Background. It is known, that hypothyroid women have lower levels of quality of life compared to women with normal thyroid function. The aim of this study was to examine the quality of life in women with infertility and autoimmune thyroiditis compared to women with infertility and normal function of the thyroid gland with help of the Fertility Quality of Life (FertiQoL) questionnaire.

Materials and methods. In our study FertiQoL was completed by 144 women with infertility, including 72 women with autoimmune thyroiditis and 72 women with normal function of thyroid function. We have compared the results in two groups of women with infertility: 1) 72 women autoimmune thyroiditis; 2) 72 women with normal function of the thyroid gland.

Results. We have found significantly lower levels of quality of life in women with infertility and autoimmune thyroiditis compared to women with infertility and normal thyroid function in core QoL (total scale: 52,1 (CI 50,0 ? 53,1) and 54,2 (53,1 ? 55,2); mind-body - 45,8 (CI 45,8 ? 50,0) and 50,0 (CI 50,0 ? 54,2); relational - 70,8 (CI 66,7 ? 75,0) and 66,7 (CI 62,5 ? 70,8); social - 45,8 (CI 45,8 ? 50,0) and 54,2 (CI 50,0 ? 58,3); emotional - 41,7 (CI 41,7 ? 41,7) and 45,8 (CI 41,7 ? 45,8) respectively (p<0,001), treatment-related QoL ? 52,5 (CI 50,0 ? 55,0) and 60,0 (CI 52,5 ? 70,0) respectively (p<0,001); overall life: 1 (CI 1 ? 2) and 2,5 (CI 2 ? 3) respectively (p<0,001); physical health: 2 (CI 2 ? 3) and 3 (CI 3 ? 3) respectively (p<0,001). We have also found, that if a woman with fertility problems already has a child or children, her level of quality of life is significantly higher, than if she has never had a child (p<0,001).

Conclusions. Our study confirms the negative relation between autoimmune thyroiditis and quality of life as measured by FertiQoL in women with infertility.