

Subclinical thyroid dysfunction among pregnant women with bad obstetrical history

Abstract

Background: Subclinical maternal thyroid dysfunction adversely affects the obstetrical outcome. Treatment of subclinical hyper or hypothyroidism clearly improves the pregnancy outcome. Therefore screening of thyroid function in pregnancy is the need of time.

Objective: To determine the frequency of subclinical thyroid dysfunction among pregnant women with bad obstetrical history

Design: Cross sectional study

Sampling technique: Non-probability convenient sampling

Materials and methods: This study was done at Chohan Reproduction and Assisted Fertility Treatment Center (CRAFT-IVF) in duration of 2year. 260 pregnant women of age 18-40years with bad obstetrical history were enrolled. Informed consent was obtained and demographic history like, age, gestational age, obstetrical details were taken. Blood samples were taken for thyroid hormones i.e. fT3, fT4, and TSH levels in first antenatal visit in outpatient department. Interpretation of thyroid dysfunction was done. Data analysis was done on SPSS version 16.0. Mean and standard deviation calculated for fT4, fT3 and TSH. Frequency and percentages were calculated for subclinical thyroid dysfunction.

Results: 260 pregnant females were enrolled in study to evaluate subclinical thyroid dysfunction. Mean age of the patients was 30.31±3.11. Mean fT4 level was 1.84±1.12ng/dl, fT3 2.62±1.14ng/dl and TSH level was 4.32±0.91mIU/l. Thyroid dysfunction was observed in 118 (45.4%). Out of which subclinical hypothyroidism was noted in 77 (65.2%) pregnant whereas subclinical hyperthyroidism in 41(34.7%) of patients with bad obstetrical history.

Conclusion: Frequency of subclinical thyroid dysfunction is high in our population so it should be considered and managed in pregnant women especially with bad obstetrical history.

Keywords: bad obstetric history, thyroid dysfunction, subclinical hypothyroidism

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Introduction

Thyroid gland undergoes major change in its function during pregnancy. This has been reflected by 50% increase in production of thyroxin (T4) and tri-iodothyronine (T3) with an increase in iodine requirement. So euthyroid mother in the beginning of pregnancy became hypothyroid in later part that had iodine deficiency.¹ Modern studies describe thyroid disease as the second most frequent endocrine disorder that can affect women in their reproductive age.² When thyroid disease remains untreated in a pregnant woman some disorders can appear. This include increased risk of miscarriage, hypertension, growth restriction, and placental abruption, and preterm births.³ American Association of Endocrinologist (AAS) recommended that screening should be done in all pregnant women during first trimester. However expert panel of AAS and European and American thyroid Association does not recommend universal screening however testing in high risk group is recommended.⁴ If every pregnant was screened in antenatal period for TSH levels and thyroid autoantibodies high percentage of women with subclinical hypothyroidism will be detected. For this reason Gafoor et al.⁵ in Pakistan determine the prevalence of thyroid peroxidase antibodies among euthyroid

pregnant women and its relation to pregnancy outcome. His results showed 11% prevalence of thyroid peroxidase antibodies and high abortion, preterm births among these pregnant woman.⁵ Pakistan is iodine deficient country plus an iodine deficient diet place Pakistani pregnant woman at risk of developing adverse pregnancy outcome and maternal hypothyroidism.⁶ Women with history of unexplained stillbirth/neonatal death, three or more consecutive abortions are labeled as to have bad obstetrical history (BOH).⁷ In approximately 40.51% women, no probable cause of BOH could be identified. A higher incidence of malpresentation, hypertension, antiphospholipid antibody syndrome, cervical incompetence, preterm deliveries and caesarean section has been documented in these patient.⁸ The aim of this study was to determine the frequency of subclinical thyroid dysfunction among pregnant women with bad obstetric history. Women with bad obstetric history may have maternal and neonatal problems in next pregnancy. In majority of cases, cause of bad obstetrical history is not known so improvement in prognosis not possible. Since, thyroid dysfunctions are also associated with worse maternal and fetal outcome; this may also be present in women with bad obstetric history. Moreover controversial results are present in literature some reporting it as significant while other reported as

negligible. So, this study is conducted in order to confirm the rate of subclinical thyroid dysfunction among pregnant women in order to determine whether this may be of cause of BOH or not. By knowing the frequency of thyroid dysfunction guide us in developing the screening and management strategies and iodine supplementation among pregnant with bad obstetric history.

Material and methods

This cross sectional study was conducted in Chohan Reproduction and Assisted Fertility Treatment Center (CRAFT-IVF) in 2year duration from October 2013 to October 2015. Using non-probability; convenient sampling technique 260 pregnant women were recruited. Sample size of 260 cases was calculated with 95% confidence level, 3% margin of error and expected percentage of subclinical hypothyroidism 6.47% in pregnant women with bad obstetrical history.⁹ Patients included in study were all pregnant women of age 18-40years with bad obstetrical history BOH (unexplained stillbirth/neonatal death, three or more consecutive miscarriages, congenital anomalies, and intrauterine growth restriction). Patients excluded from study were those with previous history of thyroid surgery, on antipsychotic drugs, beta blockers, thyroxin, neomercazol, and patients with twin pregnancy. After informed consent detailed history was taken including gage, duration of pregnancy, parity, and obstetrical history including recurrent miscarriages, stillbirths, and neonatal deaths. Booking status was noted. Women were inquired about personal and family history of thyroid disease. Frequency of antenatal care in previous pregnancies was also inquired. Patients were inquired about intake of meat, iron supplementation, and iodized salt in diet. Nutritional status was assessed by body mass index, pallor, and by thyroid enlargement (goiter). All patients were assessed with the thyroid hormone levels by drawing blood in 5cc syringe. Samples were sent to laboratory of the hospital for assessment of free T3, free T4 and TSH level on commercially available radioimmunoassay kit (Beckman Coulter). Reports were interpreted by Pathologist to evaluate for presence of thyroid dysfunctions. Thyroid dysfunction classified on the basis of TSH, fT3 and fT4 level according to American Thyroid Associations Guidelines during pregnancy as subclinical hypothyroidism if high TSH (2.5-10.0mIU/L) with normal fT4 value (0.7-1.8ng/dL) and subclinical hyperthyroidism as low TSH (<0.1mIU/L) with normal fT4 (0.7-1.8ng/dL). All women were followed until delivery. Women suffering from subclinical hypothyroidism were treated with levothyroxin. Maternal outcome studied were threatened abortion, preterm delivery, and gestational hypertension. Data was collected in a specially designed proforma and entered into SPSS version 16. Quantitative data like age, fT3, fT4 and TSH level were presented as means and standard deviation and qualitative data like presence of thyroid dysfunction (yes or no) was presented as frequency and percentages. Categories of thyroid dysfunction i.e. subclinical hyper or hypothyroidism was also presented as frequency and percentages.

Results

260 females, who were enrolled in this study to evaluate the thyroid dysfunction, mean age of pregnant women was noted to be 30.31±3.11years. Out of 260 females 182(70%) were un-booked and never receive an tenatal care in previous pregnancies. 72% of pregnant women were uneducated. Among these women 30% were receiving iodized salt and thyroid enlargement was observed in 45%. 58% women were anemic and belong to poor socioeconomic class (65%). Mean fT3 level was 2.62±1.14ng/dl, fT4 level 1.84±1.12ng/dl

and TSH level was 4.32±0.91mIU/l (Table 1). There were total 118 (45.4%) pregnant women who were diagnosed with thyroid dysfunction and 142(54.6%) were euthyroid (Table 2). Out of 118 pregnant women with thyroid dysfunction subclinical hypothyroidism was noted in 77(65.3%) of women, and subclinical hyperthyroidism among 41(34.7%) women with bad obstetrical history (Table 3).

Table 1 TSH, fT4, fT3 concentrations in women with bad obstetrical history

	fT3 (ng/dL)	fT4 (ng/dL)	TSH (mIU/L)
Mean	2.62	1.84	4.32
Standard deviation	1.34	1.12	0.91

Table 2 Frequency of thyroid dysfunction among women with bad obstetrical history

Thyroid dysfunction	No of patients	Percent
Yes	118	45.4
No	142	54.6
Total	260	100.0

Table 3 Frequency of subclinical thyroid dysfunction among pregnant women

Thyroid dysfunction	No of Patients	Percent
Subclinical Hypothyroidism	77	65.3
Subclinical Hyperthyroidism	41	34.7
Total	118	100.0

Discussion

Thyroid dysfunction is the second most common endocrine problem encountered in 2-3% of woman in pregnancy.¹⁰ Adverse foeto-maternal outcome has not only observed in overt but in subclinical hypothyroidism as well.¹¹ In study conducted by Ohashi M et al.¹² prevalence of thyroid dysfunction during pregnancy was 24.7%. Hypothyroidism in 16.8% (overt=4.5%, subclinical=83.3%) while hyperthyroidism in 7.9% (overt=0%, subclinical=83.9%).¹² In few other studies incidence of sub clinical hypothyroidism was 2 to 3%, of which overt hypothyroidism 0.3 to 0.5% and of hyperthyroidism 0.1 to 0.4% during pregnancy.^{13,14} In Pakistan a study conducted by Elahi et al.,⁶ about 79.8% of pregnant woman were iodine deficient out of 28.7% were moderately deficient in iodine.⁶ Local data regarding true prevalence of subclinical hyo or hyperthyroidism is missing in pregnant women. Prevalence of thyroid dysfunction varies in different population. In one study conducted in Iran 9.8% had subclinical and overt hypothyroidism while 4.8% had overt and subclinical hyperthyroidism. In china reported prevalence was 10%, hypothyroidism in 9.8% (subclinical 7.4%, and overt 2.4%) while in European and American pregnant women reported prevalence is 2.2% to 2.5%. Considering high prevalence of thyroid dysfunction in developing countries priority to thyroid dysfunction must be given despite the cost of test involved.¹⁵ In our study prevalence of thyroid dysfunction was observed in 118 (45.4%) pregnant women with BOH. In this study the frequency of thyroid dysfunction was high due to uneducational status, poor socioeconomic status, micronutrient deficiency i.e. iron supplementation and iodized salt, and lack of health care facilities during pregnancy. There is slight but significant

difference in serum TSH concentrations in pregnant women. Black and Asian women have TSH values that are on average 0.4mIU/L lower than in white women; these differences persist during pregnancy.^{16,17} This study was carried out according to this new criterion of thyroid function during pregnancy. The mean TSH concentration in our pregnant women was 4.2±0.91mIU/L. The American Thyroid Associations (ATA) recommendations guide us not only in determination of exact prevalence but in correct interpretation of data to avoid adverse fetomaternal outcome of thyroid dysfunction.¹⁸

In our study 118(65.3%) pregnant woman with bad obstetrical history thyroid dysfunction was diagnosed. Prevalence of subclinical hypothyroidism was found in 77 (65.3%) and subclinical hyperthyroidism in 37.4%. In our study high percentage of women suffers from thyroid dysfunction as we only study high risk group of bad obstetrical history which were undiagnosed before. Screening all pregnant women might give different picture. Studies conducted in Pakistan by Elahi et al.,⁶ over pregnant women reveal that 79.8% of pregnant women were iodine deficient out of which 24.7% were moderately deficient which predisposes these women and their neonates to iodine deficiency disorders.⁶ India and Pakistan are the countries where the spectrum of prevalent disease share common factors in their cure and prevention. So Rafia Afzal in article review over thyroid disorders in Pakistan revealed the fact that in Pakistan we lack data regarding true prevalence of thyroid dysfunction in pregnancy and their fetal outcome.¹⁹ So iodine supplementation should be part of prevention strategies in Pakistani pregnant women. The occurrence of subclinical hyperthyroidism in our study was 34.7%. In a study done by Sahu MT et al.,¹⁹ the prevalence was 0.9% for subclinical hyperthyroidism.¹⁸ The occurrence of subclinical hypothyroidism in our study was 65.3% thus it is more prevalent in our population which place all these women at greater risk of complications. Study by Karakosta P. Alegak is reveal that hypothyroidism is associated with 3.8 times higher risk of developing gestational hypertension (p.0001), rate of cesarean section (51.3%) and PPH (12.8%) despite replacement therapy in hypothyroid mothers. So good multidisciplinary team approach in tertiary care hospitals is the need of time where the services of endocrinologist and experienced obstetrician in high risk cases will improve obstetrical outcome.²⁰ Preeclampsia is a frequent problem in both overt hypothyroidism and hyperthyroidism and less likely in women with subclinical thyroid dysfunction.^{21,22} In this study threatened abortion was observed in 0.5%. pre-eclampsia in 6.3% and preterm delivery in 13%.²³ Hypothyroidism adversely affects the fetal brain development as it is vital for maturation and functioning of neurons. Studies have confirmed that low thyroid hormone with thyroid peroxidase antibodies associated with significant decrements of IQ of children when tested at 7year and 10months. In this study we did not do long term follow ups of children however in future studies must be done in Pakistan to see our results on cognitive development of children.²⁴⁻²⁶ Limitation of this study was that we did not perform thyroid peroxidase antibodies testing a major cause for thyroid dysfunction and urinary iodine status to assess the deficiency of iodine intake among these pregnant women because of cost involved in testing.

Conclusion

Frequency of subclinical thyroid dysfunction is high in our

population. Effective prevention and treatment strategies must be implemented to reduce the prevalence of subclinical thyroid dysfunction during pregnancy in our population. For effective prevention, screening of all high risk patients should be encouraged including thyroid function testing, thyroid peroxidase auto antibodies testing and urinary iodide concentration. Government should identify obstacles in iodine supplementation program. All booked patients should be encouraged to take 250µg iodine/day in their diet either from food (sea food) or iodized salt or prenatal vitamin supplementation containing 150µg iodine. Administration of levothyroxin to reduce the risk of complications in women with subclinical hypothyroidism. As it is safe, cheap, easily available, well tolerated and has prove its worth in prevention of complication of high risk group.

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None.

Conflict of interest

The author declares no conflict of interest.

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