

ABSTRACT

AIMS OF MY STUDY

- ❖ To estimate the prevalence of thyroid peroxidase antibodies in the preterm deliveries, IUD and miscarriage.
- ❖ To assess the co-morbidities associated with the presence of TPOAb in mothers with abnormal outcomes.
- ❖ With the knowledge of association between the presence of TPOAb in pregnant women with poor outcomes, we will be able to understand the association of TPOAb and hypothyroidism and its adverse outcomes. Thereby we will be able to understand the importance of screening of TFT during pregnancy and prevent the poor fetomaternal outcomes.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

All patients who had preterm deliveries, IUD, miscarriages irrespective of gestational age. Detailed history; Antenatal history, past history, treatment history General examination; Obstetric examination; Blood is drawn for basic investigations like CBC, RFT, LFT, thyroid profile, thyroid peroxidase antibodies. Routine urine analysis, urine spot PCR if needed.

RESULTS & CONCLUSION

In our setup the following results are obtained in my study

1-Irrespective of age TPOAB high in all age groups. 2-Irrespective of parity TPOAB are prevalent. 3-Among the preterm deliveries both by labour natural and LSCS Out of 91, 13 were TPOAB high. Among 19 abortions 2 have high TPOAB high. Among 20 IUD 1 have high TPOAB high 4-The

TPOAB association with T3, T4 and in TSH, it is more associated with TSH significantly. In my study out of 130 cases 36.6% were in age group between 23-25 yrs, 26.2% were second gravida, 88.1% were preterm births,19% abortions, 61.1% labour natural,20% IUD. TPOAB were high in 12.3%, T3 were high in 10%,T4 were high in 31.5%,TSH were high in 14.6%. TPOAB are prevalent in age 26-28 years, 5% IUD, 10% in abortions. The association of TPOAB with TSH is high and significant. Hence from this study I conclude that screening for thyroid is important in pregnancy. To avoid subclinical hypothyroidism and its complications screening for TPOAB is also important.

Keywords : TSH, TPOAB and IUD.