

A case of undetectable thyroid hormones

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Introduction

Positive interference in free thyroxine (fT4) and free triiodothyronine (fT3) assays is well known. However, negative interference in free thyroid hormone assays in the paediatric population is very rare. We report the case of a 3 year old girl with negative interference in the Roche method for fT4 and fT3.

Case presentation

- 3 year old girl with increasing tiredness, abdominal pain, pain in lower limbs, constipation
- No family history of thyroid disease
- Nil medication
- Clinically euthyroid
- No goitre
- Normal milestones

Results

Results	TSH (mU/L)	Free T4 (pmol/L)	Free T3 (pmol/L)
MTW (Roche)	1.8 (0.85-6.50)	<3.0 (12.1 – 22)	<1.5 (3 – 9.1)

Results confirmed on repeat

9am Cortisol = 332 nmol/L

Short Synacthen test

Prolactin = 154 mIU/L

0 min = 297 nmol/L

IGF1 = 7.7 nmol/L (4.4 - 22.3)

30 min = 1132 nmol/L

Thyroid peroxidase antibodies = Negative

60 min = 1330 nmol/L

MRI = Normal

Investigating assay interference

Results	TSH (mU/L)	Free T4 (pmol/L)	Free T3 (pmol/L)
Roche	1.8 (0.85-6.50)	< 3.0 (12.1 – 22)	<1.5 (3 – 9.1)
Abbott	Insufficient	18 (9-19)	Insufficient
Centuar	2.25 (0.35 -5.5)	14.8 (10.3-22.7)	5.8 (3.5 – 6.5)
Perkin Elmer	2.68 (0.4 – 4.0)	12.7 (9 – 20)	-
Cambridge (calculated)	-	15.0 pmol/L	-

Assay differences

Results	fT4 and fT3 methods	Assay
MTW (Roche)	1 step competitive	No wash step
William Harvey (Abbott)	2 step	Wash step
Medway (Centuar)	1 step competitive	No wash step
Cambridge (Perkin Elmer)	2 step	Wash step
Cambridge (calculated)	Indirect - calculated from total T4 and TBG	

Discussion

The biochemical pattern of normal/ low TSH levels with low fT4 levels may be associated with non-thyroidal illness, pregnancy, drugs and rarely central hypothyroidism (CH) or assay interference.

CH is often accompanied by combined pituitary hormone deficiencies. Isolated congenital CH is rare and mainly due to TSH β - subunit and thyrotropin releasing hormone receptor (TRHR) gene mutations. The spectrum of clinical features includes lethargy, short stature to severe impairment in neurodevelopment¹. Indeed, some patients with TRHR may be asymptomatic².

Interference in immunoassays for TSH, fT4 and fT3 is uncommon but well known. The nature of interference may be variable in different assays due to differing assay designs. Causes include heterophilic antibodies, autoantibodies, human anti animal antibodies and abnormal binding proteins. In certain electrochemiluminescent assays, antiruthenium antibodies may account for interference³. Whilst there are several reports of assay interference causing falsely elevated thyroid hormone levels, reports of spuriously low levels are rare⁴. The Roche assay is a one-step competitive assay, thus is more susceptible to interference due to the aforementioned causes.

Conclusion

This case emphasizes the need for vigilance in interpreting extremely unusual immunoassay results, even if clinically plausible.

References

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