

Relation between Position of Goitre Patients in Family and Parity of Mother of the Goitre Patients

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Whether there is any relation between position of goitre patient in family and parity of mother of the goitre patients we studied on a total of 80 patients in Rajshahi division with goitres. The results were expressed as position/parity which indicates the position of goitre patients in the family and the parity of the mother of the goitre patients. The position/parity of goitre grade 1 was found as 3/8, 8/8, 3/3 and 1/5. In goitre grade 2 it was as 8/8, 2/6, 1/4 and 1/3. Of those who had goitre, 3 were in first position, 1 was in second position, 2 were in third position and 2 were in eighth position. In grade 1 goitre 50% were from earlier position and 50% from later position. In grade 2 goitre 75% were from earlier position and 25% were from later position

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Key words: Goitre, position, mother, family, parity

Introduction

Iron deficiency anaemia is related to pregnancy.¹⁻³ Goitre is due to iodine deficiency. Whether this could be related to pregnancy? Many different workers have investigated different aspects of goitre, but none have investigated the relation of goitre to pregnancy.⁴⁻⁶ This study is to investigate whether goitre is related to the position of goitre patients in the family and parity of the mother of the goitre patients.

Methods

In our study we graded goitre as grade 0 as normal with no goitre, grade 1 as palpable goitre and grade 2 as visible goitre⁵. As goitre is more prevalent in the females⁴, so we investigated the goitre in females in Rajshahi.

We noted the grade of goitre by inspecting and palpating the neck and by asking the patients to swallow and then by asking the position of the goitre patients in the family and the parity of the mother of the goitre patients.

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Results

The results were expressed as position/parity which indicates the position of goitre patients in the family and the parity of the mother of the goitre patients. The position/parity can be expressed in goitre grade 1 as 3/8, 8/8, 3/3 and 1/5. In goitre grade 2 the position/parity can be expressed as 8/8, 2/6, 1/4 and 1/3. Of

those who had goitre, three were in first position, one was in second position, two were in third position and two were in eighth position. In grade 1 goitre 50% are from earlier position and 50% from later position. In grade 2 goitre 75% are from earlier position and 25% are from later position (Table I).

Table I. Relation between the position of goitre patients in the family and the parity of the mother of the goitre patients

Position	Parity									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1 st		5	10 *	4 *	# 3	1	1			
2 nd			9	6	2	2 *	1			
3 rd			# 5	4	5	2		# 1		1
4 th				3	1	1	1			
5 th					1	2	1			
6 th						1				
7 th							1	1		
8 th								# 3 *	1	
9 th										
10 th										1
Total 80		5	24	17	12	9	5	5	1	2

Position/Parity in Goitre Grade 1 3/8 8/8 3/3 1/5

* Position/Parity in Goitre Grade 2 8/8 2/6 1/4 1/3

Table II: Prevalence of goitre in different studies

Year	Survey/ Study	Percentage of goiter
1962-64	East Pakistan Nutrition Survey	20%
1981-82	National Goitre Prevalence Study	10.5%
1993	National Iodine Deficiency Disorders Survey in Bangladesh	47.1%
1994-2001	Survey by Badaruddin M	22.87%
1998	Study by Alam F and Moslem F	73.5%

Discussion

In our study the prevalence of goitre was 10%, of which grade 1 goitre was 5% and grade 2 goitre was 5%. Three major surveys – the East Pakistan Nutrition Survey of 1962-64, the National Goitre Prevalence Study of 1981-82 and the National Iodine Deficiency Disorders Survey in Bangladesh – 1993 showed prevalence rates of goitre in this country to the extent of 20%, 10.5% and 47.1% respectively.⁴ In a minor survey by Badaruddin M the prevalence of goitre was 22.87%, of which grade 1 goitre was 18.54% and grade 2 goitre was 4.33%.⁵ Alam F and Moslem F found goitre in 73.5%.⁶ They studied 210 thyroid related disease patients, not in general population. In all these studies none mention the position of goitre patients in the family and the parity of the mother of the goitre patients (Table II).

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