Spontaneous abortion and anti-thyroid antibodies in mother’s serum

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Background and Aim: Spontaneous abortion is the most common pregnancy complication with no reasonable causes in most cases. Some research imply the role of anti-thyroid antibodies (e.g. anti TPO-Ab and anti TG-Ab) that can cause spontaneous abortion. In the present study, the association between abortion and presence of anti-thyroid antibodies in mother’s serum was assessed. Methods: In this case control study, 102 women aged 15-45 years, who referred to Hajar hospital of Shahrekord or the clinic affiliated to Shahrekord University of Medical Sciences were selected. Out of 102 women, 51 who had had abortion selected as the cases and 51 pregnant women with gestational age less than 20 weeks were include as the controls. In order to assess anti-thyroid antibodies level, blood samples were taken from every participant with normal TSH level. Anti-thyroid peroxidase antibody (Anti-TPO-Ab)>50 IU/ml and anti-thyroglobulin antibody (Anti-TG-Abs)>75 IU/ml were defined as Positive. The obtained results were analyzed by means of t-test and χ², using statistical SPSS software. Results: Out of 51 subjects, 18 had positive Anti-TPO-Ab, of which 10 were among the cases and 8 belonged to the controls. Out of 18 women with positive anti TG-Ab, 11 cases were in the control group and 7 were in the cases. The differences between the control group and the amounts of Anti-TPO-Ab (P=0.468) and anti-TG-Abs (P=0.675) were not significant. Conclusion: The results revealed that there is no association between abortion and presence of antithyroid antibodies in mother’s serum. Other abortion causes such as various kinds of infections and smoking might be involved which requires more research.

Keywords: Abortion, Anti-thyroid antibodies, Anti TPO-Ab, Anti TG-Ab

Introduction

The thyroid gland produces two thyroid hormones that are associated with each other and named thyroxine (T₄) and triiodothyronine (T₃). These hormones have a crucial role in cell differentiation throughout the growth. Thyroid disorders in adults, often resulting in autoimmune processes. That stimulate excessive thyroid hormones, and or the gland destruction and decreased production of thyroid hormones (hypothyroidism) (1). Thyroid peroxidase (TPO) is an enzyme in the microsomal membrane of follicular cells of thyroid, which is involved in the biosynthesis of thyroid hormones (1, 2). Thyroglobulin (TG), is a large dimeric protein that is synthesized by thyroid follicular cells. T₃ and T₄ molecules after synthesis, stored in colloid space (follicular space) to form as a components of TG molecules, (1). Abnormalities in thyroid hormone synthesis, are considered as one of the rare cause of congenital hypothyroidism. Most of these disorders, are the cause of incidence of recessive mutation in TPO and or TG genes. Peroxidase thyroid antibodies (TPO Ab) and thyroglobulin antibodies (TG Ab) are also called anti-microsomal antibodies can be found in Hashimoto's thyroiditis, Graves' disease, postpartum thyroiditis and chronic thyroiditis painless (3). In fact, nearly all cases of Hashimoto's disease and Graves' disease have increased often in plasma concentration of TPO Ab (4). Autoimmune thyroid disease can be easily diagnosed by measurement of TPO and TG antibodies in Circulation. About 5 to 15% of euthyroid women and 2% of euthyroid men have thyroid antibodies. These individuals are at high risk in terms of dysfunction of thyroid (1). If TPO Ab test be positive it is an indicative of autoimmune thyroid disease (5). The Usage of each way and means to terminate a pregnancy before the fetus can be survive, is called abortion. This definition in National Center for Vital Statistics and the World Health Organization, is provided to this form: to termination of pregnancy before the twentieth week of pregnancy (which is calculated from the first day of the last normal menstrual) and or fetal giving birth with weight of under 500 grams (6). Early abortion, is termination of pregnancy before the 12 week of pregnancy and late abortion is between weeks of 12 to 20 week (7). Spontaneous abortion is the most common single abortion. Variety of clinical spontaneous abortion include: threatened abortion, inevitable abortion, missed abortion, recurrent abortion, incomplete abortion, septic abortion, and subclinical spontaneous abortion (6, 7). More than 80% of abortions occur in the first 12 weeks, which are at least 50% of abortions due to chromosomal abnormalities. Other causes of spontaneous abortion are maternal infections, endocrine disorders such as
hypothyroidism, diabetes mellitus, luteal phase dysfunction, autoimmune factors, such as: anti-
phospholipid antibodies, usage drugs and 
environmental factors such as smoking, alcohol 
consumption, caffeine, radiation, contraceptives 
drugs, uterine anomalies such as cervical 
incompetence and uterine leiomyomas and physical 
trauma, cardiac and renal disease, and also blood 
disease (6, 8, 9). As noted above, hypothyroidism is 
one of the causes of spontaneous abortion, but the 
evidence shows that even in euthyroid patients, the 
presence of thyroid antibodies can lead to abortion, 
even the recurrent type. The mechanism of this 
association is unclear. However, these antibodies 
could be a sign of a more general trend of 
autoimmune, although the approval or rejection of the 
relation of thyroid antibodies and abortion, conflicting 
thories have been proposed, but the simple 
preventive methods, namely the T4 hormone 
administration can decrease the number of abortions 
in the presence of a significant relationship between 
abortion and levels of thyroid antibodies. So, the 
researcher wants to examine this relationship, once 
again.

Methods
The present study was an analytical study of case – 
control named as double-blind (laboratory and 
analysis). After obtaining the approval of the Ethics 
Committee of the medical sciences university of 
Shahrekord, the project was conducted in 2012 in 
Chaharmahal & Bakhtiari province. In this study, 
among patients with spontaneous abortion (first 
abortion or with a history of abortion), referred to a 
university-affiliated clinic or women section of 
Gynecologic Hajar Hospital of Shahrekord, in age 
range of 15 to 45 years, 51 patient from eligible cases, 
were selected as the case group; also, 51 cases of 
pregnant women with gestational age less than 20 
weeks and no previous abortion and referring to the 
Clinic, were selected as the control group, and 
according to age, body mass index, gestational age 
and the number of pregnancy, were matched with case 
group. Patients with non-spontaneous abortion and 
patients treated with thyroid medication 
(levothyroxine, Methimazole and propyl tio urasil), 
according to information had obtained from the 
questionnaires and tests, were excluded from study. 
After completion of the questionnaires and consent by 
the patient, on the day of abortion, from each sample, 
5 ml blood was taken for measurement of TSH 
concentrations. Abnormal serum TSH range (normal 
range, according to experimental kit was considered 
4Mu/l − 0.3), indicated the hypothyroidism or 
hypothyroidism, and these patients were excluded 
from the study and were replaced with other qualified 
patients. In case of normal amounts of serum TSH, 
(mean, patients be euthyroid) anti-thyroid antibody 
concentrations, (mean, anti TPO-Ab and anti TG-Ab) 
measured in serum and at the end, the evaluation of 
the amounts of antibody concentration specified that, 
whether there is a relationship between the 
concentration of antibodies and incidence of 
spontaneous abortion, or not? All samples were tested 
by a qualified expert performed with one type of kit. 
Kits available for the study of thyroid antibodies 
including: anti TPO-Ab kit and anti TG-Ab kit that is 
used with ELISA method. The sensitivity of these kits 
is 95% and the specificity of them is 98%. According 
to laboratory kit, levels of anti TPO-Ab and anti TG- 
Ab was 50 IU/ml and 75 IU/ml respectively, and was 
considered positive. The data have collected, then 
entering them into the SPSS statistical software (13.5 
version). The data were analyzed with uses of 
dependent groups T-test and X2 test.

Results
The mean age of the study group, was 28.27±6.6 
and in control group was 28.19±5.2. Body mass index 
in case group with average of 24.13 ±3.9 and in 
control group was 24.21 ± 4.2. The number of pregnancies in the study group with a mean 2.19 
±1.11 and in control group was 1.88±1.25 and 
according to t-student test, there is no significant 
difference between control and case group (p<0.05) 
(table 1). The number of anti TPO-Ab in case group 
with average of 38.45 ± 48.4 and the counts of anti 
TG-Ab in control group with mean was 327.3 ± 35.7 
(Table 1).

Table 1: Comparison of age, body mass index, number of pregnancy, and antibody titers in both groups

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variables</th>
<th>Groups</th>
<th>Control (N=51)</th>
<th>Case (n=51)</th>
<th>p</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Age</td>
<td></td>
<td>28.20±5.20</td>
<td>28.30±6.60</td>
<td>0.948</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The number of pregnancies</td>
<td></td>
<td>1.90±1.25</td>
<td>2.20±1.10</td>
<td>0.186</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BMI</td>
<td></td>
<td>24.20±4.20</td>
<td>24.10±3.90</td>
<td>0.924</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anti TPO-Ab</td>
<td></td>
<td>32.30±35.70</td>
<td>38.40±48.40</td>
<td>0.468</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anti TG-Ab</td>
<td></td>
<td>55.10±46.10</td>
<td>60.80±84.10</td>
<td>0.675</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From 102 studied patients, 18 patients (17.6%) have positive anti TPO-Ab or with level of antibody, were 
more than 50 IU/ml that 10 cases of them belonged to 51 patient in case group (19.6%) and 8 cases belonged to 51
patient in control group (15.7%). As well, 18 cases from 102 cases (17.6%), have positive anti TG-Ab or with level, higher than 75 IU/ml which the 7 cases (13.7%0 belonged to case group and 11 cases (21.6%) belonged to control group. With using X2 test, there was no significant difference between the counts of anti TPO-Ab and anti TG-Ab (p>0.05) (table-2).

Table 2: Comparison of frequency of positive cases in the two study groups

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variables</th>
<th>Groups</th>
<th>Positive</th>
<th>Negative</th>
<th>OR</th>
<th>p</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>anti TPO-Ab</td>
<td>Case</td>
<td>10 (19.60)</td>
<td>41 (80.40)</td>
<td>0.763</td>
<td>0.398</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Control</td>
<td>8 (15.70)</td>
<td>43 (84.30)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anti TG-Ab</td>
<td>Case</td>
<td>7 (13.70)</td>
<td>44 (86.30)</td>
<td>1.72</td>
<td>0.218</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Control</td>
<td>11 (21.60)</td>
<td>40 (78.40)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Discussion

The results showed that, there was no significant relationship between the levels of anti TPO-Ab and anti TG-Ab of mother and fetus (p>0.05). The results of this study with the studies of Esplin, Pratt, Royce-Green and Muller were consistent (4,10,12); also Lejeune and colleague in their study with the aim of evaluate the correlation of abnormal abortion and asymptomatic abnormality such as thyroid autoantibodies, reached the conclusion that high titer of anti-thyroglobulin antibodies and anti-thyroperoxidase, is associated with an increase in the number of abortions (13). Despite the above studies, researchers believe that the presence of thyroid antibodies influencing abortion, but studies of Pratt and Colleagues showed that the prevalence of thyroid antibodies in women with recurrent abortion, did not have a significant increase compared with the control group (10). Research on 50 women with recurrent abortion found that, there was no significant difference between presence of thyroid autoantibodies in groups with habitual abortions and with the control group (11). Wilson & colleagues were done their study with the aim of finding the correlation between anti-thyroid antibody and abortion, they found that, during pregnancy, the activity and titer of antibodies against thyroid, in women who had a miscarriage is significantly higher than women who completed the pregnancy, and thus autoimmune plays a role in recurrent spontaneous abortion. But Kutteh with study on 700 women, observed that, the presence of anti-thyroid antibodies, have an association with high risk of abortion (14). However, in this study and other studies, women was considered with a history of two or more of recurrent abortion, from this view, is different with this study (15-17). The study was conducted by Kaprara, showed a significant relationship between anti-thyroid antibodies and increased rate of abortion, however, patients with high titers of thyroid autoantibodies, in comparison of patient with low titer, had not more abortions (18). According to Popp, existence of autoimmune thyroiditis, is not associated with the implantation of eggs, but the risk of miscarriage increases basically (19). Bahrami Sharif study showed that the significant difference between two groups with studied thyroid antibodies, (a group which her recent pregnancy up to 20 weeks lead to abortion and the group that their pregnancy continued after 20 weeks), and abnormal amounts of antibodies, are in a group which their pregnancy lead to abortion but had not any relation with their previous abortion (20). In Afshar study there is no correlation between anti TPO-Ab and abortion, in women with recurrent abortion, so he said the assessment of the antiTPO in patient with history of recurrent spontaneous abortion is not useful (21). Moravej came to the conclusion that anti-thyroglobulin antibodies, have not direct effect on organs such as the placenta and decidual or ovary in patients with autoimmune thyroiditis that have recurrent abortion (22). Mavragani showed that, in women with autoimmune disorder, the loss of recurrent pregnancy, independently associated with the presence of thyroglobulin antibodies (23). Also Soltan Gharraei reported that, levels of anti TGS>500 in women with recurrent abortion, is twice higher than control group but the levels of anti TPO-Ab have not a significant difference (24).

Conclusion

In accordance with the present findings, existence of anti-thyroid antibodies in the mother’s blood, is not associated with abortion. It is recommended that, since the several factors are effective in causing abortion (such as genetic factors, diabetes mellitus, maternal infection, autoimmune diseases like lupus and environmental factors such as smoking and alcohol, etc.), these factors should be considered in other studies.

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http://www.lifesciencesite.com
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