



Trabalhos Científicos

Título: Epidemiological Profile Of Congenital Hypothyroidism At A Southern Brazilian State

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Resumo: Objective: To determine the incidence of congenital hypothyroidism (CH) over a 10-year period at the Reference Service in Neonatal Screening of the state of Rio Grande do Sul (RSNS-RS).
x000D Methods: Historical cohort study including all newborns screened for CH by the RSNS-RS from January 2008 until December 2017. Data of all newborns with neonatal TSH (neoTSH, heel prick test) values $\geq 8805,9$ mIU/L were collected. According to neoTSH values, the newborns were allocated into two groups: Group 1 (G1), comprising newborns with neoTSH $\geq 8805,9$ mIU/L and serum TSH (sTSH) < 10 mIU/L, and Group 2 (G2), comprising those with neoTSH $\geq 8805,9$ mIU/L and sTSH > 10 mIU/L.
x000D Results: Of 1,043,565 newborns screened, 829 (0.08%) had neoTSH values $\geq 8805,9$ mIU/L. Of these, 284 (39.3%) had sTSH values < 10 mIU/L and were allocated to the G1 group, while 439 (60.7%) had sTSH ≥ 10 mIU/L and were allocated to the G2 group. The overall incidence of CH was 42.1 per 100,000 newborns screened (95% confidence interval [CI] 38.5–45.7/100,000) or 1:2377 screened newborns. The ability of the neoTSH cutoff value of 9 mIU/L in identifying newborns with sTSH values < 10 mIU/L and > 10 mIU/L had an area under the curve (AUC) of 0.85 (95% CI 0.8231–0.8776).
x000D Conclusion: In this population, the incidence of permanent and transitory CH was 1:2377 screened newborns._x000D_