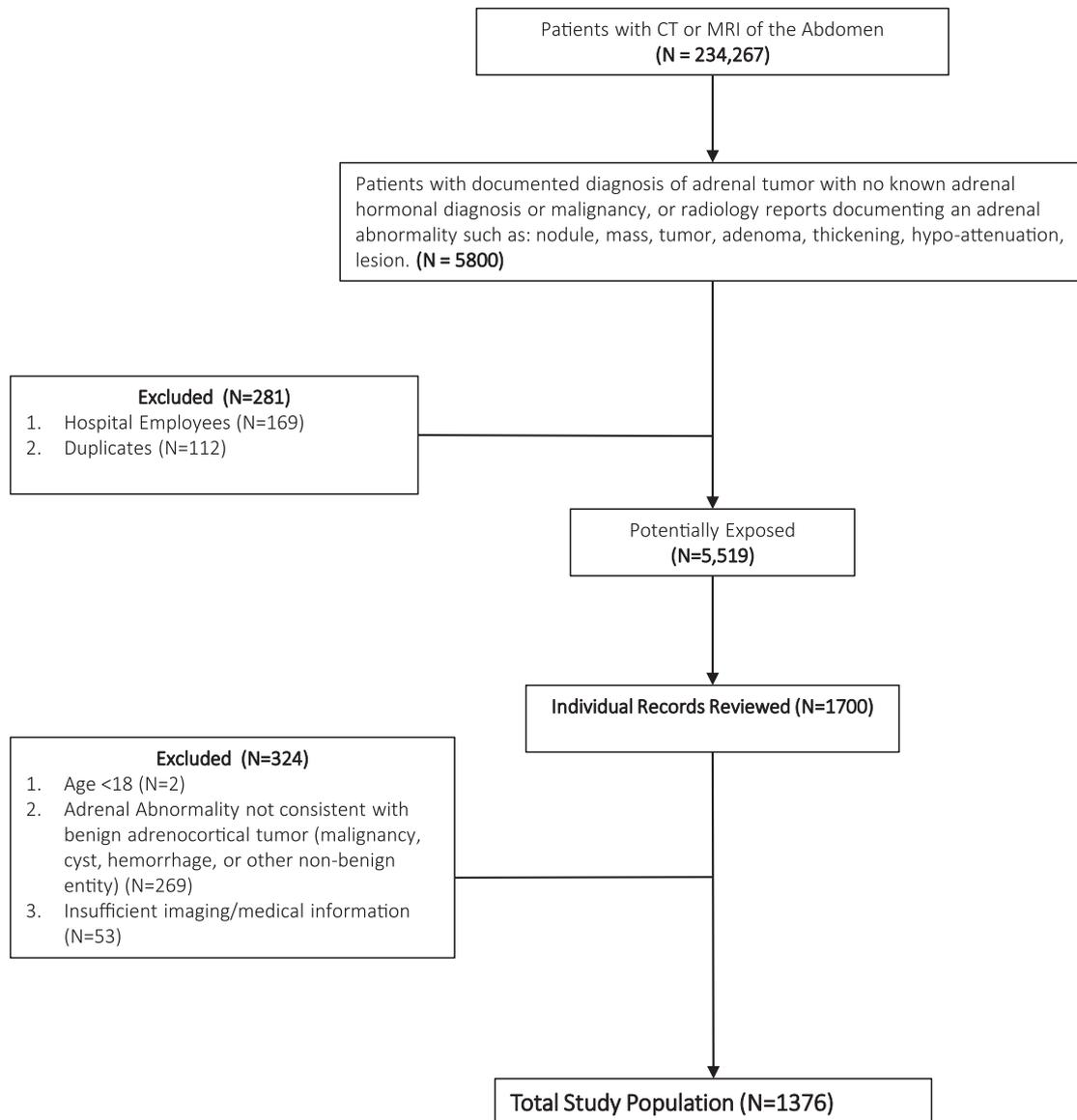


Figure 1. Patient selection process. The study population was selected from patients who underwent abdominal CT or MRI at our institution. We arbitrarily reviewed 1700 patients with adrenal tumors and excluded 324 patients who were <18 years old, had an adrenal abnormality not consistent with benign adrenocortical tumor, or had insufficient information for a final sample size of 1376.

B. Assessment of Baseline and Follow-up Characteristics

We reviewed each patient's electronic medical record to gather data on the location and size of the adrenal tumor from the earliest available imaging report. The date of this earliest image was established to be the baseline time point. Very small adrenal abnormalities or tumors were sometimes reported as a "thickening" or "nodularity" that were too small to be measured. For these instances, a default size of 1 mm was assigned to the adenoma. For the remaining adenomas, we recorded the exact size and location measured by the radiologist who interpreted the CT or MRI.

We determined the most recent comprehensive clinical visit, which was established to be the final follow-up time point. Examples of comprehensive clinical visits included annual physical examination, primary care, and general internal medicine visits, medical

subspecialty consultations, and preoperative anesthesia consultations. The average follow-up period was defined as the average time spanning from the earliest radiology report documenting an adrenal tumor (baseline) to the most recent comprehensive clinic visit (final follow-up). We collected pertinent demographic information [age, sex, race, and body mass index (BMI)], smoking status, creatinine level, medical comorbidities (hypertension, prediabetes, type 2 diabetes, hyperlipidemia, coronary artery disease, peripheral arterial disease, heart failure, myocardial infarction, ischemic stroke, atrial fibrillation, chronic kidney disease) at both baseline and final follow-up. We also collected data on medication use for hypertension (angiotensin converting enzyme inhibitors, angiotensin inhibitors, selective calcium channel blockers, beta-blockers, thiazides), diabetes (oral hypoglycemic, insulin), hyperlipidemia (statins, fibrates, niacin), and coronary artery disease (aspirin, nitrates) at both baseline and final follow-up.

We defined hypertension, chronic kidney disease, coronary artery disease, peripheral arterial disease, atrial fibrillation, myocardial ischemia, and ischemic stroke as any documented diagnosis. Prediabetes was defined as a documented diagnosis and/or two or more documented hemoglobin A1c value of 5.7% to 6.4% among patients not taking any hypoglycemic agent other than metformin. Type 2 diabetes was defined as a documented diagnosis and/or two or more documented hemoglobin A1c values $\geq 6.5\%$. Composite diabetes was defined as having either prediabetes or type 2 diabetes. Hyperlipidemia was defined as a documented diagnosis and/or a low-density lipoprotein cholesterol level of ≥ 150 mg/dL (3.89 mmol/L). Composite cardiovascular disease was defined as a documented diagnosis of hypertension, myocardial infarction, ischemic stroke, or peripheral vascular disease. Incident cardiovascular outcomes were defined as the development of any cardiovascular comorbidities during the follow-up period.

C. Statistical Analysis

Primary analyses were conducted to assess the prevalence, sidedness, and size of unilateral vs bilateral adrenal adenomas. Categorical variables for demographic and clinical characteristics were presented as counts and percentages whereas continuous variables were presented with means and standard deviations. Differences in means and frequencies were analyzed using *t* tests and χ^2 tests, respectively. In secondary analyses, we used logistic regression to assess the risk for incident composite cardiovascular disease by laterality and sidedness of adrenal adenomas in the subset of patients who did not have baseline composite cardiovascular disease. Models were adjusted for pertinent confounders, including age, sex, race/ethnicity, BMI, smoking status, and the presence of baseline diabetes or hyperlipidemia. A two-tailed *P* value of <0.05 was considered statistically significant. All statistical analyses were performed using SAS, version 9.4 (SAS Institute, Cary, NC).

2. Results

A. Baseline Characteristics

Demographic and baseline characteristics of study population categorized by those with unilateral vs bilateral adrenal adenomas are presented in [Table 1](#). The vast majority of patients (86.4%, *n* = 1189) had unilateral adrenal adenomas and were more likely to be younger, female, and nonsmokers when compared with those with bilateral adenomas. In addition to being older, patients with bilateral adrenal adenomas were more likely to have hypertension, peripheral arterial disease, and a composite of cardiovascular diseases when compared with those with unilateral adenomas ([Table 1](#)).

B. The Lateralizing Asymmetry of Unilateral Adrenal Adenomas

Among those with unilateral adrenal adenomas (*n* = 1189), left-sided adenomas (75%; *n* = 894) were detected three times more often than right-sided adenomas (25%; *n* = 295) ([Table 2](#)). This

Table 1. Baseline Demographic and Clinical Characteristics of Patients with Unilateral Versus Bilateral Adrenal Adenomas

Characteristic	Unilateral	Bilateral	P Value
Patients, n (%)	1189 (86.4)	187 (13.6)	
Mean age, y	61.11 (13.0)	67.08 (11.6)	<0.0001
Sex, %			
Female	67.9	60.4	0.054
Male	32.1	39.6	
Race, %			
White	71.4	67.4	0.056
Black	7.7	7.0	
Hispanic	5.8	3.2	
Other	15.3	22.5	
Mean BMI, kg/m ^{2a}	30.0 (6.84)	28.9 (6.73)	0.061
Creatinine, mg/dL ^b	1.00 (0.76)	0.97 (0.41)	0.56
Smoking status, %			
Nonsmoker	39.5	29.4	<0.01
Current or Past Smoker	60.5	70.6	
Comorbidity at baseline, ^c %			
Hypertension	58.5	69.5	0.004
Prediabetes	6.6	9.1	0.21
Type 2 diabetes	21.1	24.1	0.39
Composite diabetes	27.7	33.2	0.14
Hyperlipidemia	50.6	52.4	0.69
Coronary artery disease	15.5	15.0	0.91
Peripheral arterial disease	8.2	14.4	<0.01
Myocardial infarction	6.5	10.2	0.087
Stroke	3.7	3.2	1.00
Atrial fibrillation	7.4	7.0	1.00
Chronic kidney disease	8.4	9.1	0.78
Composite cardiovascular disease ^d	72.3	84.3	<0.001
Medications at baseline, ^e %			
Hypertension	55.1	64.2	0.021
Diabetes	16.9	21.9	0.099
Hyperlipidemia	40.2	46.0	0.15
Coronary heart disease	33.8	42.8	0.020
Average follow-up time, ^e y (standard deviation)	5.2 (4.29)	4.4 (3.61)	0.031

^aNinety-six patients did not have BMI measured at the time of the baseline imaging.

^bSeventy patients did not have creatinine measured at the time of the baseline imaging.

^cBaseline defined as date of earliest radiologic imaging demonstrating adrenal adenoma.

^dComposite cardiovascular disease defined as diagnosis of hypertension, myocardial infarction, cardiovascular disease, stroke, or peripheral arterial disease.

^eFollow-up time defined as the period of time from earliest radiologic image demonstrating adrenal adenoma to the most recent comprehensive clinic visit.

finding was similar throughout the duration of the study period. Patients with left-sided adrenal adenomas were more likely to be female (70.1% vs 61%, $P < 0.01$) and have lower BMI (29.6 vs 31.0, $P < 0.01$) when compared with those with right-sided adenomas. There was a marginally higher prevalence of history of prior stroke (4.4% vs 1.7%, $P = 0.033$) and peripheral arterial disease (9.1% vs 5.4%, $P = 0.05$) among those with left-sided adenomas; however, there were no other significant differences in demographics or comorbidities (Table 2).

The excess detection of left-sided adenomas was evident across the entire range of adenoma sizes, except when adenomas were ≥ 30 mm (Table 3). Left-sided adrenal adenomas represented 87% of adenomas that were < 10 mm in size, 74% of adenomas that were 10 to 19 mm in size, and 72% of adenomas that were 20 to 29 mm in size. However, once adenomas were ≥ 30 mm, the lateralizing asymmetry was attenuated such that the left-sided detection preference was no longer statistically significant (Table 3). In parallel with the left-sided

Table 2. Baseline Demographic and Clinical Characteristics of Patients with Left Versus Right Unilateral Adrenal Adenomas

Characteristic	Left Unilateral	Right Unilateral	P Value
Patients, n (%)	894 (75.2)	295 (24.8)	
Mean age, y	61.5 (12.87)	60.1 (13.2)	0.11
Sex, %			
Female	70.1	61.0	0.004
Male	29.9	39.0	
Race, %			
White	72.2	68.8	0.24
Black	8.1	6.4	
Hispanic	5.2	7.5	
Other	14.6	17.3	
Mean BMI, kg/m ^{2a}	29.6 (6.70)	31.0 (7.16)	<0.01
Creatinine, mg/dL ^b	1.01 (0.83)	0.96 (0.50)	0.37
Smoking status, %			
Nonsmoker	39.0	41.0	0.58
Current or past smoker	61.0	59.0	
Comorbidity at baseline, ^c %			
Hypertension	58.3	59.0	0.84
Prediabetes	6.3	7.5	0.50
Type 2 diabetes	20.8	22.0	0.68
Composite diabetes	27.1	29.5	0.45
Hyperlipidemia	51.0	49.2	0.59
Coronary artery disease	15.4	15.6	0.93
Peripheral arterial disease	9.1	5.4	0.0498
Myocardial infarction	6.5	6.4	1.00
Stroke	4.4	1.7	0.033
Atrial fibrillation	7.6	6.8	0.70
Chronic kidney disease	8.5	8.1	0.90
Composite cardiovascular disease ^d	72.3	72.3	1.00
Medications at baseline, ^e %			
Hypertension	55.5	53.9	0.64
Diabetes	15.9	20.0	0.11
Hyperlipidemia	40.7	38.6	0.54
Coronary heart disease	34.2	32.5	0.62
Average follow-up time, ^e y (standard deviation)	5.1 (4.26)	5.5 (4.38)	0.18

^aEighty-three patients did not have BMI measured at the time of the baseline imaging.

^bSixty-two patients did not have creatinine measured at the time of the baseline imaging.

^cBaseline defined as date of earliest radiologic imaging demonstrating adrenal adenoma.

^dComposite cardiovascular disease defined as diagnosis of hypertension, myocardial infarction, cardiovascular disease, stroke, or peripheral arterial disease.

^eFollow-up time defined as the period of time from earliest radiologic image demonstrating adrenal adenoma to the most recent comprehensive clinic visit.

detection asymmetry was a size asymmetry. The mean size of right-sided adenomas was significantly larger than the mean size of left-sided adenomas [19.2 (11.8) vs 14.8 (10.3) mm, $P < 0.0001$], a finding that was evident among small-sized (<10 mm) and larger sized

Table 3. Distribution of Unilateral Adrenal Adenomas by Size Categories

Size Category	Percentage Distribution Left	Percentage Distribution Right	P Value
Any size, % (n)	75 (894)	25 (295)	<0.0001
<10 mm, % (n)	87 (246)	13 (37)	<0.0001
≥10 mm, % (n)	72 (648)	28 (258)	<0.0001
10–19 mm, % (n)	74 (405)	26 (139)	<0.0001
20–29 mm, % (n)	72 (178)	28 (68)	<0.0001
≥30 mm, % (n)	56 (65)	44 (51)	0.19

(≥ 10 mm) adenomas (Table 4). However, this difference in detection size was predominantly driven by the smallest adenomas (< 10 mm) where right-sided adenomas were clearly larger than left-sided adenomas; with the detection of larger adenomas, the mean size of left-sided and right-sided adenomas was similar (Table 4).

Because the amount of periadrenal adipose tissue is an important determinant for the visualization of the adrenal glands and adenomas, we investigated the frequency of left-sided vs right-sided unilateral adrenal adenomas detected by quartiles of BMI, where BMI represented a crude proxy for abdominal adiposity (Table 5). Left-sided adrenal adenomas were detected more frequently in every quartile of BMI; however, there was a nonsignificant trend suggesting that the proportion of right-sided adenomas detected was greater with higher BMI (Table 5).

C. Lateralizing Asymmetries of Bilateral Adrenal Adenomas

Among the 187 patients with bilateral adrenal adenomas, 30% ($n = 56$) of patients had equally sized left-sided and right-sided adenomas. Of the remaining 70% ($n = 131$) of patients with asymmetrically sized bilateral adenomas, most (61%) had a larger left-sided adenoma, whereas the minority (39%) had a larger right-sided adenoma ($P < 0.001$).

D. Incident Clinical Outcomes

Patients with unilateral adrenal adenomas were followed longitudinally with serial imaging for 5.2 (4.3) years whereas patients with bilateral adrenal adenomas were followed for 4.4 (3.6) years. Among patients with unilateral adenomas, left-sided adenomas were longitudinally followed for 5.1 (4.3) years whereas right-sided adenomas were followed for 5.5 (4.4) years. There were no significant differences in any incident composite cardiovascular outcomes between patients with unilateral vs bilateral adenomas, or unilateral left-sided vs right-sided adenomas.

3. Discussion

It is commonly presumed that the frequency and ability to detect adrenal adenomas is symmetric between the left and the right adrenal glands. In contrast, our findings suggested a marked threefold greater detection of left-sided unilateral adrenal adenomas compared with the right side. We observed that left-sided adrenal adenomas were detected more frequently even when smaller in size than right-sided adenomas; alternatively, right-sided adenomas were larger than left-sided adenomas when detected. Furthermore, when bilateral adrenal adenomas were detected, the left-sided adenoma tended to be larger in size than the right-sided adenoma. Collectively, these findings suggest a potential bias toward the detection of left-sided adrenal adenomas, but perhaps more importantly, a concern that right-sided adrenal adenomas need to be significantly larger than left-sided adenomas before they are detected. This may have two important implications for patient care: (1) the recognition of right-sided adrenal adenomas may be delayed until a later stage of progressive growth; and (2) the underrecognition of right-sided adrenal adenomas may result in a substantial inaccuracy in identifying true bilateral adrenal abnormalities, which may be most relevant for

Table 4. Mean Size of Unilateral Adrenal Adenomas by Size Categories

Size Category	Average Size Left	Average Size Right	P Value
Any size	14.8 (10.3)	19.2 (11.8)	< 0.0001
< 10 mm	4.3 (3.5)	5.6 (3.3)	0.023
≥ 10 mm	18.8 (9.1)	21.2 (11.3)	< 0.001
10–19mm	13.5 (2.9)	13.6 (3.0)	0.92
20–29 mm	23.4 (2.7)	23.7 (2.8)	0.44
≥ 30 mm	38.7 (11.2)	38.5 (12.1)	0.92

Table 5. Distribution of Unilateral Adrenal Adenomas by Quartiles of BMI

BMI Quartiles	Left, % (n)	Right, % (n)	P Value
1. <24.88	76.5 (267)	23.5 (82)	0.28
2. 24.88–29.0	78.1 (217)	21.9 (61)	
3. 29.0–33.8	74.6 (203)	25.4 (69)	
4. >33.8	71.4 (207)	28.6 (83)	

conditions such as primary aldosteronism and adrenal Cushing syndrome where treatment decisions rely on reliable lateralization.

To our knowledge, the present study is the first study dedicated to investigating the asymmetry in detecting adrenal adenomas, and it is the largest study to date with data on this topic. Prior studies by Kim *et al.* [8], Debono *et al.* [9], and Sangwaiya *et al.* [10] all included data that also suggested a potential left-sided asymmetry, but had small study populations and focused on other research objectives. Note that a survey on adrenal incidentalomas by Mantero *et al.* [13] observed more right-sided adrenal tumors than those on the left side; however, the imaging modality used was predominantly ultrasound, which is not regarded as sensitive as CT or MRI, and is more often performed to evaluate the right-sided abdominal organs. Indeed, when Mantero *et al.* [13] restricted their analysis to the 247 adrenal adenomas detected by CT imaging alone, the asymmetry was no longer apparent. Therefore, our findings substantially extend and build upon these prior observations. Our study was not designed to investigate the underlying cause for the asymmetry we observed; however, we suspect that the preferential identification of left-sided adrenal adenomas may be attributable to radiologic detection bias due to the anatomic differences between the left and right adrenal glands. The left adrenal gland is surrounded by a layer of hypoattenuating retroperitoneal fat and is located above the left kidney without compression from surrounding structures, thus allowing for better visualization on abdominal cross-sectional imaging. In contrast, the right adrenal gland has less surrounding retroperitoneal fat, abuts the liver, and lies between the liver and kidney, which may obscure recognition of small abnormalities. Indeed, the right adrenal gland is often compressed in a manner such that the lateral limbs are indistinguishable from one another. The proposition of an imaging detection bias favoring the left adrenal gland is further supported by the observation that left-sided adrenal adenomas were detected despite being significantly smaller than those on the right, particularly for adrenal adenomas in smaller size ranges. As the size of the adenomas increased, the ability to detect both left-sided and right-sided adenomas appeared to equilibrate. This prompted our attempt to investigate whether BMI, as a crude proxy of visceral adiposity and periadrenal adipose tissue, influenced the detection asymmetry. We observed only a mild and non-significant trend suggesting that patients with higher BMI (or greater adiposity) may have less asymmetry in the detection of adrenal adenomas; however, BMI is not an accurate measure of abdominal adiposity, and further studies using quantification of visceral and periadrenal adipose tissue would be required to better test this hypothesis.

Alternatively, another hypothesis for the lateralizing asymmetry we observed could involve a fundamental predisposition for left-sided adrenal neoplasia. There have been prior studies that have suggested asymmetry in the detection of malignancies of the breast [14–17]; however, to our knowledge, there is limited evidence to support a predisposition for asymmetric adrenal neoplasia. One of the earliest studies to note a lateralizing asymmetry of adrenal adenomas was an autopsy series published by Russi *et al.* [18] in 1945 that noted that among 68 unilateral adrenal adenomas, 34 (50%) were found on the left adrenal, 21 (31%) were found on the right adrenal, and 13 (19%) were found on bilateral adrenal glands. One potential explanation for this asymmetry may include potential morphologic differences between the left and right adrenal glands. In one autopsy study in 2001, Lam *et al.* [19] examined the adrenal glands of 333 patients and found a significantly greater dimension and mean weight of the left adrenal gland compared with the right. Similarly, multiple fetal adrenal development studies have found an asymmetry in the development of the adrenal

glands such as greater mass, volume, thickness, and surface area of the left adrenal gland compared with the right adrenal gland during gestation [20–22]. A study by Aliab'ev and Paderov [23] on the adrenal glands of 161 men of different ages also found an asymmetry marked by greater mass of the left adrenal and its cortex over the right and that the increasing adrenal mass with age was predominantly due to the growth of cortex in the left adrenal. Adult adrenal volumetric studies have reported conflicting results on whether there exists a significant difference between the left and right mean adrenal volume [24–27]. In an analysis of 154 patients, Carsin-Vu *et al.* [24] found that the mean volume of left adrenal gland ($4.5 \pm 1.6\text{cm}^3$) was significantly greater than the mean volume of the right adrenal gland ($3.8 \pm 1.3\text{cm}^3$). Similarly, in a study of 105 patients, Schneller *et al.* [25] found a significantly greater left adrenal mean volume ($4.84 \pm 1.67\text{cm}^3$ vs $3.62 \pm 1.23\text{cm}^3$) and left adrenal total width ($18.96 \pm 3.37\text{mm}$ vs $15.80 \pm 3.05\text{mm}$). However, studies with smaller sample sizes of 40 patients by Nougaret *et al.* [26] and 81 patients by Wang *et al.* [27] failed to demonstrate any significant difference between the left and right adrenal gland volume. If the left adrenal gland is indeed larger in dimension and greater in volume, then it may be possible that greater tissue mass in the left adrenal may potentially lead to greater opportunities for neoplastic transformation. It may also be possible that the greater left adrenal volume and size could lead to better visualization of any abnormalities. In addition to differences in morphology, other differences such as innervation, vascular supply, and venous drainage may also play a role in the higher frequency of adenomas observed in the left adrenal gland. Tóth *et al.* [28] conducted a study using viral transneuronal tracing techniques that demonstrated an asymmetry with greater suprascapular innervation of the left adrenal gland compared with the right adrenal gland in rodents. Furthermore, although it is recognized that adrenal venous drainage is asymmetric, studies have also demonstrated asymmetry in vascular supply with an additional group of posterior arteries supplying the posterior surface of left adrenal gland in some individuals [29, 30]. These differences in vascular supply and drainage as well as innervation may further contribute to differences in size and susceptibility to neoplasia.

The findings of this study have several important clinical implications. Our data suggest that in the current era of frequent adrenal incidental findings: (1) there is a substantial detection bias toward identifying left-sided adrenal adenomas; (2) the detection of right-sided adrenal adenomas may be delayed until they are significantly larger, thus resulting in a window of time where recommended biochemical screening and surveillance are not conducted and exposure to autonomous adrenal hormone secretion may go unrecognized; and (3) the ability to detect bilateral adrenal diseases may be unreliable, particularly when only a left-sided adrenal abnormality is seen in conditions such as primary aldosteronism and adrenal Cushing syndrome. For example, in a prior study by Young *et al.* [31], when treatment of primary aldosteronism relied on CT findings alone, 25% of patients would have had unnecessary or inappropriate unilateral adrenalectomy due to incorrect identification of the responsible adrenal gland or failure to detect bilateral disease. Similarly, Kempers *et al.* [32] conducted a systematic review of 950 patients that demonstrated that CT/MRI failed to identify bilateral disease in 14.6% of patients and identified the wrong adrenal gland in 3.9% of patients.

An alternative viewpoint is that this detection bias may result in “overevaluation” of patients with left-sided adrenal adenomas. In other words, the superior ability to recognize left-sided adenomas may result in more biochemical evaluations and resultant medical or surgical interventions for those with left-sided adenomas when compared with right-sided adenomas. Indeed, the higher incidence of left-sided adrenalectomies has been reported many times before [33–38]. Rieder *et al.* [33] examined consecutive patients receiving laparoscopic adrenalectomy between 1998 and 2007 in Southern California Kaiser Permanente Hospital and reported 109 left-sided adrenalectomies and 54 right-sided adrenalectomies (twice as many left-sided interventions). Similarly, a study from Nancy University Hospital in France documented 64 left-sided and 36 right-sided adrenalectomies from November 2001 to November 2007 in 100 consecutive patients (78% more left-sided interventions) [34].

Our findings must be interpreted within the context of our study design. The main limitations of this study are related to the interpretation of radiographic imaging. Very small

adrenal abnormalities (<5 mm) sometimes could not be quantified with a reliable size measurement, and we therefore assigned them default size of 1 mm; however, we present our data in both continuous and categorical formats to demonstrate that our observations related to size were consistent. Furthermore, measurement technique of adrenal adenomas can vary depending on how radiologists manually place measurement bars in their imaging software, and our study relied on radiology interpretations made by many heterogeneous evaluators; however, our findings reflect “real-world” observations and therefore provide a practical representation of what may be encountered in medical practice. As with all observational studies such as ours, there is a risk of bias in the selection of patients; the patients in the present study did not undergo systematic prospective imaging, rather they were retrospectively selected based on predefined inclusion criteria from a large registry. Our study focused on nonfunctional and benign-appearing adrenal adenomas to minimize confounding and bias attributed to hormonally active adenomas and adrenal malignancies because they are known to impart higher risk for cardiometabolic disease and are associated with increased frequency of imaging; thus, our results may not be generalizable to individuals with functional or malignant adrenal tumors. Furthermore, we did not have reliable outcomes assessments of all potential surgical interventions, growth in adenoma sizes, or development of incident hormone excess, because our study design and electronic medical record system was not designed to uniformly capture all future events. Thus, even though we suggest that a potential implication of our findings could be the unreliable biochemical screening and detection of bilateral adrenal diseases, our present study was not designed to specifically evaluate this.

In conclusion, our findings suggest a strong preferential detection for left-sided vs right-sided adrenal adenomas. Left-sided adenomas are detected at significantly smaller sizes than right-sided adenomas, and patients with bilateral adrenal abnormalities more frequently present with larger left-sided adrenal adenomas. Taken together, these findings may implicate a radiologic detection bias that has important clinical implications. First, this asymmetric detection could lead to underrecognition of right-sided adrenal adenomas that may delay hormonal screening as well as result in overevaluation and treatment of left-sided adrenal adenomas. Second, these findings may provide one explanation for why detection of bilateral disease is unreliable on cross-sectional imaging. Clinicians should be aware of this lateralizing detection asymmetry when evaluating abdominal imaging and managing patients with adrenal adenomas.

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