

Subclinical hypothyroidism: the importance of information to the patient as part of the management

Editorial

The term subclinical hypothyroidism (SCH) began to be used in the early seventies,¹ SCH is defined based on biochemical criteria by mildly elevated serum levels of TSH with Total or Free T4 values within the normal range, without considering clinical features (Symptoms and Signs). SCH is highly prevalent in the adult population worldwide.²⁻⁴ The clinical transcendence of SCH lies not only in its high prevalence in the population, but also in its possible association with ischemic heart disease, peripheral arterial disease, depression and anomalies of lipid profile.⁵

The treatment of SCH is a matter of debate, since SCH is usually of poor clinical expression and treatment with levothyroxine is not accompanied by evident clinical improvement.⁶ In the current clinical practice Levothyroxine therapy are recommended for patients with TSH persistently >10mIU/L, but controversy persist in cases of patients with concentrations ≤10mIU/L.^{7,8}

Another kind of problems should also be considered in this topic, such as the disinformation of patients and the concern that this entails. From my clinical practice and from the reading of patients' forums on the international networks I perceive the discontent of the patients with the way in which the doctors handle the patients with SCH which I illustrate below:

It is not uncommon for doctors to tell their patients that because they have subclinical hypothyroidism, the symptoms they suffer cannot be attributed to thyroid dysfunction, a statement that is false, because the definition of SCH does not imply clinical manifestation, in addition around 30% of SCH patients may have symptoms suggestive of thyroid hormone deficiency.^{2,9}

Another source of confusion and concern occurs when the doctor tells the patient that he has an SCH but she or he must wait for the disease progress or get worse to treat her or him, when it is generally known that a disease must be treated as early as possible.

The aforementioned comes with something that we doctors know and must keep in mind, that inadequate information to the patient can add suffering to the disease itself.

In conclusion, accurate and sufficient information is necessary as an important part of disease management, and more so in the case of diseases as SCH in which there is debate about its definition or clinical significance.

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Conflicts of interest

The author declares that there are no conflicts of interest.

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