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Maternal Iodine Intake and Neurodevelopment of Offspring: The Japan Environment and Children's Study

Hisada A, Takatani R, Yamamoto M, Nakaoka H, Sakurai K, Mori C, Japan Environment and Children's Study (JECS) Group. Maternal Iodine Intake and Neurodevelopment of Offspring: The Japan Environment and Children's Study. Nutrients. 2022 Apr 27;14(9):1826.

(https://doi.org/10.3390/nu14091826)

چکیده (۲۰۷ کلمه):

Inadequate maternal iodine intake affects thyroid function and may impair fetal brain development. This study investigated the association between maternal iodine intake during pregnancy and neurodevelopmental delay in offspring at 1 and 3 years of age using a nationwide birth cohort: the Japan Environment and Children's Study. We assessed dietary iodine intake during pregnancy using a food frequency questionnaire and child neurodevelopment using the Japanese translation of the Ages and Stages Questionnaire, Third Edition. The risk of delay (score below the cut-off value) for fine motor domain at 1 year of age was increased in the lowest quintile iodine intake group compared with the fourth quintile iodine intake group. The risk of delay for problem-solving at 1 year of age was increased in the lowest and second quintile iodine intake group and decreased in the highest quintile iodine intake group. The risk of delay for communication, fine motor, problem-solving, and personal–social domains at 3 years of age was increased in the lowest and second quintile iodine intake group compared with the fourth quintile iodine intake group, while the risk of delay for fine motor and problem-solving domains was decreased in the highest quintile iodine intake group. Low iodine intake levels in pregnancy may affect child neurodevelopment.