

ASSOCIATION OF THYROID DYSFUNCTION IN WOMEN PRESENTING WITH MENSTRUAL PROBLEMS.

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Abstract;

Background; Menstrual disorders frequently affect the quality of life of adolescents and young adult women, especially those who suffer dysmenorrhoea and heavy menstruation. Different studies have associated thyroid dysfunction with menstrual problems. This study was conducted to document the frequency of hypothyroidism in women with menstrual problems. **Objective;** To determine frequency of thyroid dysfunction in women having menstrual problems at a tertiary care hospital. **Material and methods;** All the study cases (227) who meet inclusion and exclusion criteria of my study were taken from OPD of the Department of Gynecology and Obstetrics, Nishtar Hospital Multan. Once registered, 5 ml venous blood sample was taken and sent to the central laboratory of the Nishtar Hospital Multan for serum TSH and T₄ levels by a pathologist having minimum 5 years experience after post-graduation. Hypothyroidism was determined on laboratory report after serum analysis for TSH and T₄. Data was analyzed by using SPSS Version 20. **Results;** Mean age of our study cases was noted to be 24.08± 4.65 years. Of these 227 study cases, 134 (59 %) were married while 93 (41%) were unmarried. Mean body mass index (BMI) of our study cases was 22.31 ± 2.70 kg/m², 160 (70.5%) were normal weight, 51 (22.5%) were overweight and 16 (7%) were obese. Secondary amenorrhea was noted in 25 (11%), oligomenorrhea in 42 (18.5%), polymenorrhea in 16 (7%), heavy menstrual bleeding in 59 (26%) and irregular menstrual bleeding in 85 (37.5%). Mean serum TSH level of our study cases was 4.85 ± 0.91 mIU/L while mean T₄ level was noted to be 86.90 ± 38.81 nmol/L and hypothyroidism was noted in 176 (77.5%) of our study cases. Overt hypothyroidism was noted in 75 (33 %) and subclinical hypothyroidism in 101 (44.5%) of our study cases. **Conclusion;** Very high frequency of thyroid dysfunction was noted in women having menstrual problems in our study. Thyroid dysfunction was significantly associated with residential status, obesity, poor socioeconomic status, level of education and type of menstrual problem. Our study results suggest that women presenting with menstrual problems must be screened for thyroid hormones for proper management of these patients.

Keywords; Thyroid dysfunction, Menstrual problems, subclinical hypothyroidism, overt hypothyroidism.

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Introduction;

Adolescence is the time of life between puberty and psychophysical maturity when crucial endocrinological, metabolic, somatic and psychological changes occur in girls. During this process, sequential phases mark the maturation of the complex endocrinological system that comprises the hypothalamus, pituitary gland, and ovary, and their interactions. Healthy reproductive function is the expected endpoint of this process^{1, 2}. The impact of

women's menstrual cycle on her quality of life, health, work, and community is substantial. Menstrual disturbance is linked with general ill conditions such as migraine, asthma, and endocrinopathies. The clinical significance of medical interventions to prevent these conditions becomes clear if the role of genetic or environment is clarified³. Menstrual cycles act as evident indicators of underlying reproductive health⁴. Menstrual dysfunction reveals both infertility and increases future risk of various chronic diseases such as diabetes, breast cancer, cardiovascular diseases. Dysfunctional menstrual cycles can begin from adolescence and persist for many years and throughout reproductive life-span causing physical, psychological, and economical strains on women's life^{4,5}.

Hypothyroidism is the most common clinical disorder of thyroid function due to decrease production of thyroid hormones. Primary hypothyroidism is invariably accompanied by increased thyrotrophin secretion. Hypothyroidism affects persons of all ages & both sexes but more common in women⁶. It has been reported that thyroid dysfunction is frequently associated with menstrual disturbances, hypermenorrhoea and polymenorrhoea have also been reported in about 50–80 % of patients with hypothyroidism.⁷ Hypothyroidism was present in 82% women having menstruation problems in a study conducted by Sirichand et al⁸. There were only 2 studies conducted in Pakistan on this topic among targeted population, one from Quetta and other from Hyderabad^{8,9}.

Material and methods

Both married / unmarried females aged 18 – 40 years, were taken which presented with menstruation problems for more than 6 months. Women with anatomical reproductive tract abnormalities, debilitating diseases like rheumatoid arthritis, diabetes, UTI and Hypertension, pregnant women and those who were taking any medication for thyroid abnormalities were excluded from our study. All the study cases (227) who meet inclusion and exclusion criteria of my study were taken from OPD of the Department of Gynecology and Obstetrics, Nishtar Hospital Multan. Once registered, 5 ml venous blood sample was taken and sent to the central laboratory of the Nishtar Hospital Multan for serum TSH and T₄ levels by a pathologist having minimum 5 years experience after post-graduation. Hypothyroidism was determined on laboratory report after serum analysis for TSH and T₄. Data was analyzed by using SPSS Version 20.

Results;

Our study included a total of 227 study cases having menstrual problems meeting inclusion criteria of our study. Mean age of our study cases was noted to be 24.08± 4.65 years (with minimum age of our study cases was 18 years while maximum age was 38 years. our study results have indicated that majority of our study cases i.e. 185 (81.5%) were aged in range of 18 – 30 years of age. Of these 227 study cases, 134 (59 %) were married while 93 (41%) were unmarried. Mean height of our study cases was 159.30 ± 8.21 centimeters while mean weight of our study cases was noted to be 57.81 ± 5.67 kilograms. Mean body mass index (BMI) of our study cases was 22.31 ± 2.70 kg/m², 160 (70.5%) were normal weight, 51 (22.5%) were overweight and 16 (7%) were obese. Eighty five (37.4%) belonged to rural areas while 142 (62.6%) were from urban areas, 202 (89%) were having poor social background and only 25 (11%) were from middle income. Of these 227 study cases, 176 (77.5%) were illiterate, 35 (1.5%) were having only primary education and 16 (7%) were having their education up to matriculation. Secondary amenorrhoea was noted in 25 (11%), oligomenorrhoea in 42 (18.5%), polymenorrhoea in 16 (7%), heavy menstrual bleeding in 59 (26%) and irregular menstrual bleeding in 85 (37.5%). Mean serum TSH level of our study cases was 4.85 ± 0.91 mIU/L while mean T₄ level was noted to be 86.90 ± 38.81 nmol/L and hypothyroidism was noted in 176 (77.5%) of our study cases. Overt hypothyroidism was noted in 75 (33 %) and subclinical hypothyroidism in 101 (44.5%) of our study cases.

Discussion;

Menstrual disorders frequently affect the quality of life of adolescents and young adult women, especially those who suffer dysmenorrhoea and heavy menstruation¹⁰⁻¹². The World Health Organization reports that 18 million women aged 30–55 years perceive their menstrual bleeding to be excessive¹³⁻¹⁴. Such disorders also have economic consequences in terms of health care costs due to the consumption of expensive hormonal drugs and laboratory tests. As well as health problems there can be consequences such as limitations on attendance at work and school which hinder academic achievements and employment prospects.^{15, 16}

Our study included a total of 227 study cases having menstrual problems meeting inclusion criteria of our study. Mean age of our study cases was noted to be 24.08± 4.65 years (with minimum age of our study cases was 18 years while maximum age was 38 years. our study results have indicated that majority of our study cases i.e. 185

(81.5%) were aged in range of 18 – 30 years of age. Karout et al ¹¹ from Lebanon also reported 20.9 ± 1.8 years mean which is close to our study results. Sirichand et al ⁸ reported 28.55 ± 5.54 years mean age of the patients with menstrual disturbances which is similar to that of our study results. Khatiwada et al ¹⁷ reported 25.7 ± 6.8 years mean age of the women having menstrual problems which is in compliance with that of our study results.

Of these 227 study cases, 134 (59 %) were married while 93 (41%) were unmarried. Sirichand et al ⁸ also reported menstrual disturbances being more prevalent in married women which is in compliance with that of our study results.

Mean height of our study cases was 159.30 ± 8.21 centimeters while mean weight of our study cases was noted to be 57.81 ± 5.67 kilograms. Mean body mass index (BMI) of our study cases was 22.31 ± 2.70 kg/m², 160 (70.5%) were normal weight, 51 (22.5%) were overweight and 16 (7%) were obese. Rigon et al ² reported mean BMI was 21.0 ± 2.9 kg/m² mean weight 56.5 ± 8.9 kilograms and mean height was 164.7 ± 6.7 centimeters in ladies with menstrual problems which is close to our study results

Eighty five (37.4%) belonged to rural areas while 142 (62.6%) were from urban areas, 202 (89%) were having poor social background and only 25 (11%) were from middle income. Sirichand et al ⁸ reported all such patients (100%) from poor social background which is similar to study results. Rigon et al ² reported majority of women from middle income group to high income group which is different from our results, this difference is due to high industrial growth of Italian population and this study was done in Italy.

Of these 227 study cases, 176 (77.5%) were illiterate, 35 (1.5%) were having only primary education and 16 (7%) were having their education up to matriculation.

Secondary amenorrhea was noted in 25 (11%), oligomenorrhea in 42 (18.5%), polymenorrhea in 16 (7%), heavy menstrual bleeding in 59 (26%) and irregular menstrual bleeding in 85 (37.5%). Karout et al ¹¹ reported secondary amenorrhea in 5.1 %, irregular bleeding in 53 %, oligomenorrhea in 10.5 % and polymenorrhea 7.6 %. Our study results are in compliance with that of Karout et al ¹¹. Bhavani et al ¹⁸ and Rigon et al ² reported similar results.

Mean serum TSH level of our study cases was 4.85 ± 0.91 mIU/L while mean T₄ level was noted to be 86.90 ± 38.81 nmol/L and hypothyroidism was noted in 176 (77.5%) of our study cases. Overt hypothyroidism was noted in 75 (33 %) and subclinical hypothyroidism in 101 (44.5%) of our study cases. Hypothyroidism was present in 82% women having menstruation problems in a study conducted by Sirichand et al⁸ which is close to our study results. Bhavani et al ¹⁸ reported subclinical hypothyroidism in 57% which is close to our study results. Ajmani et al ¹⁹ and Khatiwada et al ¹⁷ also reported subclinical hypothyroidism being more common in women having menstrual problems as reported in our study.

Conclusion;

Very high frequency of thyroid dysfunction was noted in women having menstrual problems in our study. Thyroid dysfunction was significantly associated with residential status, obesity, poor socioeconomic status, level of education and type of menstrual problem. Our study results suggest that women presenting with menstrual problems must be screened for thyroid hormones for proper management of these patients.

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