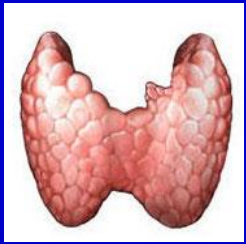


Iodine Needs in the Pregnant and Postpartum Woman

American Thyroid Association
Task Force on Thyroid
and Pregnancy



AMERICAN
THYROID
ASSOCIATION
FOUNDED 1923

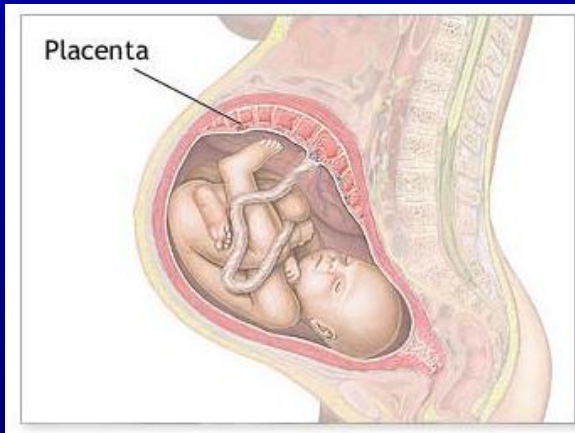


Increased thyroid hormone production (\uparrow 50%),:

- Thyrotropic regulation by hCG
- Estrogen-mediated TBG increase



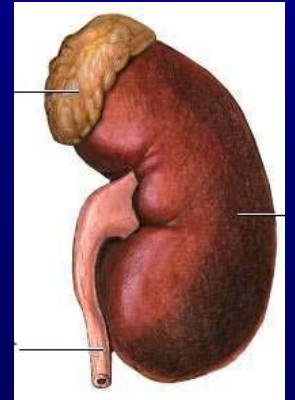
Increased Maternal Dietary Iodine Requirements in Pregnancy



Iodide transferred to the fetus



Increased renal iodine clearance
(\uparrow 30-50%)



Increased Dietary Iodine Requirements in Lactation

- Normal lactating breast ducts concentrate iodide (via sodium iodide symporter), secreting it into milk

Tazebay et al *Nat Med* 2000; 6:859-60

- Only source of iodine nutrition for breastfed infants



Effects of Iodine Deficiency

- **Maternal Risks**
 - Goiter
 - Hypothyroidism
- **Risks to Fetus/Child**
 - Miscarriage
 - Stillbirth
 - Congenital anomalies
 - Perinatal and infant mortality
 - Cretinism
 - Reduced IQ



Iodine Deficiency and Reduced IQ

- **Worldwide, the leading cause of preventable mental handicap; 30 million children born unprotected annually**

www.WHO.int/WHOSIS

- **Average 12 point IQ reduction in infants of severely iodine deficient women**

M Qian et al. *Asia Pac J Clin Nutr* 2005;14:32-42.

- **Societal costs: A loss of 1 IQ point reduces the potential income earning capacity of the child by 2.39%**

Lisa et al. *Public Health Rep* 2005; 120: 607–613.



Recommended U.S. Iodine Intake

Age Group	Recommended I₂ intake (µg/day)
Adults	150
Pregnant women	220
Lactating women	290
Adolescents	150
Children 1-8y, 9-13y, >14y	90, 130, 150
0-6months & 7-12m	110 & 130

Tolerable Upper Limit for Daily Iodine Intake

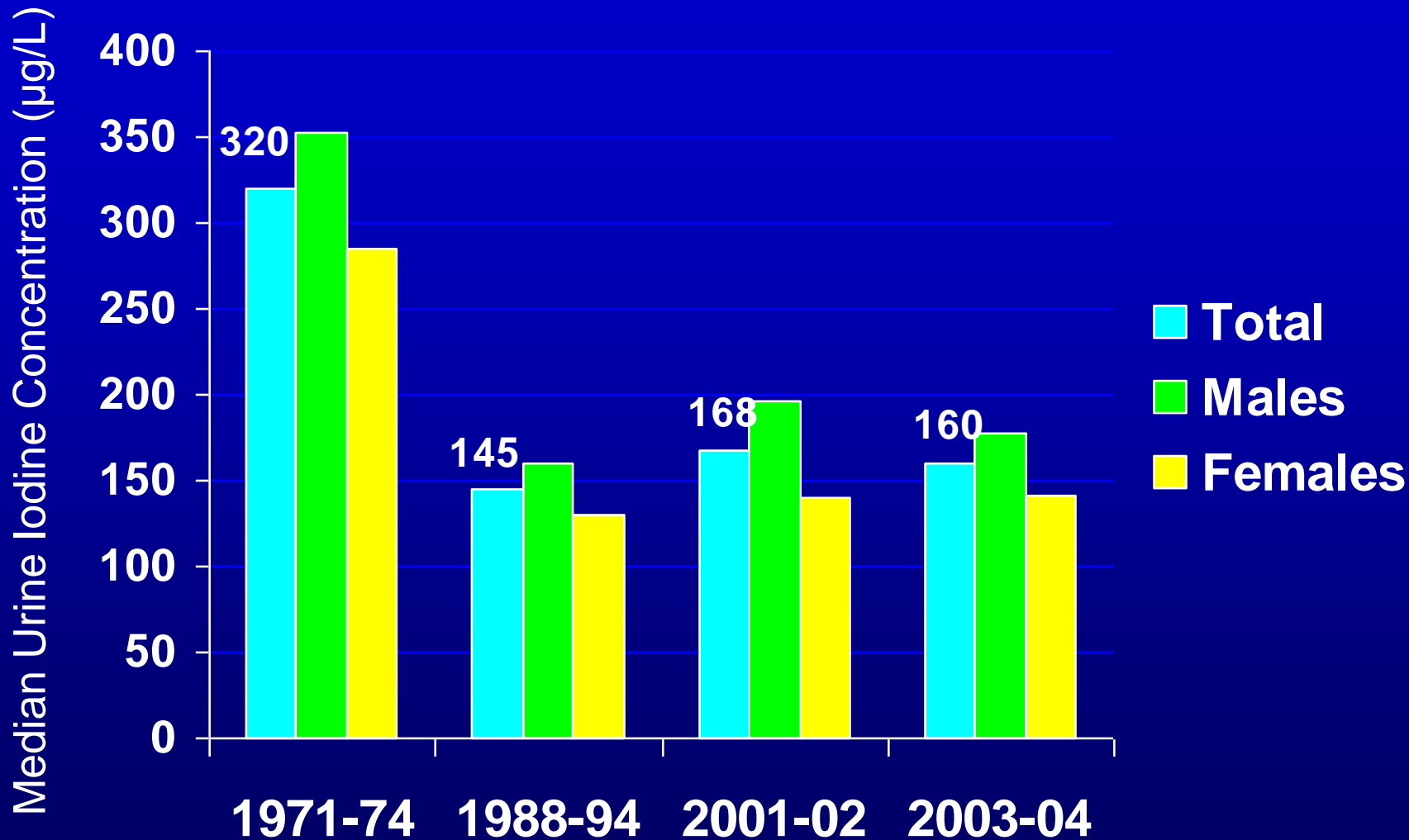
Adults (including pregnancy) – 1100 ug/day

“ the highest average daily nutrient intake level that is likely to pose no risk of adverse health effect to almost all individuals in the general population.”

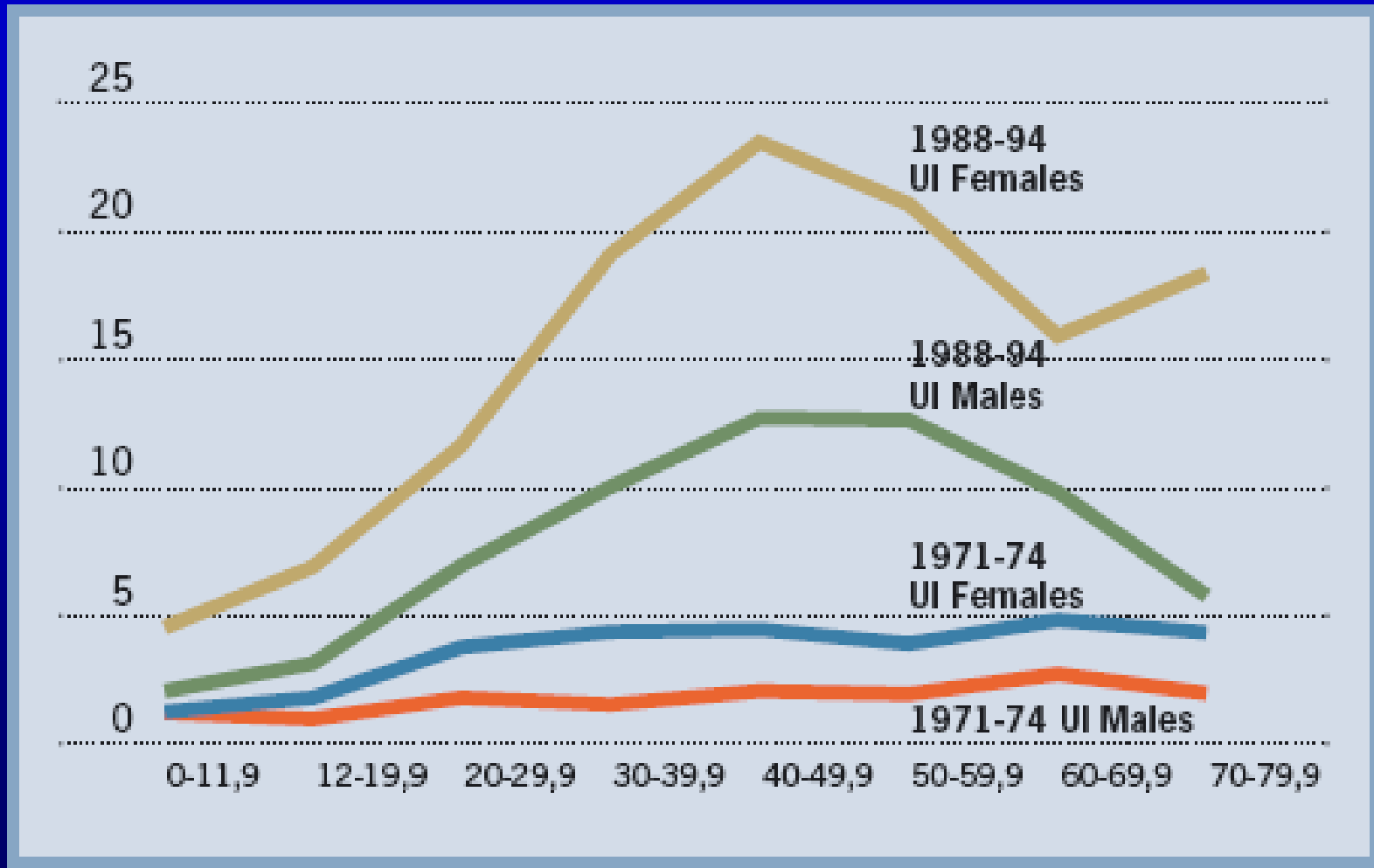
Population Urinary Iodine Values and Iodine Nutrition

Population group	Median Urinary Iodine Concentration ($\mu\text{g/L}$)	
	Optimal	Excessive
Non-pregnant adults	100-199	>299
Pregnant Women	150-249	≥ 500
Lactating Women	≥ 100	

Median U.S. Urinary Iodine Concentrations: NHANES 1971-2004



% of U.S. Population with Urinary Iodine $<50\mu\text{g/L}$: NHANES I and NHANES III

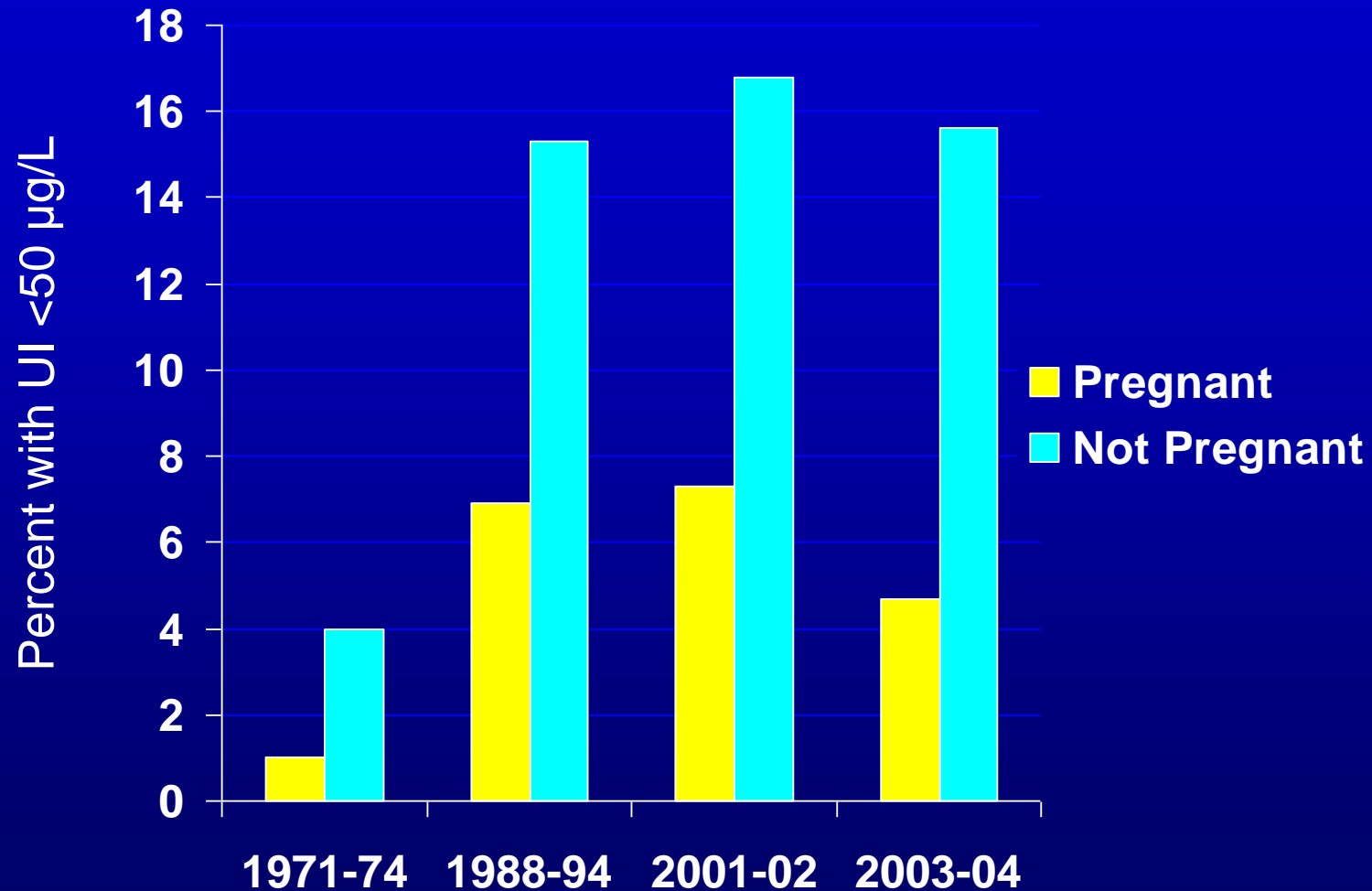


Age (years)

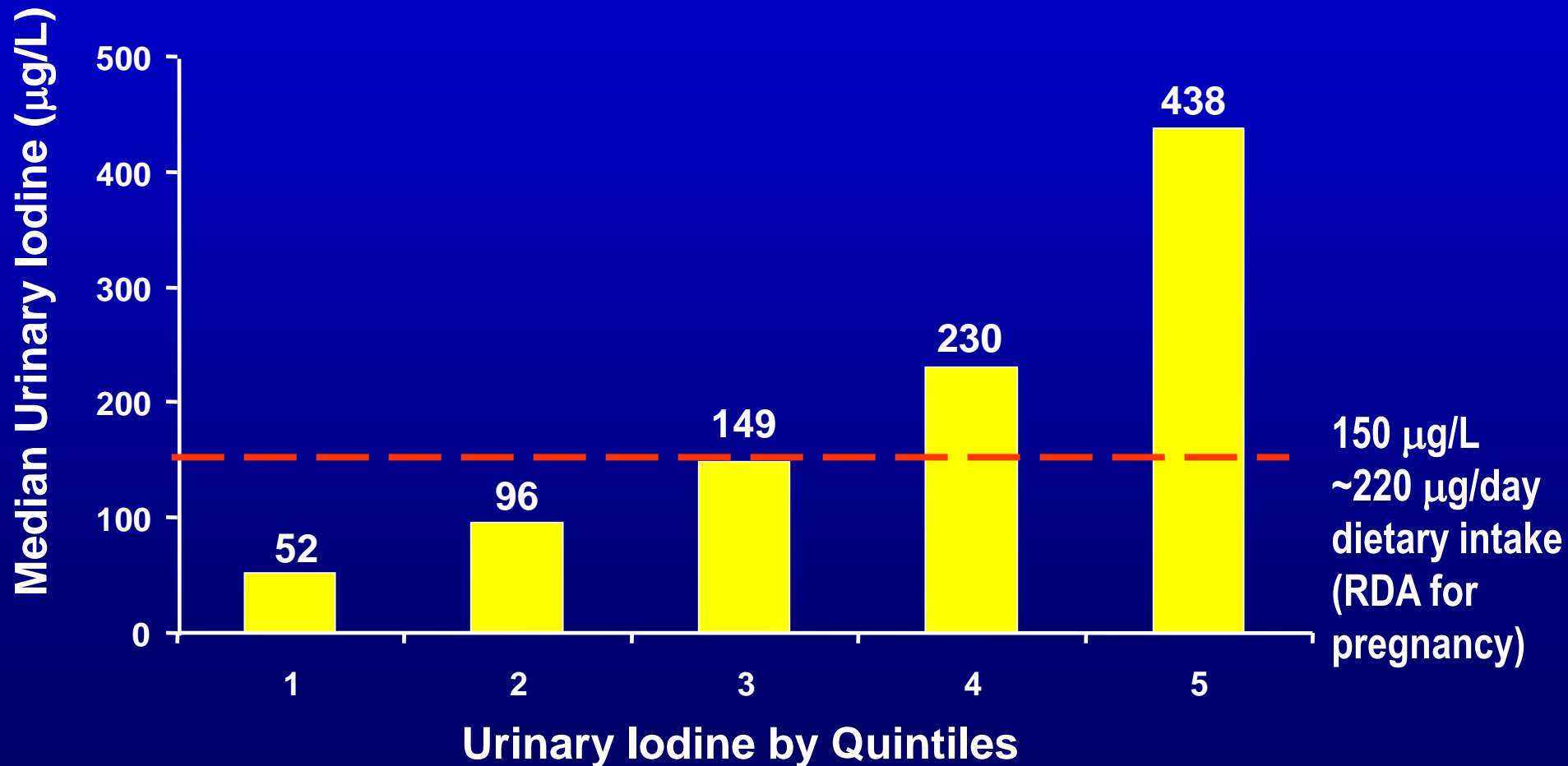


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U.S. Women of Childbearing Age with Low Urinary Iodine: NHANES



Urine Iodine in 100 Boston-Area Pregnant Women



National Academy of Science

“Although iodide deficiency is believed to be rare in the United States, some pregnant women may have a low iodide intake. The committee believes that further research is needed to measure more precisely the extent of, and risk factors for, iodide deficiency, particularly in pregnant women and their offspring. However, while studies are being conducted, the committee emphasizes the importance of ensuring that all pregnant women have adequate iodide intake and, as a first step, recommends that consideration be given to adding iodide to all prenatal vitamins.”

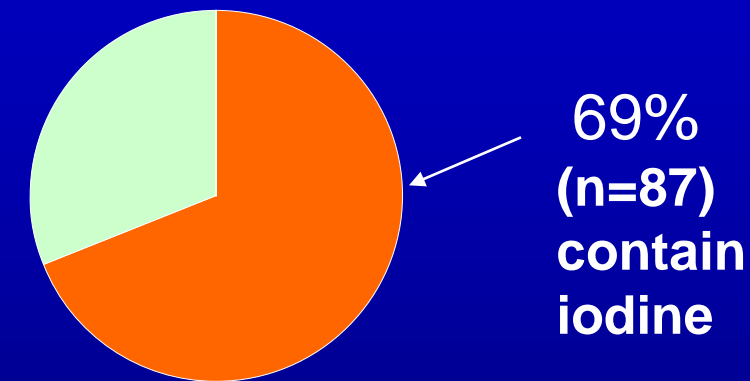


American Thyroid Association Recommendations 2006

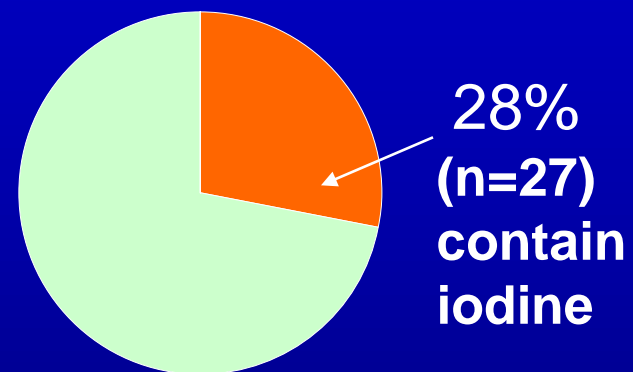
- **“Until additional physiologic data are available to make a better judgment, the American Thyroid Association recommends that women receive 150 mcg iodine supplements daily during pregnancy and lactation and that all prenatal multivitamin/mineral preparations contain 150 mcg of iodine.”**



Proportion of U.S. Prenatal Multivitamins Containing Iodine



Non-prescription
prenatal multivitamins
(n = 127)



Prescription prenatal
multivitamins
(n = 96)

Sources of Iodine in U.S. Prenatal Multivitamins

Iodine from Kelp

- Measured iodine content in 25 brands: 33 – 610 μg /daily dose.
- 14 had iodine levels $\geq 50\%$ discordant with labeled values



Potassium Iodide

- Mean measured iodine content per daily dose in 35 brands was 119.0 ± 13.6 (SE) μg , equivalent to 76% of the labeled KI.