

**Incidence of Thyroid Disorders With
Hyperemesis Gravidarum**

Thesis

**Submitted for partial fulfillment of Master degree in
Obstetrics and Gynecology**

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Summary:

Hyperemesis gravidarum refers to intractable vomiting during pregnancy that may be precocious enough causing weight loss, volume depletion, ketonuria and/or ketonemia and elevated liver enzymes. There is no consensus on specific diagnostic criteria, but it generally refers to the severe end of the spectrum regarding nausea and vomiting in pregnancy

A number of hypotheses regarding hormonal causes of hyperemesis gravidarum exist; yet there are no published studies to date that support a definitive causal relationship. Levels of serum hCG and progesterone, both produced by the placenta and corpus luteum during the first trimester of pregnancy, are temporally related to the symptoms of hyperemesis gravidarum, and have been implicated in pathophysiology of this condition

No doubt, hyperthyroidism was observed in the current study but it was not to the extent of demanding treatment with antithyroid drugs. So, it can be concluded that, in clinically euthyroid hyperemetic women, biochemically altered thyroid function may be the cause of the condition and may attribute to its prolongation to second trimester.