

Nitric oxide in preeclampsia and its association with thyroid hormone levels - A case control study

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Abstract

Introduction: Preeclampsia is a common disease of vascular dysfunction in pregnancy. Previous studies have suggested that nitric oxide, a vasodilator decreases in preeclampsia. This could lead to a decrease in thyroid capillary flow as suggested by few studies, thereby causing a decrease in thyroid hormones. Present study aims to investigate nitric oxide in preeclampsia and also seeks to find any correlation between nitric oxide and thyroid profile in preeclampsia.

Materials and Methods: In this Case-Control study, 40 preeclampsia subjects as cases and 40 pregnant women as controls at 30-38 weeks of gestation were involved. 5 ml of venous blood was collected to assay serum nitric oxide using chemical method (Griess assay) and thyroid profile (T3, T4, TSH, FT3 and FT4) using ELISA.

Analysis and Results: Mean, median, standard deviation for quantitative variables was compared by student t test. Percentage values were compared using Chisquare test. ANOVA tests and Post Hoc analysis was done. Nitric Oxide was significantly decreased in preeclampsia ($20.5 \pm 3.03 \mu\text{mol/L}$) than in normal pregnant ($26.25 \pm 5.09 \mu\text{mol/L}$). It was significantly decreased even in mild preeclampsia ($p < 0.001$). There was a decrease in thyroid hormones and increase in TSH in preeclampsia. There was a correlation between decreased nitric oxide levels and decreased T3 and FT4 levels, but not with the remaining thyroid hormones.

Conclusion: Preeclampsia is associated with a significant decrease in serum nitric oxide and thyroid hormone levels. In this study, we found correlation between decreased thyroid hormones (T3 and FT4) and nitric oxide levels, which was not significant. However preeclamptic women should be screened for hypothyroidism both during pregnancy and in post-natal period.

Keywords: Preeclampsia, Nitric Oxide, Thyroid profile, TSH, FT3, FT4.

Introduction

Preeclampsia is pregnancy specific disease defined as the onset of hypertension and significant proteinuria in a previously healthy woman on or after 20th week of gestation. It is a common cause of morbidity and mortality, occurring in 2-8% of pregnancies worldwide.¹ In India, prevalence of preeclampsia is reported to be 5.4%.² The risk factors for preeclampsia are nulliparity, multifetal gestation, Diabetes Mellitus, vascular and connective tissue disease, genetic factors etc.¹

The pathophysiology is characterized by placental hypoxia, excess oxidative stress and endothelial dysfunction. Various studies report an increase in antiangiogenic factors like sFLT-1 and soluble endoglin which in turn decreases the activation of endothelial nitric-oxide, which is a vasodilator of utero-placental vessels.^{1,3} It is proposed that deficient nitric oxide may contribute to preeclampsia pathophysiology.⁴

Nitric oxide is also found to regulate secretion of thyroid hormones by affecting the regional blood flow in thyroid capillaries.⁵ Ides et al suggested that eNOS expression in thyroid follicular cells suggest a possible role for Nitric oxide in thyrocyte function and growth.⁶ Various studies have reported decreased,⁷ unchanged⁸ or increased⁹ nitric oxide levels in preeclampsia. Also there is a need to find out any relation between thyroid

status and nitric oxide levels in preeclampsia, as there are no previous studies based on this.

Hence, the present study is aimed to test the nitric oxide levels in preeclampsia and also to find out its relation with the thyroid hormone status in preeclampsia. In future, the use of nitric oxide donors may prevent complications of preeclampsia, including hypothyroidism.

Materials and Methods

In this case control study wherein the cases include pregnant women with preeclampsia, defined as the occurrence of hypertension (BP $\geq 140/90$ mmHg) and significant proteinuria (≥ 300 mg/day) in a previously healthy pregnant women on or after 20th week of gestation.¹⁰ The controls include normal pregnant women without preeclampsia. The total sample size is 80, where 40 are cases and 40 are controls. This study was done at Department of Biochemistry and the Department of Obstetrics and Gynaecology of Government Medical College, Thiruvananthapuram during a period of 1 year from January 2012 to January 2013.

Cases included all diagnosed cases of preeclampsia between 30-38 weeks of gestation. Equal number of healthy pregnant women in 3rd trimester attending the antenatal clinic during the study period constituted the

control group. History of thyroid disease, congenitally malformed baby, hypertension, renal disease, any metabolic disorder, or any intake of medication that might affect thyroid function was excluded from the study. This study was conducted after getting the clearance from institutional ethical committee.

The details of study subjects were recorded in proforma after getting their informed consent. Additionally details in proforma are of symptoms suggesting severe preeclampsia-headache with visual disturbances, epigastric pain etc was noted. Abnormal lab results like those of liver or renal function tests etc were also recorded. All the chemicals and reagents used in the study are of analytical grade. 5 ml of venous blood was collected from study subjects, centrifuged and serum was stored at -20°C until use. Serum nitric oxide was measured by Griess reaction chemical method.¹⁰ The values were measured in JASCO UV spectrophotometer. Thyroid profile (FT3, FT4, T3, T4 and TSH) was measured using ELISA (Enzyme Linked Immunosorbent Assay) and read in ELx 800MS, ERBA MICROSCAN ELISA machine.

Expected ranges for thyroid hormones¹² are **T3** = 0.8 - 2 ng/mL, **T4** = 4.4 - 12.8 µg/dL, **TSH** = 0.5-5 mIU/L (normal females) and 0.13-3.5 mIU/L (in 3rd trimester of pregnancy) ^[19], **FT3** = 1.4 - 4.2 pg/ml, **FT4** = 0.8- 2 ng/dL.

Expected range of values for **Nitric Oxide** = **10.1- 65.6 µmol/L**¹³

Analysis and Results

Statistical analysis was performed using SPSS version 16 (2007, Chicago, SpssInc). The mean and standard deviation for quantitative variables was calculated for the study population. Difference in percentage values were compared using Chisquare test or Fischer's T test. Difference in the group means of quantitative variables was compared by student t test. ANOVA tests were done to compare study parameters between severe preeclampsia, mild preeclampsia and normal controls. Pearson's correlation coefficient was obtained to study correlation between thyroid hormonal values and albumin in cases. A p value of less than or equal to 0.05 is considered to be statistically significant.

When we compared means of different variables between cases and controls (**Table 1**), the mean age of preeclampsia patients were 24.98±2.8 and that of normal pregnant were 24.5±3 years. Mean gestational age of cases is 34.5±2.6 and that of controls is 35.5±2.5 weeks. There is no significant difference in age and gestational age between cases and controls. On comparing difference in parity, 26 out of 40 cases (preeclampsia patients) or 65% were primigravida and 23 out of 40 controls (normal pregnant) or 57.5% were primigravida. Remaining are multigravida. This difference in parity was not significant (p=0.491) according to Chisquare test. Hence cases and control groups were comparable.

Table 1: Comparison of means of general characteristics and different variables

Variable		Mean ±SD*	
		Cases (n=40)	Controls (n=40)
Age in Years†		24.98(2.8)	24.55(3)
Gestational age in wks†		34.50(2.6)	35.50(2.5)
Parity	Primi ‡	26(65)	23(57.5)
	multi	14(35)	17(42.5)
S. Nitrite (µmol/L) †		20.50 (3.03)	26.25 (5.09)

*SD - standard deviation, † continues variables expressed in Mean±SD,

‡ Categorical variable expressed in frequency (%).

The mean nitrite levels among cases was 20.50 ± 3.03 and in controls was 26.25 ± 5.09 µmol/L (**Table 1**). The median nitrite among cases is 20 and that of controls is 26 µmol/L. The mean and median nitrite of cases was found to be lower than controls. Students t test was done and p value is <0.05. Hence the difference in mean is statistically significant. Cases (40) were divided into severe (18) and mild (22) preeclampsia according to diagnostic criteria for severe preeclampsia^{14,15} and were compared with controls (40) in terms of serum nitrite (**Table 2**).

The mean serum nitrite was 21, 20 and 26 µIU/L and median nitrite was 20, 20 and 26 µIU/L for severe, mild preeclampsia and controls respectively. ANOVA showed a p<0.01; hence the difference in nitrite values are significant. There was no significant difference in

the nitrite values between severe and mild cases (p=0.407). The nitrite values of severe and mild cases were lower than controls and the difference was statistically significant (p<0.001) (**Table 2**).

Table 2: Comparison of serum nitrite between 3 groups

S. Nitrite(µIU/L)	Pre eclampsia		Control
	Severe	Mild	
N	18	22	40
Mean	21.11	20.00	26.25
Median	20.00	20.00	26.00
SD	3.29	2.78	5.09
Min	16.00	14.00	18.00
Max	28.00	26.00	40.00
F	19.132		

p	<0.001		
Post Hoc analysis (Paired comparison)	Severe	Mild	p=0.407
	Severe	Control	P<0.001
	Mild	control	P<0.001

The mean T3,T4,FT3 and FT4 of cases significantly lower than controls (Table 3), while mean TSH was significantly higher, thus indicating the development of hypothyroidism in preeclampsia.

Table 3: Thyroid function tests among cases and controls¹²

Variable	Mean ±SD [†]	
	Cases (n=40)	Controls (n=40)
T3 (ng/mL)	1.28(0.36)	1.62(0.21)
T4 (µg/dL)	11.59(2.59)	13.63(1.92)
TSH (mIU/L)	3.76(1.55)	2.30(0.94)
FT3 (pg/mL)	2.12(0.55)	2.43(0.47)
FT4 (ng/dL)	1.16(0.24)	1.33(0.27)

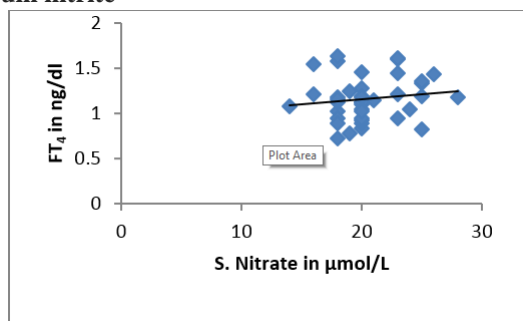
[†]SD - standard deviation

To test whether this has any relation with the lower nitric oxide levels in preeclampsia, we did a correlation study between TFT and nitric oxide levels in cases (Table 4). There is a positive correlation only between T3 and FT4 with serum nitrite among the 40 cases. However the correlations between TFT and serum nitrite are not statistically significant (Table 4, Graph 1, Graph 2).

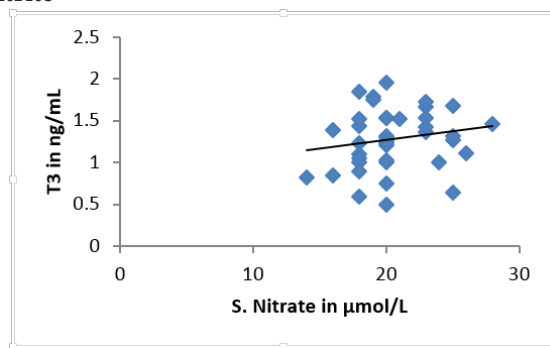
Table 4: Correlation of serum nitrite with thyroid function tests in preeclampsia

S. Nitrite	N	r	p
T3	40	.172	.288
T4	40	-.015	.927
TSH	40	.204	.207
FT3	40	-.067	.680
FT4	40	.142	.384

Graph 1: Positive correlation between FT4 and serum nitrite



Graph 2: Positive correlation between T3 and serum nitrite



Discussion

Preeclampsia is now considered to be a vascular dysfunction in pregnancy, where there is an imbalance between vasoconstrictor and vasodilator agents. Many studies suggest a decrease in nitric-oxide, which is a vasodilator of utero-placental vessels. In our study also we got significantly lower serum nitrite values in preeclampsia compared to normal pregnant. However all the cases and controls have serum nitrite in the expected range itself (10.1 and 65.6 µmol/L).

Suchanda et al⁷ studied 30 normal and 30 preeclampsia cases in their 3rd trimester of pregnancy and found significant decrease in nitrite levels in cases. Valeria et al¹⁶ also found significantly decreased nitrite in preeclampsia. A Korean study by Jong Weon Cheoi¹⁷ et al., on 19 preeclamptic women found that nitrite production increases in normal pregnancy and decreases in preeclampsia. Ahmet et al¹⁸ found that decreased NO levels are closely associated with preeclampsia related endothelial dysfunction. This is supported by Maul et al.¹⁹ However some studies like that of Hudicek et al²⁰ have reported an increase in nitric oxide in preeclampsia. Lyall et al,²¹ Silver et al,²² Boccardo et al²³ have reported no significant differences in nitric oxide from women with and without preeclampsia.

Forty cases of preeclamptics were divided into 18 severe and 22 mild preeclampsia groups based on severity assessment criteria.^{14,15} Both preeclampsia groups had significantly lower mean nitrite than the normal pregnant women. The difference in nitrite between severe and mild was not significant.

The preeclampsia group was found to have significantly decreased thyroid function.¹² It is hypothesised that decrease in nitric oxide may reduce capillary flow in thyroid vessels, leading to hypothyroidism. To test this, a correlation test was done between serum nitrite and thyroid parameters (T3, T4, TSH, FT3, and FT4). Serum nitrite shows positive correlation with T3 and FT4, but there is no statistical significance for the relation of nitrite with thyroid function tests.

Mc Allister et al²⁴ showed that synthesis of vascular NO was decreased in hypothyroidism in rats. Rodriguez et al²⁵ studied NO production in 10 newborns diagnosed with congenital hypothyroidism and found undetectable plasma NO levels in them.

Conclusion

Serum nitric oxide values are decreased significantly in preeclampsia. This is prominent even in mild preeclampsia. Since nitric oxide is a vasodilator, its decrease may lead to reduced utero-placental flow. Correlation studies assessed the relation between nitric oxide levels and thyroid hormones in preeclampsia. Only T3 and FT4 decreased with a decrease in nitric oxide levels. This was not statistically significant. Hence, decrease in nitric oxide does not seem to influence thyroid status in preeclampsia. In future, the use of nitric oxide donors may prevent complications of preeclampsia, including hypothyroidism. Large scale population studies are needed to substantiate this.

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There are no conflicts of interest in our study.

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