

Prevalence of Iatrogenic Hyperthyroidism in a Community Hospital

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Background: There is wide agreement that thyroid hormone replacement should not be given in doses sufficient to suppress thyroid-stimulating hormone (TSH). The purpose of our study was to determine the prevalence of patients currently taking levothyroxine who have an inappropriately suppressed TSH and are thereby at risk for complications of overt or subclinical hyperthyroidism. Those complications of particular concern are osteoporosis and cardiac toxicity, specifically atrial dysrhythmias and development of left ventricular hypertrophy.

Methods: The charts of all 1652 patients dispensed levothyroxine in 1994 from an Air Force community hospital were selected for review. Of these, 905 patients had an available TSH measurement for the same calendar year, and their status was evaluated further.

Results: Of 905 patients, 110 (12.2 percent) had TSH levels of less than 0.1 $\mu\text{U}/\text{mL}$; 63 (7 percent) had no indication for suppression, and 21 (2.5 percent) were overtly thyrotoxic. The odds ratio for inappropriate suppression in women was 2.83 (95 percent CI 1.05 - 7.68).

Conclusion: The frequent use of levothyroxine suggests that TSH suppression could represent a serious public health concern, particularly for postmenopausal women and patients with heart disease. (J Am Board Fam Pract 1998.11:175-9.)

Thyroid hormone preparations account for approximately 1.3 percent of all annual prescriptions and are taken by an estimated 1.8 percent of the US population.¹ They are extremely safe when used in accordance with recommended guidelines.^{2,3} Overtreatment, however, resulting in a markedly suppressed thyroid-stimulating hormone (TSH < 0.1 $\mu\text{U}/\text{mL}$), has been shown to lead to osteoporosis and cardiac toxicity.

Endogenous hyperthyroidism is known to have adverse effects on bone mineral content, but only in the past 12 years has exogenous hyperthyroidism been implicated as a risk factor for osteoporosis.⁴ Although a few studies have reported no decrease in bone density with suppressive therapy,^{5,6} the weight of evidence supports the assertion that suppressive therapy contributes to bone loss.⁷⁻¹² Nevertheless, there has been no increase in fracture rates in patients with decreased bone density associated with suppressive therapy.^{13,14} This finding is surprising, because endogenous thyrotoxicosis has been found to increase the rate

of hip fracture.^{14,15} Furthermore, the correlation between low bone mass and fracture occurrence is well documented and incontrovertible.¹⁶ Any factor that contributes to osteoporosis and the subsequent development of nearly 600,000 vertebral compression fractures and 300,000 hip fractures annually, costing in excess of \$10 billion in the United States alone,¹⁷ must be considered important and avoided whenever possible.

Clinical experience and multiple clinical investigations suggest that the heart, too, is particularly sensitive to the effects of excess thyroid hormone.¹⁸⁻²¹ Patients with heart disease are at greatest risk for complications from overtreatment. Biondi et al¹⁸ found that patients with subclinical hyperthyroidism had marked left ventricular hypertrophy, a known independent predictor of morbidity and mortality.²² A report appearing in 1979 found that 10 percent of patients with idiopathic atrial fibrillation had subclinical hyperthyroidism.¹⁹ More recently, based on data extracted from the Framingham Study, Sawin et al²⁰ found that low TSH levels correlated with a threefold increased risk of atrial fibrillation after correction for age, smoking, diabetes, hypertension, left ventricular hypertrophy, myocardial infarction, congestive heart failure, and heart murmur. In sum-

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mary, even the mildest degree of hyperthyroidism, as in subclinical hyperthyroidism, might be associated with abnormal cardiac function and clinical heart disease.²¹

Few data are available concerning the extent to which overreplacement with thyroid hormone occurs. Stall et al¹⁰ found that 10 of 18 women on levothyroxine had their hypothyroidism overtreated based on low TSH values. Of note, these women also had accelerated rates of bone loss. Figge et al²³ found 39 of 100 patients with TSH levels less than 0.1 $\mu\text{U}/\text{mL}$ on levothyroxine for primary hypothyroidism. Their study was not designed to evaluate the occurrence of inappropriate treatment; they sought to determine the cause of 140 subnormal TSH values associated with normal free thyroxine (T_4) levels observed in 1025 sets of thyroid function test panels ordered on patients referred to their endocrine practice. Thirty-two patients were undergoing treatment or follow-up of previously diagnosed hyperthyroidism, 25 were on levothyroxine for suppression of benign nodular thyroid disease or goiter, and 13 were on suppression for thyroid malignancy. Twenty-three were on levothyroxine for central hypothyroidism, and the remaining 8 patients had other causes of endogenous thyroid hormone excess. There was no single alternative diagnosis that accounted for a larger proportion of markedly low TSH values with normal free T_4 values than excessive treatment with thyroid hormone.

Our study was undertaken to determine the prevalence of inappropriate TSH suppression in patients receiving thyroid hormone, producing unnecessary risk for osteoporosis and cardiac complications. We believe the setting of the study, a community hospital, can provide results more reflective of the use of thyroid hormone in the United States than might be obtained from a study in a major medical center.

Methods

Data were derived from patients seen at Eglin Air Force Base hospital, an 85-bed facility serving a population of 75,000 in northwest Florida. Fifteen thousand active-duty members receive their medical care at the Air Force hospital, where all their prescriptions are filled and laboratory studies are performed. The remaining 60,000 dependents and retirees have the same services at their choice of an off-base civilian facility or base hospital.

Charts of all patients who received a levothyroxine prescription from the Eglin pharmacy in 1994 and had a TSH measured in the Eglin laboratory during the same year were reviewed. TSH suppression was defined as less than 0.1 $\mu\text{U}/\text{mL}$. Documented attention to a suppressed TSH that was not normalized by year-end was defined as "dosage adjustment in progress." Records of all patients with suppressed TSH values were reviewed to determine diagnoses and duration of treatment with levothyroxine. If a patient's record was unavailable for review, patient contact was attempted by telephone. The Mantel-Haenszel estimation was used to determine *P* values, odds ratios, and confidence intervals, unless otherwise indicated.

The Eglin laboratory used a fluorescent immunoassay (Abbot IMX) to measure TSH and free T_4 until July 1994. TSH normal range was 0.32 to 5.00 $\mu\text{U}/\text{mL}$ with a lower limit of detection of 0.029 $\mu\text{U}/\text{mL}$. The free T_4 normal range was 0.71 to 1.85 ng/dL. A chemiluminescent assay (Sanofi Diagnostics Pasteur) replaced the fluorescent immunoassay in July. The normal range for this TSH assay is 0.49 to 5.66 $\mu\text{U}/\text{mL}$ with a lower limit of detection of 0.006 $\mu\text{U}/\text{mL}$. The free T_4 assay changed as well, with the new normal range at 0.69 to 2.09 ng/dL.

Patients with thyroid cancer or a history of thyroid cancer, as well as patients with nodular thyroid disease or goiter, were grouped as patients for whom suppressive therapy was appropriate (group 1). Patients on replacement thyroid hormone for central hypothyroidism who had markedly subnormal TSH values were also assigned to this group. Patients with suppressed TSH values who were undergoing treatment for primary hypothyroidism or were on thyroid hormone for questionable indications, such as obesity or chronic fatigue, were grouped as patients for whom suppressive therapy was inappropriate (group 2).

Results

There were 1652 patients who had a levothyroxine prescription filled at the Eglin pharmacy in 1994, and 905 who had their TSH measured at least once in the Eglin laboratory during the same year. Of the 905 patients, 185 (20.4 percent) had a TSH values of less than 0.32 $\mu\text{U}/\text{mL}$, 110 (12.2 percent) had TSH values suppressed to less than

Table 1. Diagnoses in 110 Patients Taking Levothyroxine Who Have Markedly Subnormal Thyroid-Stimulating Hormone (TSH) Values (< 0.1 µU/mL).

Diagnosis	Number
Appropriate indications for suppression or low TSH (group 1)	
Thyroid cancer	13
Central hypothyroidism	1
Goiter	11
Nodule or adenoma	9
Total	34
Inappropriate suppression (group 2)	
Hypothyroidism	57
No documented thyroid disease	6
Total	63
No diagnosis	8
Dosage adjustment in progress	5
Total	110

0.1 µU/mL on at least one occasion, and 116 (12.8 percent) had TSH values greater than 5.66 µU/mL. Chart review or telephone contact established the diagnosis in 102 of 110 patients with markedly suppressed TSH values. Eight patients had no record available and could not be reached by telephone. Five of the 102 patients had a dosage adjustment in progress during the year of study. Of the patients with suppressed TSH values, 34 (31 percent) were deemed to have an indication for suppression (group 1), whereas 63 (57 percent) were inappropriately selected for suppressive therapy (group 2) (Table 1).

Overt hyperthyroidism, defined as a free T₄ greater than the upper limit of normal for the higher of the two assays (T₄ > 2.09 ng/dL), was found in 21 of 905 patients, for a prevalence of 2.3 percent. Three of these patients were in group 1 and 18 were in group 2.

Women were disproportionately represented in group 2 when compared with the nonsuppressed group of 842 patients. The odds ratio for inappropriate suppression for women was 2.83 (95 percent CI 1.05 - 7.68). The mean age of the women in group 2 was 51.6 years, which was not different from that of men in either group or women in group 1. Members of group 2 (those lacking an indication for suppression) were also found to have higher mean free T₄ levels than those of group 1 (those patients for whom suppressive therapy was appropriate), as displayed in Table 2.

Table 2. Average Free Thyroxine (T₄) Levels (ng/dL) in Patients With Appropriate Indications for Suppressive Therapy (Group 1, n = 34) and Patients Lacking Indications for Suppressive Therapy (Group 2, n = 63).

Group	Male	Female	Combined
Group 1	1.27	1.66	1.58
Group 2	1.78 (NS)	1.85 (NS)	1.84*

*P < 0.007 group 1 vs group 2 by Kruskal-Wallis. NS - not significant.

Discussion

Although the optimal degree of suppression in the setting of differentiated thyroid carcinoma is yet to be determined, the usual recommendation is to keep the TSH level at less than 0.1 µU/mL.^{24,25} This conventional practice is challenged by Burmeister²⁶ in an extensive review of the literature pertaining to treatment of nonmedullary thyroid carcinoma in which she argues for TSH suppression to 0.1 to 0.4 µU/mL. She points out that the benefit of suppressing the TSH to less than 0.1 µU/mL is not established and that the risks of adverse effects on the skeletal and cardiovascular systems are more clear.

Suppressive therapy for benign nodular disease, first suggested by Astwood in 1960, is similarly controversial. Cooper²⁷ and Mandel et al²⁸ advocate that suppression for benign disease be discontinued after 1 year if not clearly beneficial. Both also argue for particular caution in postmenopausal women and older men. Cooper suggests that these patients be observed for nodule growth for 6 to 12 months and levothyroxine therapy initiated only if the nodule grows. Even in these patients with growing nodules, however, it is believed that suppression of TSH to less than 0.1 µU/mL is hard to justify.

In this retrospective epidemiologic study of a community in which a military hospital provides a large portion of health care, we found a 12.2 percent prevalence of TSH levels less than 0.1 µU/mL in patients taking levothyroxine. Of these suppressed patients 57 percent had no indication to warrant suppression. If more stringent criteria were used to define the indications for initiation or continuation of suppressive therapy, as advocated by Burmeister, Cooper, and Mandel et al, the majority of patients in this cohort with inappropriately suppressed TSH values would be much larger.

Women appear to be at particular risk for inap-

appropriate treatment with levothyroxine. Since the average age of the women with suppressed TSH was 51.6 years, many of these women are postmenopausal and therefore at greater risk for suffering both the detrimental bone-thinning and cardiotoxic effects of excessive treatment. The risks of suppressive therapy might be small, but in patients with no indication for such therapy, the risk-benefit ratio is clearly unfavorable.

We were surprised by finding 116 (12.8 percent) of the 905 patients with elevated TSH values. Clearly, those who warrant treatment for hypothyroidism should be given sufficient doses to normalize the TSH, a biochemical hallmark of euthyroidism. This simple and safe intervention often results in patients reporting an improved sense of well-being and can improve cardiac function in those with impaired myocardial contractility.³¹

A strength of this study is that its unique environment provided one large system from which eligible patients in the community can receive medical care at no direct cost. The computerized records of this facility allowed us to evaluate the patterns of pharmacy and laboratory usage of patients in the community cared for by both military and nonmilitary physicians. Similarly, this study environment is a major weakness of the study as well. There were 747 of 1652 patients for whom we have no TSH data during the year. Some of these patients undoubtedly were cared for elsewhere. The majority, we suspect, simply have had inadequate follow-up and could therefore be at increased risk for both undertreatment and overtreatment with thyroid hormone.

Another weakness of the study was the mid-year change in methods to evaluate thyroid function and our inability to analyze the data separately. We chose cutoffs in our analysis that would limit the number of outliers. For example, the upper limit of normal for free T₄ used to define overt thyrotoxicosis was that of the higher reading assay. The actual prevalence of overt thyrotoxicosis could therefore be substantially higher than 2.5 percent. Similarly, the upper limit of normal for TSH used to define undertreatment of patients with primary hypothyroidism was the higher reading assay. Again, the actual prevalence of subclinical hypothyroidism in patients on replacement thyroid hormone could be considerably higher than 12.8 percent.

In conclusion, our findings suggest that many

patients on thyroid hormone therapy are at risk of iatrogenic complications without appropriate indications. Postmenopausal women, who have lost the cardioprotective and bone-preserving benefits of estrogen, are particularly at risk for complications of inappropriate levothyroxine dosing. And yet, women, including those postmenopause, are the patients most likely to be given excessive levothyroxine when suppression is not indicated. Reasons for more frequent overtreatment of women are unclear and open to speculation. Physicians are encouraged to educate patients about the potential toxicity of suppressive therapy and carefully select for this therapy only those most likely to benefit. Further clarification of the risks of thyroid hormone therapy with and without careful monitoring will require further study.

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