

## **CADTH Reference List**

# Screening for Thyroid Dysfunction Using Thyroid Stimulating Hormone Testing

December 2023

**Reference List** 



# Key Messages

## What Is the Question?

- We wanted to know whether there were any studies published since 2018 about the comparative benefits and harms of screening for thyroid dysfunction using thyroid stimulating hormone testing in asymptomatic, nonpregnant adults.
- We also wanted to know whether there were any evidence-based guidelines or recommendations published since 2018 about screening for thyroid dysfunction using thyroid stimulating hormone testing in asymptomatic, nonpregnant adults.

### What Did We Do?

- We compiled a reference list of clinical utility literature comparing screening for thyroid dysfunction using thyroid stimulating hormone testing with no screening. We also looked for evidence-based guidelines that provide recommendations about screening for thyroid dysfunction using thyroid stimulating hormone testing in asymptomatic, nonpregnant adults.
- A research information specialist conducted a search of peer-reviewed and grey literature sources published between January 1, 2018, and November 27, 2023. The main search concepts were thyroid function screening, asymptomatic, and universal thyroid screening. One reviewer screened titles and abstracts for inclusion based on predefined criteria. Full texts of study publications were not reviewed. Open access full-text versions of evidence-based guidelines were reviewed when available.

#### What Did We Find?

- We found 1 systematic review published in 2019 about the clinical utility of screening for thyroid dysfunction using thyroid stimulating hormone testing in asymptomatic, nonpregnant adults.
- We found 1 evidence-based guideline published in 2019 about screening for thyroid dysfunction using thyroid stimulating hormone testing in asymptomatic, nonpregnant adults.

#### What Does It Mean?

• The findings of this reference list suggest that there are limited recommendations and comparative evidence published after 2019 about screening for thyroid dysfunction using thyroid stimulating hormone testing in asymptomatic, nonpregnant adults.



## **Research Questions**

- 1. What is the clinical utility of screening for thyroid dysfunction using thyroid stimulating hormone testing in asymptomatic, nonpregnant adults?
- 2. What are the evidence-based guidelines regarding screening for thyroid dysfunction using thyroid stimulating hormone testing in asymptomatic, nonpregnant adults?

## Methods

#### Literature Search Methods

An information specialist conducted a literature search on key resources including MEDLINE, the Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews, the International HTA Database, the websites of Canadian and major international health technology agencies, as well as a focused internet search. The search approach was customized to retrieve a limited set of results, balancing comprehensiveness with relevancy. The search strategy comprised both controlled vocabulary, such as the National Library of Medicine's MeSH (Medical Subject Headings), and keywords. Search concepts were developed based on the elements of the research questions and selection criteria. The main search concepts were thyroid function screening, asymptomatic, and universal thyroid screening. A supplemental search was conducted with search concepts of thyroid function screening and asymptomatic, with CADTH-developed search filters applied to limit retrieval to guidelines. The search was completed on November 27, 2023, and limited to English-language documents published since January 1, 2018. Internet links were provided, where available.

#### **Selection Criteria**

One reviewer screened literature search results (titles and abstracts) and selected publications according to the inclusion criteria presented in <u>Table 1</u>. Open access full-text versions of evidence-based guidelines were reviewed when available.

Criteria	Description
Population	Asymptomatic nonpregnant adults
Intervention	Screening for thyroid dysfunction using thyroid stimulating hormone testing
Comparator	Q1: No screening for thyroid dysfunction Q2: Not applicable
Outcomes	Q1: Clinical utility (e.g., morbidity, mortality, time to treatment, harms) Q2: Recommendations regarding best practices (e.g., appropriate patient populations, recommended screening techniques or approaches, screening algorithms)
Study designs	Health technology assessments, systematic reviews, randomized controlled trials, nonrandomized studies, evidence-based guidelines

#### Table 1: Selection Criteria



## **Results**

One systematic review<sup>1</sup> was identified regarding the clinical utility of screening for thyroid dysfunction using thyroid stimulating hormone testing in asymptomatic, nonpregnant adults. One evidence-based guideline<sup>2</sup> was identified regarding screening for thyroid dysfunction using thyroid stimulating hormone testing in asymptomatic, nonpregnant adults. No relevant health technology assessments, randomized controlled trials, or nonrandomized studies were identified.

Additional references of potential interest that did not meet the inclusion criteria are provided in <u>Appendix 1</u>.



## References

#### Health Technology Assessments

No literature identified.

#### Systematic Reviews

1. Reyes Domingo F, Avey MT, Doull M. Screening for thyroid dysfunction and treatment of screen-detected thyroid dysfunction in asymptomatic, community-dwelling adults: a systematic review. *Syst Rev.* 2019;8(1):260. PubMed

#### **Randomized Controlled Trials**

No literature identified.

#### **Non-Randomized Studies**

No literature identified.

#### **Guidelines and Recommendations**

 Birtwhistle R, Morissette K, Dickinson JA, et al. Recommendation on screening adults for asymptomatic thyroid dysfunction in primary care. CMAJ. 2019. 1919:E1274-80. <u>https://www.cmaj.ca/content/cmaj/191/46/E1274.full.pdf</u>. Accessed 2023 Nov 28. <u>PubMed</u>

Refer to Recommendation (p. E1275)



## **Appendix 1: References of Potential Interest**

#### **Non-Randomized Studies**

#### Alternative Outcome - Cascades of Care

Ganguli I, Lupo C, Mainor AJ, et al. Assessment of Prevalence and Cost of Care Cascades After Routine Testing During the Medicare Annual Wellness Visit. JAMA Netw Open. 2020;3(12):e2029891. <u>PubMed</u>

#### **Guidelines and Recommendations**

#### Alternative Methodology - Consensus

Alzahrani AS, Al Mourad M, Hafez K, et al. Diagnosis and Management of Hypothyroidism in Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) Countries. *Adv Ther*. 2020;37(7):3097-3111. <u>PubMed</u>

#### Unclear Methodology

Roy Romanow Provincial Laboratory Testing Guidelines for the Diagnosis and Monitoring of Thyroid Disease. Saskatoon (SK): Saskatchewan Health Authority. 2018. <u>https://rrpl-testviewer.ehealthsask.ca/SCI/Sample%20Collection%20and%20Packaging %20Information/Testing%20Guidelines%20for%20the%20Diagnosis%20and%20Monitoring%20of%20Thyroid%20Disease%20v2 .0.pdf. Accessed 2023 Nov 28. Refer to Clinical Aspects of Testing #1 (p. 1)</u>

Thyroid Function Testing in the Diagnosis and Monitoring of Thyroid Function Disorder. Victoria (BC): BC Guidelines. 2018. <u>https://www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content/health/practitioner-professional-resources/bc-guidelines/thyroid-testing</u>. Accessed 2023 Nov 28. Refer to Key Recommendations (p. 1)

#### **Review Articles**

Godbole NP, Koester M, Marcus EN. Hypothyroidism in Adult Women: The Utility of Targeted vs Universal Thyroid Screening. Int J Womens Health. 2023;15:1515-1522. PubMed



Authors: Lindsay Ritchie, Jennifer Horton

Contributors: Candice Madakadze, Calvin Young, Angela Barbara

Cite As: Screening for Thyroid Dysfunction Using Thyroid Stimulating Hormone Testing. (CADTH reference list). Ottawa: CADTH; 2023 Dec.

**Disclaimer:** The information in this document is intended to help Canadian health care decision-makers, health care professionals, health systems leaders, and policymakers make well-informed decisions and thereby improve the quality of health care services. While patients and others may access this document, the document is made available for informational purposes only and no representations or warranties are made with respect to its fitness for any particular purpose. The information in this document should not be used as a substitute for professional medical advice or as a substitute for the application of clinical judgment in respect of the care of a particular patient or other professional judgment in any decision-making process. The Canadian Agency for Drugs and Technologies in Health (CADTH) does not endorse any information, drugs, therapies, treatments, products, processes, or services.

While care has been taken to ensure that the information prepared by CADTH in this document is accurate, complete, and up to date as at the applicable date the material was first published by CADTH, CADTH does not make any guarantees to that effect. CADTH does not guarantee and is not responsible for the quality, currency, propriety, accuracy, or reasonableness of any statements, information, or conclusions contained in any third-party materials used in preparing this document. The views and opinions of third parties published in this document do not necessarily state or reflect those of CADTH.

CADTH is not responsible for any errors, omissions, injury, loss, or damage arising from or relating to the use (or misuse) of any information, statements, or conclusions contained in or implied by the contents of this document or any of the source materials.

This document may contain links to third-party websites. CADTH does not have control over the content of such sites. Use of third-party sites is governed by the third-party website owners' own terms and conditions set out for such sites. CADTH does not make any guarantee with respect to any information contained on such third-party sites and CADTH is not responsible for any injury, loss, or damage suffered as a result of using such third-party sites. CADTH has no responsibility for the collection, use, and disclosure of personal information by third-party sites.

Subject to the aforementioned limitations, the views expressed herein do not necessarily reflect the views of Health Canada, Canada's provincial or territorial governments, other CADTH funders, or any third-party supplier of information.

This document is prepared and intended for use in the context of the Canadian health care system. The use of this document outside of Canada is done so at the user's own risk.

This disclaimer and any questions or matters of any nature arising from or relating to the content or use (or misuse) of this document will be governed by and interpreted in accordance with the laws of the Province of Ontario and the laws of Canada applicable therein, and all proceedings shall be subject to the exclusive jurisdiction of the courts of the Province of Ontario, Canada.

The copyright and other intellectual property rights in this document are owned by CADTH and its licensors. These rights are protected by the Canadian *Copyright Act* and other national and international laws and agreements. Users are permitted to make copies of this document for non-commercial purposes only, provided it is not modified when reproduced and appropriate credit is given to CADTH and its licensors.

About CADTH: CADTH is an independent, not-for-profit organization responsible for providing Canada's health care decision-makers with objective evidence to help make informed decisions about the optimal use of drugs, medical devices, diagnostics, and procedures in our health care system.

Funding: CADTH receives funding from Canada's federal, provincial, and territorial governments, with the exception of Quebec.

Questions or requests for information about this report can be directed to requests@cadth.ca