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Dahiya K, Dalal D, Malhotra V, Aggarwal S, Malik AK, Ghalaut VS, Dahiya P

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Case Control Study

Is nitric oxide level affected in postmenopausal women with hypothyroidism?

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Abstract

AIM

To analyze serum levels of nitric oxide (NO), an indicator of cardiovascular health, in post-menopausal females with and without hypothyroidism.

METHODS

NO was analyzed colorimetrically in 30 newly diagnosed hypothyroid postmenopausal females and 30 postmenopausal females with normal thyroid profile. Results were compared and subjected to appropriate statistical

analysis.

RESULTS

The levels of serum NO were found to be significantly decreased in postmenopausal females with hypothyroidism as compared to the levels in those with normal thyroid profile (P value < 0.05). A negative correlation of NO was observed with thyroid stimulating hormone whereas a positive correlation of NO was observed with free T3 (FT3), free T4 (FT4), T3 and T4 though it was statistically significant only for FT4 among postmenopausal females with hypothyroidism.

CONCLUSION

Postmenopausal hypothyroid females may be at a risk of compromised cardiovascular health as indicated by low NO levels. Regular monitoring and risk assessment is essential for timely intervention.

Key words: Nitric oxide; Menopause; Thyroid profile; Hypothyroidism; Cardiovascular health

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Core tip: It is already established that post-menopausal women on account of low levels of reproductive hormones are at a greater risk of cardiovascular accidents. Hypothyroidism, itself, is also a risk factor for poor cardiovascular health. In this study, significantly low levels of nitric oxide (NO) were observed in postmenopausal hypothyroid females as compared to those in postmenopausal euthyroid females, thereby, indicating the significant role played by NO in cardioprotection as well as a need for regular monitoring of NO levels and thyroid profile in postmenopausal phase of life.

Dahiya K, Dalal D, Malhotra V, Aggarwal S, Malik AK, Ghalaut VS, Dahiya P. Is nitric oxide level affected in postmenopausal women with hypothyroidism? *World J Obstet Gynecol* 2017; 6(3): 16-20 Available from: URL: <http://www.wjgnet.com/2218-6220/full/v6/i3/16.htm> DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.5317/wjog.v6.i3.16>

INTRODUCTION

Menopause is a physiological process characterized by loss of reproductive function, depletion of ovarian follicles and estrogen production resulting in appearance of a variety of symptoms including irregular menstruation, vasomotor instability (hot flashes and night sweats), genitourinary tissue atrophy, breast tenderness, vaginal dryness, mood variations and increased propensity for developing osteoporosis and heart disease^[1,2].

Estrogen is found to be protective against cardiovascular disease by a variety of mechanisms including favorable effects on lipoprotein, glucose and insulin homeostasis, changes in extracellular matrix composition, atherosclerotic plaque destabilization and the facilitation

of collateral vessel formation^[2]. Postmenopausal estrogen deficiency is associated with higher blood levels of free fatty acids which contribute to the pathogenesis of the metabolic syndrome and insulin resistance, symptoms of which might, sometimes, overlap with those of hypothyroidism^[3].

Hypothyroidism is a condition resulting from inadequate production of thyroid hormones and is characterized by increased levels of thyroid stimulating hormone (TSH) and low levels of T₃ and T₄. Hypothyroidism is of two types, primary and secondary, depending on the organ of defect^[4]. The prevalence of primary hypothyroidism is 10/1000 in general population^[3]. It is more common in women than men. The ratio of female to male is approximately 6:1^[5]. Studies have shown a relationship between thyroid hormones and nitric oxide (NO). According to a report, thyroid hormone can induce endothelium independent relaxation^[6,7]. One of these studies showed that expression of both endothelial nitric oxide synthase (eNOS) and neuronal nitric oxide synthase (nNOS) was modulated in thyroid disorders^[7].

NO is recognized as a cellular signaling molecule which plays many important roles in the body. Important biological functions of NO include maintenance of blood pressure, facilitating neuro-transmission, regulating platelet functions and modulation of the immune system^[8]. It is synthesized from amino acid L-Arginine which gets oxidized to NO by the action of the NOS enzymes^[9]. Pathophysiological basis of cardiovascular changes is reported to be endothelial dysfunction which occurs mainly via a decrease in endothelium-dependent vasodilatation mediated by NO^[10].

Some studies have suggested that estrogen associated cardio-protection is mediated by estrogen induced increase in the release of NO from the vascular endothelium^[11,12]. This finding was recently confirmed in post-menopausal women, in whom estradiol was observed to be acutely attenuated and they showed abnormal coronary vasomotor responses to acetylcholine^[11]. With all this background information in mind, this study was planned to estimate NO levels in postmenopausal hypothyroid and euthyroid females.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Study design and setting

Thirty postmenopausal women with newly diagnosed primary hypothyroidism (group A, diagnosed by increased TSH and clinical examination) and thirty euthyroid controls (group B) presenting as outdoor patients in Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology/Department of Endocrinology were included in the study. All the subjects were enrolled after obtaining their informed consent and taking care of all ethical issues including approval from Postgraduate Board of Studies of the Institute. The sample size was calculated keeping power of the test at 9.0^[13].

Exclusion criteria

Subjects with any other chronic disease or on any type

Table 1 Comparison of various parameters among postmenopausal hypothyroid (group A) and postmenopausal euthyroid (group B) females

Parameters	Group A	Group B	P value
Body mass index (kg/m ²)	30.37 ± 3.26	29.03 ± 3.56	0.993
TSH (μIU/mL)	9.596 ± 2.349 (5.9-15.5)	3.663 ± 1.193 (0.94-4.4)	< 0.001
S. T4 (ng/mL)	1.262 ± 0.707 (0.93-2.1)	6.405 ± 1.727 (3.2-9.2)	< 0.001
S. T3 (ng/mL)	56.266 ± 15.72 (22-77)	98.433 ± 9.640 (85-111)	< 0.001
FT3 (pg/dL)	0.493 ± 0.180 (0.09-0.83)	1.230 ± 0.213 (2.1-4.1)	< 0.001
FT4 (ng/mL)	1.206 ± 0.352 (0.93-2.1)	2.835 ± 0.507 (0.93-1.8))	< 0.001
NO (μmol/L)	25.832 ± 5.286 (16.5-38)	33.671 ± 5.173 (23.16-47)	< 0.001

NO: Nitric oxide; TSH: Thyroid stimulating hormone.

of treatment were excluded from the study.

Sample collection, analyses and recruitment of cases

Venous blood samples were collected aseptically from all recruited subjects and serum was separated. Serum samples of all the subjects were analyzed for complete thyroid profile including total T₃ (TT₃), total T₄ (TT₄), free T₃ (FT₃), free T₄ (FT₄), TSH and NO on the same day of collection. TT₃, TT₄ were estimated by standard radioimmunoassay, TSH by immunoradiometric assay and FT₃ and FT₄ were analyzed using a chemiluminescence technique (Advia Centaur CP, Siemens). Newly diagnosed primary subclinical and overt hypothyroidism (TSH > 4.25 μIU/mL, free T₃ < 2.4 pg/mL, free T₄ < 0.7 ng/dL) in postmenopausal women (> 1 year of menopause but < 2 years of menopause) assessed on the basis of history, clinical examination and thyroid function tests were included in the study group A and postmenopausal women (> 1 year of menopause but < 2 years of menopause) assessed on the basis of history, clinical examination and normal thyroid function test were included in the study group B.

NO was measured colorimetrically using Griess reaction which measures nitrite formed from NO which is a stable and nonvolatile end product of NO which, itself, has a short half-life of 6-10 s. In this method, nitrite reacts under acidic conditions with sulfanilic acid to form a diazonium cation which subsequently couples to the aromatic amine 1-naphthylamine to produce a purple coloured complex whose absorbance is read at 546 nm^[14] body mass index (BMI) was also calculated and recorded for these patients.

Statistical analysis

Data of both the groups was compared using student's *t*-test while the correlation was calculated using Pearson's coefficient of correlation.

RESULTS

The mean age of postmenopausal females in group A was 53.2 ± 1.57 years with a range of 51-57 years and in group B 52.8 ± 2.38 years with range being 46-57 years (*P* = 0.492). Hypothyroid patients were found to have greater BMI as compared to euthyroid subjects

but it was statistically non-significant (*P* = 0.993). The levels of thyroid profile and NO in both the groups are shown in Table 1. Serum NO levels were observed to be significantly decreased in patients (group A) as compared to those in controls (group B) (*P* value < 0.05).

In group A, a negative correlation of NO was observed with TSH whereas a positive correlation of NO was found with FT₃, FT₄, T₃ and T₄ (Table 2). Amongst all, only FT₄ was found to have a statistically significant correlation with NO (*P* value = 0.04) (Figure 1). In group B, a positive correlation of NO was observed with T₃, T₄, FT₃ and FT₄ though it was not significant statistically (Table 3).

DISCUSSION

The natural menopause is defined as 12 consecutive months of amenorrhea according to some major studies^[15-17]. The present study included recently menopausal women with duration of menopause of more than one year but less than 2 years, to minimize the age related effects. There could be age-related fall in circulating T₄ concentrations which could result in increased TSH secretion. Alternatively, with aging there is reduction in TSH bioactivity, the responsiveness of the thyroid to TSH or some occult thyroid disease, leading to increased TSH levels^[18]. With aging, there is progressive decline of glutathione concentration in cells of liver, kidney and retina etc. Thus, the functioning of various organs is affected due to increased reactive oxygen species, mitochondrial damage and cellular dysfunction. The first year of menopause is considered as menopause transition phase, during which there are ongoing changes in hormonal levels. Studies have demonstrated that, the potential for hormone secretion by residual follicles in older women is variably diminished^[19,20].

In this study, BMI of postmenopausal hypothyroid females was observed to be 30.37 ± 3.26 kg/m², which was slightly higher than the BMI of postmenopausal euthyroid females, which was 29.03 ± 3.56 kg/m². This increase in BMI in postmenopausal hypothyroid females is due to various factors because of decreased estrogen and thyroid hormone levels in these females. Some

Table 2 Correlation of nitric oxide with different parameters in group A

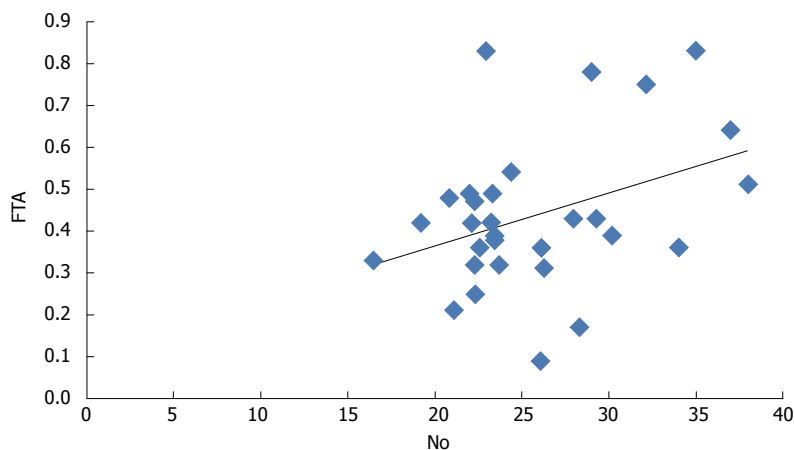
Parameter	<i>r</i> value	<i>P</i> value
Estrogen	0.21	0.24
Progesterone	-0.14	0.43
TSH	-0.1	0.58
T4	0.36	0.50
T3	0.16	0.38
Free T3	0.22	0.22
Free T4	0.37	0.04

TSH: Thyroid stimulating hormone.

Table 3 Correlation of nitric oxide with different parameters in group B

Parameter	<i>r</i> value	<i>P</i> value
Estrogen	0.13	0.47
Progesterone	-0.06	0.72
TSH	0.00	0.97
T4	0.17	0.36
T3	0.17	0.35
Free T3	0.26	0.15
Free T4	0.31	0.09

TSH: Thyroid stimulating hormone.

**Figure 1** Scatter diagram showing correlation of nitric oxide (X-axis) with free T4 (Y-axis) in Group A ($r = 0.37$, $P = 0.04$). NO: Nitric oxide.

studies have also proposed that postmenopausal women have higher BMI than premenopausal women because of action of estrogen^[21,22].

In the present study, NO levels in postmenopausal hypothyroid females were observed to be significantly lower than those in postmenopausal euthyroid females ($P = 0.00$). In a study, NO levels were observed to be higher ($75 \pm 5 \mu\text{mol/L}$) in postmenopausal healthy females^[23]. In another study, NO levels were increased significantly in hypothyroid females ($57.61 \pm 15.8 \mu\text{mol/L}$ and $36.24 \pm 7.61 \mu\text{mol/L}$ in postmenopausal hypothyroid and euthyroid females respectively). Above study observed a positive correlation between TSH and NO.

In the present study, a negative correlation was observed between TSH and NO but it was not statistically significant ($P = 0.58$). The correlation of NO with free T₄ was found to be statistically significant in postmenopausal hypothyroid females with a "*r*" value of 0.37 and *P* value of 0.04. Thyroid hormones directly increase NO production in vascular smooth muscle cells through PI3K/Akt signaling pathway and produce rapid relaxation of vascular smooth muscle cells. T₃ is reported to significantly induce the expression of three NOS isoforms in smooth muscle cells^[23].

Various studies have shown relationship between thyroid hormone and NO and that thyroid hormone can also induce endothelium-independent relaxation^[24,25]

but data from some studies suggest that smooth muscle cells rather than the endothelium, are the primary target of thyroid hormones^[19]. One study in rats showed that the hyperthyroid state was associated with increased formation of NO, but there was a reduced capacity for responding to NO when compared to the hypothyroid state^[26]. The same study showed that both eNOS and nNOS expression were modulated in hypothyroidism and hyperthyroidism. Another study on rats showed that thyroid hormones affect the level and activity of nNOS and therefore NO levels.

Thus, it may be concluded that cardiovascular health is compromised in postmenopausal women which is further deteriorated by hypothyroidism, indicated by lower NO levels in postmenopausal hypothyroid women as compared to postmenopausal euthyroid women. This indicates that normal level of thyroid hormone along with reproductive hormones is essential for cardiac health. Further, regular monitoring and risk assessment regarding cardiovascular disease is essential in postmenopausal hypothyroid females and timely interventions may help to avoid further complications.

ARTICLE HIGHLIGHTS

Research background

Hypothyroidism and menopause, both pose a risk to the cardiac health of women.

Research objectives

As suggested by literature that estrogen induced cardio protection might be mediated by release of nitric oxide (NO), this study was conducted to estimate and compare serum NO levels in postmenopausal women with and without hypothyroidism.

Research methods

NO was analyzed as nitrite colorimetrically in 30 postmenopausal hypothyroid and euthyroid females each.

Research results

A statistically significant decrease was observed in NO levels in postmenopausal hypothyroid females as compared to their euthyroid counterparts ($P < 0.05$).

Research conclusions

It may be concluded that cardiovascular health is compromised in postmenopausal women because of low estrogen, which is further deteriorated by hypothyroidism, indicated by lower NO.

Research perspectives

This research directs towards future perspectives in analyzing other endothelial function markers along with actual estimation of NO and its association with reproductive hormone levels in larger study groups.

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