Predictive Value of the TSH/FT4 Ratio in Women with Suspected PE or GH

Megumi Fudaba*, Kazuharu Tanaka, Atsushi Matuski, Maya Komori, Takako Matsuki, Mie Tahara, Sachiyo Nishimoto, Koji Kajitani, Hiroaki Nakamura and Osamu Nakamoto
Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Osaka City General Hospital, Japan

Abstract

Objective: In the present study, we aimed to examine whether the TSH/FT4 ratio after the second trimester can predict the prevalence of preeclampsia (PE) or gestational hypertension (GH).

Methods: We collected TSH and FT4 serum levels after the second trimester in 133 pregnant women with suspected PE or GH. Participants were divided into 2 groups, the PE+GH group and the non-PE+GH group and conducted the retrospective study for the two groups to evaluate the background and the prevalence of PE or GH were retrospectively evaluated.

Results: Among the participants in the PE+GH group, mean age, body mass index (BMI) at no pregnancy and BMI at delivery were 34.5 ± 6.7 years, 22.3 ± 3.9 kg/m² and 26.0 ± 4.0 kg/m², respectively. Among the participants in the non-PE+GH group, mean age, BMI at no pregnancy and BMI at delivery were 32.9 ± 5.5 years, 22.5 ± 4.8 kg/m² and 26.1 ± 4.4 kg/m², respectively. There were no significant differences observed between the two groups. The cutoff point of the TSH/FT4 ratio was 1.9 (sensitivity 0.45, specificity 0.81), which was derived from the receiver operating characteristic curve. The adjusted odds ratio of PE or GH prevalence was 3.60 (95% CI: 1.62-8.02).

Conclusion: The TSH/FT4 ratio after the second trimester may aid in the prediction of PE or GH prevalence.

Keywords: Preeclampsia; Gestational hypertension; TSH; FT4

Introduction

Preeclampsia (PE) is considered to be caused by a vascular endothelial cell disorder and has recently been associated with soluble fms-like tyrosine kinase-1 (sFlt-1) and placental growth factor (PlGF).

The disorder results from abnormal maternal spiral artery remodeling [1].

In normal pregnancy, trophoblastic cells penetrate the decidua as well as the alternate vascular endothelial cells or vascular muscles of the maternal spiral arteries, resulting in maternal spiral artery remodelling [2]. In PE, abnormal maternal spiral artery remodelling causes persistent hypoxia in fetal-placental circulation.

Hypoxia in the placenta stimulates sFlt-1 production and suppresses PI GF production [3,4].

sFlt-1 overproduction and low PI GF levels reduce circulating vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF) and suppress angiogenesis in the placenta.

Thus, hypoxia results in a vicious cycle in the placenta with PE. sFlt-1 and PI GF can pass through the placenta and enter the maternal circulation, resulting in high levels of sFlt-1 and low levels of PI GF [5,6].

In glomerular epithelial cells, overexpression of VEGF causes the functional disorder of glomerular cells and proteinuria presents when the balance between sFlt-1 and VEGF is lost [7,8].

Primary hypothyroidism increases the risk of prevalence of PE and superimposed PE [9].

A sFlt-1/PI GF ratio of ≤ 38 can predict the absence of PE within 4 weeks [10].

In umbilical cord serum, sFlt-1 shows a positive linear association with TSH and PI GF shows a positive linear association with FT4 [11].

We hypothesized that the TSH/FT4 ratio, as with the sFlt-1/PI GF ratio, may be associated with the prevalence of PE or gestational hypertension (GH) and examined whether TSH/FT4 ratio could be measured more easily than the sFlt-1/PI GF ratio.

Methods

This matched case-control study was conducted between April 2014 and March 2016 at the Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Osaka City General Hospital, Osaka, Japan.

Our hospital is located in the Miyakojima Ward of Osaka City. The population of Miyakojima Ward is approximately 104,000, with the birth of approximately 870 infants each year. Our hospital has 1063 beds and fulfills the role of a perinatal medical center. The maternal-fetal intensive care unit (MFI CU) consists of 6 beds, the neonatal intensive care unit (NICU) 12 beds and the growing care unit (GCU) 18 beds.

A total of 1810 singleton pregnancies delivered at our hospital were enrolled: 270 of them had suspected PE or GH or were diagnosed with PE at the last pregnancy. The analysis included 133 eligible pregnancies in which TSH and FT4 could be measured after the second trimester (Figure 1).

We divided the participants into 2 groups: 1 group with PE or GH (PE+GH group) and 1 group without PE or GH (non-PE+GH group).

*Corresponding author: Megumi Fudaba, Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Osaka City General Hospital, Osaka, Japan, Tel: 819033535919; E-mail: mecch1n@yahoo.co.jp

Received: October 19, 2017; Accepted: November 02, 2017; Published: November 09, 2017


Copyright: © 2017 Fudaba M, et al. This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited.
We compared background and PE or GH prevalence between the groups.

Data were analyzed using SPSS Statistics version 18.0 and statistical analysis was performed using t test, chi-square test, ROC analysis and multiple logistic regression analysis.

A p value <0.05 was considered statistically significant. This study was approved by the Standards of Official Conduct Committee at Osaka City General Hospital.

### Results

Among the PE+GH group, mean age, BMI at no pregnancy and BMI at delivery were 34.5 ± 6.7 years, 22.3 ± 3.9 kg/m^2^ and 26.0 ± 4.0 kg/m^2^, respectively. Among the non-PE+GH group, mean age, BMI at no pregnancy and BMI at delivery were 32.9 ± 5.5 years, 22.5 ± 4.8 kg/m^2^ and 26.1 ± 4.4 kg/m^2^, respectively. There were no significant differences observed between the 2 groups (Table 1).

We also examined the relationship between PE or GH prevalence and the confirmed risk factors: Impaired glucose tolerance, primipara, history of PE or GH and infertility treatment. There were no significant differences observed between the 2 groups.

The cutoff point of the TSH/FT4 ratio derived from the ROC curve was 1.9 (sensitivity 0.45, specificity 0.81). We performed multiple logistic regression analysis to examine the relationship between PE or GH prevalence measured the first time after the second trimester and the confirmed risk factors mentioned above. The adjusted odds ratio of PE or GH prevalence was 3.60 (95% CI: 1.62-8.02) (Table 2).

Table 1: Comparison of background between the groups

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>PE or GH group</th>
<th>Non PE or GH group</th>
<th>P value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Age (years)</td>
<td>34.5 ± 6.7</td>
<td>32.9 ± 5.5</td>
<td>0.125</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BMI before pregnancy (kg/m^2^)</td>
<td>22.3 ± 3.9</td>
<td>22.5 ± 4.8</td>
<td>0.912</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BMI at delivery (kg/m^2)</td>
<td>26.0 ± 4.0</td>
<td>26.1 ± 4.4</td>
<td>1.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primipara (no.)</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>0.322</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>History of PE or GH (no.)</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>0.173</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Impaired glucose tolerance (no.)</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>0.353</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infertility treatment (no.)</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0.527</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*There were no significant differences between the two groups

Table 2: Predictor of GH or PE.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Unadjusted or 95% CI</th>
<th>Adjusted or 95% CI</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Primipara</td>
<td>1.27 (0.83-2.52)</td>
<td>0.98 (0.41-2.37)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BMI before pregnancy</td>
<td>0.66 (0.29-1.50)</td>
<td>0.54 (0.22-1.36)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infertility treatment</td>
<td>1.09 (0.23-5.15)</td>
<td>1.09 (0.23-5.15)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>History of PE or GH</td>
<td>0.56 (0.21-1.48)</td>
<td>0.68 (0.21-2.25)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TSH/FT4&gt;1.9</td>
<td>3.45 (1.59-7.47)</td>
<td>3.6 (1.62-8.02)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Impaired glucose tolerance</td>
<td>1.48 (0.47-4.65)</td>
<td>1.94 (0.55-6.86)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pregnancy after age 35</td>
<td>1.39 (0.70-2.75)</td>
<td>1.41 (0.66-3.02)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*The adjusted odds ratio of PE or GH prevalence was 3.60 (95% CI: 1.62-8.02)

**Discussion**

The findings of this study indicate that >1.9 of the TSH/FT4 ratio could be a risk factor of PE or GH prevalence and this test can be performed easier than for the measurement of the sFlt-1/PLGF ratio.

To date, it has been reported that, in hyperthyroidism, TSH stimulates TSH receptors (TSHR) at the thyroid follicles, resulting in increased CAMP and VEGF mRNA expression and VEGF is bound to Flt-1 on vascular endothelial cells; therefore, it follows that the proliferation and adhesion of vascular endothelial cells causes the angiogenesis [12].

TSH is a thyroid-specific growth factor and it has been reported that VEGF, basic fibroblast growth factor and their receptors express in human thyroid cells [13]. TSHR exists in extrathyroid tissues, such as adipose tissue, muscle cells, fibroblasts and red blood cells as well
Thyroxine (T4) and thyroid hormone nearly (about 99%) bind to thyroid-binding protein (TBG, albumin). T4 binding to thyroid-binding protein does not have a hormonal effect on the body. A small amount of free T4 (FT4), which does not bind to thyroid-binding protein, exhibits a hormonal effect. Moreover, thyroid hormones have an angiogenic effect on vascular endothelial cells and vascular muscles through the hormone receptors at the surface of integrin αvβ3 [21-24]. Recently, a new mechanism reported that T4 secreted from the thyroid glands is converted to T3 by deiodinase type 2 (D2) and it promotes vascular endothelial cell migration through the regulation of gene expression [25]. Therefore, FT4 reflects not only angiogenic effects but also vascular endothelial cell migration.

We considered that TSH reflected antiangiogenic factors and FT4 reflected angiogenic factors and showed that the TSH/FT4 ratio after the second trimester was associated with the risk of prevalence of PE or GH.

Researchers have reported that sFlt-1, sEng and PlGF are effective in predicting early onset and severe PE but are less effective in predicting late-onset PE [26-29].

In the present study, we examined TSH/FT4 ratio after the second trimester, because there were small cases. We believe that the TSH/FT4 ratio may predict the prevalence of late-onset PE but larger-scale studies are required.

We also examined TSH/FT4 ratio at the first trimester, but it had no relation to the prevalence of PE or GH.

D2, which converts T4 to T3 and deiodinase type 3 (D3), which inactivates thyroid hormones, is expressed in human placenta. Placental D3 activity is 200-fold higher than that of D2 activity and most of the T4 from the mother is metabolized in the placenta. D2 and D3 activity decrease, but the weight of the placenta increases with advancing gestation [30].

Therefore, in early pregnancy, T4 is converted to T3 by D2, T3 affects the thyroid hormones, but the placenta avoids exposure of the maternal thyroid hormones by inactivating most thyroid hormones from the mother, as D3 activity, which inactivates thyroid hormones, is strong during the entire duration of the pregnancy.

It is known that human chorionic gonadotropin (hCG) has the same subunit as TSH and stimulates the thyroid glands, which leads to transient hyperthyroidism in pregnancy. One of the potential reasons is that hCG has little effect on the thyroid glands after the second trimester, as hCG levels peak at 9-12 gestational weeks and subsequently decrease.

This was a retrospective study, thus, few cases were measured in early pregnancy. We intend to examine more cases in early pregnancy when we measure the TSH/FT4 ratio and when the ratio changes prior to the prevalence of PE or GH.

**Conclusion**

We found that the TSH/FT4 ratio after the second trimester may predict the prevalence of PE or GH. We will continue our research in this area with a higher number of cases moving forward.

**Acknowledgement**

We are grateful to members of Department of Endocrinology and Metabolism for their helpful suggestions. We thank Dr. Mariko Fukumoto for recruiting patients and for collecting data.

**References**

Cytotrophoblasts up-regulate soluble fms-like tyrosine kinase-1 expression under reduced oxygen; An implication for the placental vascular development and the pathophysiology of preeclampsia. Endocrinology 145: 4838-4845.


