

A Study of High Sensitive C Reactive Protein in Subclinical Hypothyroidism

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A B S T R A C T

Introduction: Subclinical hypothyroidism is defined as an elevated serum TSH level associated with normal total or free T4 and T3 values. This study mainly focuses on high sensitive C reactive protein of subjects with subclinical hypothyroidism in our hospital.

Material and Methods: Source of Data: 100 subjects attending Medical Hospital attached to the medical institute, who met inclusion criteria were taken up for study. Information was collected through a pre tested and structured proforma for each subject. The study was carried out on subjects with diagnosis of subclinical hypothyroidism. Qualifying patients underwent detailed history, clinical examination and relevant investigations. 100 subjects after considering the inclusion and exclusion criteria were taken up for study.

Results: Their age ranged from 19 to 83 years and mean age was 53.58 years. Out of the 100 cases 68 were females and 32 were males. Incidence of LVDD was significantly high, about 68% of subclinical hypothyroid subjects had LVDD in our study. At hsCRP level < 1mg/L there was not even a single subjects with LVDD. At hsCRP level 1 to 3 mg/L we had 12 patients with LVDD and same the number of subjects with LVDD. hsCRP level of >3mg/L was seen in 72 out of 100, i.e, 72% of subjects were found to have this high hsCRP levels.

Conclusion: Incidence of elevated hsCRP level was more in our study population i.e, subclinical hypothyroid subjects. Elevated levels of hsCRP in SCH suggest Inflammation as a possible factor for linking subclinical hypothyroid and cardiovascular diseases.

Keywords: C Reactive Protein, Hypothyroidism, Proforma, Thyroid Gland

INTRODUCTION

The thyroid gland maintains the level of metabolism in the tissues that is optimal for their normal function. The principal hormones secreted by the thyroid are thyroxine (T4) and triiodothyronine (T3). The human thyroid secretes about 80µg of T4, 4µg of T3 and 2µg of RT3 per day.¹

Subclinical hypothyroidism is defined as an elevated serum TSH level associated with normal total or free T4 and T3 values. The overall prevalence has been reported to range from 6 – 8% in women and 3% in men. Because of the frequency with which this condition is encountered, important questions have been raised regarding its clinical relevance and appropriate management.^{2,3}

One of the myths that surrounds subclinical hypothyroidism is that the laboratory profile of an elevated serum TSH and normal free thyroid hormone levels really represents compensated hypothyroidism.⁴ Certainly, elevated serum TSH levels do stimulate even a diseased thyroid gland to produce and release more thyroid hormone. However, as long as the serum TSH level remains elevated, the thyroid hormone levels are not truly normal for that individual.⁵

An elevated TSH in an individual patient, thus, means that the circulating thyroid hormone concentrations are insufficient, with a few rare exceptions. The etiologies of subclinical and overt hypothyroidism are identical. Chronic autoimmune thyroiditis accounts for the majority of cases. Approximately 54% of patients with subclinical hypothyroidism have Hashimoto's disease with high serum concentrations of antithyroid microsomal or antithyroid peroxidase antibodies.⁶

Subclinical hypothyroidism may increase the risk of coronary heart disease (CHD) by adversely affecting cardiovascular risk factors. Despite some conflicting results many studies have found that subjects with subclinical hypothyroidism have higher total cholesterol and low-density lipoprotein/cholesterol levels than euthyroid subjects. A cross-sectional study showed that subjects with subclinical hypothyroidism have increased C-reactive protein values. Subclinical hypothyroidism also has been associated with increased risk for atherosclerosis. Another important concern is the progression of subclinical hypothyroidism to overt hypothyroidism during its natural history.⁷

Risk is high if the TSH is more than 10 mIU/L or thyroid peroxidase antibody is positive. In a recent prospective study on the spontaneous course of patients with subclinical hypothyroidism by Gerold Huber and team they concluded that risk factors for progression to overt hypothyroidism were base line TSH >12mIU/L, decreased thyroid reserve and presence of thyroid peroxidase antibody. This study mainly focuses on high sensitive C reactive protein of subjects with subclinical hypothyroidism in our hospital.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Hundreded subjects attending Medical Hospital attached to the medical institute, who met inclusion criteria were taken up for study. Information was collected through a pre tested and structured proforma for each subject. The study was carried out on subjects with diagnosis of subclinical hypothyroidism. Qualifying patients underwent detailed history, clinical examination and relevant investigations. 100 subjects after considering the inclusion and exclusion criteria were taken up for study.

Inclusion criteria: Subjects with subclinical hypothyroidism with 1) Normal thyroid hormone levels 2) TSH (>5 mIU/L and <10 mIU/L).

Exclusion criteria: -familial hyperlipidemias -coagulation disorders -severe systemic disease -overt hypothyroid patients -systemic arterial hypertension -type I and type II diabetes mellitus -renal failure -underlying known cardiac disorder -pregnancy -malignancy. T3, T4 and TSH were measured by IMMULITE 1000 immunoassay. The CRP was analysed using turbidometry-ELISA

Data Analysis and Interpretation: Data was entered into microsoft excel and analyses were done using the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) for Windows software (version 18.0; SPSS Inc, Chicago). The level of significance was set at 0.05. The factors which were significant by chi-square test were selected and subjected to Multi-variate analysis. Factors associated with left ventricular dysfunction of patients were determined by using multivariate logistic regression analysis.

RESULTS

A total of 100 newly diagnosed subjects who fulfilled the inclusion criteria were studied. Their age ranged from 19 to 83 years and mean age was 53.58 years. 56 percent of subjects (n=56) were above 60 years of age and 44 percent of subjects (n=44) were below 60 years of age. Out of the 100 cases 68 were females and 32 were males. Incidence of LVDD was

Age in years	No. of subjects	Percentage
< 60 years	44	44%
>60 years	56	56%

Table-1: Age distribution among the individuals

Sex	No.	Percentage
Male	32	32%
Female	68	68%
Total	100	100%

Table-2: Sex distribution among the individuals

Subclinical Hypothyroid	No. of subjects	Percentage
With LVDD	68	68%
Without LVDD	32	32%

Table-3: Incidence of LVDD in our present Study of 50 subclinical hypothyroid subjects

HsCrp IN MG/l	Lv dysfunction	No LV dysfunction	P Value
< 1	0	4	0.014
1 – 3	12	12	
>3	56	16	

Table-4: Association of hsCRP with LV Diastolic Dysfunction(LVDD)

significantly high, about 68% of subclinical hypothyroid subjects had LVDD in our study.

At hsCRP level < 1mg/L there was not even a single subjects with LVDD. At hsCRP level 1 to 3 mg/L we had 12 patients with LVDD and same the number of subjects with LVDD. hsCRP level of >3mg/L was seen in 72 out of 100, i.e, 72% of subjects were found to have this high hsCRP levels. 56 out of this high risk group i.e,72% had LVDD. hsCRP at higher levels > 3mg/L in our study directly correlated with LVDD, P value is 0.022 and is significant.

DISCUSSION

Subclinical hypothyroidism, a mild thyroid dysfunction disorder, has clinical significance due to its high prevalence, risk of progression to overt hypothyroidism, and associated CVD risks. High-sensitivity C-reactive protein is a marker of underlying proinflammatory processes and a strong predictor of CVD. Subclinical hypothyroidism can be best defined as a high serum thyroid stimulating hormone (TSH) and normal serum total/free thyroxine (T4), triiodothyronine (T3) concentrations associated with few or no symptoms/signs of hypothyroidism. It is referred to as a state of mild thyroid failure and is essentially a laboratory diagnosis. Subclinical hypothyroidism is found in 6-8% of women(10% over age of 60 years) and 3% of men. The annual risk of developing clinical hypothyroidism is about 4% when subclinical hypothyroidism is associated with positive TPO antibodies.⁸ Overt hypothyroidism is a risk factor for cardiovascular disease. Overt hypothyroidism decreases myocardial contractility and pulse rate hence stroke volume. There is increased peripheral resistance leading to hypertension particularly diastolic hypertension. Whether subclinical hypothyroidism (SCH) is related to risk for cardiovascular disease is controversial. Subclinical hypothyroidism is much more common than overt hypothyroidism. Therefore, early diagnosis and treatment may prevent the onset of overt hypothyroidism and its associated effects. Subclinical hypothyroidism may be associated with increased risk of coronary artery disease (CAD), peripheral vascular disease, and various biochemical abnormalities including high hsCRP levels, increased LDL-C levels, increased total cholesterol and serum triglyceride values. However, the results of lipid profile alterations in subclinical hypothyroidism are controversial in different studies.

Conflicting reports exist that relate the association of TSH with hsCRP in SCH. Hueston et al⁹ found no significant association between hsCRP and TSH in SCH after adjusting for potential confounders. But, it was suggested that absence of association between inflammatory markers and TSH does not rule out cardiovascular risk, as it could be due to other mechanisms like autoimmunity.

High hsCRP level of >3mg/L was seen in 72 out of 100 patients(72%) in study population. A similar study done by Christ crain et al in 2003¹⁰ in their study of 63 subclinical hypothyroid subjects of University hospital, Switzerland were found to have elevated hsCRP levels and was significant (P Value = 0.022)139 Tuzcu et al in 2005 in their study of 77 subclinical hypothyroid patients of Tokyo, Japan also found to have elevated hsCRP levels and was significant (P Value = 0.0001)

Clinical impact of SCH is its progression to overt hypothyroidism and risk for CVD. Hence, TSH should be included in routine screening. The hsCRP is an inflammatory marker, stimulator of inflammation, and predictor of CVD. The hsCRP levels highlight the cardiovascular risk in SCH, and hence, can be used to screen SCH patients. Thus, treatment can be started at the earliest to ward off future cardiovascular events

CONCLUSION

Incidence of elevated hsCRP level was more in our study population i.e, subclinincal hypothyroid subjects. Elevated levels of hsCRP in SCH suggest Inflammation as a possible factor for linking subclinincal hypothyroid and cardiovascular diseases.

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