Clinical Presentation of Acquired Hypothyroidism and Associated Disorders in Children and Adolescents at King Abdul-Aziz University Hospital in a Western Region of Saudi Arabia

Al-Agha AE1*, Alshugair RM2, Aljunedi WA3 and Badakhan BA3
1Pediatric Department, King Abdul-Aziz University Hospital, Saudi Arabia
2Department of Medicine, King Abdul-Aziz University, Saudi Arabia
3Department of Medicine, Ibn Sina National College, Saudi Arabia

Abstract

Objective: We aimed to investigate the clinical manifestations and associations of acquired hypothyroidism in children at King Abdul-Aziz University Hospital (KAUH) in the western region of Saudi Arabia.

Methods: A retrospective descriptive study was conducted in Jeddah, Saudi Arabia from January 2010 to January 2015. The study included 265 children aged between one and 18 years old with a confirmed diagnosis of acquired hypothyroidism who attended the pediatric endocrine clinic at KAUH. Data were obtained by reviewing the medical records and laboratory investigations of the patients by using KAUH’s “phoenix” system.

Results: Of the 265 children diagnosed with acquired hypothyroidism, the commonest clinical presentations were short stature (32.5%), loss of appetite (16.2%), weight gain (13.6%), fatigability (12.1%), constipation (9.8%), cold intolerance (5.3%), and goiter (2.6%). Vitamin D deficiency was the commonest associated disorder (present in 37% of patients) followed by type 1 diabetes mellitus (in 22.3%) and Down syndrome (in 8.3%).

Conclusion: Isolated short stature was the most common presentation of acquired hypothyroidism. Pediatricians should be aware of the need to screen children who present with short stature for hypothyroidism. Vitamin D deficiency was the commonest disorder associated with acquired hypothyroidism. In our setting, vitamin D supplementation would be beneficial as a preventive measure.

Keywords: Acquired; Hypothyroidism; Short; Stature; Vitamin D

Introduction

Thyroid hormones play a major role in children’s metabolism, growth, and pubertal maturation. Hypothyroidism is the most common disturbance of thyroid function in children [1]. Acquired hypothyroidism can be either primary (thyroid disease) or secondary to a central cause (hypothalamic-pituitary disease). Autoimmune destruction, iodine deficiency and infiltrative disease could lead to primary thyroid gland failure [2]. Iatrogenic forms of hypothyroidism occur after thyroid surgery, radiiodine therapy and neck irradiation [3].

The most common manifestation of hypothyroidism in children is decreasing growth velocity resulting in short stature [1]. Growth delay has an insidious onset and may occur several years before the occurrence of other symptoms. Common symptoms include sluggishness, lethargy, cold intolerance, constipation, dry skin, brittle hair, facial puffiness and muscle aches and pains [1]. Central hypothyroidism presents with symptoms such as headaches, visual disturbance and/or manifestations of other pituitary hormone deficiencies [1].

The most appropriate tests required to diagnose a child with hypothyroidism are serum TSH and the thyroid hormones free triiodothyronine (fT3) and free thyroxin (fT4). The combination of elevated serum TSH level with low levels of thyroid hormones indicates primary hypothyroidism, whereas a high serum TSH level with normal levels of thyroid hormones identifies subclinical hypothyroidism. A low serum fT4 with low or inappropriately normal serum TSH is associated with secondary/tertiary hypothyroidism; this necessitates further investigation of hypothalamic-pituitary insufficiency.

It is important to early diagnose and treat the acquired hypothyroidism, as it is most often associated with autoimmune dysfunction. Therefore, identification of these cases and restoration of thyroid hormone will help to restore normal sexual development and high velocity. The aim of present study was to investigate the clinical manifestations and associations of acquired hypothyroidism in children and adolescents at King Abdul-Aziz University Hospital (KAUH) in the western region of Saudi Arabia.

Methods

Study setting and participants

A retrospective descriptive study was conducted to review the clinical presentation and associated disorders of acquired hypothyroidism. Data collection took place at King Abdul-Aziz University Hospital, Jeddah, Saudi Arabia. The population was 265 children and adolescents aged one to 18 years at the time of diagnosis.

The data was obtained by reviewing the medical records of children and adolescents with acquired hypothyroidism that was being followed up at the pediatric endocrinology clinic at KAUH from January 2010 to
January 2015. All laboratory findings were obtained by using KAUH’s electronic Phoenix system. The data was collected in a questionnaire form. This data contains demographic information, anthropometric measurements, clinical presentation, presence of other associated diseases, laboratory investigations (TSH, fT4 and fT3 levels; vitamin D level; glucose level; presence of thyroid autoantibodies) and thyroid ultrasound and brain magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) findings. Ethical approval for this study was obtained from the Research Ethics Committee of KAUH.

Definitions

Primary hypothyroidism was defined as follows: serum TSH level > 5 mIU/L and fT4 level <12 pmol/L. Secondary/tertiary hypothyroidism was defined as follows: normal or low TSH level (0.36–5.00 mIU/L) and low fT4 level (<12 pmol/L). Clinical hypothyroidism was defined as a high TSH (>5 mIU/L) and low fT4 (<12 pmol/L) level, while subclinical hypothyroidism was defined as a high TSH (>5 mIU/L) and normal fT4 (12–22 pmol/L) level. The diagnosis of autoimmune thyroiditis was made based on antithyroid antibody testing: An antithyroid peroxidase antibody (anti-TPO) value >35 IU/mL and/or antithyroglobulin antibody (anti-TG) value >20 IU/mL confirmed the diagnosis.

Detection of T1DM was based on laboratory findings, including a fasting plasma glucose (FPG) value of ≥ 126 mg/dL (≥ 7.0 mmol/L), random glucose value of ≥ 200 mg/dL (≥ 11.1 mmol/L), and glycosylated hemoglobin A1c ≥ 6.5% as recommended by American Diabetes Association [4]. Vitamin D deficiency was diagnosed if the serum 25-hydroxyvitamin D level was <20 ng/mL. Short stature was defined as a standing height >2 standard deviations (SD) below the mean for age, sex and race [5].

We included patients with acquired hypothyroidism aged 1–18 years old at time of diagnosis. Patients were excluded if they were older than 18 or nahi re nuoy one year of age, had incomplete data or were followed up at other medical institutions.

Statistical analysis

Descriptive statistical analysis was performed using Microsoft Excel (2013 version) and IBM SPSS Statistics, Version 21.0 (Armonk, NY: IBM Corp.). Data were entered, coded, and then analyzed. Frequency and percentages were calculated for qualitative variables including, gender, presentation, and symptoms. The mean ± SD of quantitative data were calculated.

Results

The study included 265 children and adolescents, 152 (57.4%) girls and 113 (42.6%) boys (Table 1). The mean age at diagnosis was 8 years. Height SDS was found to be -2.7 ± 0.3. A total of 132 patients (50%) presented with symptoms suggestive of thyroid disease, 24% were detected by routine annual investigation of children with T1DM and 26% were diagnosed based on routine investigations for short stature.

### Table 1: Demographic data of patients with acquired hypothyroidism.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Characteristic</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sex</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>152   (57.4%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>113   (42.6%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female/Male</td>
<td>3:2.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Age at diagnosis

Mean (SD) 8 (4.8)

Range 1-18

Associated disease

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Disease</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Vitamin D deficiency</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>37%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type 1 diabetes mellitus</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>22.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Down syndrome</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>8.3%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 1: Bar chart representing symptoms of acquired hypothyroidism in relation to the percentage in the studied acquired hypothyroidism paediatric patients.

Discussion

Acquired hypothyroidism is the most common abnormality of thyroid function in children and is most often caused by chronic autoimmune thyroiditis, with a prevalence of 1.2% in a six-year survey of 5,179 school children in Arizona, Utah and Nevada [6]. Normal or low levels of thyroid stimulating hormone (TSH) relative to decreased levels of thyroid hormones are characteristic of central hypothyroidism, which is often missed if physicians request measurement only of TSH levels. Acquired hypothyroidism affects both sexes; however, a female preponderance has been demonstrated in several studies.

A study of autoimmune thyroiditis conducted in 2008 showed a male-to-female ratio of 1:4.2 [7]. Moreover, a retrospective study conducted in 2007 by Demirbek et al. reported a male-to-female ratio of 4:6 [8]. The reasons for this sex difference are unknown. A study conducted in 2006 demonstrated an association with chromosomal factors, such as skewed X-chromosome inactivation, while another study conducted in 1983 by Ansar Ahmed et al. found a relationship with the activity of oestrogen and progesterone which would further appear to have antagonistic influences in this particular situation [9,10]. No significant sex difference was observed in the present study.

Short stature is a well-recognized consequence of hypothyroidism during childhood, and can be the presenting symptom. Hence, pediatricians should be aware of the need to screen children who present with short stature for hypothyroidism. In the current study, 32.5% of the patients had short stature. In a study by Chowdhury et al., the authors reported the incidence of hypothyroidism in male and female patients with short stature to be 19% and 28%, respectively.
with autoimmune thyroid diseases than in healthy individuals (72% vs. the prevalence of vitamin D deficiency was significantly higher in patients such elevations [21]. Vitamin D deficiency is an important immune modulator has been recently emphasized [20].

It indicated that the most common reasons for referral were goiter, followed by clinical symptoms of hypothyroidism. It showed that goiter was present in 77.2% of cases, fatigue in 21.6%, cold intolerance in 6.9%, and constipation in 5.9% of cases [7].

Children with certain chromosomal disorders, such as Down syndrome (trisomy 21), or other autoimmune disorders, such as type 1 (autoimmune) diabetes mellitus (T1DM), are at increased risk of chronic autoimmune thyroiditis. Vitamin D deficiency is an important association that should be screened for, especially in Saudi Arabian children [18-20].

Vitamin D deficiency is a global health problem. The role of vitamin D as an immune modulator has been recently emphasized [20]. A recent study conducted in Korea found that patients with elevated antithyroid antibodies had lower levels of serum 25(OH)D3 than those without such elevations [21]. A study conducted in 2011 showed that the prevalence of vitamin D deficiency was significantly higher in patients with autoimmune thyroid diseases than in healthy individuals (72% vs. 30.6%) [22]. Moreover, a study conducted in Saudi Arabia, Alqassim region, on vitamin D deficiency and its associations with thyroid disease concluded that patients with hypothyroidism suffered from vitamin D deficiency [23]. In the current study we investigated diseases associated with hypothyroidism. We found that 37% of patients had vitamin D deficiency. However, this study had some limitations, notably a lack of information on nutrition and social behavior, specifically engagement in outdoor activity.

Patients with T1DM, have a higher prevalence of thyroid disorders than the normal population. The prevalence varies among different countries, ranging from 15% to 30% [24-27]. The association between T1DM and autoimmune thyroid disease has long been recognized. In this study 23.5% of patients with hypothyroidism had T1DM. A case control study was performed in Denmark in 1999 to study the association between T1DM and autoimmune thyroid disease. The authors concluded that a large proportion of diabetic children and adolescents with a relatively short duration of diabetes had markers of thyroid autoimmunity disease [28]. A study conducted in 1990 assessing thyroid screening in children with T1DM showed that 19% of patients with T1DM had positive thyroid-specific autoantibodies. The authors, therefore, recommended that all children and adolescents diagnosed with T1DM should be screened for hypothyroidism by means of serum TSH measurement (to identify thyroid dysfunction) and thyroid autoantibody detection [19]. Moreover, a study conducted in Turkey in 2013 on autoimmune diseases in children with T1DM, that included 1032 patients, showed that 12% of cases had chronic lymphocytic thyroiditis [29].

Patients with Down syndrome are at an increased risk of developing thyroid disease, primarily of autoimmune etiology; this has been demonstrated by many studies. A study conducted in 1978 showed that 17% of confirmed Down syndrome patients had hypothyroidism [18]. Furthermore, a study performed in 1985 showed that thyroid autoantibodies were detected in 29% of patients with Down syndrome [30]. Similarly, a Swedish study, conducted in 1997, showed that 39% of Down syndrome patients had thyroid autoantibodies [31]. In the present study, 8.3% of patients with acquired hypothyroidism had Down syndrome. Some studies recommend annual screening for thyroid function in patients with Down syndrome because the symptoms of hypothyroidism might be mistaken for symptoms related to the natural course of Down syndrome [32]. This study had some limitations. Unfortunately, there were missing data that could not be obtained, either because of incomplete files or because patients were transferred to other hospitals to continue their management.

Conclusion

Acquired hypothyroidism has various clinical presentations including short stature, loss of appetite, weight gain, fatigability, constipation, cold intolerance, and goiter. Physicians should have a high index of suspicion as most cases present with one isolated symptom. Prompt recognition of the findings can lead to early and effective treatment. Significantly lower levels of vitamin D were documented in patients with autoimmune thyroiditis argue for screening for vitamin D levels in patients with thyroid diseases. In our community, vitamin D supplementation is useful to decrease the prevalence of autoimmune thyroiditis.

Acknowledgement

The authors would like to thank Dr. Daren Saleh Alghalsi, Dr. Shahad Jamil Ashgar, Dr. Arwa Ali Badakhan, Dr. Nawaf Ahmed AlFarsi, Rawan Khalid Aljaber, and Maryam Abdullah Nahas for their effort in data collection.
References


