

Inappropriate Secretion of Thyroid-Stimulating Hormone

Subjects: **Endocrinology & Metabolism**

Contributor: Kenji Ohba

The term "inappropriate secretion of thyroid-stimulating hormone; IST" was proposed by Gershengorn and Weintraub in 1975. In a subsequent report, IST was described as a condition characterized by elevated serum levels of immunoreactive thyroid-stimulating hormone (TSH) in the presence of elevated free thyroid hormone concentrations. Similarly, the term "syndrome of IST (SITSH)" is widely used in Japan to refer to a closely related condition; however, unlike that for IST, an elevated serum free triiodothyronine concentration is not a requisite criterion for SITSH diagnosis. IST or SITSH is an important indicator of resistance to thyroid hormone β (RTH β) caused by germline mutations in genes encoding thyroid hormone receptor β (TR β) and TSH-secreting pituitary adenoma.

thyroid function

inappropriate secretion of thyroid-stimulating hormone (IST)

syndrome of inappropriate secretion of thyroid-stimulating hormone (SITSH)

genuine IST

1. Introduction

Circulating concentrations of thyroid-stimulating hormone (TSH) and other thyroid hormones are tightly regulated in healthy individuals [1]. The liganded thyroid hormone receptor (TR) negatively regulates the synthesis and secretion of TSH in pituitary thyrotrophs, resulting in drastic decreases in serum TSH concentrations [2]. For example, the most common forms of hyperthyroidism, including Graves' disease and toxic multinodular goiter, demonstrate elevated thyroid hormone levels with suppressed TSH concentrations.

Inappropriate secretion of TSH (IST) is characterized by the laboratory findings of elevated free thyroxine (T4) and triiodothyronine (T3) concentrations in the presence of detectable TSH concentrations [3][4], contrary to what happens in the most common forms of hyperthyroidism (Figure 1 A). This abnormal pattern in the thyroid function test is an important hallmark of genetic and acquired disorders of the hypothalamus-pituitary-thyroid axis (HPT-axis), including resistance to thyroid hormone β (RTH β) caused by germline mutations in genes encoding the β isoform of the TR (TR β) and TSH-secreting pituitary adenoma (TSHoma). Although previous review articles have sufficiently investigated several conditions associated with IST, little information is available on systematic pathophysiological aspects of IST in previous review articles. In addition, a recent study has revealed that diagnostic delay and inappropriate treatments (e.g., pituitary surgeries in patients with RTH β or thyroid ablation in patients with TSHoma) are still provided in several cases with thyroid hormone profiles suggestive of IST [5].

2. Definition of IST

The term “IST” was proposed by Gershengorn and Weintraub in 1975 [6]. In a subsequent report, IST was described as a condition characterized by elevated serum levels of immunoreactive TSH in the presence of elevated free thyroid hormone concentrations [3]. However, it has been suggested that TSH secretion is compensatory and appropriate in RTH β , because the response to thyroid hormones in peripheral tissues is reduced due to impairment of the TR [7]. Beck-Peccoz et al. also suggested that the definition of “IST” appears inadequate, as it does not reflect the pathophysiological events underlying TSHoma and RTH β [4]. Therefore, the authors proposed the term “central hyperthyroidism” instead of IST, because TSH itself is responsible for the hyperstimulation of the thyroid gland and the consequent thyrotoxicosis.

The term “syndrome of inappropriate secretion of thyroid-stimulating hormone (SITSH)” has been widely used in journal articles and textbooks written by Japanese researchers since the late 1980s. Based on the 2016 Japan Thyroid Association (JTA) guidelines for the diagnosis of RTH β , SITSH is defined as being characterized by elevated free T4 and normal-to-elevated TSH concentrations [8] (Figure 1 A). An elevated serum free T3 concentration is not a requisite criterion for SITSH diagnosis. The author conducted a MEDLINE search using the keyword “SITSH” to retrieve relevant articles published between 1975 and 2020. The literature search yielded 30 articles, of which 28 were published in Japanese institutions. The similarity in the spelling of SITSH to that of SIADH (syndrome characterized by the inappropriate secretion of antidiuretic hormone) might be responsible for the wide use of SITSH in Japan.

Physicians must keep in mind that elevated thyroid hormone concentrations are requisite for the diagnosis of IST, because at least two previous studies defined the laboratory findings of inappropriately elevated TSH concentration concurrent with non-elevated thyroid hormone concentrations as the criterion for IST [9][10]. Tyrosine kinase inhibitor therapy, specifically therapy using axitinib, can reportedly cause inappropriately elevated TSH concentrations despite the thyroid hormone concentrations being within the reference range [11]. Similar patterns of thyroid function profiles have been reported in patients with macro-thyrotropin (macro-TSH) [12][13][14], or in those with RTH β and Hashimoto’s thyroiditis [15]. These findings of thyroid function tests meet the definition of subclinical hypothyroidism but not IST (Figure 1 B).

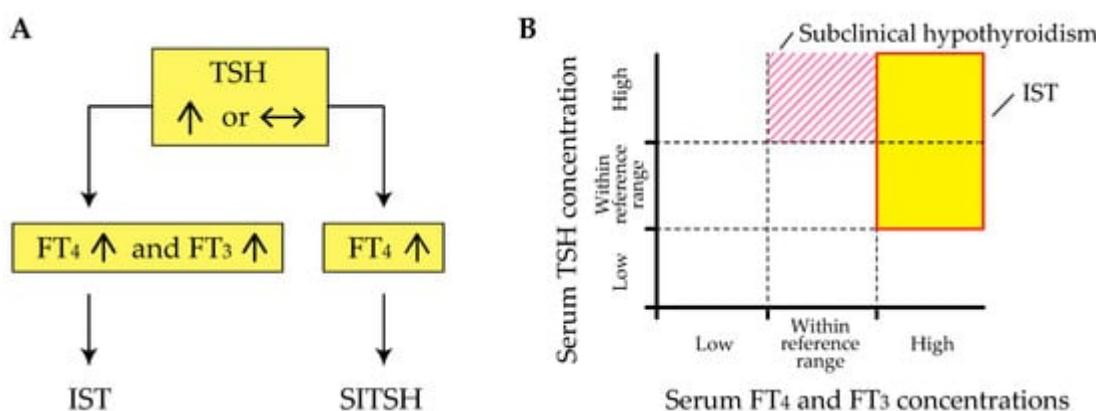


Figure 1. The different hormone profiles of inappropriate secretion of thyroid-stimulating hormone (IST) and syndrome of IST (SITSH). **(A)** A schematic explanation of the difference between IST and SITSH. Note that an elevated free triiodothyronine (FT_3) concentration is a requisite diagnostic criterion for IST. **(B)** A schematic explanation of the difference between IST and subclinical hypothyroidism. The shaded region and striped region represent the areas of IST and subclinical hypothyroidism, respectively. FT_4 , free thyroxine.

3. Pathophysiology of IST

Sufficient evidence has been accumulated for several conditions associated with IST, as summarized in Table 1. In a recent study reported by Campi and colleagues [5], the term “genuine IST” was used to indicate the etiology of IST, including TSHoma, RTH β , and a syndrome clinically and biochemically indistinguishable from RTH β but without mutations in the TR β gene (non-TR-RTH).

Table 1. Possible causes of inappropriate secretion of thyroid-stimulating hormone (IST).

1. Causes associated with the classification proposed by Gershengorn and Weintraub [6]
 - I. Neoplastic production of thyroid-stimulating hormone (TSH)
 - Thyrotropin-secreting pituitary adenoma (TSHoma) *
 - Ectopic TSHoma *
 - II. Non-neoplastic pituitary hypersecretion of TSH
 - Resistance to thyroid hormone β (RTH β) *
 - Non-TR-RTH *
 - Thyrotropin-releasing hormone (TRH) administration
 - Cushing’s syndrome after surgical resection
2. Methodological interference
 - Heterophilic interference
 - Thyroid hormone autoantibodies
 - Assay-specific interference
 - Familial dysalbuminemic hyperthyroxinemia (FDH)
3. Hysteresis involving the hypothalamus-pituitary-thyroid axis (lagging TSH recovery)

* indicates causes of genuine IST based on the findings reported by Campi and colleagues [5]. Non-TR-RTH, RTH without mutations in the thyroid hormone receptor β gene.

Gershengorn and Weintraub proposed a classification of IST in terms of its pathogenesis [6]. The major classification was dependent on whether IST was either associated with a neoplasm (class I) or was not (class II). Neoplastic IST (class I) was further classified based on tumor location (i.e., class I-A; pituitary tumors and class I-B; non-pituitary tumors (ectopic production)). Non-neoplastic ISTs (class II) were classified into three groups: RTH (class II-A), abnormal stimulation of TSH secretion by thyrotropin-releasing hormone (TRH) or other stimulators (class II-B), and defective suppression of TSH secretion by somatostatin, dopamine, or other suppressors (class II-C).

When Gershengorn and Weintraub proposed their classifications, clinical entities of I-A and II-A had been documented, but other classes were only postulated [6]. Subsequent studies have revealed that several conditions

or situations are associated with IST, as proposed by the authors.

References

1. Hollenberg, A.N. Regulation of Thyrotropin Secretion. In *The Thyroid A Fundamental and Clinical Text*, 10th ed.; Braverman, L.E., Cooper, D.S., Eds.; Lippincott Williams & Wilkins, Philadelphia, PA , USA, 2013; pp. 169–182.
2. Sasaki, S.; Matsushita, A.; Kuroda, G.; Nakamura, H.M.; Oki, Y.; Suda, T. The Mechanism of Negative Transcriptional Regulation by Thyroid Hormone: Lessons from the Thyrotropin β Subunit Gene. *Vitam. Horm.* 2018, **106**, 97–127.
3. Weintraub, B.; Gershengorn, M.; Kourides, I.; Fein, H. Inappropriate Secretion of Thyroid-Stimulating Hormone. *Ann. Intern. Med.* 1981, **95**, 339–351.
4. Beck-Peccoz, P.; Brucker-Davis, F.; Persani, L.; Smallridge, R.C.; Weintraub, B.D. Thyrotropin-Secreting Pituitary Tumors. *Endocr. Rev.* 1996, **17**, 610–638.
5. Campi, I.; Covelli, D.; Moran, C.; Fugazzola, L.; Cacciatore, C.; Orlandi, F.; Gallone, G.; Chatterjee, K.; Beck-Peccoz, P.; Persani, L. The Differential Diagnosis of Discrepant Thyroid Function Tests: Insistent Pitfalls and Updated Flow-Chart Based on a Long-Standing Experience. *Front. Endocrinol. Lausanne* 2020, **11**, 432.
6. Gershengorn, M.C.; Weintraub, B.D. Thyrotropin-Induced Hyperthyroidism Caused by Selective Pituitary Resistance to Thyroid Hormone. A New Syndrome of "Inappropriate Secretion of TSH". *J. Clin. Investig.* 1975, **56**, 633–642.
7. Dumitrescu, A.M.; Refetoff, S. Impaired Sensitivity to Thyroid Hormone: Defects of Transport, Metabolism and Action. In *Endotext [Internet]*; Feingold, K.R., Anawalt, B., Boyce, A., Chrousos, G., de Herder, W.W., Dungan, K., Grossman, A., Hershman, J.M., Hofland, J., Kaltsas, G.; et al. Eds.; MDText.com, Inc.: South Dartmouth, MA , USA, 2015.
8. Japan Thyroid Association. Diagnosis of the Resistance to Thyroid Hormone Beta (RTH β). 2016. Available online: <http://www.japanthyroid.jp/doctor/img/hormone03.pdf> (accessed on 28 April 2021).
9. Gessl, A.; Blueml, S.; Bieglmayer, C.; Marculescu, R. Anti-Ruthenium Antibodies Mimic Macro-TSH in Electrochemilumines-cent Immunoassay. *Clin. Chem. Lab. Med.* 2014, **52**, 1589–1594.
10. Kara, C.; Ocal, G.; Berberoğlu, M.; Siklar, Z.; Adiyaman, P. Persistently Raised Thyroid Stimulating Hormone in Adequately Treated Congenital Hypothyroidism on Long-Term Follow-Up. *J. Pediatr. Endocrinol. Metab.* 2008, **21**, 251–256.

11. Ohba, K.; Takayama, T.; Matsunaga, H.; Matsushita, A.; Sasaki, S.; Oki, Y.; Ozono, S.; Nakamura, H. Inappropriate Elevation of Serum Thyrotropin Levels in Patients Treated with Axitinib. *Thyroid* 2013, 23, 443–448.
12. Sakai, H.; Fukuda, G.; Suzuki, N.; Watanabe, C.; Odawara, M. Falsely Elevated Thyroid-Stimulating Hormone (TSH) Level due to Macro-TSH. *Endocr. J.* 2009, 56, 435–440.
13. Hattori, N.; Ishihara, T.; Matsuoka, N.; Saito, T.; Shimatsu, A. Anti-Thyrotropin Autoantibodies in Patients with Mac-ro-Thyrotropin and Long-Term Changes in Macro-Thyrotropin and Serum Thyrotropin Levels. *Thyroid* 2017, 27, 138–146.
14. Ohba, K.; Maekawa, M.; Iwahara, K.; Suzuki, Y.; Matsushita, A.; Sasaki, S.; Oki, Y.; Nakamura, H. Abnormal Thyroid Hormone Response to TRH in a Case of Macro-TSH and the Cut-Off Value for Screening Cases of Inappropriate TSH Elevation. *Endocr. J.* 2020, 67, 125–130.
15. Fukata, S.; Brent, G.A.; Sugawara, M. Resistance to Thyroid Hormone in Hashimoto's Thyroiditis. *N. Engl. J. Med.* 2005, 352, 517–518.

Retrieved from <https://encyclopedia.pub/entry/history/show/30698>