

# The effect of TSH suppression therapy on the cortical bone geometry in the patients with differentiated thyroid cancer

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# Introduction & Objective

- Subclinical hyperthyroidism has been reported to increase the fracture risk. However, the effect of thyroid stimulating hormone (TSH) suppressive therapy on bone geometry in the hip area of patients with differentiated thyroid carcinoma (DTC) is still unclear.
- The aim of this study was to investigate the effect of TSH suppression on bone geometry in the hip area of pre- and postmenopausal women with DTC.

# Subjects and Methods

- We conducted a retrospective cohort study including 99 women with DTC (25 pre- and 74 postmenopausal) who had received TSH suppressive therapy for at least 3 years and 297 control subjects (75 and 222, respectively) matched for sex and age.
- BMD in the spine and hip area and bone geometry at the proximal femur measured by DXA were compared between patients and controls.
- The association between thyroid hormone and bone parameters was investigated.
- All analyses of bone parameters were adjusted for age, BMI, and serum calcium levels.

#### Results

#### Subjects characteristics in the patient and control groups

	Premenopausal				Postmenopausal				
	Patient group	Control group	GEE analy	rses	Patient group	Control group	GEE analy	yses	
	(n=25)	(n=75)	95% CI	p	(n=74)	(n=222)	95% CI	р	
Age (year) <sup>a</sup>	$45.8 \pm 3.1$	$45.8\pm3.0$			$61.4 \pm 7.6$	$61.4 \pm 7.6$			
BMI (kg/m²)	$22.6 \pm 2.6$	$22.1 \pm 2.8$	-0.60 to 1.60	0.415	$24.4 \pm 3.5$	$23.0\pm2.5$	0.61 to 2.20	0.001*	
Duration of DTC (years)	$3.8\pm1.2$				$5.2 \pm 3.4$				
Creatinine (mg/dL)	$0.7 \pm 0.1$	$0.7 \pm 0.1$	-0.07 to 0.03	0.512	$0.7 \pm 0.2$	$0.7 \pm 0.1$	-0.03 to 0.05	0.598	
Total Calcium (mg/dL)	$8.3 \pm 0.8$	$8.7\pm0.3$	-0.72 to -0.10	0.009*	$8.6 \pm 0.6$	$9.0\pm0.4$	-0.54 to -0.24	< 0.001*	
Phosphate (mg/dL)	$3.7\pm0.8$	$3.6\pm0.6$	-0.25 to 0.44	0.577	$4.0\pm0.6$	$3.8\pm0.7$	0.08 to 0.39	0.003*	
25(OH)D (ng/mL)b	$26.6 \pm 3.2$	$16.7 \pm 1.7$	3.57 to 16.19	0.002*	$29.1 \pm 2.8$	$22.5 \pm 1.3$	0.52 to 12.64	0.033*	
Dose of LT4 (µg/day)									
At evaluation	$136.5 \pm 20.1$				$133.5\pm33.5$				
Three-year average <sup>c</sup>	$150.3 \pm 17.2$				$141.7\pm30.1$				
TSH (mIU/L)d									
At evaluation	0.07 (0.09)	2.19 (1.56)	-3.54 to -2.55	< 0.001*	0.10 (0.14)	2.41 (1.71)	-3.47 to -2.74	< 0.001*	
Three-year average <sup>c</sup>	0.11 (0.15)				0.14 (0.17)				
Free T4 (ng/dL)									
At evaluation	$1.67 \pm 0.27$	$1.09 \pm 0.11$	0.475 to 0.683	< 0.001*	$1.74 \pm 0.32$	$1.09\pm0.14$	0.57 to 0.72	< 0.001*	
Three-year average <sup>c</sup>	$1.76\pm0.27$				$1.75 \pm 0.28$				

<sup>a</sup>Age was at the Dual-energy X-ray absorptiometry (DXA) evaluation

<sup>b</sup>Data were available in 13 and 45 premenopausal patients and controls, and in 33 and 111 postmenopausal patients and controls

<sup>c</sup>The average value during three years prior to the DXA evaluation

<sup>d</sup>Log-transformed variables were used in statistical analyses.

p < 0.05

#### The comparison of bone parameters between patient and control group

	Premenopausal				Postmenopausal			
	Patient group	Control group	GEE analyses <sup>a</sup>		Patient group	Control group	GEE analyses <sup>a</sup>	
	(n=25)	(n=75)	95% CI	p	(n=74)	(n=222)	95% CI	p
BMD								
FN Z- or T-score <sup>b</sup>	$0.08 \pm 0.86$	$-0.25 \pm 0.84$	0.003 to 0.685	0.048*	$-0.97 \pm 0.91$	$\textbf{-0.90} \pm 0.85$	-0.389 to 0.105	0.260
TH Z- or T-score <sup>b</sup>	$0.42\pm0.83$	$0.42\pm0.73$	-0.413 to 0.549	0.782	$-0.47 \pm 0.96$	$\textbf{-0.26} \pm 0.88$	-0.568 to -0.028	0.031*
LS Z- or T-score <sup>b</sup>	$0.29 \pm 0.99$	$0.05\pm0.94$	-0.198 to 0.792	0.240	$-0.84 \pm 1.22$	$-0.70 \pm 1.16$	-0.565 to 0.079	0.139
FN BMD (g/cm <sup>2</sup> )	$0.93 \pm 0.10$	$0.90\pm0.09$	-0.009 to 0.069	0.138	$0.82 \pm 0.11$	$0.83 \pm 0.10$	-0.052 to 0.006	0.116
TH BMD (g/cm <sup>2</sup> )	$0.98 \pm 0.10$	$0.96 \pm 0.08$	-0.033 to 0.057	0.596	$\boldsymbol{0.88 \pm 0.12}$	$0.91 \pm 0.11$	-0.064 to 0.002	0.063
LS BMD (g/cm <sup>2</sup> )	$1.21 \pm 0.11$	$1.18 \pm 0.12$	-0.036 to 0.084	0.439	$1.04 \pm 0.14$	$1.07\pm0.14$	-0.081 to -0.004	0.030*
Geometry at proximal femur								
HAL (cm)	$102.3 \pm 4.3$	$101.3 \pm 5.0$	-2.03 to 2.63	0.802	$100.8 \pm 4.7$	$100.7 \pm 5.1$	-1.54 to 0.93	0.631
CSMI (cm <sup>4</sup> )	$9717 \pm 2039$	$9184\pm1704$	-66.1 to 1312.2	0.076	$7911 \pm 1824$	$8072\pm1776$	-1097.1 to -76.2	0.028*
CSA (cm <sup>2</sup> )	$140.5 \pm 12.9$	$134.5 \pm 13.8$	0.75 to 11.80	0.026*	$120.5 \pm 16.6$	$123.6 \pm 17.0$	-11.31 to -0.96	0.020*
CT, neck (cm)	$5.4 \pm 1.5$	$5.0\pm1.3$	-0.29 to 1.17	0.235	$4.9 \pm 1.3$	$5.1 \pm 1.6$	-0.72 to -0.01	0.045*
CT, shaft (cm)	$5.0\pm0.9$	$4.8\pm0.9$	-0.14 to 0.76	0.179	$4.8 \pm 0.9$	$4.8 \pm 1.1$	-0.36 to 0.14	0.402
Section modulus (cm <sup>3</sup> )	$560.0 \pm 98.3$	$566.7 \pm 79.6$	-4.81 to 71.09	0.087	$481.0 \pm 94.6$	$498.7 \pm 95.9$	-64.53 to -11.88	0.004*
Buckling ratio	$3.3 \pm 1.2$	$3.5 \pm 0.9$	-0.70 to 0.44	0.656	$3.7 \pm 1.2$	$3.4 \pm 1.1$	-0.05 to 0.52	0.111

FN, femoral neck; TH total hip; LS, lumbar spine; HAL, hip axis length; CSMI, cross-sectional moment of inertia; CSA, cross-sectional area; CT, cortical thickness.

<sup>a</sup>GEE analyses was adjusted for age, BMI and total calcium.

<sup>b</sup>Z-score was compared in premenopausal women and T-score was compared in postmenopausal women

\*p < 0.05

## Multivariable linear regression analysis between serum free T4 levels and bone parameters in patient group

Danandant variable	Premenopa	usal	Postmenopausal		
Dependent variable	В	$\boldsymbol{p}$	В	$\boldsymbol{p}$	
BMD					
FN Z- or T-score	1.307	0.038*	0.187	0.521	
TH Z- or T-score	1.056	0.094	0.054	0.871	
LS Z- or T-score	-0.072	0.920	0.067	0.874	
FN BMD (g/cm <sup>2</sup> )	0.086	0.273	0.022	0.512	
TH BMD (g/cm <sup>2</sup> )	0.119	0.121	0.005	0.901	
LS BMD (g/cm <sup>2</sup> )	-0.066	0.452	0.009	0.854	
Geometry at proximal femur					
HAL (cm)	-4.230	0.219	-0.079	0.964	
CSMI (cm <sup>4</sup> )	578.9	0.704	-1483.6	0.022*	
CSA (cm <sup>2</sup> )	-3.768	0.159	-0.089	0.505	
CT, neck (cm)	1.822	0.130	0.178	0.712	
CT, shaft (cm)	0.067	0.922	-0.126	0.699	
Section modulus (cm <sup>3</sup> )	37.25	0.614	-74.43	0.021*	
Buckling ratio	-1.405	0.144	-0.132	0.775	
4 .005					

p < 0.05

### The comparison of bone parameters between patient with free T4 level > 1.79 and control subjects

	Premenopausal				Postmenopausal			
	Patient group	Control group	GEE analyse	GEE analyses <sup>a</sup>		Control group	GEE analyses <sup>a</sup>	
	(n=8)	(n=24)	95% CI	p	(n=29)	(n=87)	95% CI	p
BMD								
FN Z- or T-score <sup>b</sup>	$0.60\pm0.73$	$-0.24 \pm 0.68$	0.393 to 1.185	<0.001*	$-0.93 \pm 1.05$	$-0.79 \pm 0.83$	-0.771 to 0.118	0.150
TH Z- or T-score <sup>b</sup>	$0.69 \pm 0.64$	$0.47 \pm 0.69$	-0.914 to 0.468	0.572	$-0.47 \pm 1.07$	$-0.15 \pm 0.90$	-0.980 to -0.076	0.022*
LS Z- or T-score <sup>b</sup>	$0.52\pm0.92$	$\boldsymbol{0.18 \pm 0.78}$	-0.035 to 0.835	0.071	$-0.80 \pm 1.18$	$-0.56 \pm 1.21$	-0.915 to -0.016	0.042*
FN BMD (g/cm <sup>2</sup> )	$0.94 \pm 0.11$	$0.90 \pm 0.08$	-0.011 to 0.092	0.124	$0.82\pm0.12$	$0.85 \pm 0.10$	-0.101 to 0.002	0.061
TH BMD (g/cm <sup>2</sup> )	$1.00\pm0.09$	$0.96\pm0.07$	-0.021 to 0.083	0.246	$0.88 \pm 0.13$	$0.92\pm0.11$	-0.117 to -0.009	0.021*
LS BMD (g/cm <sup>2</sup> )	$1.18 \pm 0.11$	$1.19 \pm 0.09$	-0.048 to 0.052	0.935	$1.05\pm0.13$	$1.09\pm0.15$	-0.120 to -0.018	0.008*
Geometry at proximal femur								
HAL (cm)	$100.7\pm3.7$	$102.2\pm4.0$	-4.85 to 1.76	0.360	$100.3 \pm 5.0$	$101.1 \pm 4.9$	-3.72 to 0.19	0.076
CSMI (cm <sup>4</sup> )	$9117 \pm 1660$	$9385 \pm 1599$	-1013.1 to 836.5	0.852	$7195\pm1138$	$8262\pm1885$	-2324.9 to -1042.2	<0.001*
CSA (cm <sup>2</sup> )	$140.5 \pm 13.1$	$135.0\pm13.6$	-1.27 to 13.72	0.103	$117.2 \pm 15.8$	$125.8\pm18.2$	-21.89 to -5.84	0.001*
CT, neck (cm)	$5.8 \pm 1.6$	$4.8\pm1.5$	-0.21 to 2.09	0.111	$4.6 \pm 1.2$	$5.1\pm1.5$	-1.17 to -0.08	0.025*
CT, shaft (cm)	$5.0\pm0.9$	$4.8 \pm 0.8$	-0.46 to 0.92	0.515	$4.6\pm0.9$	$4.8\pm1.0$	-0.62 to -0.02	0.049*
Section modulus (cm <sup>3</sup> )	$582.7 \pm 83.6$	$577.3 \pm 76.4$	-32.56 to 56.84	0.595	$448.6 \pm 66.7$	$508.7\pm103.5$	-131.10 to -57.60	<0.001*
Buckling ratio	$3.0 \pm 1.1$	$3.6\pm0.9$	-1.26 to 0.07	0.081	$3.8 \pm 1.2$	$3.4\pm1.0$	-0.14 to 0.88	0.153

<sup>a</sup>GEE analyses was adjusted for age, BMI and total calcium.

<sup>b</sup>Z-score was compared in premenopausal women and T-score was compared in postmenopausal women. \*p < 0.05

#### The comparison of bone parameters between patient with free T4 level ≤ 1.79 and control subjects

	Premenopausal				Postmenopausal				
	Patient group	Control group	GEE analyses <sup>a</sup>		Patient group	Control group	GEE analyse	es <sup>a</sup>	
	(n=17)	(n=51)	95% CI	p	(n=44)	(n=132)	95% CI	p	
BMD									
FN Z- or T-score <sup>b</sup>	$-0.17 \pm 0.83$	$-0.25 \pm 0.91$	-0.384 to 0.494	0.807	$-1.01 \pm 0.83$	$\textbf{-0.96} \pm \textbf{0.86}$	-0.308 to 0.229	0.774	
TH Z- or T-score <sup>b</sup>	$0.29 \pm 0.89$	$0.39 \pm 0.76$	-0.480 to 0.799	0.625	$-0.45 \pm 0.90$	$-0.32\pm0.87$	-0.455 to 0.174	0.383	
LS Z- or T-score <sup>b</sup>	$0.19\pm1.03$	$-0.01 \pm 1.01$	-0.522 to 0.973	0.555	$-0.87 \pm 1.27$	$-0.77 \pm 1.13$	-0.533 to 0.323	0.631	
FN BMD (g/cm <sup>2</sup> )	$0.93\pm0.10$	$0.90\pm0.10$	-0.036 to 0.072	0.446	$0.81 \pm 0.10$	$0.83 \pm 0.10$	-0.039 to 0.025	0.658	
TH BMD (g/cm <sup>2</sup> )	$0.97 \pm 0.10$	$0.97 \pm 0.09$	-0.071 to 0.057	0.833	$0.89 \pm 0.11$	$0.90\pm0.11$	-0.047 to 0.030	0.661	
LS BMD (g/cm <sup>2</sup> )	$1.23 \pm 0.11$	$1.18\pm0.13$	-0.056 to 0.126	0.449	$1.04\pm0.15$	$1.06\pm0.14$	-0.077 to 0.028	0.365	
Geometry at proximal femur									
HAL (cm)	$103.0 \pm 4.4$	$100.9 \pm 5.4$	-1.36 to 4.42	0.300	$101.0\pm4.4$	$100.5 \pm 5.3$	-1.04 to 1.91	0.561	
CSMI (cm <sup>4</sup> )	$9999 \pm 2183$	$9090 \pm 1758$	190.2 to 2102.4	0.019*	$8353\pm2054$	$7964 \pm 1706$	-515.1 to 740.5	0.725	
CSA (cm <sup>2</sup> )	$140.5 \pm 13.3$	$134.3 \pm 14.1$	-2.16 to 14.31	0.148	$122.6 \pm 17.1$	$122.3 \pm 16.1$	-7.15 to 5.11	0.745	
CT, neck (cm)	$5.2 \pm 1.5$	$5.0\pm1.2$	-0.71 to 1.14	0.648	$5.0 \pm 1.3$	$5.1\pm1.6$	-0.72 to 0.23	0.310	
CT, shaft (cm)	$5.0\pm0.9$	$4.7 \pm 0.9$	-0.35 to 0.84	0.423	$4.8\pm0.9$	$4.8 \pm 1.2$	-0.36 to 0.33	0.929	
Section modulus (cm <sup>3</sup> )	$608.1 \pm 105.9$	$561.6 \pm 81.4$	-7.92 to 107.87	0.091	$500.9 \pm 105.3$	$492.9 \pm 91.3$	-33.97 to 27.75	0.844	
Buckling ratio	$3.5 \pm 1.3$	$3.4 \pm 0.9$	-0.66 to 0.97	0.704	$3.7 \pm 1.3$	$3.4 \pm 1.1$	-0.16 to 0.55	0.288	

<sup>a</sup>GEE analyses was adjusted for age, BMI and total calcium.

<sup>b</sup>Z-score was compared in premenopausal women and T-score was compared in postmenopausal women.

## Summary

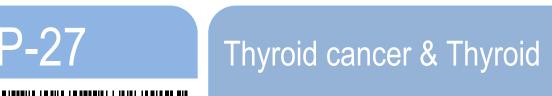
- In premenopausal subjects, bone parameters were not deteriorated by TSH suppression.
- In postmenopausal subjects, DTC patients showed poor bone geometry at the femoral neck than those of control subjects, whereas their femoral neck BMD was comparable with controls.
- The alteration of femoral neck bone geometry became more prominent in the postmenopausal patients with free T4 levels > 1.79 ng/dL.

## Conclusion

TSH suppression decreased bone strength in postmenopausal DTC patients by altering bone geometry rather than BMD in the hip area, especially the proximal femur.







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