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Title: Screening Evaluation of Congenital Hypothyroidism (CH)  
At NO.1 Health Centre of Isfahan, in 2009-2010  
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Abstract: Introduction:  
Congenital hypothyroidism is one of the major causes of mental retardation around the world, which can be prevented by early diagnosis. Infants with hypothyroidism look normal and only about 10% of them are diagnosed based on clinical symptoms.  
Screening studies of hypothyroidism was first started in the northern America and gradually spread in other countries. The Prevalence of CH has been reported to be 1/3000 to 1/4000. The Screening study of CH in Iran was first done in 1366 (1988) by Azizi et al and after providing general supplementary iodine; the screening study was done in Fars province by Amir Hakimi and Karamizadeh. In latter study, the prevalence of congenital hypothyroidism was reported to be 1433 births per year. Incidence rate of the disease in Iran is estimated to be 1 per 1000 births.  
This study was done to evaluate the congenital hypothyroidism screening results and was the first epidemiological evaluation of the disease that conducted to improve of screening programs in NO.1 health center in Isfahan.  
Materials & Methods:  
This was a descriptive – retrospective study done on 19000 infants born in 2009-2010 who had referred to the health centers to do samplings from heels to test for TSH levels after which those diagnosed with CH were treated and under control.  
Results:  
From all screened infants 48.6% were girls and 51.4% were boys which covered 100% of all born infants.  
According to the age of infants, sampling rates were as follows: 3-5 days old: 52.14%, 6-21 days old: 44.25%, 22 days old or more, 3.61%.  
The proportion of recalled covered population (TSH ≥ 5μu/l) to all screened infants was 2.83% and of diagnosed patients to the all recalled cases were 7.20%. The incidence rate of the disease was 2.04 in 1000 live births. 61.54% of the patients were girls and 38.46% were boys.  
Conclusions:  
Regarding to the fact that about 48% of all screened infants had referred to the screening centers after 6 days of old which is much higher than the country incidence (20%), it is recommended that face to face and group education be done for pregnant women in their late pregnancies. On the other hand, the prevalence of the disease is higher in Isfahan compared to the other areas so diagnosing, screening and controlling of the disease should be continuously done.  
Keyword: screening, TSH, Recall, congenital Hypothyroidism.  
Presentation: Poster