P-199 - EPIDEMIOLOGY OF CONGENITAL HYPOTHYROIDISM IN THE INSTITUTO NACIONAL MATerno PERINATAL, LIMA-PERU

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**INTRODUCTION:** The newborn screening program for congenital hypothyroidism started in the Instituto Nacional Materno Perinatal in 2003 and is mandatory in Peru by Law 29885. **OBJECTIVE:** The aim of this study was to investigate the epidemiology of congenital hypothyroidism (CH) in newborns in the Instituto Nacional Materno Perinatal, Lima-Peru. **METHODS:** Period: October 2003 to December 2018. Dried blood spots samples were collected from newborns until December 2018. The samples collected from October 2003 to February 2016 were tested by ELISA METHOD: From March 2016 to May 2018 with Time-resolved Fluoroimmuno Assay and subsequently from June 2018 to December 2018 with fluorometric immunoassay. Cutoff value: TSH ≥ 10 ulU/mL. The data were analyzed using SPSS statistics program. **RESULTS:** 238 373 infants were screened, of these, 99 cases with CH were detected and 23.9 % of these cases were male and 76.1 % were female. The coverage of the screening program was 80.9 %. Incidence: 3.3 cases for 10 000 live birth. Average newborn weight: 3431.8 ± 526 grams. Average newborn height: 49.8 ± 2.6 cms. TSH levels: 64.5 m IU/L, IQ reange [24.5-102.2]. Average of mothers age: 27.7 ± 6.9 years. Ninety per cent of mothers came from urban areas, and their poverty levels were mostly III and II quintiles. On average, there were higher TSH values in the full-term pregnancies in relation to late-term ones. However, when TSH levels were analyzed according to the classification of term pregnancies in the ANOVA test (p=0.792), there were no statistically significant differences. **CONCLUSION:** It is important to study the epidemiology of congenital hypothyroidism (CH) in order to identify the potential risk factors in newborns.