

Assessment of Electrocardiographic Changes and Associated Factors Among Thyroid Dysfunction Patients Attending Jimma Medical Center, Southwest Ethiopia: A Cross-Sectional Study

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Background: Thyroid dysfunction (TD) is a metabolic manifestation related to either excessive or inadequate production of thyroid hormones. It has been widely proven to have comorbidities like cardiovascular disease. An electrocardiograph is a simple investigative instrument used to assess cardiac status to prevent complications in the later stages of the disease.

Objective: To assess electrocardiogram (ECG) changes and associated factors among TD patients.

Methods: An institution-based cross-sectional study was conducted among 273 TD patients attending Jimma Medical Center from October 11 to December 11, 2021. An ECG tool with 12 leads was used to assess the cardiac status, and a semi-structured questionnaire was used to assess sociodemographic, behavioral, and comorbidity variables. Bodyweight, height, waist circumference (WC), hip circumference (HC), and blood pressure variables were recorded, and body mass index (BMI) and waist-to-hip ratio (WHR) were calculated.

Results: Out of a total of 273 analyzed and interpreted ECG results by the cardiologists, 185 (67.8%) had ECG alterations. The most common types of ECG changes were arrhythmia 153 (56%), followed by myocardial infarction 74 (27.1%), ventricular hypertrophy [left 20 (7.3%) and right 15 (5.5%)], left atrial enlargement 3 (1%), axis deviation, and other abnormalities 24 (8.8%) and 18 (6.6%), respectively. The identified predictor variables for the ECG changes were the age group of 41 to 60 years old [AOR = 2.5, 95% CI: 1.25, 5.05], being female [AOR = 2.7, 95% CI: 1.28, 5.59], having diabetes mellitus [AOR = 4.25, 95% CI: 1.6, 11.2], and not starting the treatment [AOR = 8.6, 95% CI: 3.45, 21.6].

Conclusion: This study revealed that the prevalence of ECG changes was high among TD patients. The most common type of ECG change observed was arrhythmia followed by myocardial infarction. The age range of 41–60 years old, being female, having diabetes mellitus, and not starting the treatment were significantly associated with the ECG changes. Implementing an efficient noninvasive screening of cardiac status can detect unrecognized and asymptomatic cardiac impairment in TD patients.

Keywords: cardiovascular disease, electrocardiogram, Ethiopia, thyroid dysfunction

Introduction

Thyroid dysfunction (TD) is a metabolic manifestation related to either excessive or inadequate production of thyroid hormones by the thyroid gland.¹ This condition results in hyperthyroidism or hypothyroidism, which resulted due to pathological processes within the thyroid gland.² Thyroid dysfunction is a global health problem that significantly impacts well-being, as it is one of the most common endocrine disorders next to diabetic mellitus accounting for about 30% to 40%³ of the endocrine disorders. According to the World Health Organization (WHO) report, the prevalence of

TD was highest in Africa, which represents over 25% of the global burden of the disease.⁴ In Ethiopia, goiter is a major public health problem accounting for more than 30%.⁵ The risk factors such as age, sex, genetics, smoking status, alcohol consumption, and exposure to therapeutic drugs influence the global epidemiology of thyroid disease.^{6,7}

Thyroid dysfunction is widely documented to be associated with a variety of cardiovascular disorders, which are the leading cause of death worldwide.⁸ Cardiovascular disorders are one of the most common noncommunicable diseases, which are the leading cause of death worldwide, accounting for 73.4% of all deaths in the world.⁹ A systematic review and meta-analysis studies revealed that the prevalence of cardiovascular diseases was around 20% in Ethiopia.¹⁰

Universally, the spread of TD is at the highest rate in developing nations including Ethiopia. This will exacerbate the risk of developing cardiovascular complications, which is a major public health concern. To our knowledge, in Ethiopia, there is a limited study conducted to assess electrocardiographic changes and associated factors among TD patients. Thus, this study aimed to assess the spectrum of electrocardiographic changes and associated factors among TD patients.

Materials and Methods

Study Population

A hospital-based cross-sectional study design was conducted on randomly selected 273 TD patients attending Jimma Medical Center (JMC) follow-up clinic, Jimma, Oromia regional state, Ethiopia from October 11 to December 11, 2021. The study was conducted following the guidelines laid down in the Declaration of Helsinki, and all procedures involving human subjects were approved by the ethical review board of Jimma University, Institute of Health, with the reference number PGC/510/202. After outlining the study's objectives and purpose, written informed consent was obtained from all subjects before participation, and was informed about the confidentiality of the information they gave. All TD patients, who were willing to take part in the study, attended the JMC follow-up clinic were included in the study. The TD patients with age less than 18 years old, with known cardiac disease and undergone thyroidectomy, and pregnant women were excluded from the study.

Operational Definitions

Physically Active

Consumption of greater than 600 metabolic equivalents of energy per week (150 minutes of moderate and 75 minutes of vigorous physical activity in a week).¹¹

Normal Sinus Rhythm

A regular heart rate between 50 and 100 beats per minute with normal P-wave, PR-interval, QRS complex, T-waves, and P-waves before each QRS complex.¹²

ECG Alterations

Any changes in the ECG beyond the normal sinus rhythm based on Minnesota coding criteria.¹³

Data Collection Tool and Technique

The data were collected by trained BSc nurses at the JMC follow-up clinic. The data collectors have given orientation about the objectives and purpose of the study to the respondents and took informed written consent before data collection. The data collection was conducted through a face-to-face interview using semi-structured questionnaires for assessing the risks of CVDs among TD patients. The sociodemographic factors, behavioral factors, and comorbidity data were collected, and information related to medical conditions was reviewed from patients' medical charts. The data were collected by applying all COVID-19 prevention protocols such as wearing a face mask, gloves, gown, hand washing, and using sanitizer before and after each procedure.¹⁴

Supine resting ECG was assessed using a standard 12 lead ECG machine (NIHON KOHDEN, CARDIOFAX S, INDIA) and calibrated on 1mv for a 10mm (0.1Mv/mm) at a speed of 25mm/sec. The suggested procedure for electrocardiography followed the standard manual for Minnesota as a reference. The ECG results were analyzed for recording errors and manually interpreted by a cardiologist.¹⁵ The participants who had ECG alterations were referred to

a cardiac clinic for further screening and treatment. Blood pressure (BP) was measured three times in a sitting position from the left arm using accuracy validated automated BP monitoring devices after the patient rests for 5 minutes before taking the measurement and 3 minutes before repeating the subsequent measurements.¹⁶ Body mass index (BMI) (kg/m^2) was computed from the client's height (m) and weight (kg). The weight was measured with a validated weighing Scale with a stadiometer (VMED, TAIWAN), and height was measured for standing patients with no shoes with their back against the wall, heels together, and eyes focused forward. Waist circumference (WC) at a midpoint between the costal margin and iliac crest at the end of expiration, and hip circumference (HC) was measured at a maximum circumference at the level of the greater trochanter on both sides using a non-stretchable measuring tape.¹⁷

Statistical Analysis

After the template was created, the data were checked, coded, and entered into Epi data version 4.6, and exported to SPSS version 25 for analysis. The descriptive statistics such as frequency, percentage, mean, and standard deviation were used to describe the findings. Binary logistic regression analysis was done to observe the association of each independent variable to the dependent variable and variables with *p*-values of less than 0.25 were identified. The identified variables were entered into a multivariable logistic regression model to identify the independent factors associated with the ECG alterations. The 95% confidence interval (CI) and an associated factor with a *p*-value of less than 0.05 were considered statistically significant.

Results

Socio-Demographic Characteristics of the Participants

Out of a total of 273 TD patients, 210 (76.9%) were females, 170 (62.3%) were in the age group of 41–60 years old, 170 (62.3%) were married and 147 (53.8%) were rural dwellers. The average age of the respondents was 47.02 ± 10.47 years with a minimum age of 22 years and a maximum age of 68 years old. Regarding the educational status of the respondents, 125 (45.8%) were not attended formal education (Table 1).

Table 1 Sociodemographic Characteristics of TD Patients Attending JMC Follow-Up Clinics from October–December 2021 (N = 273)

Variable	Category	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Age category (year)	≤ 40	84	30.8
	41–60	170	62.3
	60	19	7.0
Sex of the respondent	Male	63	23.1
	Female	210	76.9
Place of residence	Rural	147	53.8
	Urban	126	46.2
Marital status	Married	170	62.3
	Single	46	16.8
	Divorced	33	12.1
	Widowed	24	8.8

(Continued)

Table 1 (Continued).

Variable	Category	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Educational status	No formal education	125	45.8
	Primary education	78	28.6
	Secondary education	46	16.8
	Higher education	24	8.8
Occupation	Farmer	41	15
	Housewife	109	39.9
	Merchant	29	10.6
	Governmental employee	31	11.4
	Private	26	9.4
	Daily labor	25	9.2
	Others	12	4.4
Ethnicity	Oromo	205	75.1
	Amhara	26	9.5
	Garage	16	5.9
	Tigre	20	7.3
	Others*	6	2.2
Monthly income	≤ 2000 ETB	115	42.1
	> 2000 ETB	158	57.9

Note: *Keffa, Dawro, etc.

Abbreviation: ETB, Ethiopian Birr.

Behavioral Characteristics of the Respondents

Most of the respondents, 209 (76.6%), were nonsmokers and 168 (61.5%) were non-alcohol users. Non-khat chewer accounts for 124 (45.4%) of the respondents. One hundred thirty-two (48.4%) of the physically active respondents consume greater than 600 metabolic equivalents of energy per week (150 minutes of moderate and 75 minutes of vigorous physical activity in a week) (Table 2).

Table 2 Behavioural Characteristics of TD Patients Attending JMC Follow-Up Clinics from October–December 2021 (N = 273)

Variable	Category	Frequency (N)	Percentage (%)
Smoking	Current smoker	22	8.1
	Former	42	15.4
	Never	209	76.6
Alcohol intake	Current alcohol user	45	16.5
	Former user	60	22.0
	Never	168	61.5

(Continued)

Table 2 (Continued).

Variable	Category	Frequency (N)	Percentage (%)
Khat chewing	Current	69	25.3
	Former	80	29.3
	Never	124	45.4
Physical activity	Physically inactive	141	51.6
	Physically active	132	48.4

Abbreviation: N, Number.

Anthropometric and BP Measurements of the Respondents

In this study, the average weight, height, and BMI of the 273 TD patients were 55 ± 10.72 kg, 1.58 ± 0.06 m, and 21.96 ± 3.82 kg/m², respectively. The average systolic BP (SBP) was 122.87 ± 16.75 mmHg, while the average diastolic BP (DBP) was 76.17 ± 9.31 mmHg (Table 3).

Thyroid Dysfunction Status of the Respondents

Of the total of 273 TD patients, about 72.5% were hyperthyroid. The patients who had not started antithyroid medication account for 104 (38%), and the patients who had started the treatment account for 169 (62%). In this study, newly diagnosed TD patients account for 81 (29.7%), and comorbidities like hypertension and diabetes mellitus account for 64 (23.4%) and 56 (20.5%), respectively (Table 4).

Table 3 Distribution of Anthropometric and BP of TD Patients Attending JMC Follow-Up Clinics from October–December 2021 (N = 273)

Variables	Category	Frequency (N)	Percentage (%)
SBP	<120	165	60.4
	120–139	44	16.1
	≥140	64	23.4
DBP	<80	195	71.4
	80–89	39	14.3
	≥90	39	14.3
WC category	Normal	194	71.1
	Increased risk	79	28.9
WHR	Normal	206	75.5
	Increased risk	67	24.5
BMI category	Normal	120	44
	Underweight	78	28.6
	Overweight	75	27.5

Abbreviations: BMI, Body Mass Index; DBP, Diastolic Blood Pressure; N, Number; SBP, Systolic Blood Pressure; WC, Waist Circumferences; WHR, Waist-to-Hip Ratio.

Table 4 Thyroid Dysfunction Status of the TD Patients Attending JMC Follow-Up Clinics from October–December 2021 (N = 273)

Variables	Category	Frequency (N)	Percentage (%)
Types of TD	Hyperthyroid	198	72.5
	Hypothyroid	75	27.5
Duration of Rx	Follow up for > 5 years	60	22
	Patients with Rx for ≤ 5 years	109	40
	Patients with no Rx	104	38
Duration of TD	Newly diagnosed	81	29.7
	<5 years	70	25.6
	≥5 years	122	44.7
Hypertension	Yes	64	23.4
	No	209	76.6
Diabetic Mellitus	Yes	56	20.5
	No	217	79.5

Abbreviations: N, Number; Rx, treatment; TD, Thyroid Dysfunction.

ECG Alterations Among TD Patients

Out of a total of 273 analyzed and interpreted ECG results by the cardiologists, about 185 (67.8%) had ECG alterations, while 88 (32.2%) of patients had normal ECG. From this, a higher prevalence (57.9%) was observed in female participants, 50.2% in hyperthyroid patients, 48.7% in participants with the age range of 41–60 years old, and 36.6% of patients with more than five years of TD.

Types of ECG Alterations Among TD Patients

In this study, based on Minnesota coding criteria, the most common forms of ECG alterations observed were Arrhythmia, 153 (56%), followed by myocardial infarction (MI), 74 (27.1%), enlargements of heart chamber as Left atrial enlargement (LAE), 3 (1%), ventricular hypertrophy (VH) [Left VH, 20 (7.3%), and right VH, 15 (5.5%)] and axis deviation, 24 (8.8%). It was observed that one patient might have more than one type of ECG alterations. Among the arrhythmia as one type of ECG alterations, different subtypes were evaluated as per Minnesota coding criteria from this sinus origin arrhythmia, supraventricular origin arrhythmia, conduction blocks, and Preexcitation Syndromes (PES)/ Wolff-Parkinson White Syndrome (WPWS) were interpreted with the frequency of 25.3%, 16.4%, 9.5%, and 1.5%, respectively. The other interpreted ECG alterations were MI (ST-wave changes (15%), T-wave inversion (9.5%), and prolonged QTc-interval (2.5%)). Heart chamber enlargements and hypertrophy as left and right VH account for 7.3% and 5.5%, respectively, while LAEs account for 1%. The axis deviations, which are right- and left-axis deviations, were seen among 24 TD patients and interpreted by frequencies of 5.1% and 3.6%, respectively (Table 5).

Factors Associated with the ECG Alterations

In bivariate analysis, the variables, which had a p-value <0.25 were selected for the multivariate logistic regression model. Accordingly, variables like age category, sex, educational status, monthly income, BMI category, diabetes mellitus, hypertension, khat chewing, smoking, duration of treatment, and duration of the disease were identified as expected factors associated with the ECG alterations using binary logistic regression analysis. After adjusting independent variables, the multivariate logistic regression model estimated that age, sex, treatment duration, and diabetes

Table 5 Patterns of ECG Alterations Among TD Patients Attending JMC Follow-Up Clinics from October–December 2021 (N = 273)

	Category	Frequency (N)	Percentage (%)
General ECG status	Normal	88	32.2
	Abnormal	185	67.8
ECG alterations			
Arrhythmias	Sinus origin	69	25.3
	Sinus bradycardia	21	7.7
	Sinus tachycardia	42	15.4
	Sinus arrhythmia	6	2.2
	Supraventricular origin	45	16.4
	Atrial fibrillation	32	11.7
	Atrial flutter	10	3.7
	Premature atria contraction (PAC)	3	1
	Ventricular origin	13	4.7
	Premature ventricular contraction (PVC)	13	4.7
	Conduction blocks	26	9.5
	Atrio ventricular blocks	7	2.7
	1st-degree AV-block	5	1.8
	2nd-degree AV-block	2	0.7
	Bundle branch blocks	7	2.6
	Right bundle branch block (RBBB)	5	1.8
	Left bundle branch block (LBBB)	2	0.7
	Ventricular (hemi fascicular blocks (HFB)	8	2.93
	Left anterior fascicular block (LAHB)	6	2.19
	Left posterior fascicular block (LPHB)	2	0.73
	Preexcitation Syndromes (PES)	4	1.5
	Wolff- Parkinson White syndrome (WPWS)	4	1.5
Axis Deviation	RAD	14	5.1
	LAD	10	3.6
	Total	24	8.8
Ventricular hypertrophy	LVH	20	7.3
	RVH	15	5.5
Atrial enlargement	LAE	3	1

(Continued)

Table 5 (Continued).

	Category	Frequency (N)	Percentage (%)
Myocardial infarction (MI)	ST-wave changes	41	15.01
	ST-elevation	22	8.1
	ST-depression	19	7
	T-wave inversion	26	9.52
	Prolonged QTC interval	7	2.56
Other ECG alterations	Low voltage QRS complex	14	5.2
	Poor R wave progression	4	1.5

Abbreviations: AV, Atrioventricular; ECG, Electrocardiogram; LAD, Left Atrial Deviation; LAE, Left Atrial Enlargement; LVH, Left Ventricular Hypertrophy; N, Number; RAD, Right Atrial Deviation; RVH, Right Ventricular Hypertrophy.

mellitus were significantly associated with the ECG alterations among TD patients. By making all other variables constant, the likelihood of developing ECG alterations in TD patients was 2.5 times more among the age group of 40–60 years old than aged less than 41 and above 60 years old, 2.7 times more among female participants than men, 4.25 times more among diabetic than non-diabetic patients, and 8.6 times more among new case-patient than follow-up patients (Table 6).

Table 6 ECG Alterations and Associated Factors by Bivariate and Multivariate Logistic Regression Among TD Patients Attending JMC Follow-Up Clinics from October–December 2021 (N = 273)

Variable	Category	ECG Alterations		COR (95% CI)	AOR (95% CI)
		No N(%)	Yes N(%)		
Age (year)	≤ 40	45(16)	39(14.3)	1	1
	41–60	37(13.6)	133(48.7)	4.1[2.3–7.28]*	2.5[1.25–5.05]*
	≥ 60	6(2.2)	13(4.8)	2.5[0.86–7.28]	1.59[0.45–5.5]
Sex	Male	36(1.2)	27(9.9)	1	1
	Female	52(19.0)	158(57.9)	4.05[2.24–7.30]*	2.7[1.28–5.59]*
Educational status	No formal education	32(11.7)	93(34.1)	4.0[1.64–10.06]*	0.91[0.41–2]
	Primary education	28(10.3)	50(18.3)	2.5[0.98–6.36]	1.5[0.56–4.3]
	Secondary education	14(5.1)	32(11.7)	3.2[1.14–8.92]	0.7[0.2–2.4]
	Higher education	14(5.1)	10(3.7)	1	1
	Others	3(1.1)	3(1.1)	1	
Monthly income	≤ 2000 ETB	42(15.4)	73(26.7)	1.40[0.84–2.33]	1.5[–0.8–2.96]
	> 2000 ETB	46(16.8)	112(41.0)	1	1
Hypertension	No	75(27.5)	134(49.1)	1	1
	Yes	13(4.8)	51(18.7)	2.2[1.12–4.29]*	1.35[0.56–3.24]

(Continued)

Table 6 (Continued).

Variable	Category	ECG Alterations		COR (95% CI)	AOR (95% CI)
		No N(%)	Yes N(%)		
Diabetes mellitus	No	81(29.7)	136(49.8)	I	I
	Yes	7(2.6)	49(17.9)	4.16[1.8–9.64]*	4.25[1.6–11.2]*
Smoking	Current smoker	6(2.2)	16(5.9)	1.46[0.52–3.73]	0.9[0.19–4.16]
	Former	10(3.7)	32(11.7)	1.68[0.78–3.61]	0.71[0.19–2.6]
	Never	72(26.4)	137(50.2)	I	I
Khat chewing	Current	19(7)	50(18.3)	1.6[0.84–3.04]	2.1[0.95–4.7]
	Former	22(8.1)	58(21.2)	1.6[0.87–2.96]	1.7[0.76–3.7]
	Never	47(17.2)	77(28.2)	I	I
BMI (kg/m ²)	Normal	47(17.2)	73(26.7)	I	I
	Underweight	21(7.7)	57(20.9)	1.74[0.94–3.24]	1.02[0.38–2.7]
	Overweight	20(7.3)	55(20.1)	1.77[0.94–3.32]	1.2[0.36–2.76]
Duration of RX	Follow up for > 5 years	43(15.8)	17(6.2)	I	I
	Follow-up for ≤ 5 years	25(9.2)	84(30.8)	8.5[4.1–17.41]*	2.84[0.96–8.4]
	Not on RX	20(7.3)	84(30.8)	10.6[5–22.34]*	8.6[3.45–21.6]*
Duration of TD	New case	21(7.7)	60(22)	I	I
	< 5 years	44(16.1)	26(9.5)	0.2[0.1–0.41]*	0.51[0.2–1.37]
	≥ 5 years	23(8.4)	99(36.3)	1.5[0.76–2.95]	2.57[0.83–7.9]

Notes: *Statistically significant at the p-value < 0.05, I = Reference.

Abbreviations: BMI, Body Mass Index; ETB, Ethiopian Birr; N, Number; TD, Thyroid Dysfunction; RX, Treatment; WC, Waist Circumference; WHR, Waist-to-Hip Ratio.

Discussion

In this study, ECG alterations were interpreted among 67.8% of TD patients [CI = 63.1–73.3%]. This finding is in line with the study done in Pakistan, which found 71.5%,¹⁸ and India, which reported ECG alteration in 70%.¹⁹ However, it is higher than two studies done in India as they reported a magnitude of ECG alterations of 40.38%²⁰ and 57%,²¹ respectively. These differences might be due to geographical differences, the largest burden for iodine deficiency found in Ethiopia, which predisposes to developing thyroid complications that exacerbate the risk for developing cardiac impairment, and lifestyle variances.

In the present study, the predominant patterns of ECG alterations were arrhythmia that observed in 56% of TD patients followed by myocardial infarction (MI) (26.7%), heart chamber enlargement, and hypertrophy accounted for 12.8% and 1%, respectively, and axis deviation (8.8%). From different subtypes of arrhythmias, the most observed ECG alterations include sinus tachycardia (15.4%), atrial fibrillation (11.7%), and sinus bradycardia (7.7). From MI, the most observed ECG alterations were ST-wave changes (15%), T-wave inversion (9.5%), and prolonged QTc-interval (2.5%). From the hypertrophy of the heart chambers, LVH was 7.3%, and LAE was 1%. These findings were supported by some studies done in India and Pakistan.^{19,20,22,23}

Regarding factors associated with ECG alteration in the present study, it was observed that age was an independent predictor of ECG alteration. Thyroid dysfunction patients with the age range of 41–60 years old had a 2.5 times higher chance of developing ECG alterations compared to those aged less than 41 and above 60 years old [AOR = 2.5, 95% CI

= 1.25–5.0]. This finding is supported by the study done in Denmark²⁴ and Khane et al.²⁵ The possible mechanisms could be due to anatomical, biochemical, and electrophysiological changes in the aging process that cause a change in greater freedom of motion of the heart within the thorax in the elderly subject and an imbalance between sympathetic and parasympathetic activity. In general, the normal physiological properties of the heart become altered and produce greater excitability, irritability, and slowed conduction.

In the present study, sex was another identified predictor variable of ECG alteration. The odds of having ECG alteration were more than two times higher in female patients than in males [AOR = 2.7, 95% CI: 1.28–5.5]. This finding is supported by the study done in Copenhagen and England.^{24,26} Women have faster resting heart rates and longer QTc intervals than men, which appear to evolve after puberty, suggesting that sex hormones influence cardiac electrophysiology. Estrogen may be a key factor in susceptibility to ventricular arrhythmias, altering cardiac contractility, and repolarization by altering cardiac ion channels and transporters.^{27,28}

Diabetic mellitus was also another identified predictor variable of ECG alterations. Thyroid dysfunction patients with DM had around four times higher odds of having ECG alterations compared to non-DM TD patients [AOR = 4.25, 95%, CI = 1.6–11.2]. This finding is in line with the study done by Kumar et al.²⁹ The relationship between DM and cardiovascular diseases is multifactorial including autonomic dysfunction, atrial and ventricular remodeling, and molecular alterations. In addition, dysglycemia, dyslipidemia, and hyperinsulinemia change the metabolic profiles and cellular signaling of the cardiovascular system.¹²

The other predictor variable for ECG alteration was the duration of treatment [AOR = 8.6, 95% CI: 3.45–21.6]. In the present study, it has been found that TD patients who did not start the treatment had an 8.6 times higher chance of developing ECG alterations as compared to follow-up patients. This finding is in line with the study done by Ohal et al.³⁰ and in England.²⁶ Thyroid dysfunction has direct effects on cardiac rate, cardiac mass, myocardial contractility, and cardiac output, which may ultimately lead to heart failure.³¹ In untreated TD patients, the risk of cardiovascular disease was found to be increased. The ECG changes such as sinus bradycardia, prolonged QTc interval, changes in the morphology of the T-wave, QRS duration, and low voltage are increased in hypothyroidism, whereas atrial arrhythmias and duration of QT interval are increased in hyperthyroidism.²⁴

Implications

Thyroid dysfunctions have a known influence on cardiomyocytes with increased cardiac contractility and rate, and risk of proarrhythmic effects.³² This study shows the ECG changes in TDs that make it easier for physicians to apply in routine clinics. Moreover, it tries to link the pathophysiological changes in ECG changes with TD. This study shows that age and gender are significantly associated with ECG changes in TD. Further findings on the physiology behind this interaction will improve our knowledge of the effect of TD on cardiovascular morbidity and mortality. Moreover, early treatment of TD decreases cardiovascular complications. Further studies focusing on the prognostic implication of these ECG changes in thyroid dysfunction would be clinically relevant.

Limitations of the Study

To the best of our knowledge, there is a limited study conducted in Ethiopia to show the prevalence of ECG alterations among TD patients. The study also addressed factors like socioeconomic factors, comorbidity, and behavioral factors, which were not included in the previous studies. Despite this, it is also important to note that there are some limitations since it was a simple cross-sectional study design and the patient could not be followed up on whether the ECG alterations were resolved after attaining a euthyroid state or not. Biochemical measurements such as lipid profiles and serum electrolytes, and an echocardiographic examination were also not performed due to budget shortage.

Conclusion

This study revealed that the prevalence of ECG changes was high, which was 67.8% among TD patients. The most common type of ECG change observed was arrhythmia followed by myocardial infarction. The age range of 41–60 years old, being female, having DM, and not starting treatment of TD had a significant association with the ECG changes.

Implementing an efficient noninvasive screening of cardiac status as a routine diagnosis can detect unrecognized and asymptomatic cardiac impairment in TD patients.

Abbreviations

AOR, Adjusted Odds Ratio; BMI, Body Mass Index; BP, Blood Pressure; COR, Crude odds ratio; DM, Diabetes Mellitus; ECG, Electrocardiogram; TD, Thyroid Dysfunction; WHO, World Health Organization.

Data Sharing Statement

All data obtained are available in this manuscript. However, any reasonably required data will be available per the corresponding author on request.

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Author Contributions

All authors made a significant contribution to the work reported, whether that is in conceiving the idea, study design, and managing the overall progress of the study in the acquisition of data, analysis and interpretation, or in all these areas; took part in drafting, revising or critically reviewing the article; gave final approval of the version to be published; have agreed on the journal to which the article has been submitted; and agree to be accountable for all aspects of the work.

Disclosure

The authors declare that there is no competing interests.

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