



# Predictors of transient congenital primary hypothyroidism: data from the German registry for congenital hypothyroidism (AQUAPE “HypoDok”)

Nicola Matejek<sup>1</sup> · Sascha R. Tittel<sup>2</sup> · Holger Haberland<sup>3</sup> · Tilman Rohrer<sup>4</sup> · Eva-Maria Busemann<sup>5</sup> · Norbert Jorch<sup>6</sup> · Karl-Otfried Schwab<sup>7</sup> · Joachim Wölfle<sup>8</sup> · Reinhard W. Holl<sup>2</sup> · Markus Bettendorf<sup>1</sup>

Received: 4 December 2020 / Revised: 9 March 2021 / Accepted: 12 March 2021 / Published online: 25 March 2021  
© The Author(s) 2021

## Abstract

Neonatal screening for congenital primary hypothyroidism (CH) may not distinguish between transient (TCH) and permanent dysfunction (PCH), causing potential overtreatment and concerns in affected families. To specify the indication for interruption of therapy, we analysed the German registry “HypoDok” for infants with CH, which oversees 1625 patients from 49 participating centres in Germany and Austria from 1997 until today. A total of 357 patients with a thyroid gland in loco typico were identified and retrospectively grouped according to cessation (TCH,  $n = 24$ ) or continuation (PCH,  $n = 333$ ) of L-thyroxine (L-T<sub>4</sub>) treatment at 2 years of age. The receiver operating characteristic (ROC) analysis was performed to identify cutoffs predicting TCH by screening TSH concentrations and L-T<sub>4</sub> dosages. Gestational ages, birth weights and prevalence of associated malformations were comparable in both groups. The cutoff screening TSH concentration was 73 mU/L. The cutoff daily L-T<sub>4</sub> dosage at 1 year was 3.1 µg/kg (90% sensitivity, 63% specificity; 36 µg/day) and at 2 years of age 2.95 µg/kg (91% sensitivity, 59% specificity; 40 µg/day). At 2 years of age, specificity (71%) increased when both of these parameters were considered together.

**Conclusion:** The decision to continue or cease L-T<sub>4</sub> treatment at 2 years of age in CH patients diagnosed in neonatal screening may be based on their screening TSH concentrations and individual L-T<sub>4</sub> dosages at 1 and 2 years of age. Thus, TCH and PCH may be distinguished; overtreatment avoided; and affected families reassured.

---

Communicated by Peter de Winter

---

✉ Nicola Matejek  
nmatejek@t-online.de

Sascha R. Tittel  
sascha.tittel@uni-ulm.de

Holger Haberland  
holger.haberland@sana-kl.de

Tilman Rohrer  
tilman.rohrer@uks.eu

Eva-Maria Busemann  
e.busemann@kindermvz.de

Norbert Jorch  
norbert.jorch@evkb.de

Karl-Otfried Schwab  
karl.otfried.schwab@uniklinik-freiburg.de

Joachim Wölfle  
Joachim.Woelfle@uk-erlangen.de

Reinhard W. Holl  
reinhard.holl@uni-ulm.de

Markus Bettendorf  
markus.bettendorf@med.uni-heidelberg.de

<sup>1</sup> Division of Paediatric Endocrinology and Diabetes, Department of Paediatrics, University Children’s Hospital Heidelberg, Im Neuenheimer Feld 430, 69120 Heidelberg, Germany

<sup>2</sup> Central Institute for Biomedical Technology, Institute for Epidemiology and Medical Biometry, University of Ulm, Ulm, Germany

<sup>3</sup> Social-Paediatric Centre, Sana-Hospital Lichtenberg, Berlin, Germany

<sup>4</sup> Department of Paediatrics, University Hospital Homburg-Saar, Homburg, Germany

<sup>5</sup> Catholic Children’s Hospital Wilhelmstift, Hamburg, Germany

<sup>6</sup> Department of Paediatrics, Evangelical Hospital Bethel, Bielefeld, Germany

<sup>7</sup> Division of Paediatric Endocrinology and Diabetes, University Hospital Freiburg, Freiburg, Germany

<sup>8</sup> Department of Paediatrics, University Hospital Erlangen, Erlangen, Germany

**What is Known:**

- *The course of congenital primary hypothyroidism may be transient, causing potential overtreatment.*
- *The dose of L-thyroxine at 1 or 2 years of age may predict a transient course of primary congenital hypothyroidism.*

**What is New:**

- *TSH screening concentration and L-thyroxine dosages at 1 and 2 years of age represent reliable predictors for transient congenital primary hypothyroidism with higher sensitivity and specificity when considered together in order to select eligible patients who qualify for treatment withdrawal.*

**Keywords** Congenital primary hypothyroidism · Prediction · Transient congenital primary hypothyroidism · Permanent congenital primary hypothyroidism

## Introduction

Congenital primary hypothyroidism (CH) is suspected in neonatal screening when capillary TSH concentrations are elevated ( $> 15$  mU/L in Germany). The diagnosis is confirmed by measuring venous TSH and  $fT_4$  concentrations before the start of treatment [1]. Not all infants with confirmed CH necessarily receive lifelong L-T<sub>4</sub> treatment. Transient congenital hypothyroidism (TCH) occurs in up to 35% of children with CH [2]. Lowering the threshold screening TSH concentrations for diagnosing CH may suggest an increased prevalence, overtreatment and impaired outcome in children that only have transient or mild hypothyroidism [3]. Gene mutations of *DUOX2* and *TSH-R* have been described in cases with mild transient hypothyroidism [4–7]. National and international guidelines recommend confirming CH after the second birthday in case an unequivocal diagnosis has not been established during the neonatal period. L-T<sub>4</sub> treatment is then paused for 4 to 6 weeks in order to assess endogenous thyroid function. Earlier withdrawal is discussed when transient elevations of neonatal TSH concentrations are likely and there is impending overtreatment [7–10]. Paediatric endocrinologists tend to conduct therapy in the first 2 years of life in order to avoid defects in the myelination of the central nervous system and to assure normal neurodevelopmental outcomes. A re-evaluation of thyroid function is indicated if the thyroid gland is developed normally and elevated TSH serum levels are not observed or there has been no need to adjust the dosage of L-T<sub>4</sub> during the course of treatment.

However, standard recommendations for interruption of treatment are lacking [11].

We analysed data from the German registry of CH in order to determine whether screening and serum TSH concentrations and L-T<sub>4</sub> dosages at 1 and 2 years of age are sufficient parameters to anticipate a transient nature of thyroid dysfunction warranting its re-evaluation.

## Methods

“HypoDok” is a prospective documentation software for CH supported by the German Society of Paediatric Endocrinology

and Diabetes (DGKED), with contributions from 49 participating centres in Germany and Austria currently including 1625 patients. The inclusion criteria were the availability of screening TSH concentrations (mU/L), a thyroid gland in loco typico, visualised by ultrasound, and the L-T<sub>4</sub> dosages ( $\mu\text{g}/\text{kg}/\text{day}$ ,  $\mu\text{g}/\text{day}$ ) at diagnosis and at 1 and/or 2 years of age, respectively. The end of L-T<sub>4</sub> treatment was documented by checking a corresponding box on the date of withdrawal. The following items were extracted from the registry: L-T<sub>4</sub> dosages at 6 months of age, weeks of gestation, birth weight (g), Apgar-Score, age at measurement of screening TSH and of serum TSH, serum TSH (mU/L) and  $fT_4$  (ng/dL) concentrations at confirmation, as well as relevant maternal and patient’s history (selection options: yes/no): gender male, maternal hypothyroidism, maternal treatment with L-T<sub>4</sub> during pregnancy, hyperthyroidism, anti-thyroid drugs (ATD) during pregnancy, iodine medication in pregnancy and delivery, diagnosis of Trisomy 21 and dopamine treatment of the neonate. Additional diagnoses or malformations captured as free text documentation were also considered in the analyses. The height (cm) and body mass index ( $\text{kg}/\text{m}^2$ ) expressed as standard deviation scores (SDS) [12] at the age of 2 years, the L-T<sub>4</sub> withdrawal period of 4 to 6 weeks and the results of psychomotor testing at the age of 2 years were extracted. L-T<sub>4</sub> dosage changes were collected from each visit. The screening TSH concentrations were measured in dry-blood spots by the regional neonatal screening laboratories in mU/L. The serum TSH (mU/L) and  $fT_4$  (ng/dL) concentrations were measured in the laboratory of the respective centre for paediatric endocrinology. A total of 357 patients treated in 37 German centres were eligible and were grouped according to continuation of L-T<sub>4</sub> beyond the 2nd year of life (PCH) or cessation (TCH) of L-T<sub>4</sub> treatment within the first 2 years of life.

**Statistics** Descriptive data were presented as the median and interquartile range for continuous values and percentage for binomial/categorical values. Wilcoxon’s rank sum test was used to compare continuous variables between groups, while nominal variables were analysed by chi-squared test. The results were considered significant at  $p < 0.05$ . The receiver operating characteristic (ROC) analysis was performed to

identify cutoffs predicting TCH by screening TSH concentrations and L-T<sub>4</sub> dosages (µg/kg/day and µg/day) at 6 month and 1 and 2 years of age, respectively. We used SAS 9.4 (SAS Inc., Cary, NC, USA) and PROC LOGISTIC to calculate predicted probabilities of the patients to belong either to the TCH or PCH group, as well as their sensitivity and specificity based on the respective screening TSH concentration or L-T<sub>4</sub> dosage. The optimal cutoff for each parameter was calculated by maximising the Youden index [13]. Using linear regression made differences of screening TSH between patients with and without L-T<sub>4</sub> withdrawal period, means are presented as least square means with 95% confidence interval.

**Results**

A total of 357 infants with congenital primary hypothyroidism met the inclusion criteria (Fig. 1). They were grouped retrospectively as PCH (*n* = 333) and TCH (*n* = 24) (Table 1). All patients with TCH terminated therapy after 2 years of age (24/24). 95.2% of patients with PCH temporarily paused L-T<sub>4</sub> treatment for 4 to 6 weeks (*n* = 111, 33%) and had to continue the treatment afterwards and/or required an increase of L-T<sub>4</sub> dosage during the treatment course (*n* = 316, 95%). Screening TSH concentrations tended to be lower in neonates with TCH (55.8 mU/L) than in those with PCH (150.0 mU/L, *p* = 0.06), whereas serum TSH and fT<sub>4</sub> concentrations were similar at confirmation of the diagnosis (Table 2). Neonatal screening

was done at 3 days of age in both groups and the confirmation of the diagnosis at 11 (PCH) and 13.5 days of age (TCH; Table 2), respectively. L-T<sub>4</sub> dosages at start of therapy in PCH and in TCH were comparable (*p* = 1.0). L-T<sub>4</sub> dosages per kilogramme body weight at 6 months of age were similar, and receiver operating characteristic calculation revealed 27 µg/day as predicting cutoff for TCH (sensitivity 77%, specificity 54%). At 1 year of age, the L-T<sub>4</sub> dosages were significantly higher in PCH (4.52 µg/kg/day, total dose 45 µg/day) than in TCH (2.96 µg/kg/day, *p* < 0.01; 30 µg/day, *p* < 0.01), and were also higher at 2 years of age in PCH (4.03 µg/kg/day, 50 µg/day) than in TCH (2.5 µg/kg/day, *p* < 0.01; 37 µg/day, *p* < 0.01) (Table 2).

Infants with a L-T<sub>4</sub> withdrawal period had significant lower screening TSH: 142.6 mU/L (119.2–166) vs. 186.2 mU/L (159–213.4, *p* = 0.02), shown by linear regression analysis (Table 3).

The cutoff screening TSH concentration by ROC was 73 mU/L (Fig. 2a). The cutoff L-T<sub>4</sub> dosage at 1 year of age was 3.1 µg/kg/day (Fig. 2b) and 2.95 µg/kg/day after 2 years (Fig. 2c) (Table 4, A). The L-T<sub>4</sub> dosage with 99% sensitivity was 2.0 µg/kg/day (20 µg/day) and 6.3 µg/kg/day (60 µg/day) with 96% specificity at 1 year of age. At 2 years of age, the L-T<sub>4</sub> dosage of 2.0 µg/kg/day (25 µg/day) was 99% sensitive for TCH and 5.0 µg/kg/day (55 µg/day) was 96% specific for PCH (Table 4, A).

In a subgroup with screening TSH concentration below 73 mU/L (*n* = 109), the proportion of TCH (16%) was twice as

**Table 1** Demographic characteristics and medical history of patients at diagnosis: patients were grouped as permanent CH (PCH; *n* = 333) or transient CH (TCH; *n* = 24). Variables are presented as median and interquartile range (A) or prevalence (%; B)

	PCH			TCH			
<b>A</b>							
Variable	<i>n</i>	Median	Interquartile range	<i>n</i>	Median	Interquartile range	<i>p</i>
Weeks of gestation	333	40	38–41	24	40	37–40	1.0
Birth weight (g)	325	3420	3060–3800	22	3380	2920–3850	1.0
APGAR-score	326	10	7–10	22	10	9–10	1.0
BMI (kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) at 2 years	301	16.6	15.6–17.5	22	16	14.7–16.5	0.8
BMI-SDS at 2 years	301	0.4	0.3–1.0	22	0.0	– 1.1–0.4	0.7
Height-SDS at 2 years	301	0.1	– 0.6–0.8	23	0.0	– 0.6–0.5	1.0
<b>B</b>							
Variable	<i>n</i>	Prevalence (%)		<i>n</i>	Prevalence (%)		<i>p</i>
Weeks of gestation < 36	322	5.6		- 24	12.5		- 1.0
Male gender	333	35.1		- 24	50		- 1.0
Trisomy 21	333	1.2		- 24	4.2		- 1.0
Dopamine therapy	333	0.9		- 24	8.3		- 0.07
ATD in pregnancy	101	2		- 11	18.2		- 0.1
L-T <sub>4</sub> withdrawal period	211	52.6		- 24	100		- <0.01
L-T <sub>4</sub> withdrawal period a./o.	333	95.2		- 24	100		- 1.0
L-T <sub>4</sub> dosage increase							
Developmental test: normal	141	89		- 8	100		- 1.0

**Table 2** Screening TSH (mU/L), confirmation serum TSH (mU/L), serum fT<sub>4</sub> (ng/mL), age at neonatal screening and confirmation (days) and dosages of L-T<sub>4</sub> at diagnosis, at the age of 6 months and 1 and 2 years

in patients with permanent CH (PCH,  $n = 273$ ) and transient CH (TCH,  $n = 23$ ). Data are given as median with interquartile range;  $p < 0.05$  was considered significantly different by  $\chi^2$  test

Variable	PCH			TCH			<i>p</i>
	<i>n</i>	Median	Interquartile range	<i>n</i>	Median	Interquartile range	
Screening TSH (mU/L)	333	150	62–237	24	55.8	32.5–136	0.06
Age at neonatal screening	305	3	2–5	24	3	2–8.5	1.0
Age at confirmation diagnosis	333	11	6–20	24	13.5	10.5–18	1.0
Confirmation TSH (mU/L)	257	118	62–227	23	100	42–169	1.0
Serum fT <sub>4</sub> (ng/dL)	275	1.16	0.5–2.33	21	0.96	0.4–1.4	1.0
L-T <sub>4</sub> dosage at diagnosis (μg)	333	50	44–50	24	50	29–50	1.0
L-T <sub>4</sub> dosage at diagnosis (μg/kg)	328	13.2	10–15	23	12.5	10–14	1.0
L-T <sub>4</sub> dosage at 6 months (μg)	157	38	30–50	13	25	25–38	0.4
L-T <sub>4</sub> dosage at 6 months (μg/kg)	153	4.74	3.8–5.76	13	4.47	3.25–5	1.0
L-T <sub>4</sub> dosage at 1 year (μg)	307	45	38–50	24	30	25–42	<0.01
L-T <sub>4</sub> dosage at 1 year (μg/kg)	306	4.52	3.8–5.2	24	2.96	2.3–4.6	<0.01
L-T <sub>4</sub> dosage at 2 years (μg)	302	50	44–60	23	37	25–50	<0.01
L-T <sub>4</sub> dosage at 2 years (μg/kg)	301	4.03	3.6–4.74	22	2.5	1.95–3.66	<0.01

high as in the total cohort (PCH,  $n = 94$  vs. TCH,  $n = 15$ ). The total L-T<sub>4</sub> dosage at the age of 1 year (27.5 μg/day, 2.9 μg/kg/day) (Table 4, B; Fig. 2d) and at the age of 2 years (38 μg/day, 2.96 μg/kg/day) (Table 4, B; Fig. 2e) predicted a transient CH course with a slightly lower sensitivity at 1 year and similar sensitivity at 2 years with more specificity (71%). Predicting L-T<sub>4</sub> dosages with highest sensitivity and specificity were slightly higher for TCH (2.2 μg/kg/day) and for PCH (6.6 μg/kg/day) at 1 year of age in this subgroup compared to the overall group. The L-T<sub>4</sub> dosage with the highest sensitivity for TCH at 2 years of age is lower than in the entire group (1.85 μg/kg/day), but the total daily L-T<sub>4</sub> dosage is identical, as well as the dosage for the highest specificity. Similar to the overall group, we suggest a TCH predicting L-T<sub>4</sub> dosage of 27.5 μg/kg/day (sensitivity 62% and specificity 70%) at 6 months of age.

The demographic characteristics of patients are listed in Table 1, B. Maternal hypothyroidism and treatment with L-T<sub>4</sub> during pregnancy were similar in both groups as well as the number of infants with other congenital malformations (data

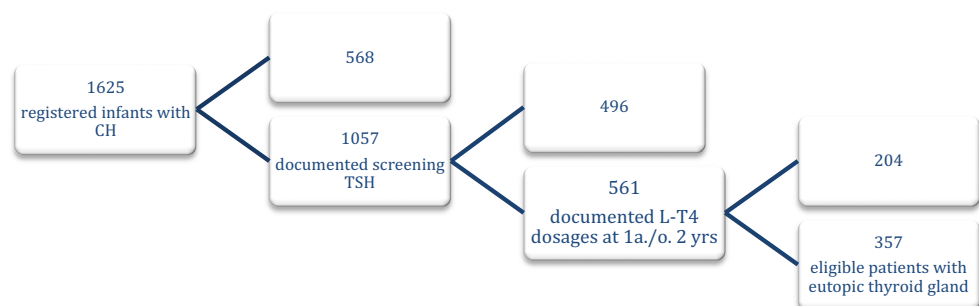
not shown). Exposure to iodine medication during pregnancy or delivery was comparable in both groups (data not shown). Neonates with TCH were more frequently treated with dopamine than those with PCH (8.3% vs. 0.9%,  $p = 0.07$ ) and mothers of neonates with TCH were more often treated with ATD ( $p = 0.1$ ). An increase of the L-T<sub>4</sub> dosage was required in almost all of PCH patients (Table 1, B) while L-T<sub>4</sub> withdrawal was only carried out in one-third of PCH patients.

At 2 years of age, median heights and BMI of all patients with TCH and PCH were similar ( $p = 1.0$ ,  $p = 0.8$ ) (Table 1, A). The results of developmental tests were documented in 141/333 PCH and in 8/24 TCH patients and revealed normal results in 89% and 100% ( $p = 1.0$ ) of patients, respectively.

## Discussion

In this study, we assessed screening and serum TSH concentrations and dosages of L-T<sub>4</sub> at 6 months and 1 and 2 years of age in infants with CH and a eutopic thyroid gland registered

**Fig. 1** Selection of eligible patients according to the inclusion criteria: screening TSH concentrations, a eutopic thyroid gland visualised by ultrasound and the L-T<sub>4</sub> dosages at diagnosis and at 1 and 2 years of age



**Table 3** Subgroup analyses in patients with screening TSH < 73mU/L (*n* = 109): L-T<sub>4</sub> dosages at the age of 6 months and 1 and 2 years in patients with permanent CH (PCH, *n* = 94) and transient CH (TCH, *n* = 15)

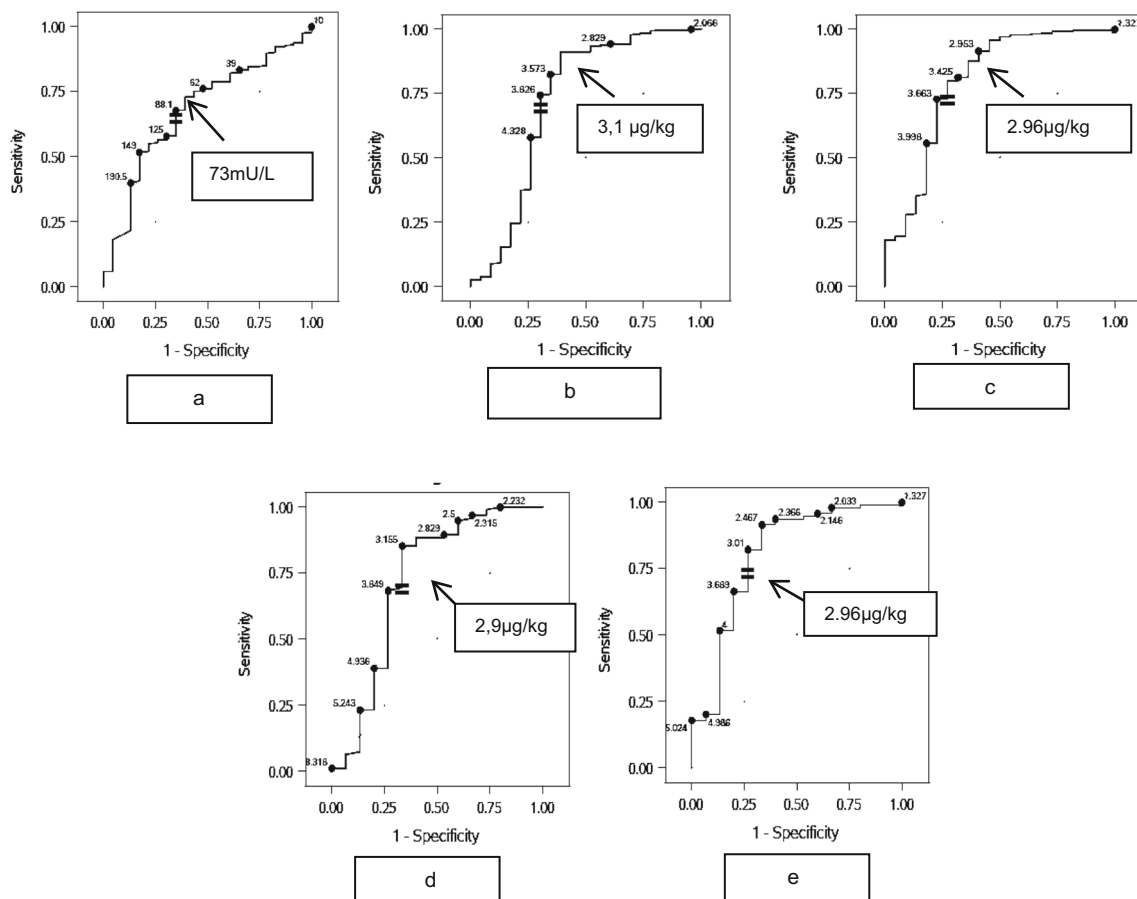
Variable	PCH			TCH			<i>p</i>
	<i>n</i>	Median	Interquartile range	<i>n</i>	Median	Interquartile range	
L-T <sub>4</sub> dose at 6 months (μg)	45	35	25–38	10	25	25–35	0.35
L-T <sub>4</sub> dose at 6 months (μg/kg)	45	4.1	3.4–5.4	10	3.6	3.2–4.5	0.5
L-T <sub>4</sub> dose at 1 year (μg)	86	40	37–50	15	25	25–44	0.02
L-T <sub>4</sub> dose at 1 year (μg/kg)	86	4.4	3.5–5.2	15	2.8	2.3–4.9	0.04
L-T <sub>4</sub> dose at 2 years (μg)	82	50	38–50	14	25	25–40	<0.01
L-T <sub>4</sub> dose at 2 years (μg/kg)	82	3.9	3.2–4.3	14	2.3	1.95–3.7	0.01
L-T <sub>4</sub> withdrawal period a./o. L-T <sub>4</sub> dosage increase	94	94	-	15	100	-	0.5

in “HypoDok” in order to predict transient or permanent hypothyroidism. A total of 160 to 280 patients with CH are detected in the neonatal screening in Germany per year [14], of which about 18% are registered in “HypoDok”. In Germany, it is not mandatory to register patients for treatment.

Detection of milder forms of CH has refocused attention on the initial intent of neonatal screening, namely prevention of mental retardation. Lowering the threshold of TSH concentrations in the neonatal screening prompted an increase of positive CH results [15] and more cases with mild hypothyroidism and

**Table 4** Cutoff concentrations predicting TCH by screening TSH concentration and dosages of L-T<sub>4</sub> at the ages of 1 and 2 years (A). Subgroup analyses in patients with screening TSH < 73 mU/L (PCH *n* = 94, TCH *n* = 15) (B)

	Cutoff	Sensitivity %	Specificity %
<b>A</b>			
Screening TSH	73 mU/L	72	63
L-T <sub>4</sub> at 1 year μg/kg/day	<b>3.1</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>63</b>
μg/day	<b>36</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>54</b>
L-T <sub>4</sub> at 1 year μg/kg/day	2.0	99	4
μg/day	20	99	8
L-T <sub>4</sub> at 1 year μg/kg/day	6.3	4	96
μg/day	60	10	96
L-T <sub>4</sub> at 2 years μg/kg/day	<b>2.95</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>59</b>
μg/day	<b>40</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>65</b>
L-T <sub>4</sub> at 2 years μg/kg/day	2.0	99	27
μg/day	25	100	13
L-T <sub>4</sub> at 2 years μg/kg/day	5.0	18	96
μg/day	55	31	96
<b>B</b>			
L-T <sub>4</sub> at 1 year μg/kg/day	<b>2.9</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>60</b>
μg/day	<b>27.5</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>60</b>
L-T <sub>4</sub> at 1 year μg/kg/day	2.2	99	13
μg/day	20	99	7
L-T <sub>4</sub> at 1 year μg/kg/day	6.6	2	93
μg/day	60	8	100
L-T <sub>4</sub> at 2 years μg/kg/day	<b>2.96</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>71</b>
μg/day	<b>38</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>64</b>
L-T <sub>4</sub> at 2 years μg/kg/day	1.85	99	21
μg/day	25	99	7
L-T <sub>4</sub> at 2 years μg/kg/day	6.3	11	100
μg/day	72.5	18	100



**Fig. 2** Receiver operating characteristic (ROC) for screening TSH concentration (a), dosages of L-T<sub>4</sub> at the age of 1 (b) and 2 (c) years in patients with CH predicting TCH. Subgroup analyses in patients with screening TSH < 73 mU/L: dosages of L-T<sub>4</sub> at the ages of 1 (d) and 2 (e) years

transient courses were detected [15, 16]. The decrease of the TSH threshold in all likelihood increased the laboratory and economic burden of neonatal screening programs as well as the concern of affected families, but it is not clear whether these patients actually benefit from early detection and treatment [17–19]. A lower TSH threshold in the neonate screening in other countries outside of Germany (> 15 mU/L) could explain the higher percentage of TCH in other studies [19, 20]. Retrospective studies showed that neonates with a mildly elevated screening TSH (< 15 and < 20 mU/L) are at risk for permanent hypothyroidism [3, 9, 19]. As up to 35% of patients may be affected by TCH, defining these criteria seems worthwhile. Our analyses revealed a rate of 7% for TCH, which is lower than reported in previous studies [2, 8, 9, 16]. In order not to treat infants with TCH unnecessarily for too long, a safe approach for infants with TCH should be defined in guidelines [1, 20, 21]. Current guidelines recommend reevaluation of the thyroid axis after 2 years of age and after completion of CNS myelination [1, 20] but concise evaluation criteria for this are lacking so far [22, 23]. The current recommendations of the 2020 consensus congenital hypothyroidism guideline update may raise the prevalence of TCH, as treatment of hyperthyreotropinemia is recommended from the second week of life [21]. The differentiation of isolated hyperthyreotropinemia

and primary hypothyroidism in neonates proves challenging [23].

Reliable predictors represent the basis for the recommendation to withdraw L-T<sub>4</sub> in infancy when the diagnosis of hypothyroidism remains uncertain for neonates with a normally located thyroid gland.

Serum TSH concentrations at diagnosis were similar for all patients with TCH and PCH, which confirms previous analyses on discrimination between TCH and PCH in children with a eutopic thyroid gland [24, 25]. Neonatal screening is scheduled for a narrow period of time within 14 days of age [1, 21] and is conducted in 11 German screening laboratories. Therefore, age-dependent variations of serum TSH concentrations are expected to have a minor effect as in the vast majority of cases the confirmation of diagnosis was done within the first 14 days of age in both groups. Serum TSH concentrations may be further affected by daytime, gender [26] and specific assay modalities such as range and sensitivity [27].

Treatment of mothers with iodine, anti-thyroid drugs or dopamine medication in neonates frequently causes TCH, because these drugs suppress thyroid function in the neonate temporarily [26, 27]. In our study, in the TCH group, dopamine medication was more often used in the neonatal period as expected. The

prevalence of TCH and PCH was similar in our analyses when mothers were treated with anti-thyroid drugs during pregnancy, but insufficiently treated Morbus Basedow is a rare disease during pregnancy (prevalence 1:100.000–1:310.000 neonates) [28]. The proportion of preterm infants in our analysis is comparable to the overall premature birth rate in Germany [29]. Premature neonates have a higher risk of TCH, mediated by immaturity and medications during the intensive care period [19]. Thus, these cases will not be reported to “HypoDok”, if temporary treatment is expected.

L-T<sub>4</sub> treatment dosages at various time points during the first 3 years have been reported to discriminate TCH from PCH [2, 7–10, 16]. Based on these parameters, the decision to withdraw L-T<sub>4</sub> treatment in infancy in order to re-evaluate endogenous thyroid function may be made.

When calculating the exact L-T<sub>4</sub> dosage per kg body weight, the available galenic preparations and their strengths should be considered; the smallest incremental change in L-T<sub>4</sub> dosage possible to prescribe is 5 µg/drop or 2 µg/0.1 mL liquid. Our results add to those of other groups who examined infants with CH and a eutopic thyroid gland [2, 7, 8, 16]. Our findings suggest the predicting cutoff for TCH at 2 years of age is the L-T<sub>4</sub> dosage of 2.0 µg/kg/day and accordingly 25 µg/day, whereas results of other study groups ranged from 0.94 [8] to 2.8 µg/kg/day [16].

It is important to note that, based on our results, the screening TSH cutoff of 73 mU/L may be used as a discriminatory parameter, but this does not apply to the confirmatory TSH measurement. Confirmatory TSH concentration measured at around 11–14 days of age did not differ between the TCH and PCH group (Table 2).

The screening TSH may aid as a valid parameter for predicting TCH, as the sensitivity for screening TSH ≤ 73 mU/L shown by ROC is reliable and the impact of low screening TSH to decide on L-T<sub>4</sub> withdrawal period is significant. Considering the L-T<sub>4</sub> dosages at 1 and 2 years of age in infants with CH and a eutopic thyroid gland can make more reliable prediction of TCH and PCH. We are the first to report that a combination of both parameters increases the sensitivity and specificity of predicting either TCH or PCH.

This study has limitations due to the retrospective study design, the limited number of patients resulting from the limited overall CH patient coverage of “HypoDok” and the potential selection bias of patients included in the optional registry by the treating physicians. The optional participation in the “HypoDok” registry results in incomplete documentation and reduces the number of eligible patients. A register analysis is not allowed to publish cutoff values with the highest sensitivity predicting TCH and with the highest specificity predicting PCH, because the anonymity of patient data may be compromised. Therefore, we present values with reliability over 95% or median values of 100%. However, a large population could be analysed, reflecting routine CH patient care in Germany. Thus, our results

can provide a basis for the selection of those CH patients who qualify for treatment cessation in infancy. Overtreatment can influence the physical, neurological or behavioural development of young infants with lifelong consequences and may increase uncertainties for both families and physicians [15, 30]. Future studies aimed to confirm these parameters as prognostic markers for TCH should be planned prospectively and molecular analyses should be included.

**Abbreviations** ATD, Anti-thyroid drugs; BMI, Body mass index; CH, Congenital primary hypothyroidism; DGKED, German Society of Paediatric Endocrinology and Diabetes; fT<sub>4</sub>, Free serum thyroxine; HypoDok, Specialised prospective documentation software for CH; L-T<sub>4</sub>, L-Thyroxine; PCH, Permanent congenital primary hypothyroidism; ROC, Receiver operating characteristic; SDS, Standard deviation score; TCH, Transient congenital primary hypothyroidism; TSH, Thyroid-stimulating hormone

**Authors' Contributions** Nicola Matejek and Markus Bettendorf contributed to the study concept and design, the analysis and interpretation of data and the preparation of the manuscript. Sascha R. Tittel and Reinhard W. Holl contributed to the study concept and design, the analysis and interpretation of data and the revision of the manuscript. They administered and managed the registry HypoDok. Joachim Wölfle, Tilman Rohrer and Karl-Otfried Schwab contributed to the analysis and interpretation of data and to the revision of the manuscript. Holger Haberland, Eva-Maria Busemann and Norbert Jorch contributed to the revision of the manuscript. All authors participated in the acquisition of data and approved the final version of the manuscript.

**Funding** Open Access funding enabled and organized by Projekt DEAL.

**Availability of data and material** All data relevant to this study are included in the manuscript.

**Code availability** SAS 9.4 (SAS Inc., Cary, NC, USA) and PROC LOGISTIC.

## Declarations

**Ethics approval** The AQUAPE HypoDok initiative was approved by a central ethics committee at the University of Magdeburg, and each centre complied with local data management guidelines. The local caregivers obtained parental written consent. All data was collected during routine care.

**Consent to participate** Written consent has been obtained from the parents/caregiver of each patient after full explanation of the purpose and nature of all procedures used.

**Consent for publication** Not applicable.

**Conflict of interest** The authors declare no competing interests.

**Open Access** This article is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License, which permits use, sharing, adaptation, distribution and reproduction in any medium or format, as long as you give appropriate credit to the original author(s) and the source, provide a link to the Creative Commons licence, and indicate if changes were made. The images or other third party material in this article are included

in the article's Creative Commons licence, unless indicated otherwise in a credit line to the material. If material is not included in the article's Creative Commons licence and your intended use is not permitted by statutory regulation or exceeds the permitted use, you will need to obtain permission directly from the copyright holder. To view a copy of this licence, visit <http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>.

## References

- Krude H (2010) Diagnose, Therapie und Verlaufskontrolle der Primären, angeborenen Hypothyreose. <https://www.awmf.org/leitlinien/detail/ll/027-017.html>
- Messina MF, Aversa T, Salzano G, Zirilli G, Sferlazzas C, De Luca F, Lombardo F (2015) Early discrimination between transient and permanent congenital hypothyroidism in children with eutopic gland. *Horm Res Paediatr* 84: 159–164
- Lain S, Trumpff C, Grosse SD, Olivieri A, van Vliet G (2017) Are lower TSH cutoffs in neonatal screening for congenital hypothyroidism warranted? *Eur J Endocrinol*; 177(5):D1–D12
- De Deken X (2019) DUOX defects and their roles in congenital hypothyroidism. *Methods Mol Biol* 1982:667–693
- Fu C (2015) Mutation screening of DUOX2 in Chinese patients with congenital hypothyroidism. *J Endocrinol Invest* 38(11): 1219–1224
- Peters C, Nicholas A, Schoenmakers E, Lyons G, Langham S, Serra EG, Sebire NJ, Muzza M, Fugazzola L, Schoenmakers N (2019) DUOX2/DUOX2A2 mutation frequently cause congenital hypothyroidism that evades detection on newborn screening in the united kingdom. *Thyroid* 29(6):790–797
- Rabbiosi S, Vigone MC, Cortinovis F, Zamproni I, Fugazzola L, Persani L, Corbetta C, Chiumello G, Weber G (2013) Congenital hypothyroidism with eutopic thyroid gland: analysis of clinical and biochemical features at diagnosis and after re-evaluation. *J Clin Endocrinol Metab* 98(4):1395–1402
- Scavone M, Carboni E, Stefanelli E, Romano G, Vero A, Giancotti L, Miniero R, Talarico V (2018) Prediction of transient or permanent congenital hypothyroidism from initial thyroid stimulating hormone levels. *Indian Pediatr* 55:1059–1061
- Kanike N, Davis A, Shekhatwat PS (2017) Transient hypothyroidism in the newborn: to treat or not to treat. *Transl Pediatr* 17 (6): 349–358
- Asena M, Demiral M, Ünal E, Öcal M, Demirbilek H, Özbek MN (2020) Validity of 6th month L-thyroxine dose for differentiation of transient-permanent congenital hypothyroidism. *J Clin Res Pediatr Endocrinol* 12(3):275–280
- Kemper AR, Grosse SD, Baker M, Pollock AJ, Hinton DF, Shapira S (2020) Treatment discontinuation within 3 years of levothyroxine initiation among children diagnosed with congenital hypothyroidism. *J Pediatr* 223:136–140
- Kromeyer-Hauschild K, Moss A, Wabitsch M (2015) Referenzwerte für den Body-Mass-Index für Kinder, Jugendliche und Erwachsene in Deutschland. Anpassung der AGA-BMI-Referenz im Altersbereich von 15 bis 18 Jahren. *Adipositas* 9: 123–127
- Ruopp MD, Perkins NJ, Whitcomb BW, Schisterman EF (2008) Youden Index and optimal cut-point estimated from observations affected by a lower limit of detection. *Biom J* 50(3):419–430
- Nennstiel U e.a. National Screening Report Germany (2017) [https://www.screening-dgns.de/Pdf/Screeningreports/DGNS-Screeningreport-d\\_2017.pdf](https://www.screening-dgns.de/Pdf/Screeningreports/DGNS-Screeningreport-d_2017.pdf)
- Krude H, Blankenstein O (2011) Treating patients not numbers: the benefit and burden of lowering TSH newborn screening cut-offs. *Archives of Disease in Childhood* 96:121–122
- Cho MS, Cho GS, Park SH, Jung MH, Suh BK, Koh DG (2014) Earlier re-evaluation may be possible in pediatric patients with eutopic congenital hypothyroidism requiring lower L-thyroxine doses. *Ann Pediatr Endocrinol Metabol* 19:141–145
- West R, Hong J, Derraik JG, Webster D, Heather NL (2020) Newborn screening TSH values less than 15 mU/L are not associated with long-term hypothyroidism or cognitive impairment. *J Clin Endocrinol & Metab* 105(9):e3329–e3338
- Mengreli C, Kanaka-Gantenbein C, Panagiotis G, Magiakou MA, Christakopoulou I, Giannoulia-Karantana A, Chrousos GP, Dacou-Voutetakis C (2010) Screening for congenital hypothyroidism: the significance of threshold limit in false-negative results. *J Clin Endocrinol Metabol* 95(9):4283–4290
- Srinivasan R, Harigopal S, Turner S, Cheetham T (2012) Permanent and transient congenital hypothyroidism in preterm infants. *Acta Paediatr* 101:e179–e182
- Léger J, Olivieri A, Donaldson M, Torresani T, Kurde H, van Vliet G, Polak M, Butler G (2014) European Society for Paediatric Endocrinology Consensus Guidelines on screening, diagnosis, and management of congenital hypothyroidism. *J Clin Endocrinol Metab* 99: 1–22
- Congenital hypothyroidism: 2020 consensus guideline update An ENDO-EUROPEAN NETWORK (ERN) initiative endorsed by the European Society for Pediatric Endocrinology and the European Society for Endocrinology. *Thyroid*. 2020 Dec 3. 10.1089/thy.2020.0333. Epub ahead of print. PMID: 33272083
- Oron T, Lazar L, Shimon BY, Tenenbaum A, Yackobovitch-Gavan M, Meyerovitch J, Philip M, Leventhal Y (2018) Permanent vs transient congenital hypothyroidism: assessment of predictive variables. *J Clin Endocrinol Metab* 103(12):4428–4436
- Lain SJ, Bentley JP, Wale V, Roberts CL, Jack M, Wilcken B, Nassar N (2016) Association between borderline neonatal thyroid-stimulating hormone concentrations and educational and developmental outcome: a population-based record-linkage study. *Lancet: Diabetes and Endocrinology* 4:756–765
- Park IS, Yoon JS, So CH, Lee HS, Hwang JS (2017) Predictors of transient congenital hypothyroidism in children with eutopic thyroid gland. *Ann Pediatr Endocrinol Metab* 22(2)
- Higuchi S, Hasegawa Y (2019) Levothyroxine dosages less than 2.4 µg/kg/day at 1 year and 1.3 µg/kg/day at 3 years of age may predict transient congenital hypothyroidism. *Clin Pediatr Endocrinol* 28(4):127–133
- Di Dalmazi G, Assunta M, Carlucci DS, Cesidio G, Napolitano G, Patrizio C, Bucci I (2020) A detailed analysis of the factors influencing neonatal TSH: results from a 6-year congenital hypothyroidism screening program. *Front Endocrinol* 17 July
- Favresse J, Burlacu MC, Maiter D, Gruson D (2018) Interferences with thyroid function immunoassays: clinical implications and detection algorithm. *Endocrine reviews* 39(5):830–850
- Van der Kaay DC, Wassermann JD, Palmert MR (2016) Management of neonates born to mothers with graves disease. *Pediatrics* 137(4):e20151878
- Berger R, Rath W, Abele H, Garnier Y, Kuon RJ, Maul H (2019) Reducing the risk of preterm birth by ambulatory risk factor management. *Dtsch Ärzteblatt Int* 160(50):858–864
- Bongers-Schokking JJ, Resing WCM, de Rijke YB, de Ridder MA, de Muinck Keizer-Schraman SMPF (2013) Cognitive development in congenital hypothyroidism: is overtreatment a greater threat than undertreatment? *J Clin Endocrinol* 98(11):4499–4506

**Publisher's note** Springer Nature remains neutral with regard to jurisdictional claims in published maps and institutional affiliations.