



Tiroidite autoimmune e fecondazione assistita

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Disclosure statement

Nessun conflitto di interessi

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Infertilità



Colpisce il 15% di coppie in età riproduttiva (circa 6 milioni di coppie)

0,8-4,1% dei bambini nati in Europa sono nati da procedure di PMA

De Mouzon, 2010 Registro Europeo

Numero totale di **74.292** coppie trattate **95.110** cicli di trattamento nel 2015, **12.836** nati vivi (2.6% del totale dei bimbi nati nel 2015)

Registro nazionale Procreazione medicalmente assistita (Pma) dell' Istituto superiore di sanità









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PMA



ITALIAN CHAPTER

Tecniche di primo livello

Inseminazione Intrauterina semplice (HIUI homologous intra uterine insemination) con seme del partner.

Tecniche di secondo e terzo livello

FIVET (fecondazione in vitro embrio transfer)

ICSI (iniezione intracitoplasmatica di un singolo spermatozoo).



Blanda stimolazione ovarica mediante somministrazione di clomifene citrato (os) ed hCG (i.m.)

0.2-0.5 ml sospensione di sperma processato introdotto nella cavità uterina

INSEMINAZIONE IN VITRO: FIVET-ICSI

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Biopsia dell'embrione



Pick-up oociti



Transfer dell['] embrione



Coltura in vitro degli embrioni



Verifica dello stato di gravidanza



Stimolazione ovarica





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Tiroide PMA



Tiroide PMA









Azione sinergica degli OT con FSH OT: esercitano effetti stimolatori diretti sulla funzione delle cellule della granulosa, come la differenziazione morfologica e la formazione del recettore LH/hCG Condivisione di Ag tra oocita e tiroide

Zona pellucida: bersaglio di AbTg, AbTPO



A livello endometriale sono presenti recettori per ormoni tiroidei e TSH ed aumentano nella fase recettiva

OT: ruolo fondamentale durante l'impianto e i primi stages dello sviluppo embrionale







Benaglia, 2014

Incidence of elevation of serum thyroid-stimulating hormone during controlled ovarian hyperstimulation for in vitro fertilization









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Elevata omologia strutturale CG -TSH



In condizioni di eutiroidismo con Ab negativi ...



Effetto trascurabile della stimolazione ovarica



Nikolaos P. Polyzos^{1,2,*}, Evangelos Sakkas¹, Alberto Vaiarelli¹, Kris Poppe³, Michel Camus¹, and Herman Tournaye¹







In condizioni di tireopatia con AbTPO positivi...

Thyroid Autoimmunity Impairs the Thyroidal Response to Human Chorionic Gonadotropin: Two Population-Based Prospective Cohort Studies

Tim I. M. Korevaar,^{1,2,8} Eric A. P. Steegers,³ Victor J. Pop,⁹ Maarten A. Broeren,¹⁰ Layal Chaker,^{2,8} Yolanda B. de Rijke,⁴ Vincent W. V. Jaddoe,^{1,5,6} Marco Medici,^{1,2,8} Theo J. Visser,^{2,8} Henning Tiemeier,^{6,7} and Robin P. Peeters^{2,8}

2017







Thyroid Axis Dysregulation During *In Vitro* Fertilization in Hypothyroid-Treated Patients



Busnelli, 2014



Roma, 8-11 novembre 2018

Clinical Study



Levothyroxine dose adjustment in hypothyroid women achieving pregnancy through IVF

Andrea Busnelli^{1,2}, Guia Vannucchi¹, Alessio Paffoni¹, Sonia Faulisi^{1,2}, Laura Fugazzola^{1,2}, Luigi Fedele^{1,2} and Edgardo Somigliana¹

¹Infertility Unit, Fondazione Ca' Granda, Ospedale Maggiore Policlinico, Via M. Fanti, 6, 20122 Milan, Italy and ²Università degli Studi, Milan, Italy

A Busnelli and others



173:4

417-424

84% delle donne ipotiroidee sottoposte a IVF necessitano di incremento della posologia precocemente (5°-7° settimana)

Levothyroxine adjustment in IVF

pregnancies

56% delle donne ipotiroidee con gravidanza spontanea necessitano di incremento della posologia precocemente





2 ipotesi:

1. Una relativa insufficienza tiroidea, determinata in particolare dall' iperstimolazione ovarica

2. Un ambiente sfavorevole nel quale l'autoimmunità tiroidea rappresenta un marker



Autoimmunità tiroidea-PMA



Roma, 8-11 novembre 2018

Original Article

Effect of thyroid autoimmunity *per se* on assisted reproduction treatment outcomes: A meta-analysis

Hui He ^{a, b}, Shuang Jing ^{a, b}, Fei Gong ^{a, b, c}, Yue Qiu Tan ^{a, b, c}, Guang Xiu Lu ^{a, b, c}, Ge Lin ^{a, b, c, *}





Clinical pregnancy rate

Miscarriage rate



Autoimmunità tiroidea-PMA



Roma, 8-11 novembre 2018

Human Reproduction Update Advance Access published June 20, 2016 Human Reproduction Update, pp. 1–16, 2016 doi:10.1073/mumad/dmw019

human reproduction update			
The impact of t on IVF/ICSI out review and met Andrea Busnelli ^{1,2,*} , Alessio and Edgardo Somigliana ¹	hyroid autoimmunity come: a systematic a-analysis Paffoni ¹ , Luigi Fedele ^{1,2} ,	Results (TAI+ vs TAI- women)	Reasons for caution
	Number of oocytes retrieved	No difference	
		_	
	Fertilization rate	No difference	studies
	Implantation rate	No difference	
	Clinical pregnancy rate	No difference	Need for further evidence to rule out role of age
	Miscarriage rate	Increase in TAI+	and TSH
	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		
	Delivery rate	Decreased in TAI+	

Tiroide e IUI



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Table 2 Univariate and multivariate analysis

	Pregnancy	No pregnancy	Univariate ar	nalysis	Multivariate a	nalysis
	(N = 37)	(N = 503)	OR (95% CI) ^a	р	OR (95% CI) ^a	р
Age (years) ^b	30 (30-35)	34 (29-39)	0.92 (0.87;0.98)	0.015 ^d	0.94 (0.87;0.99)	0.049 ^d
Body mass index (kg/m²) ^b	20.9 (19.9-27.0)	22.9 (20.4-26.0)	1.02 (0.93;1.07)	0.931	-	-
Primary infertility (vs. secondary infertility) c	19 (51.4)	258 (51.3)	1.00 (0.95;1.05)	0.861	-	-
Parity ^c	0 (0-1)	0 (0-0)	1.01 (0.60;1.71)	0.954	-	-
TSH (μIU/mI) ^b	1.6 (1.1-2.2)	1.9 (1.2-2.4)	0.89 (0.46;1.21)	0.556	-	-
TPO-Ab > upper level of normal ^c	0 (0)	61 (12.1)	0.07 (0.05;0.10)	0.015 ^d	0 (0;inf)	0.997
TG-Ab > upper level of normal ^c	2 (5.4)	105 (20.9)	0.22 (0.05;0.91)	0.037 ^d	0.87 (0.19;4.03)	0.861
Thyroid medication for overt hypothyroidism ^c	2 (5.4)	95 (18.9)	0.25 (0.06;1.04)	0.036 ^d	0.54 (0.12;2.47)	0.338
Thyroid medication TSH > 2.5 μ IU/ml ^c	16 (43.2)	55 (10.9)	6.94 (3.60;13.40)	<0.001 ^d	3.31 (1.31;8.35)	0.009 ^d
Presence of PCO-S ^c	8 (21.6)	81 (16.1)	0.71 (0.31;1.60)	0.407	-	-
Metformin treatment ^b	3 (8.1)	31 (6.2)	1.34 (0.31;4.92)	0.500	-	-
Clomifen citrate stimulation ^c	19 (51.4)	146 (29.0)	0.39 (0.20;0.77)	0.006^{d}	0.77 (0.32;1.85)	0.629
Number of IUI treatment cycle ^b	1 (1-1)	1 (1-1)	0.90 (0.59;1.37)	0.638	-	-
Ovulation induction with HCG ^c	27 (73.0)	239 (47.5)	2.95 (1.40;6.22)	0.005 ^d	5.37 (1.72;16.69)	0.004 ^d
Endometrial thickness ^b	10 (8-11)	8 (9-10)	1.09 (0.91;1.31)	0.324	-	-
Male factor ^c	13 (35.1)	269 (53.5)	0.47 (0.23;0.95)	0.034 ^d	0.60 (0.27;1.03)	0.067

Jatzko et al, Reprod Biol & Endocroinol, 2014



Tiroide e IUI



Adjusted means of secondary outcomes by TSH group, for women undergoing IUI cycles at a fertility center.

Variable	Number of observations	TSH 0.40-2.49 mIU/L	TSH 2.50-4.99 mIU/L	P value
Total gonadotropin dose (units/ml)	2,860	902 (858–946)	888 (810–966)	.77
Peak estradiol (pg/ml, day before hCG)	1.427	347 (335–359)	360 (340–380)	
Peak estradiol (pg/ml, day of hCG)	1,274	510 (491–528)	507 (478–535)	.86
Number of preovulatory follicles (≥13 mm)	3,943	1.9 (1.9–2.0)	1.9 (1.8–2.0)	.67
Day of hCG trigger	3,975	11.3 (11.2–11.4)	11.3 (11.1–11.5)	.99
Endometrial lining thickness (mm)	3,930	8.2 (8.1–8.3)	8.2 (8.0–8.4)	.95

Note: Values are adjusted mean (95% CI) (adjusted for age, BMI, infertility diagnosis, cycle type [except when only FSH cycles are included]). For the first 3 variables listed, only FSH cycles were included.

Karmon. Preconceptional TSH and IUI outcomes. Fertil Steril 2015.

Karmon et al, Fertil Steril, 2015



Ipotiroidismo/outcome PMA II° livello



Roma, 8-11 novembre 2018

Table 2. Reproductive outcomes according to TSH concentrations

	All women	TSH ≤2.5 µIU/ml	$\begin{array}{l} TSH > 2.5 \\ \mu IU/ml \end{array}$	p value ¹
Number	158 (100)	120 (76)	38 (24)	
Oocytes retrieved	6(6)	6(6)	6(6)	0.760
Oocytes 2PN	5(6)	5 (6)	5 (5)	0.701
Embryos transferred	2(2)	2(2)	2(1)	0.536
Biochemical				
pregnancy	69 (43.7)	54 (45.0)	15 (39.5)	0.55
Clinical pregnancy	60 (38.0)	46 (38.3)	14 (36.8)	0.869
Pregnancy loss	5 (3.2)	5 (4.2)	0(0)	0.201
Live births	55 (34.8)	41 (34.2)	14 (36.8)	0.763

Mintziori, 2014



Data are given as medians with interquartile range in parentheses or as absolute numbers with percentages in parentheses.

¹Baseline TSH ≤ 2.5 vs. $> 2.5 \mu$ IU/ml.

Chai, 2014

ca logaribas de porter descrito construições descrito	TSH < 2-5 mIU/l (n = 508)	$TSH \ge 2.5$ mIU/l (n = 119)	<i>P</i> -value	TSH < 3-5 mIU/l (n = 586)	$TSH \ge 3.5$ m1U/l (n = 41)	<i>P</i> -value	TSH < 4-5 m[U/l (<i>n</i> = 602)	TSH ≥ 4.5 mIU/l ($n = 25$)	P-value
Clinical pregnancy rate per cycle initiated, %	45.7	42-0	NS	45-1	43-9	NS	45-2	40-0	NS
Miscarriage rate, %	19-4	10-0	NS	18-2	11-1	NS	17-6	20-0	NS
Live birth rate per fresh cycle, %	35-4	35-3	NS	35-2	39-0	NS	35-5	32.0	NS
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Ipotiroidismo/outcome PMA II° livello

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	Number	Prola (ng/n	ctin nL)	TS (µIU/	H mL)
		Mean	SD	Mean	SD
Clinical pregnancy					
Yes	151	15.9	8.6	2.2	2.2
No	358	16.0	9.4	2.1	3.1
p value		0.78		0.21	
Detailed outcome					
Failed retrieval	50	14.8	9.4	1.8	1.2
Failed fertilization	22	17.2	8.2	5.1	11.6
Failed implantation	285	16.1	9.5	1.9	1.2
SAB	22	16.3	10.7	2.7	3.0
Liveborn	126	15.7	8.2	2.1	2.1
p value		0.721		0.004	
Fertilization rate					
<50%	141	16.6	8.6	2.5	4.7
≥50%	305	15.7	9.1	2.0	1.7
p value		0.23		0.05	

Cramer, 2003



Magri, 2013

ITALIAN CHAPTER



able III Birth outcome for 195 cycles in which a delivery has occurred							
	TSH \leq 2.5 mIU/L (n = 150)	TSH > 2.5 mIU/L (n = 45)	All births (n = 195)				
Singleton	(n = 93)	(n = 32)	(n = 125)				
Gestational age	38.56 (32-41.5, 1.56)*	38.03 (27-41, 2.69)*	38.42 (27-41.5, 1.92)				
Birth weight	7.33 (4.25-9.81, 1.09) [†]	6.78 (2.06-9.00, 1.38) [†]	7.19 (2.06-9.81, 1.19)				
Twin	(n = 57)	(n = 13)	(n = 70)				
Gestational age	36.08 (30-40, 2.01)*	34.65 (29-38.5, 3.66)*	35.81 (29-40, 2.43)				

Data are presented as the mean with the range and standard deviation in parentheses. The gestational age is the number of weeks at delivery. Birth weight is presented in pounds.

4.83 (2.44-6.75, 1.42)*

* P = .012 for TSH ≤2.5 mIU/L compared with TSH >2.5 mIU/L.

5.36 (2.75-7.69, 0.95)*

Birth weight

[‡] P = .023.

Baker, 2006

5.26 (2.44-7.69, 1.07)

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Terapia con LT4 e PMA



Levothyroxine treatment in thyroid peroxidase antibody-positive women undergoing assisted reproduction technologies: a prospective study

Improved in vitro fertilization outcomes after treatment of infertile women.

Effect of levothyroxine treatment on in vitr subclinical hypothyroidism undergoin

Levothyroxine treatr undergoing as

y outcome in women with subclinical hypothyroidism rechnologies: systematic review and meta-analysis of RCTs.

Velkeniers 2013

IAMA. 2017 Dec

o. doi: 10.1001/jama.2017.18249.

Effect of Levenyroxine on Miscarriage Among Women With Normal Thyroid Function and Thyroid Autoimmunity Undergoing In Vitro Fertilization and Embryo Transfer: A Randomized Clinical Trial.

Wang 2017

Raham 2010

pregnancy outcome in infertile women with non/intracytoplasmic sperm injection.

noidism in

Ne

Kim 2011





Alice 36 anni

- Familiarità positiva per tireopatia

Proposta ICSI











Dosiamo il TSH prima della PMA in una paziente come Alice?





-Con età > 30 anni

-Con gozzo

-Con positività degli Ab (TPO)

- -Con patologia nota in terapia con LT4
- -Che vivano in aree di carenza iodica
- -Con familiarità positiva per patologia tiroidea (incluso gozzo e autoimmunità)
- -Con sintomi o segni suggestivi
- -Con diabete mellito tipo 1 o altre malattie autoimmuni
- -Con infertilità
- -Con poliabortività
- -Con precedenti trattamenti o irradiazione al collo

TSH basale 2.7 mU/L AbTg e AbTPO negativi











Linee Guida 2017



2017 Buidelines of the American Thyroid Association for the Diagnosis and Management of Thyroid Disease During Pregnancy and the Postpartum

Erik K. Alexander,^{1,*} Elizabeth N. Pearce,^{2,*} Gregory A. Brent,³ Rosalind S. Brown,⁴ Herbert Chen,⁵ Chrysoula Dosiou,⁶ William A. Grobman,⁷ Peter Laurberg,^{8,†} John H. Lazarus,⁹ Susan J. Mandel,¹⁰ Robin P. Peeters,¹¹ and Scott Sullivan¹²

VI. THE IMPACT OF THYROID ILLNESS UPON INFERTILITY AND ASSISTED REPRODUCTION

RECOMMENDATION 16: Evaluation of serum TSH concentration is recommended for all women seeking care for infertility.

RECOMMENDATION 17: LT4 treatment is recommended for infertile women with overt hypothyroidism who desire pregnancy.





	Eutir/Ab-	Eutir/Ab+	Ipo sub./Ab-	lpo sub./Ab+	Ipo concl.
NON-IVF	-	No LT-4 (r.19)	LT-4* (r.18)	LT-4* (r.18)	LT-4
IVF	-	LT-4 [§] (r.21)	LT-4 (r.20)	LT-4 (r.20)	LT-4

Pre-fertilization TSH <2.5 mU/L (Ab+/Ab-)





Alice 36 anni

- Familiarità positiva per tireopatia TSH basale 1.8 mU/L AbTg e AbTPO positivi
- **Proposta ICSI**





	Eutir/Ab-	Eutir/Ab+	lpo sub./Ab-	lpo sub./Ab+	Ipo concl.
NON-IVF	-	No LT-4 (r.19)	LT-4* (r.18)	LT-4* (r.18)	LT-4
IVF	-	LT-4 [§] (r.21)	LT-4 (r.20)	LT-4 (r.20)	LT-4

Trattamento con LT4 delle donne Ab+ che si sottopongono a PMA

[§]Insufficient evidence exists to determine whether LT4 therapy improves the success of pregnancy following ART in TPOAb-positive euthyroid women. However, administration of LT4 to TPOAb-positive euthyroid women undergoing ART may be considered given its potential benefits in comparison to its minimal risk.

*Insufficient evidence exist to determine if LT4 therapy improves fertility. LT4 may be considered to prevent progression to more significant hypothyroidism once pregnancy is achieved.

Monitoraggio TSH anche 1-2 settimane dopo la somministrazione di HCG per modificare tempestivamente la posologia di LT4 in donne in terapia





GRAZIE!