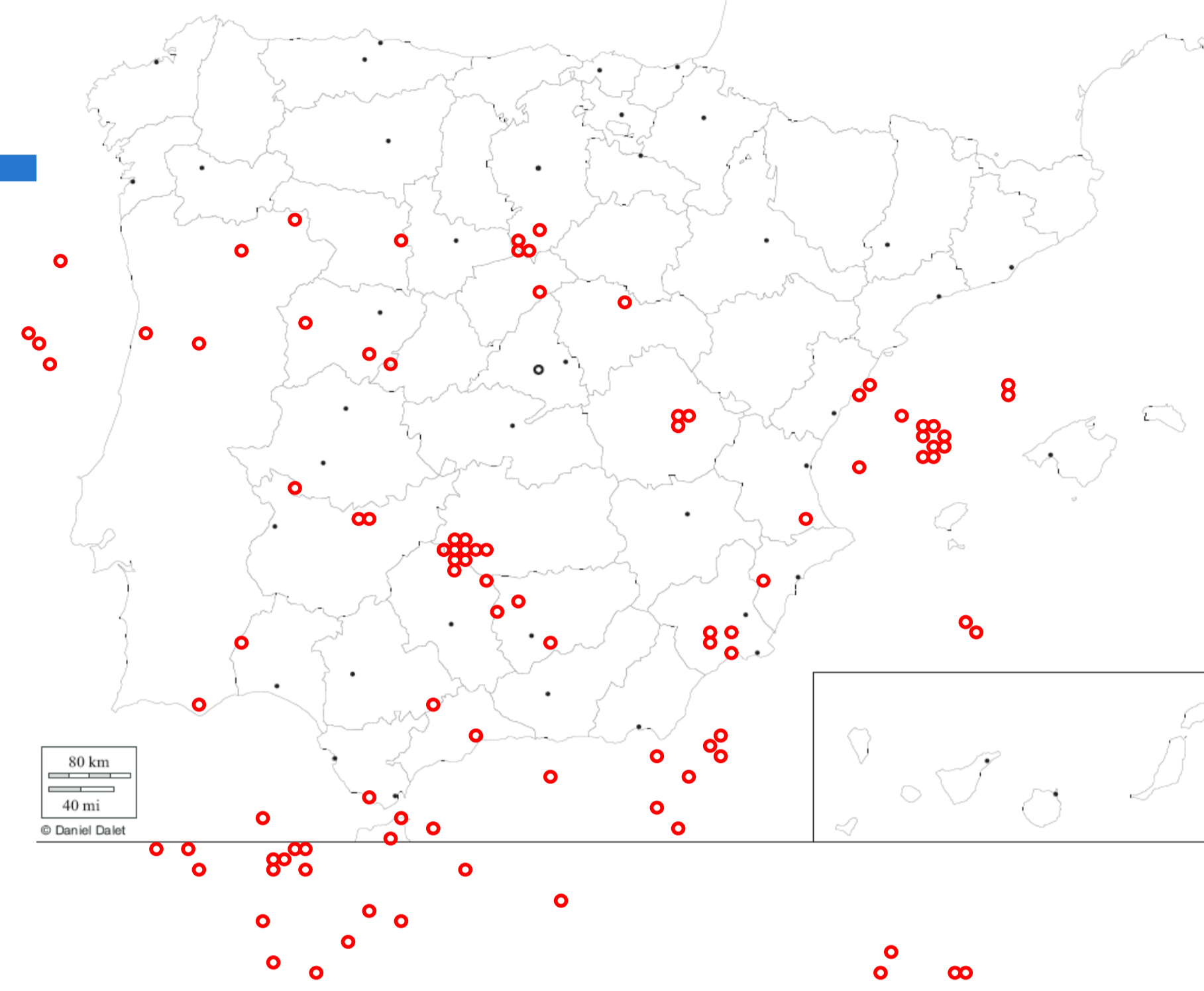


Introduction

Thyroid dysfunction is a common health problem. Its prevalence may vary in different populations, and in Spain, it has not been sufficiently studied. The aim of this study was to evaluate the prevalence of thyroid dysfunction (clinical and subclinical) in our country.

Material and methods

National, cross-sectional, population-based survey.
Target population: the entire Spanish population > 18 years.
Sample: > 5000 clusters in 112 subjects.
Participation: 57%.

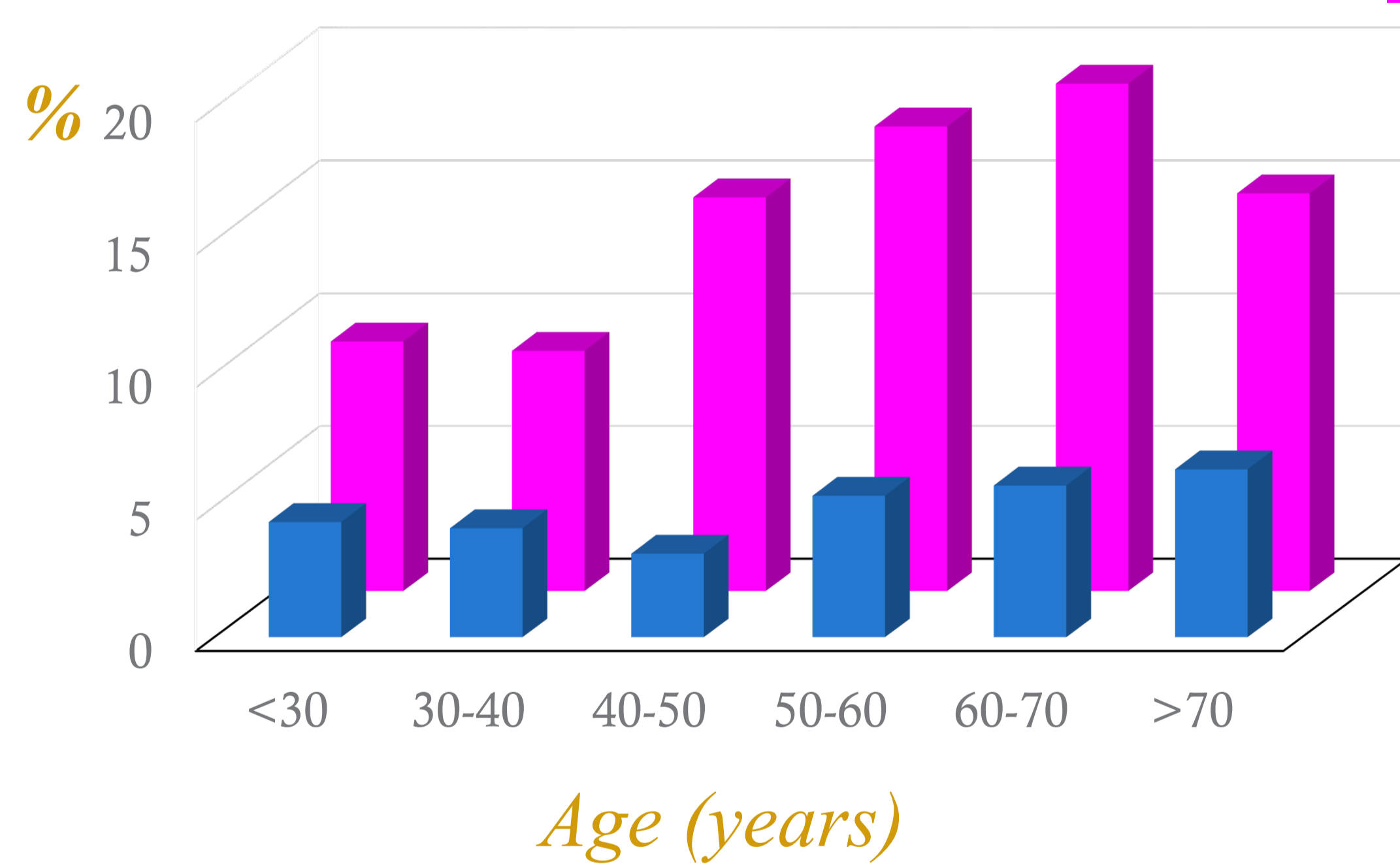


Results

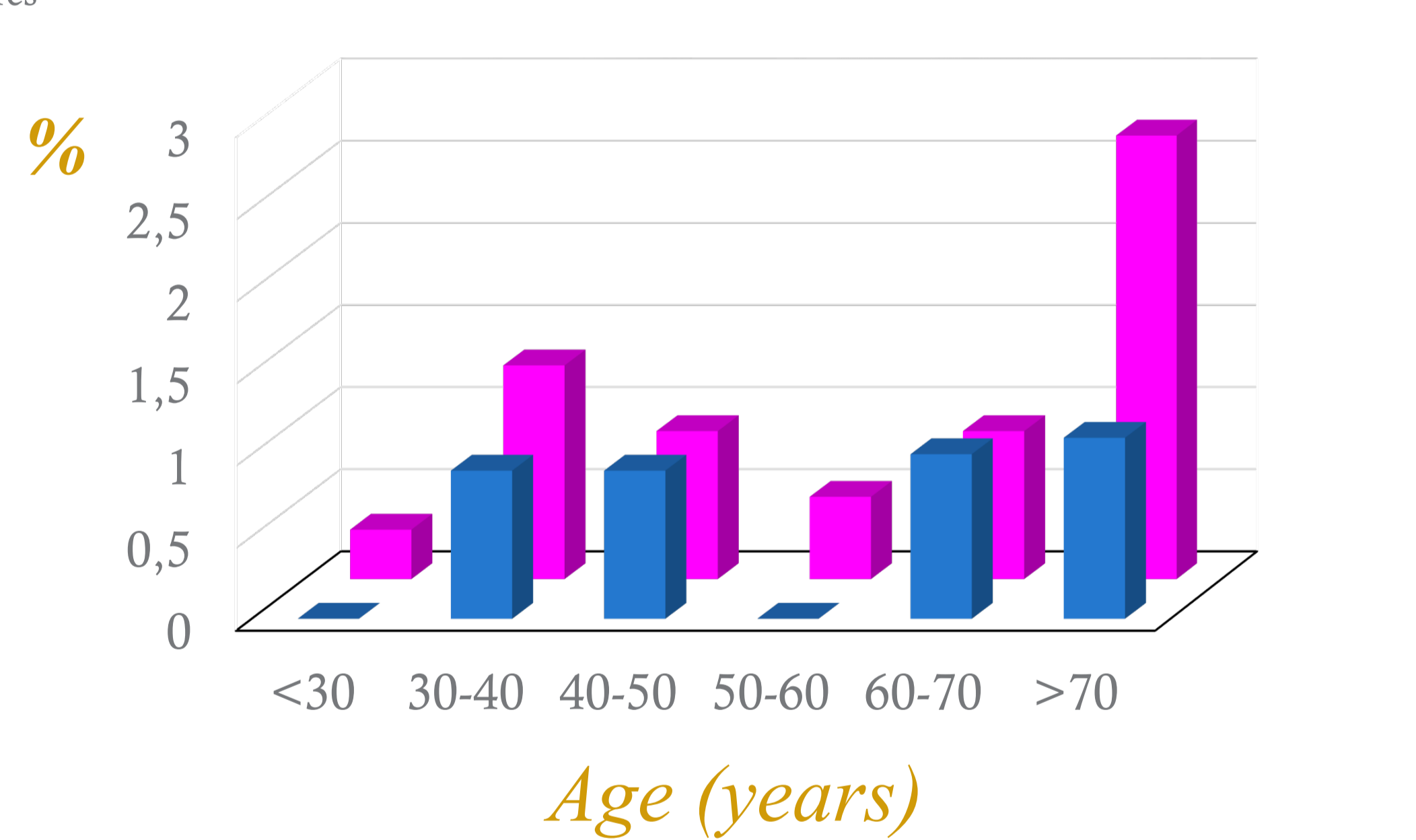
	Prevalence % (IC 95%)	Affected people(> 18 años)
Primary Hipothyroidism	9.1 (8.2-10)	3.515.089
Treated Known hipothyroidism	4.2 (3.6-4.9)	1.628.650
Subclinical hipothyroidism	4.6 (4.0-5.2)	1.773.165
Clinical hipothyroidism	0.3 (0.1-0.5)	113.274
Hipertthyroidism	0.8 (0.6-1.1)	325.182
Anti TPO positivo	7.5 (6.7-8.3)	2.904.477

All thyroid disorders were more prevalent in women than in men

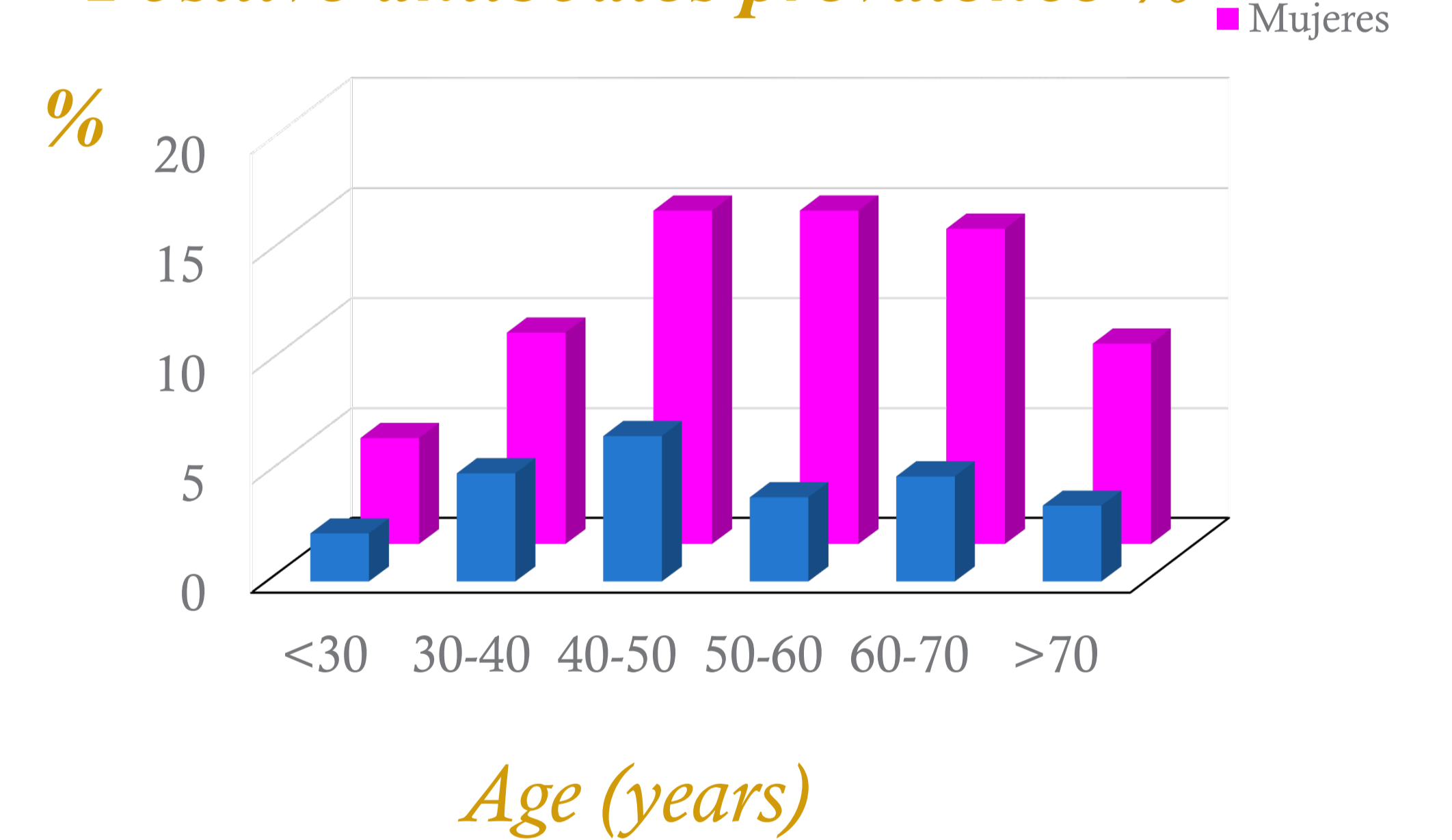
Hipothyroidism prevalence %



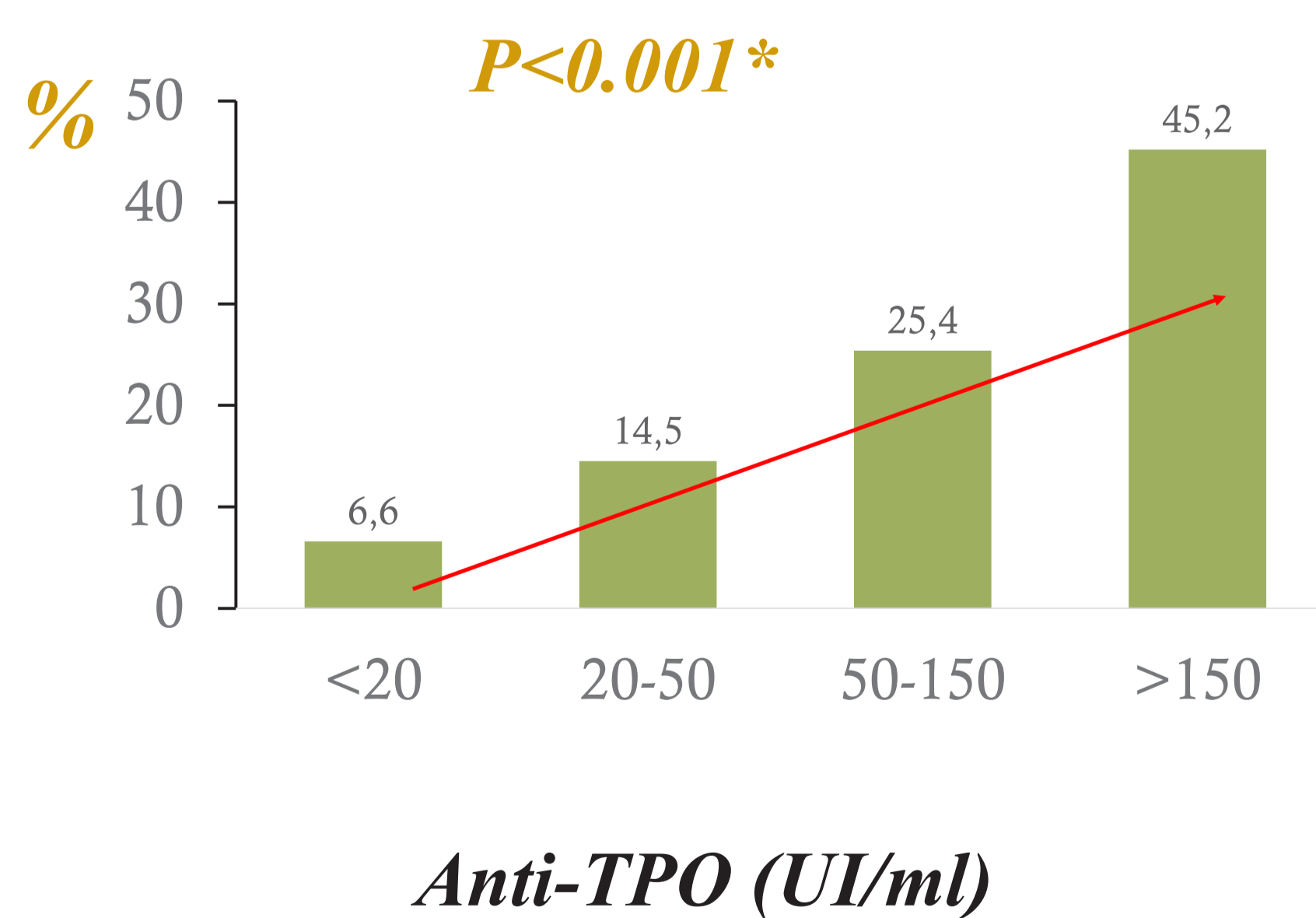
Hipertthyroidism prevalence %



Positive antibodies prevalence %

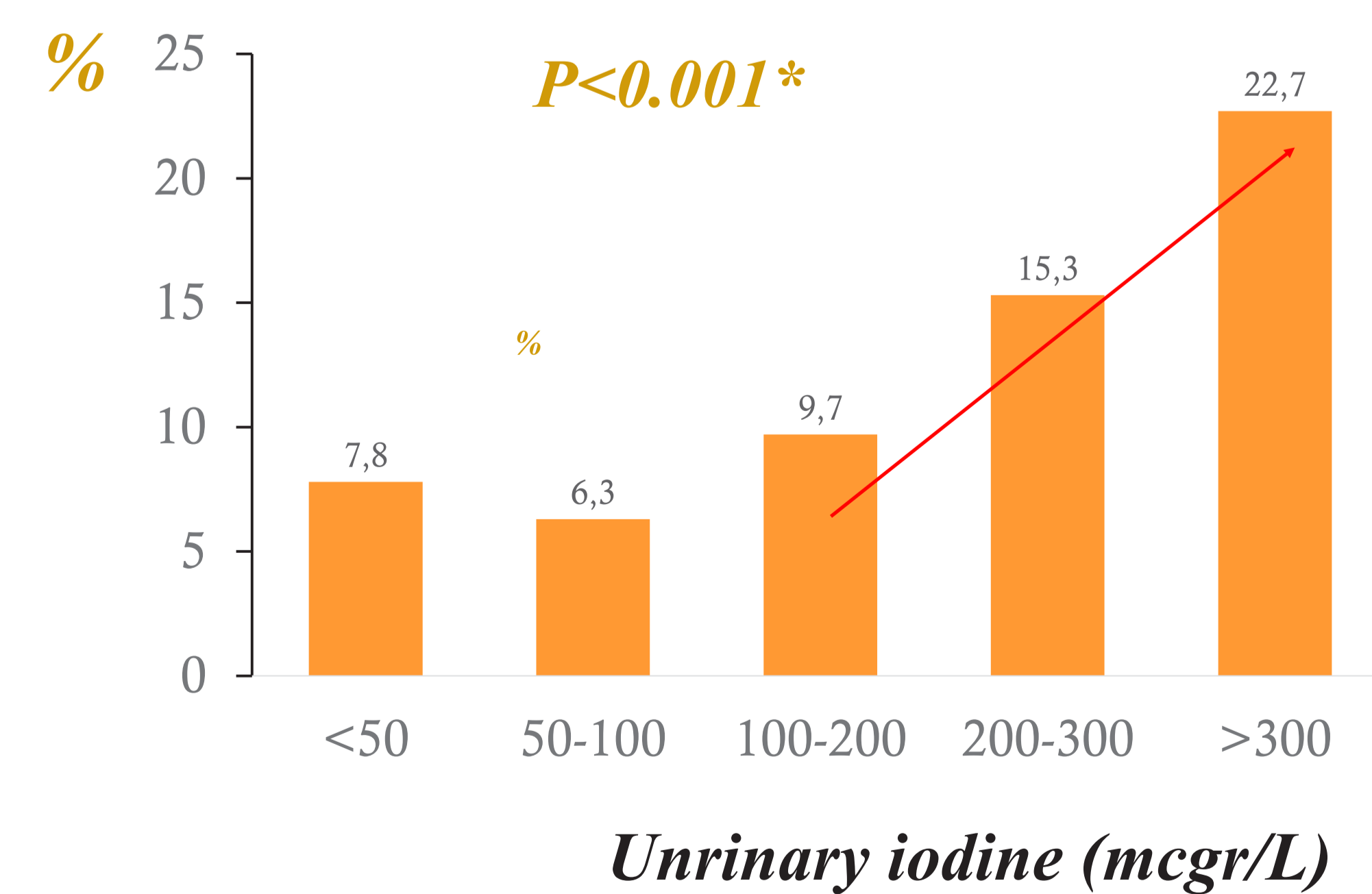


Asociation between anti TPO hipothyroidism



The presence of hypothyroidism was associated with the presence of positive anti-TPO antibodies (p < 0.001) and elevated urinary iodine levels (p < 0.001)

Asociation between anti TPO and urinary iodine



Conclusions

Prevalence data of thyroid dysfunction are reported for the first time in a representative sample of the Spanish population