

Parma, 23 febbraio 2013

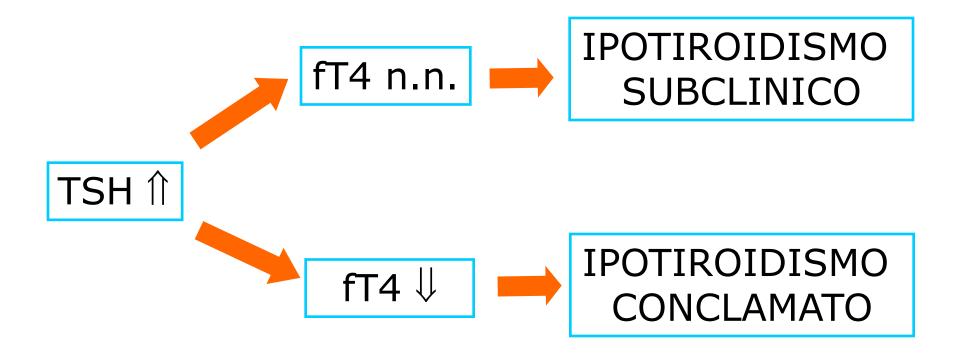
Il TSH alto

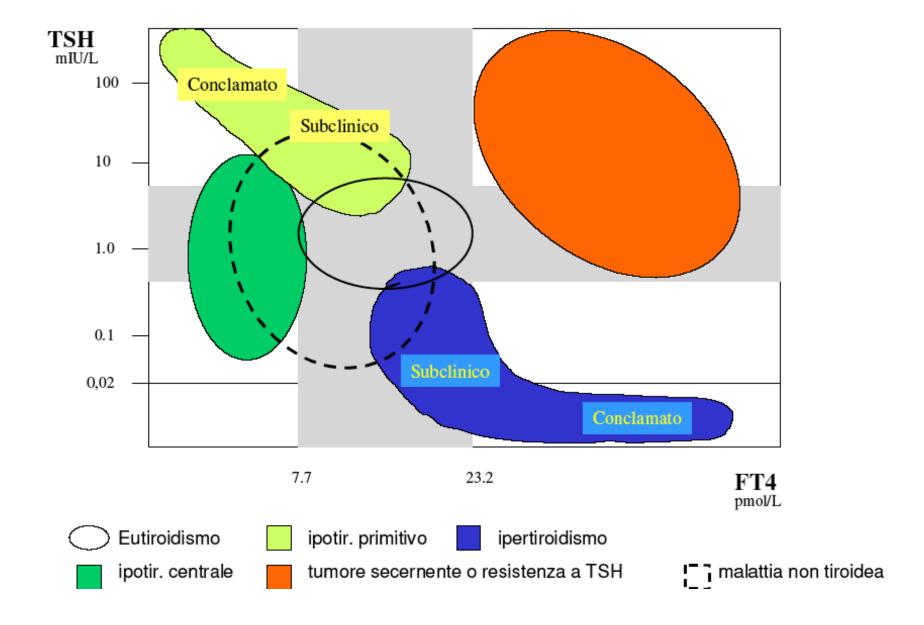


Gianni Bona, Alice Monzani

Clinica Pediatrica di Novara Università degli Studi del Piemonte Orientale "A. Avogadro"







Il "TSH alto" è frequente motivo di consultazione dell'endocrinologo pediatra



Necessità di distinguere:

tireopatia

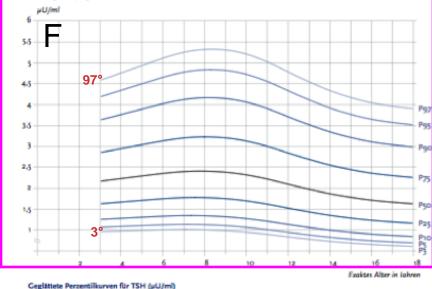
da

"asteriscopatia" *!

Quando il TSH è veramente alto?

Madchen (N = 6.366)





Part1:

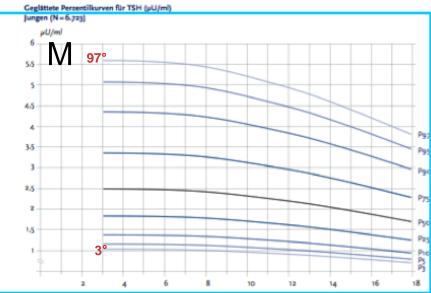
Adolescents with an elevated TSH

What does "Elevated" means?
The definition of a normal TSH...

In order to assess a TSH value whereever worldwide, please be aware which assay is used and which normal values are taken as reference!!

The most accurate normal values available today are from a 15000 children cohort with an age range from 4-18 and based on the widely used "Roche-Cobas-assay" that is unfortunately not adequately published but available online on a German webside:

www.rki.de/cln_169/DE/Content/GBE/Erhebungen/Gesundheitsurveys/Kiggs/Basiserhebung



Ipotiroidismo subclinico (SH)

- Diagnosi laboratoristica: livelli sierici di TSH elevati in presenza di normali livelli di fT4
- Sinonimi:
- » Ipotiroidismo compensato
- » Ipertireotropinemia isolata
- » Ipotiroidismo latente
- » Ipotiroidismo preclinico
- » Ipotiroidismo biochimico

Significato *clinico* ambiguo:

 Non tutti i soggetti con valori normali di fT4 ed elevato TSH sono "subclinici": alcuni manifestano chiari sintomi o segni di ipotiroidismo

Sintomi:

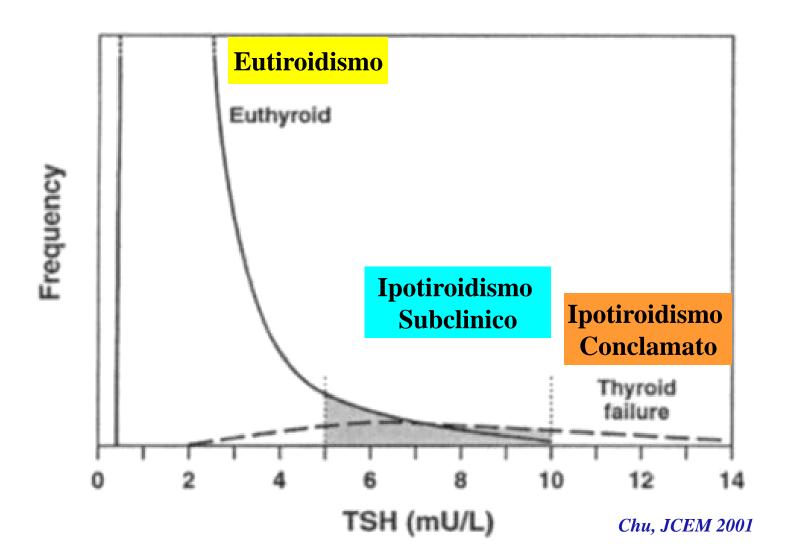
- Stipsi
- Astenia
- Ansia
- Sonnolenza
- Rallentamento ideo-motorio
- Riduzione della memoria
- Ridotta tolleranza al freddo

Segni:

- Obesità/sovrappeso
- Gozzo
- Cute secca, pallida, fredda e ruvida
- Capelli sottili e fragili
- Ridotta sudorazione
- Bradicardia
- Ridotta velocità di crescita

Significato *clinico* ambiguo:

•**Euthyroid outliers**: sono il 2.5% dei soggetti eutiroidei normali che presentano un TSH > 97.5° centile della distribuzione normale



Ipotiroidismo subclinico (SH): epidemiologia

Scarsità di dati in età pediatrica

➤ Prevalenza riportata di 1-2%

Nella popolazione adulta

Prevalenza compresa tra 1-10%, con aumentato rischio nel sesso femminile, in età avanzata, nelle popolazioni caucasiche e con carenza iodica

Ipotiroidismo subclinico (SH): eziologia

- ✓ Tiroidite autoimmune (di Hashimoto)
- ✓ Malattie autoimmuni (diabete mellito, celiachia, poliendocrinopatie)
- ✓ Carenza iodica
- ✓ Tiroiditi subacute
- ✓ Ipertireotropinemia transitoria neonatale
- ✓ Disgenesie tiroidee
- ✓ Agenti anti-tiroidei (farmaci, eccesso iodico, sostanze alimentari)
- ✓ Obesità
- ✓ Sindromi genetiche (Down, Turner, Klinefelter, Williams)
- ✓ Polimorfismi/mutazioni di geni quali TSHR, fosfodiesterasi 8B, TPO

REVIEW

ENDOCRINE DISORDERS IN CHILDHOOD AND ADOLESCENCE

Natural history of subclinical hypothyroidism in children and adolescents and potential effects of replacement therapy: a review

Alice Monzani, Flavia Prodam, Anna Rapa, Stefania Moia, Valentina Agarla, Simonetta Bellone and Gianni Bona Division of Pediatrics, Department of Health Sciences, Università del Piemonte Orientale 'A. Avogadro', Via Solaroli 17, 28100 Novara, Italy (Correspondence should be addressed to G Bona; Email: gianni.bona@maggioreosp.novara.it)

J Clin Res Pediatr Endocrinol. 2012 Nov 15. doi: 10.4274/jcrpe.851. [Epub ahead of print]

Subclinical Hypothyroidism in Children: Natural History and When to Treat.

Bona G, Prodam F, Monzani A.

Division of Pediatrics, Department of Health Sciences, Università del Piemonte Orientale "A. Avogadro", Novara, Italy. gianni.bona@maggioreosp.novara.it.

Ipotiroidismo subclinico: storia naturale

thyrotropinemia) thyrotropinemia)

						_		
AUTHORS (YEAR)	STUDY DESIGN	TRIAL INFORMATION (COUNTRY, CENTRE)	NO. OF PATIENTS	PATIENT POPULATION	FOLLO W- UP DURATION	RATE OF PROGRESSION TO OHT	RATE OF PERSISTENCE OF SH	RATE OF REVERSION TO ET
Gopalakrishnan S et al (2008)	longitudinal	India, single-centre	32	SH in goitrous autoimm une thyroiditis	at least 2 yrs	4/32 (12.5%)	21/32 (65.6%)	7/32 (21.9%)
Zois C et al (2006)	longitudinal	Greece, single- centre	7	SH in autoimm une thyroiditis	5 yrs	0/7	7/7	0/7
Radetti G et al (2006)	retrospective	Italy, multi-centre	55	SH in autoimm une thyroiditis	at least 5 yrs	0/55	39/55 (70.9%)	16/55 (29.1%)
Wasniewska M at al (2009)	longitudinal	Italy, multi-centre	92	idiopathic SH	2 yrs	0/92	54/92 (58.7%)	38/92 (41.3%)
Moore DC (1996)	longitudinal	USA, single-centre	18	SH in autoimm une thyroiditis	me an of 5.8 yrs	1/18 (5.5%)	10/18 (55.5%)	7/18 (39%)
Jaruratanasirikul S et al (2001)	longitudinal	Thailand, single- centre	8	SH in autoimm une thyroiditis	5.9±0.3 yrs	4/8 (50%)	0/8	4/8 (50%)
Lazar L et al (2009)	retrospective	Israel, multi⊦centre	3632	screening; no known thyroid disease	up to 5 yrs	0.03% in subjects with TSH >5.5 to 210 mIU/L; 0.2% in subjects with TSH >10 mIU/L	about 27% in subjects with TSH >5.5 to ² 10 mIU/L; 58% in subjects with TSH >10 mIU/L	76.3% in subjects with TSH >5.5 to 210 mIU/L; 40% in subjects with TSH >10 mIU/L
Leonardi D et al (2008)	longitudinal	Italy, single-centre	28	elevated TSH at neonatal screening for congenital hypothyroidism (hemiagenesis, hypoplasia, goiter, TPO and TSH-R mutations)	7.2-9.5 yrs	0/28	14/28 (50%)	14/28 (50%)
\1\Radetti G et al (2012)	retrospective	Italy, multi-centre	146	87 SH in autoimm une thyroiditis and 59 isolated hyper- thyrotropinemia.	3 yrs	42/146 (28.8%) (34/87 with autoimm une thyroiditis and 8/59 with isolated hyper-	45/146 (30.8%) (17/87 with autoimm une thyroiditis and 28/59 with isolated hyper-	59/146 (40.4%) (36/87 with autoimm une thyroiditis and 23/59 with isolated hyper-

Monzani at al, EJE 2012

Ipotiroidismo subclinico: storia naturale

EVOLUZIONE

EUTIROIDISMO

(TSH normalizzato)

PERSISTENZA SH

(TSH stabile o ↑)

IPOTIROIDISMO

CONCLAMATO (↓ fT4)



Tra 21.9% e 76.3% (0% in 1 studio su 7 pz)



Tra 27% e 100% (0% in 1 studio su 8 pz)



Tra 0% e 28.8% (50% in 1 studio su 8 pz)

Ipotiroidismo subclinico: storia naturale

Fattori predittivi di evoluzione verso ipotiroidismo conclamato:

- presenza iniziale di gozzo
- Ab-TG inizialmente elevati
- malattia celiaca concomitante
- progressivo aumento nei valori di Ab-TPO e TSH

Radetti et al, J Ped 2006, Cl Endocrinol 2012

Fattori predittivi di TSH persistentemente elevato:

- TSH iniziale >7.5 mIU/l
- sesso femminile

Ipotiroidismo subclinico: storia naturale nell'adulto

Evoluzione verso ipotiroidismo conclamato in proporzioni variabili da 1 a 20%

Fattori predittivi di evoluzione verso ipotiroidismo conclamato:

- TSH basale più elevato
- concentrazione di Ab anti-tiroide più elevata
- ipoecogenicità più marcata all'ecografia tiroidea

SH ed obesità

0021-972X/06/\$15.00/0 Printed in U.S.A.

The Journal of Clinical Endocrinology & Metabolism 91(8):3088-3091 Copyright © 2006 by The Endocrine Society doi: 10.1210jc.2006-0095

BRIEF REPORT

Hyperthyrotropinemia in Obese Children Is Reversible after Weight Loss and Is Not Related to Lipids

Thomas Reinehr, Gideon de Sousa, and Werner Andler

Un calo ponderale sostanziale riduce significativamente i livelli di TSH (p=0.035) ed fT3 (p=0.036) in bambini obesi

MA

Ad una maggiore riduzione di TSH ed fT3 corrisponde un maggiore recupero di peso, per riduzione dell'energy expenditure rate

Eur J Endocrinol. 2012 Dec 4. [Epub ahead of print]

Thyrotropin and free triiodothyronine concentrations are associated to weight loss in lifestyle intervention and weight regain afterwards in obese children.

Wolters B, Lass N, Reinehr T.

B Wolters, Pediatric Endocrinology, Vestische Kinderklinik, Datteln, Germany.

AUTHORS (YEAR)	STUDY DESIGN	TRIAL INFORMATION (COUNTRY, CENTRE)	NO. OF TREATED PATIENTS	STUDY POPUL ATION	L- thyroxine dosage	THERAPY DURATION	OUTCOMES
Cetinkaya E et al (2003)	l longitudinal	Turkey, single- center	39	short stature and SH, diagnosed by TRH-stimulation test	2 mcg/kg/die	1 yr	significant increase in growth velocity and growth velocity SDS in both pre-pubertal and pubertal children
Chase HP et al (1990)	retrospective, case-control	USA, single-center	25	Type 1 diabetes and SH	2-4 mcg/kg/die	2 yrs	significant increased growth in pre-pubertal children compared with diabetic controls; no significant diffe rence in growth velocity in pubertal children comp ared with diabetic controls; no significant diffe rences in height Z-scores between all treated children and diabetic controls
Eyal O et al (2008)	longitudinal, randomized, double blind crossover with LT4 vs placebo	USA, single-center	8	SH in Fanconi anemia	3 mcg/kg/die	7 mo	faster growth velocity in all subjects during treatmen t comp ared with placebo
SvenssonJ et al (2006)	retrospective	Sweden, single- center	42	SH in autoimm une thyroiditis	n.a.	med ian 2.8 yrs (0.5- 10.2)	significant reduction in med ian thyroid volume SDS
Rother KL et al (1994)	retrospective	USA, single-center	16	SH in autoimm une thyroiditis	0.025-0.125 mcg/die	3.5±2.5 yrs (1-12 yrs)	12/16 (75%) no change in thyroid volume, 4/16 (25%) reduction in goiter size
Ajiaz NJ et al (2006)	longitudinal, crossover with LT4 vs non treatmen t	USA, single-center	11	SH (8 with congenital SH, 3 with acquired SH)	n.a.	6-8 wks	no effec ts on neuropsychological function

Effetti della Levotiroxina su:

a) crescita:

- 2 studi riportano un'aumentata velocità di crescita nei bambini trattati (soggetti con bassa statura in un caso, con DM tipo 1 nell'altro)
- 1 studio non riporta differenze in statura e BMI tra bambini trattati e non trattati

Effetti della Levotiroxina su:

b) gozzo:

- in 1 studio riduzione significativa del volume tiroideo in bambini con SH e tiroidite autoimmune (valutazione ecografica)
- in 1 studio riduzione significativa del volume tiroideo in bambini con SH e tiroidite autoimmune solo nel 25% dei casi (valutazione palpatoria)

Effetti della Levotiroxina su:

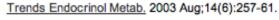
c) funzioni neurocognitive:

- in 1 studio nessun effetto sullo sviluppo neuropsichico

Trends Endocrinol Metab. 2003 Aug;14(6):262-6.

Subclinical hypothyroidism: the case against treatment.

Vanderpump M.



Subclinical hypothyroidism: the case for treatment.

Owen PJ, Lazarus JH.





- Trattamento se TSH>10 mIU/l
- Follow-up se TSH 4.5-10.0 mIU/l

perché non vi è evidenza di beneficio nel trattare pz in questo range, a fronte del rischio di overtreatment

American Medical Association

- Trattamento se TSH>4.5 mIU/l

perché l'assenza di evidenza di beneficio non significa assenza di beneficio

American Association of Clinical Endocrinologists, American Thyroid Association, The Endocrine Society

I "PRO" del trattamento con LT4

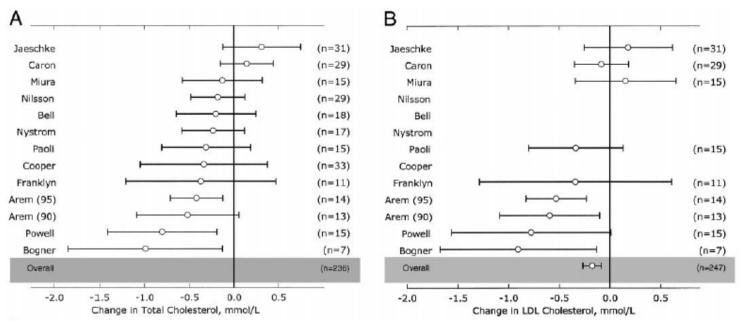
0021-972X/00/\$03.00/0
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CLINICAL REVIEW 115

Effect of Thyroxine Therapy on Serum Lipoproteins in Patients with Mild Thyroid Failure: A Quantitative Review of the Literature*

MARK D. DANESE, PAUL W. LADENSON, CURTIS L. MEINERT, AND NEIL R. POWE



Riduzione dei livelli di colesterolo totale ed LDL

I "PRO" del trattamento con LT4

Am J Cardiol. 2003 Jun 1;91(11):1327-30.

Assessment of left ventricular diastolic function by radionuclide ventriculography at rest and exercise in subclinical hypothyroidism, and its response to L-thyroxine therapy.

Brenta G, Mutti LA, Schnitman M, Fretes O, Perrone A, Matute ML.

Departments of Endocrinology and Metabolism, French Hospital, Virrey del Pino 3370, 3oA Capital Federal, 1426 Buenos Aires, Argentina. brenta@cnea.gov.ar

Abstract

Hypothyroidism is associated with intrinsic myocardial changes reflected by alterations in contractility and relaxation. Diastolic function, however, rather than systolic cardiac function, seems to be mostly impaired by thyroid hormone deprivation. Our aim was to evaluate diastolic function at rest and during maximal exercise by means of radionuclide ventriculography in subclinical hypothyroidism before and after restoration of euthyroidism. Ten subclinical hypothyroid patients (50 +/- 8.7 years) (thyroid-stimulating hormone 11 +/- 4.2 microUl/ml) without cardiac disease were studied before and 6 months after levothyroxine (L-T(4)) replacement (thyroid-stimulating hormone 1.9 +/- 1.1 microUl/ml). We compared the basal and post-therapy cardiac parameters with a control group of 14 euthyroid patients (52.5 +/- 10 years) (thyroid-stimulating hormone 2.5 +/- 1.2 microUl/ml). Multigated equilibrium radionuclide ventriculography was performed to assess systolic and diastolic ventricular function. Student's t and paired Student's t tests were applied for statistical analysis. We found a significant difference between the time to peak filling rate (TPFR) at rest before (0.241 +/- 0.002 ms) and after (0.190 +/- 0.012 ms) treatment with L-T(4). A significant difference that disappeared after restoration of euthyroidism was also observed between the basal TPFR values of the subclinical hypothyroid patients and the control group (0.189 +/- 0.01 ms). The same pattern was observed at maximal exercise. Thus, TPFR, a parameter of left ventricular (LV) diastolic function measured by radionuclide ventriculography, is impaired in subclinical hypothyroid patients both at rest and during exercise and returns to normal values after L-T(4) therapy.

Effetto correttivo sulle alterazioni della funzionalità miocardica indotte da iperTSH

I "CONTRO" del trattamento con LT4

Rischio di eccessiva soppressione del TSH, con conseguente ipertiroidismo subclinico iatrogeno, a cui nell'adulto sono state dimostrate conseguire:

1. alterazione della frequenza cardiaca

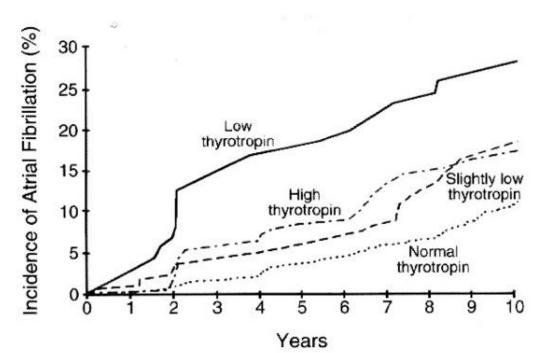


Figure 1. Cumulative Incidence of Atrial Fibrillation among Subjects 60 Years of Age or Older, According to Serum Thyrotropin Values at Base Line.

I "CONTRO" del trattamento con LT4

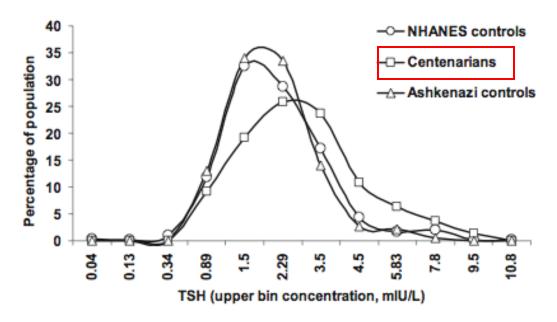
2. ridotta massa ossea e aumentato rischio di fratture

Table 4 Odds ratios for any fracture and hip fracture among current users*, stratif	ied by levothyroxine dose used
---	--------------------------------

Fracture type, cumulative	No (%) of participants		Odds rati		
levothyroxine dose† (mg)	Cases	Controls	Unadjusted	Adjusted‡	Pvalue
Any fracture:					
Low§ (<0.044 mg/day)	3071 (15.0)	27 106 (26.9)	1.00		_
Med ium¶ (0.044-0.093 mg/day)	10 907 (53.2)	49 7 98 (49.5)	2.61 (2.49 to 2.75)	2.62 (2.50 to 2.76)	<0.001
High** (>0.093 mg/day)	6521 (31.8)	23 7 56 (23.6)	3.38 (3.20 to 3.56)	3.45 (3.27 to 3.65)	<0.001
Hip fracture:					
Low§ (<0.044 mg/day)	1261 (16.3)	10 635 (28.0)	1.00		_
Medium¶ (0.044-0.093 mg/day)	4110 (53.0)	18 8 61 (49.7)	2.55 (2.36 to 2.77)	2.54 (2.34 to 2.75)	<0.001
High** (>0.093 mg/d ay)	2385 (30.8)	8438 (22.2)	3.43 (3.14 to 3.75)	3.39 (3.10 to 3.70)	<0.001

I "CONTRO" del trattamento con LT4

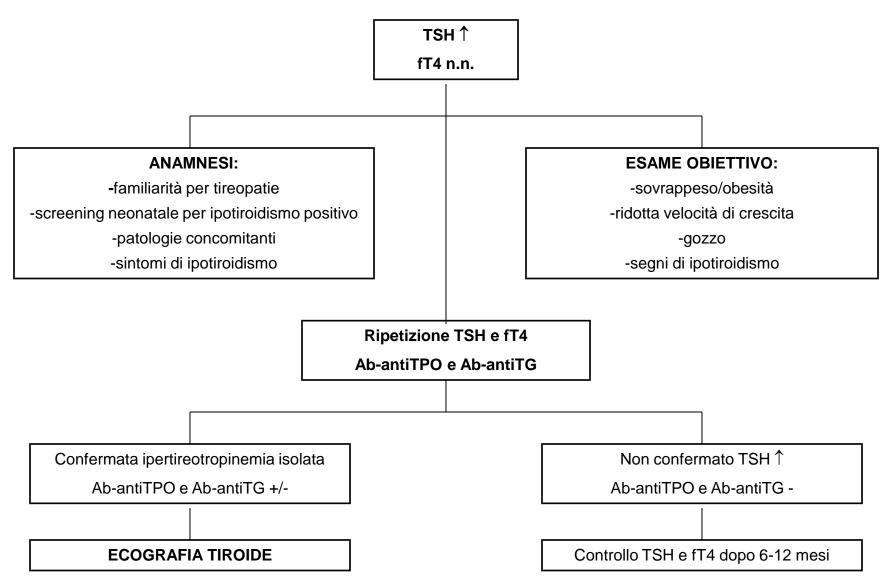
Livelli più elevati di TSH potrebbero avere effetti positivi sulla **longevità**



Extreme Longevity Is Associated with Increased Serum Thyrotropin

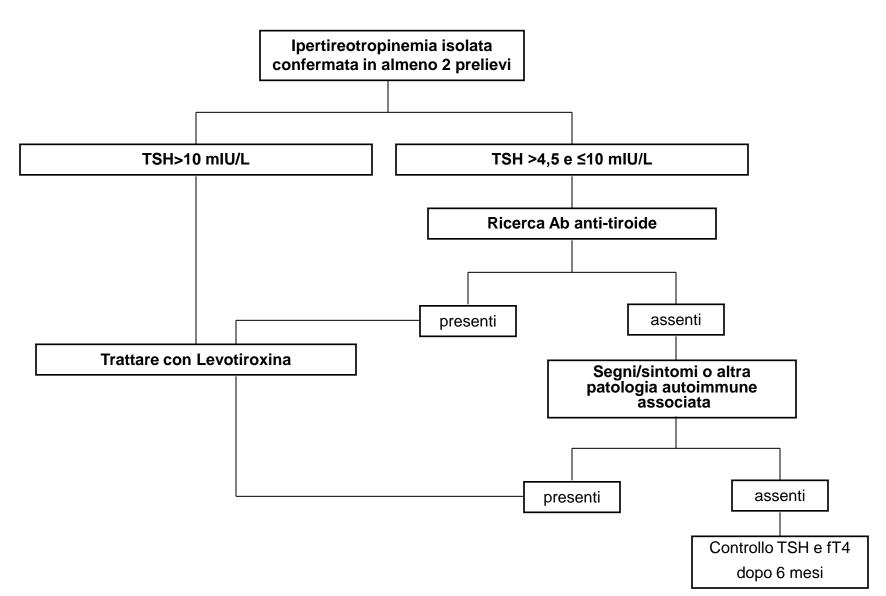
Gestione dell'SH in età pediatrica

Iter diagnostico



Gestione dell'SH in età pediatrica

Quando trattare? Iter decisionale



SH: la nostra casistica

J Clin Endocrinol Metab. 2009 Jul;94(7):2414-20. doi: 10.1210/jc.2009-0375. Epub 2009 May 5.

Subclinical hypothyroidism in children and adolescents: a wide range of clinical, biochemical, and genetic factors involved.

Rapa A, Monzani A, Moia S, Vivenza D, Bellone S, Petri A, Teofoli F, Cassio A, Cesaretti G, Corrias A, de Sanctis V, Di Maio S, Volta C, Wasniewska M, Tatò L, Bona G.

88 soggetti con ipertireotropinemia isolata

- M/F: 45/43
- età mediana (range): 8,2 (1-18) anni
- TSH mediano (range): 6,1 (4,6-20,3) mU/ml
- ✓ Prevalenza familiarità per tireopatie: 45,5%
- ✓ Prevalenza obesità/sovrappeso: 28,4%
- ✓ Prevalenza bassa statura: 19,3%
- ✓ Prevalenza gozzo: 5,7%
- ✓ Prevalenza alterazioni volume tiroide: 9% ridotto
 - 9% aumentato
- ✓ Prevalenza alterazioni ecogenicità: 22,7%
- ✓ Prevalenza di mutazioni TSH-R: 11,4%

SH: la nostra casistica

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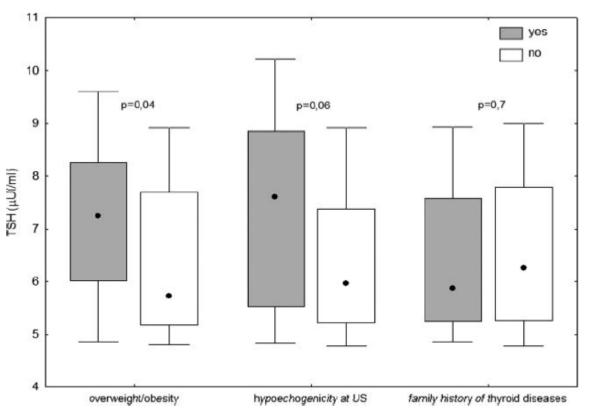


FIG. 1. TSH levels according to the presence of overweight/obesity, positive family history of thyroid diseases, and hypoechogenicity at thyroid US. Data are represented as median (*point*), interquartile range (*box*), and 10th-90th percentiles (*whiskers*).

Take home messages

Cosa fare in presenza di TSH alto:

- non fermarsi al primo riscontro (ricontrollare, includendo anche fT4)
- controllare titolo anticorpi anti-tiroide
- accurata anamnesi
- accurato esame obiettivo
- eventuale ecografia tiroidea
- considerare possibilità di analisi molecolare del gene TSHR

Take home messages

Ricordare che:

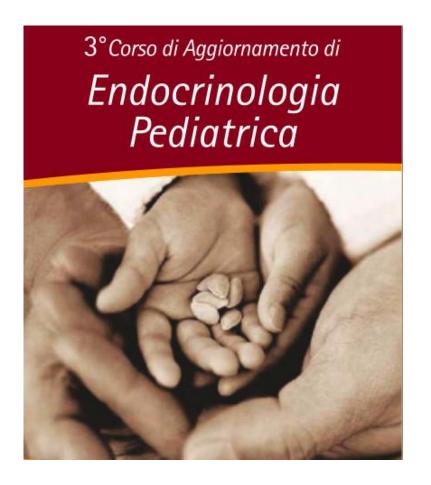
- ► l'SH nei bambini/adolescenti è un processo tendenzialmente benigno, spesso autorisolventesi, con bassa probabilità di evolvere in ipotiroidismo conclamato
- ➤ la presenza iniziale di gozzo, Ab-TG elevati ed un progressivo incremento di TSH ed Ab-TPO predicono l'evoluzione verso ipotiroidismo conclamato

Importanza del follow-up

Take home messages

Quando trattare?

- trattare con LT4 se TSH >10 mUI/l
- ➤ la terapia con LT4 non è giustificata in bambini con TSH 5-10 mUI/L in assenza di gozzo o con Ab-antitiroide negativi
- ulteriori studi randomizzati in doppio cieco sono necessari per valutare gli effetti della terapia sostitutiva su crescita, gozzo, effetti neurocognitivi e cardiovascolari



Grazie dell'attenzione