



## Original Article

# Study of Thyroid Hormone Status in Normal Newborn and Preterm, Low Birth Weight Baby

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### Abstract

**Background :** Screening for thyroid hormones in the newborn baby is extremely important to detect the newborns who are born with hypofunctional state of thyroid gland. This screening program in first few weeks of life is essential to prevent serious complications of hypothyroidism in future such as mental retardation.

**Objective :** To assess the thyroid hormone levels in normal newborn and preterm, low birth weight babies and comparison of thyroid dysfunction between these two groups.

**Method :** This cross - sectional analytical type of study was conducted in the department of physiology and paediatrics of Rajshahi Medical College & Hospital ( RMCH) from July 2015 to June 2016. A total of 70 newborn baby were enrolled by systematic sampling of which 40 were normal healthy newborn and 30 were preterm, low birth weight babies. Data was collected from the parents and they were filled out standard questionnaire. Then venous blood was collected from each and every neonate and blood was sent to laboratory for estimation of thyroid hormone levels. FT<sub>4</sub> and TSH values were estimated as these two are the most important parameters for determination of thyroid function.

**Result :** In this study, the mean ( $\pm$ SD) serum FT<sub>4</sub> level in term and preterm neonates were 14.17 $\pm$ 2.14 and 12.25 $\pm$ 3.16 (pg/ml) respectively. This FT<sub>4</sub> value is significantly higher in term neonates than preterm neonates (P< 0.05). The mean ( $\pm$ SD) serum TSH level in term and preterm neonates were 3.37 $\pm$ 2.12 and 4.23 $\pm$ 3.23 ( $\mu$ U/ml) respectively. Statistically there was no significant difference in TSH values between these two groups (P $\geq$ 0.05).

**Conclusion :** From this study it was evident that preterm, low birth weight babies are more likely to develop hypofunctional state of thyroid gland than normal term babies. The newborns who were found hypothyroid, were informed to their parents for consultation with the concerned physicians. The physicians then took necessary steps to correct the hypofunctional state of thyroid gland.

**Key words :** Serum thyroid hormone levels, normal term babies and preterm, low birth weight babies.

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### Introduction

Newborn screening for congenital hypothyroidism is one of the major achievements in preventive medicine. Congenital hypothyroidism (CH) is one

of the common causes of irreversible mental and physical disability if undetected in the neonatal period.<sup>1</sup> Congenital hypothyroidism (CH) is the most common congenital metabolic disorder seen

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in the newborns (1 in 4,000 births). It causes irreversible mental and physical disability if remains undetected or untreated. Diagnosis and treatment of CH before 3 months are mandatory to avoid cretinism.<sup>2</sup>

Low birth weight (LBW) babies are those whose birth weight is less than 2.5 kg. It has two types : Preterm baby (Babies which are born before 37<sup>th</sup> weeks of gestation) and small for gestational age baby. Preterm newborn babies are more likely to develop hypofunctional state of thyroid gland due to immaturity of hypothalamo- pituitary- thyroid axis, immature thyroid hormone synthesis, immature thyroid hormone metabolism and systemic diseases.<sup>3</sup> Iodine deficiency is the most important and easily preventable cause of mental retardation. Globally about 10% population are suffering from iodine deficiency disorder and lack of iodine in mother leads to 30,000 still birth and 1,20,000 CH in infants.<sup>4</sup>

Bangladesh is known to be one hyperdermic zone for iodine deficiency. Goitre and other iodine deficiency disorder are very common in our country. The national survey for iodine deficiency disease in 1993 shows that the incidence of congenital hypothyroidism is 0.5 % in our country.<sup>5</sup> But it was thought that the incidence would be much higher and one small study was done at institute of nuclear medicine, Dhaka. It showed the prevalence rate of CH in Bangladesh as 0.9% which is a cause of concern for physicians.<sup>6,7</sup>

In Bangladesh, there are few institute based reports on thyroid disorder. In a recent community based study in southern part of Bangladesh revealed that 3.3 % of school going children are suffering from thyroid insufficiency including hypothyroidism and subclinical hypothyroidism.<sup>8</sup> Congenital hypothyroidism identified by newborn screening has favourable outcome but IQ reduction and persistent cognitive deficit are reported in many studies.<sup>9</sup>

In UK screening for congenital hypothyroidism was introduced in 1981 and the program has been successful in identifying infants before irreversible neurological damage has occurred.<sup>10</sup> The central hypothyroidism may present for short term or long term. However TSH based neonatal screening cannot detect central hypothyroidism.<sup>11</sup> The thyroxine level of premature babies are low and cause is multifactorial. These are loss of maternal T<sub>4</sub> contribution, immaturity of hypothalamic pituitary axis issue, unresponsiveness of thyroid gland to TSH and immaturity of peripheral tissue deiodination.<sup>12</sup>

A majority of European and Japanese program favors screening by means of primary TSH measurement supplemented by free T<sub>4</sub> determination for both normal newborns and preterm, low birth weight babies.<sup>12,13</sup>

Neonatal screening program for CH is highly cost effective for a nation because it prevents the mentally retardation of persons.<sup>8</sup> Therefore, screening program has become a routine practice in all developed countries and many developing countries in South East Asia have adopted neonatal screening for CH as an essential part of their health services.<sup>9</sup>

The aim of this study is to measure the thyroid hormone levels in normal newborns and preterm, low birth weight babies and comparison of thyroid status between these two groups. It will facilitate the early detection of hypofunctional state of thyroid gland and thus treat accordingly. In this way, this study contributed in reducing infant and childhood morbidity.

## Methods

This cross- sectional analytical type of study was carried out in the department of Physiology and department of Paediatrics of Rajshahi Medical College Hospital (RMCH) between the period of July 2015 to June 2016. The protocol of this study was approved by Institutional Review Board (IRB) of Rajshahi Medical College. 70 newborn babies were selected between the age group 5 to 28 days, among which 40 were normal healthy newborn

and 30 were preterm, low birth weight newborn. Study subjects were selected by systematic sampling in Rajshahi Medical College Hospital. All the subjects were free from birth asphyxia, meningitis, septicaemia and other serious neonatal diseases. The aim, benefit and procedure of the study were explained to the parents of the newborns and their informed written consents were taken. Data was collected from face to face interview with the parents and they were filled out standard questionnaire. Then with all aseptic precaution, venous blood was collected from the newborn babies and sent to the laboratory for estimation of thyroid hormone levels. Serum FT<sub>4</sub> and TSH levels were measured by ELISA (Enzyme linked immuno sorbent assay) method. Statistical significance was determined by 'unpaired t test' at probability level of 0.05.

## Results

Results of this study shows that among 40 normal healthy term newborns, 38(95%) of them has normal FT<sub>4</sub> and TSH level. Only 2(5%) babies were found to be hypothyroid (low FT<sub>4</sub> and high TSH). On the other hand among 30 preterm, low birth weight baby 6(20%) of them were found to be hypothyroid. The mean ( $\pm$  SD) serum FT<sub>4</sub> level in term and preterm neonates were 14.17 $\pm$ 2.14 and 12.25 $\pm$ 3.16 (pg/ml) respectively (Table I). This FT<sub>4</sub> value is significantly higher ( $P < 0.05$ ) in term neonates than preterm neonates (Table II).i.e. it is significant. The mean ( $\pm$ SD) serum TSH level in term and preterm neonates were 3.37 $\pm$ 2.12 and 4.23 $\pm$ 3.23 ( $\mu$ IU/ml) respectively (Table I). Statistically there was no significant difference ( $P \geq 0.05$ ) between these two groups (Table II).

**Table I :** Measurement of mean ( $\pm$ SD) serum FT<sub>4</sub> & TSH level in normal newborn and preterm, low birth weight babies.

Group	Serum FT <sub>4</sub> (pg/ml)	Serum TSH ( $\mu$ IU/ml)
Term baby (mean $\pm$ SD)	14.17 $\pm$ 2.14	3.37 $\pm$ 2.12
Preterm, low birth weight baby (mean $\pm$ SD)	12.25 $\pm$ 3.16	4.23 $\pm$ 3.23

**Table II :** Comparison of mean ( $\pm$ SD) serum FT<sub>4</sub> & TSH level between normal newborn and preterm, low birth weight babies.

Parameters of thyroid function	Term baby n= 40 mean ( $\pm$ SD)	Preterm, low birth weight baby n=30 mean ( $\pm$ SD)	P value	Difference
Serum FT <sub>4</sub> (pg/ml)	14.17 $\pm$ 2.14	12.25 $\pm$ 3.16	P=0.003	Significant
Serum TSH ( $\mu$ IU/ml)	3.37 $\pm$ 2.12	4.23 $\pm$ 3.23	P = 0.183	Not significant

## Discussion

Thyroid hormones screening in the neonatal period is essential to detect the hypofunctional state of thyroid gland. Most neonates born with congenital hypothyroidism (CH) have normal appearance and no detectable physical signs. Hypothyroidism in the newborn period is almost always overlooked and delayed diagnosis leads to the most severe outcome of CH, mental retardation, emphasizing the importance of newborn screening. In developed countries, this screening program was initiated in the last century and now it is well established. But in developing country like Bangladesh, this screening program for thyroid status in newborn is a new concept.<sup>9,10.</sup>

In this study, total 70 neonates were included out of which 40 were normal, term baby and 30 were preterm, low birth weight baby. In first 2 to 3 days of life, there occurs TSH surge in the newborn baby due to neonatal cooling. It causes raised thyroid<sup>hormone</sup> level (T<sub>3</sub> & T<sub>4</sub>).<sup>3.</sup> To exclude this phenomenon, blood was collected from 5<sup>th</sup> day onwards from the newborn baby.

In this study, the mean ( $\pm$ SD) serum FT<sub>4</sub> values in term and preterm babies were 14.17 $\pm$ 2.14 and 12.25 $\pm$ 3.16 (pg/ml) respectively. This FT<sub>4</sub> value is significantly higher in term babies than preterm babies ( $P < 0.05$ ). This result is similar to the study performed by Carrascosa A, Ruiz- Cuevas P, Potau N, Almar J in 2004.<sup>15.</sup> They measured FT<sub>4</sub> level in 75 preterm, newborn baby and later compared this value with term baby. The FT<sub>4</sub> level was found higher in term babies than preterm counterpart.

In my study, mean FT<sub>4</sub> level in < 36 weeks, 36-40 weeks and > 40 weeks gestational age group

newborn were 12.13, 13.9 and 15.21 pg/ml respectively. It was evident that mean FT<sub>4</sub> level declines in relation to prematurity. This result can be compared with the study performed by Mercado M, Yu VY, Francis I & Gold H in 1988.<sup>16</sup> They measured thyroid function test in 108 premature infants and they divided premature infants into two groups : 23-28 weeks and 29-31 weeks of gestation. Infants of 23-28 weeks of gestation had significantly lower T<sub>3</sub>, T<sub>4</sub> values compared to those of 29-31 weeks of gestation.

In this study, mean serum TSH values in 2000-2500 gram and > 2500 gram newborns were 3.12 and 3.69 (μIU/ml) respectively. So it was evident that TSH elevation was attenuated in low birth weight infants. This result can be compared with the study performed by Tylek- Lemanska D, Kopice M & Starzyk J in 2005.<sup>17</sup>

### Conclusion

From this study it was evident that preterm neonates are more likely to develop hypofunctional state of thyroid gland than normal term neonates. The newborns who were found hypothyroid, were informed to their parents for consultation with the concerned physicians. The physicians then took necessary steps to correct the hypofunctional state of thyroid gland. In this way this study contributed in preventing serious complications of hypothyroidism in future.

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