Influence of hypothyroidism on reproductive function

Magzumova Nargiza Makhkamovna (UZ) [1], Askarova Farida (UZ) [2]

Uzbekistan is an unfavorable zone due to chronic iodine deficiency and iodine deficiency disease which is detected in 55.2% of cases. Significant proportions (30-45%) of patients with thyroid pathologies are women of childbearing age and often with incomplete reproductive program.

The aim of our research was to examine the influence of hypothyroidism on reproductive function of women. Among 55 women was conducted a survey, 25 of them pregnant women with hypothyroidism, 30 nonpregnant women. All the women had undergone following inspection and level of hormones in blood. Analysis of the women with hypothyroidism revealed the following: every 4th among observed patients had infertility and miscarriage. Most women with hypothyroidism (70%) had elevated prolactin levels in blood together with increased levels of thyroid stimulating hormone. At the same time, in 45 women with infertility and hypothyroidism were found out decreased levels of FSH and LH, which may be explained with dysfunction of inactivation of estrogen and increasing its level in blood. Antithyroid antibodies against the thyroid gland, which affects duration and outcome of pregnancy in primary hypothyroidism detected in the presence of autoimmune thyroiditis in history. The determination of these antibodies in inspected women, were found only in 30% of patients with spontaneous abortions. Among other women even if pregnancy delivered in 35% of cases, it proceeded with threat of abortion and miscarriage phenomena, it signalize that all women with hypothyroidism constitute a group of high risk for miscarriage.

Results revealed a great influence of thyroid glands status and its hormones on reproductive function of women at childbearing period and require further deep researches, especially in endemic areas.