

Associations between urinary iodine concentration, lipid profile and other cardiometabolic risk factors in adolescents: a cross-sectional, population-based analysis

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Abstract

Low urinary iodine concentration (UIC) is associated with dyslipidaemia in adults but is not well characterised in adolescents. Because dyslipidaemia is a cardiovascular risk factor, identifying such an association in adolescents would allow for the prescription of appropriate measures to maintain cardiovascular health. The present study addresses this question using data in the 2001–2012 National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey for 1692 adolescents aged 12–19 years. Primary outcomes were UIC, cardiometabolic risk factors and dyslipidaemia. Data for subjects categorised by low and normal UIC and by sex were analysed by univariate and multivariate logistic regression. Treating UIC as the independent variable, physical activity level, apoB and lipid profiles differed significantly between subjects with low and normal UIC. Subjects with low UIC had a significantly greater risk of elevated total cholesterol (TC) (95% CI 1.37, 2.81), elevated non-HDL (95% CI 1.33, 2.76) and elevated LDL (95% CI 1.83, 4.19) compared with those with normal UIC. Treating UIC as a dependent variable, the risk of low UIC was significantly greater in those with higher apoB (95% CI 1.52, 19.08), elevated TC (≥ 4.4 mmol/l) (95% CI 1.37, 2.81) and elevated non-HDL (≥ 3.11 mmol/l) (95% CI 1.33, 2.76) than in those with normal UIC. These results show that male and female adolescents with low UIC tend to be at greater risk of dyslipidaemia and abnormal cardiometabolic biomarkers, though the specific abnormal parameters differed between sexes. These results may help to identify youth who would benefit from interventions to improve their cardiometabolic risk.

Key words: Cardiometabolic risk factors: National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey: Thyroid hormones: Urinary iodine

Iodine is an essential component in thyroid hormone biosynthesis and physiology⁽¹⁾. Thyroid hormone regulates multiple metabolic processes important for human growth and development and also regulates adult metabolism, especially lipid and carbohydrate metabolism as well as controlling energy storage and expenditure⁽²⁾. Since thyroid hormone affects energy metabolism, including regulating the biochemical functions of cellular mitochondria, iodine concentration is directly associated with various health outcomes, including the development of disorders such as hypothyroidism, intellectual disability and dyslipidaemia⁽¹⁾. Iodine deficiency is a global public health concern affecting 1.92 billion people, among which pregnant and lactating women and children up to 2 years old are the most prevalent^(3,4). Deficiency of dietary iodine can be especially detrimental to pregnant women, infants and children because thyroid hormone is integral to normal

neurodevelopment, and iodine deficiency reduces thyroid hormone production⁽⁴⁾. Impaired lipid metabolism and abnormal lipid profiles may result when low iodine concentration stemming from low dietary iodine intake causes reductions in thyroid hormone production⁽⁵⁾. As such, accurate evaluation of population iodine status is required, so that iodine deficiency can be identified and its clinical effects prevented.

Urinary iodine concentration (UIC) is an accepted and well-validated measure of iodine status and iodine nutrition worldwide⁽⁴⁾. UIC is considered a reliable indicator for assessing recent dietary iodine intake⁽⁶⁾ and population iodine status assessment because more than 90% of the dietary iodine appears in urine^(1,7). However, since individual dietary iodine intake varies considerably from day to day, iodine excretion and UIC values will also fluctuate and quality control of methods before and after analysis is critical, so that laboratory UIC values are reliable^(4,6).

Abbreviations: CDC, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention; MET, metabolic equivalent of task; NHANES, National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey; TC, total cholesterol; UIC, urinary iodine concentration.

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A recent study reported that low UIC values were associated with dyslipidaemia in US adults⁽⁸⁾. Associations are also shown between thyroid hormones and cardiometabolic risk factors in US youth⁽⁹⁾. Analysis of data from the National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (NHANES) 2007–2010 found that thyrotropin (TSH) levels and free triiodothyronine (T3) to free thyroxine (T4) levels in euthyroid US youth correlated with multiple cardiometabolic risk factors independent of age and sex⁽⁹⁾. Although that study demonstrated a possible predictive role of thyroid hormone and indices of peripheral thyroid hormone metabolism in cardiometabolic risk determination, this relationship is less characterised in adolescents⁽⁹⁾.

Although low UIC is associated with dyslipidaemia in adults⁽⁸⁾, the relationships between urinary iodine, thyroid hormone, lipid profiles and other cardiometabolic risk factors in adolescents are still unclear. In addition, one report suggests that UIC is age and sex dependent⁽¹⁰⁾. Therefore, this study aims to examine the extent to which low UIC is associated with dyslipidaemia in adolescents and the effect of sex on any such association. Our strategy was to test this hypothesis in a large sample of adolescents from NHANES 2001–2012, a population-based survey that includes quality-controlled data from validated physical examinations and clinical laboratory testing of serum samples. These data were analysed by uni- and multivariate analyses to identify any associations between UIC, lipid profiles and other cardiometabolic risk factors and to examine possible sex differences in adolescents.

Methods

Study design and setting

The present study used cross-sectional, population-based design and secondary data analysis to investigate associations between UIC, lipid status and other cardiometabolic risk factors in adolescents from a large, nationally representative database.

Data source

Data for this study were collected from six cycles of the NHANES 2001–2012. The NHANES database is a stratified, multistage probability sample representative of the civilian non-institutionalised US population⁽¹¹⁾. The survey was administered by the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS) of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and approved by its institutional review board. The NCHS designed NHANES and collected the data after receiving informed consent from either the participants or their parents. Survey data have been collected continuously since 1999 guided by detailed quality control and quality assurance procedures. The quality control and quality assurance protocols for laboratory data met the 1988 US Clinical Laboratory Improvement Act^(11,12).

Study population

Data from 1692 participants in the NHANES cycles from 2001 to 2012 who were aged 12–19 and had completed a NHANES mobile examination center (MEC) interview/questionnaire and

physical examination, including UIC measures and cardio-metabolic laboratory parameters, were eligible for inclusion. Age-appropriate participants with diagnosed diabetes mellitus were excluded based on self-reports of being told by a doctor or health professional that they had diabetes or 'sugar' diabetes, or if they were taking diabetic pills or insulin concurrently. Participants with incomplete information or concurrent pregnancy were also excluded. Signed informed consent was provided at the time of enrolment in the NHANES study, but since the data of all participants are de-identified in the NHANES database, signed informed consent was not required for the present study.

Main outcomes and variables

In the first analysis, the primary end points were UIC (independent variable) and cardiometabolic risk factors and dyslipidaemia (dependent variables). In the second analysis, UIC was treated as a dependent variable. Study subjects were divided into two groups categorised by low UIC and normal UIC. We further categorised the population by sex to explore and compare associations between potential risk factors and results, since UIC and thyroid hormone activity are both associated with sex differences. Thyroid hormone, however, was not included in the analysis because its involvement with iodine and lipid metabolism is already well established⁽²⁾.

Subjects' blood and urine samples for laboratory testing were collected during NHANES MEC physical examinations and were then processed, stored and shipped to the Division of Laboratory Sciences, National Center for Environmental Health at the CDC⁽¹²⁾. NHANES clinical laboratory data were obtained for each subject and were measured as follows.

Urinary iodine concentration. NHANES data include UIC measurements to monitor iodine status among the US population aged 6 years and older since 1971. Information on UIC has been collected through spot urine samples by the Elemental Analysis Laboratory of the Division of Laboratory Sciences of the CDC. UIC was quantified using inductively coupled plasma dynamic reaction cell mass spectroscopy as described in the NHANES laboratory protocol manual⁽¹²⁾. The UIC cut-off point was established as 49 µg/l for school-age children (≥6 years) as proposed by World Health Organization⁽¹³⁾ guidelines for iodine deficiency.

Cardiometabolic risk factors. Measures of waist circumference, BMI calculated by $\text{weight} \times \text{height}^2$, systolic and diastolic blood pressure, apoB, fasting glucose and fasting insulin were obtained for each subject from NHANES MEC examination and laboratory data derived according to NHANES methods. Age- and sex-specific percentiles for BMI and BMI *z* scores were determined using NHANES MEC BMI protocol⁽¹⁴⁾ and were defined according to the 2000 CDC growth charts developed using a CDC SAS program^(15,16).

HOMA-IR was calculated using the equation: $(\text{fasting glucose (mg/dl)} \times \text{fasting insulin (pmol/l)}) / 405/6$ ^(17,18).

Dyslipidaemia. Measures of total cholesterol (TC), TAG, HDL-cholesterol, LDL-cholesterol and non-HDL-cholesterol were performed on fasting blood samples (overnight fast before morning blood collection) to assess for dyslipidaemia. For this study, dyslipidaemia in children and adolescents was defined based on at least one of the following values: elevated TC >4.4 mmol/l; lowered HDL-cholesterol <1.17 mmol/l; elevated LDL-cholesterol >2.85 mmol/l; elevated TAG defined as >1.02 mmol/l for adolescents aged 10–19 years, as recommended by the US National Heart, Lung and Blood Institute⁽¹⁹⁾.

Other variables

Potential confounding variables were also measured for each subject using NHANES data. These variables included demographic data (i.e. age, sex, race/ethnicity, family income:poverty ratio) and lifestyle factors (tobacco exposure, physical activity), which were all obtained by NHANES technician-administered interviews and questionnaires.

Tobacco exposure was defined as a response of 'yes' to either of the two questions: 'Have you ever tried cigarette smoking, even 1 or 2 puffs?' or 'Does anyone you live with smoke cigarettes, cigars, or pipes anywhere inside the home?'.

Physical activity was estimated in pre-2007 NHANES subjects by summing the product of weekly time spent in each activity reported by the participant multiplied by the metabolic equivalent of task (MET) value for that activity, yielding an MET-h index. One MET is the energy expenditure of 4.1868 kJ/kg body weight per h. For this study, subjects who had MET-min/week ≥ 500 were referred to as physically active, while those with <500 MET-min/week were referred to as non-active according to national guidelines⁽²⁰⁾. For NHANES cycles after 2007, the physical activity questionnaire was changed and weekly MET-h was estimated for moderate and vigorous activities (e.g. walking or cycling, moderate-intensity sports and fitness or recreation activities or more vigorous sports or fitness activities) using participants' responses to questions by interviewers about the number of days per week engaged in physical activities and number of minutes engaged in these activities on a typical day. Then using an MET of 4.0 for walking or cycling, 4.0 for walking or bicycling for transportation and moderate-intensity and 8.0 for vigorous intensity activities, these data were applied to estimate the MET min/week of moderate to vigorous activity outside of participants' routine activities of daily living, as previously described⁽²¹⁾. As explained above, participants in the present study were categorised as active (≥ 500 MET-min/week) or non-active (<500 MET-min/week) based on these data.

Statistical analysis

Continuous variables are presented as the means with their standard errors as analysed by complex samples general linear model. Categorical variables are presented as count and weighted percentages as analysed by χ^2 test. Univariate and multivariate regression analyses (linear and logistic) were performed to examine the associations between cardiometabolic

risk factors, dyslipidaemia and UIC in adolescents. Multivariate regression models were adjusted for all baseline characteristics, including socio-demographic variables that may be important in the present population-based study (age, sex, race, poverty: income ratio, tobacco exposure and physical activity level). All analyses were weighted for urinary iodine, stratum and primary sampling units per recommendations from the NCHS as part of the NHANES laboratory protocol⁽¹²⁾.

NHANES provides different subsample weights for each variable of interest. These subsample weights can be used to estimate the weighted sample size (weighted *N*). All statistical assessments were two sided and evaluated at the 0.05 level of significance. All statistical analyses were performed using SAS version 9.4 (Windows NT version; SAS Institute Inc.).

Results

Study sample

Among 61 951 participants whose data were collected in six cycles of NHANES from 2001 to 2012, a total of 10 928 were aged 12–19 years. After excluding 6591 participants without complete weighted values, 2612 without UIC data, twelve with diabetes and twenty-one pregnant women, the data of the remaining 1692 participants were retained as the analytic sample. The analytic sample size was equivalent to a population-based sample size of 13 336 716 participants.

Subject characteristics

The analyses included data from 1692 subjects, 178 with low UIC (mean age 15.6 (SE 0.23) years) and 1514 with normal UIC (mean age 15.4 (SE 0.08) years). More females than males had low UIC (57.3 *v.* 45.2%, $P=0.04$). Statistically significant differences were found in subjects' physical activity levels (reported in MET), apoB, lipid profiles (i.e. TC, HDL-cholesterol, non-HDL-cholesterol and LDL-cholesterol between those with low UIC and normal UIC (Table 1). Among male subjects, associations were found between UIC and elevated TC, elevated non-HDL and elevated LDL; in female subjects, apoB, fasting insulin, elevated non-HDL and elevated LDL were associated with UIC (Table 1).

Cardiometabolic risk factors, dyslipidaemia and urinary iodine status stratified by sex

Univariate analysis treating UIC as the independent variable revealed that subjects with low UIC had higher apoB as compared to those with normal UIC (mean 0.07), subjects with low UIC had 1.96 higher odds of having abnormal elevated TC (>4.4 mmol/l) (95% CI 1.37, 2.81), subjects with low UIC had 1.92 higher odds of having abnormal elevated non-HDL-cholesterol (>3.11 mmol/l) (95% CI 1.33, 2.76) and subjects with low UIC had 2.77 higher odds of having elevated LDL (>2.85 mmol/l) (95% CI 1.83, 4.19). Males with low UIC were at significantly higher risk of elevated TC (≥ 4.4 mmol/l) as compared to those with normal UIC (OR = 2.23, 95% CI 1.19, 4.17), and males with low UIC were at significantly higher risk of

Table 1. Baseline characteristic of study population, National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey 2001–2012 (unweighted *n* 1692; weighted *n* 13336716)†† (Numbers and percentages; mean values with their standard errors)

	Total				<i>P</i>	Male				<i>P</i>	Female				<i>P</i>
	Low UIC (<i>n</i> 178; <i>N</i> 1467154)		Normal UIC (<i>n</i> 1514; <i>N</i> 11869562)			Low UIC (<i>n</i> 74; <i>N</i> 627106)		Normal UIC (<i>n</i> 810; <i>N</i> 6507639)			Low UIC (<i>n</i> 104; <i>N</i> 840048)		Normal UIC (<i>n</i> 704; <i>N</i> 5361924)		
	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%		<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%		<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	
Age (years)					0.44					0.62					0.62
Mean	15.60		15.43			15.60		15.41			15.60		15.44		
SE	0.23		0.08			0.34		0.10			0.32		0.12		
Sex					0.04*										
Female	104	57.3	704	45.2											
Male	74	42.7	810	54.8											
Race					0.55									0.50	
Non-Hispanic White	48	60.7	442	60.9		18	54.6	247	61.6		30	65.3	195	60.1	
Non-Hispanic Black	60	17.4	432	14.2		23	16.5	234	13.5		37	18.0	198	14.9	
Mexican American	47	11.2	439	13.2		20	12.9	220	13.4		27	10.0	219	13.0	
Other Hispanic	12	3.1	111	5.2		7	4.0	60	5.1		5	2.4	51	5.4	
Other race	11	7.7	90	6.5		6	12.0	49	6.4		5	4.4	41	6.6	
Poverty:income ratio					0.88									0.85	
Not poor (≥1)	111	74.3	985	74.6		40	71.5	547	75.3		71	76.5	438	73.8	
Poor (<1)	58	21.7	429	20.5		30	26.2	209	19.7		28	18.4	220	21.5	
Missing	9	3.9	100	4.9		4	2.3	54	5.0		5	5.1	46	4.7	
Tobacco exposure					0.71									0.66	
No	97	58.1	819	55.9		41	69.6	426	58.7		56	49.4	393	52.5	
Yes	81	41.9	694	44.1		33	30.3	383	41.3		58	50.6	311	47.5	
Missing	0	0	1	0		0	0	1	0		0	0	0	0	
Physical activity					0.02*									0.07	
Non-active (<500 MET-min/week)	28	19.9	188	11.7		18	20.9	113	14.5		59	54.5	464	67.2	
Active (≥500 MET-min/week)	121	64.4	1115	77.9		64	61.9	465	71.9		45	45.5	227	32.8	
Missing	29	15.7	211	10.4		22	17.1	126	13.5		0	0	13	1.3	
Waist circumference (cm)					0.85									0.69	
Mean	81.31		81.55			83.12		82.39			79.87		80.53		
SE	1.24		0.58			2.09		0.82			1.74		0.75		
BMI z score (kg/m ²)					0.87									0.49	
Mean	0.51		0.53			0.62		0.54			0.43		0.52		
SE	0.10		0.04			2.09		0.06			0.13		0.06		
SBP (mmHg)					0.71									0.15	
Mean	109.53		109.09			112.25		112.15			107.42		105.39		
SE	1.19		0.50			1.43		0.59			1.32		0.55		
DBP (mmHg)					0.89									0.98	
Mean	59.65		59.47			57.96		58.21			60.96		61.00		
SE	1.24		0.63			2.30		0.88			1.34		0.60		
apoB (g/l)					0.02*									0.01*	
Mean	0.77		0.70			0.75		0.70			0.78		0.71		
SE	0.03		0.01			0.04		0.01			0.02		0.01		
Fasting insulin (pmol/l)					0.17									0.01*	
Mean	71.96		79.13			78.04		77.49			67.39		81.15		
SE	4.76		2.35			9.74		3.03			3.96		3.57		
Uric acid (μmol/l)					0.58									0.69	
Mean	302.35		307.56			349.18		338.48			267.28		270.12		
SE	8.93		2.53			12.56		3.04			6.68		2.50		

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Table 1. Continued

	Total					Male					Female				
	Low UIC (n 178; N 1 467 154)		Normal UIC (n 1514; N 11 869 562)		P	Low UIC (n 74; N 627 106)		Normal UIC (n 810; N 6 507 639)		P	Low UIC (n 104; N 840 048)		Normal UIC (n 704; N 5 361 924)		P
	n	%	n	%		n	%	n	%		n	%	n	%	
Elevated TC					0.0003*					0.01*					0.07
Normal	100	54.0	1029	69.8		41	53.5	565	72.0		59	54.5	464	67.2	
Abnormal (≥ 4.4 mmol/l)	78	46.0	466	30.2		33	46.5	239	28.0		45	45.5	227	32.8	
Lowered HDL					0.68					0.83					0.79
Normal	138	69.0	1033	67.4		55	62.8	522	60.9		83	73.6	511	75.3	
Abnormal (≤ 1.17 mmol/l)	40	31.0	462	32.6		19	37.2	282	39.1		21	26.4	180	24.7	
Elevated non-HDL					0.001*					0.04*					0.02*
Normal	112	58.1	1090	72.6		47	57.1	578	71.5		65	58.7	512	73.9	
Abnormal (≥ 3.11 mmol/l)	66	41.9	405	27.4		27	42.9	226	28.5		39	41.2	179	26.1	
Elevated LDL					<0.001*					0.004*					0.001*
Normal	126	61.9	1214	81.8		54	60.3	651	81.1		72	63.1	563	82.7	
Abnormal (≥ 2.85 mmol/l)	52	38.1	272	18.2		20	39.7	150	18.9		32	36.9	122	17.3	
Elevated TAG					0.23					0.79					0.12
Normal	132	76.3	1085	69.9		54	69.8	572	67.7		78	81.1	513	72.5	
Abnormal (≥ 1.02 mmol/l)	45	23.7	403	30.1		20	30.2	228	32.3		25	18.9	175	27.5	
Elevated fasting glucose					0.49					0.19					0.61
Normal	152	87.7	1237	84.8		55	84.7	613	78.3		97	89.9	624	92.7	
Abnormal (≥ 5.55 mmol/l)	26	12.3	277	15.2		19	15.3	197	21.7		7	10.1	80	7.3	
Elevated HOMA-IR					0.20					0.78					0.13
Normal	107	70.2	927	64.0		42	66.6	517	64.4		65	72.9	410	63.5	
Abnormal (≥ 3.0)	66	29.8	556	36.0		31	33.4	282	35.6		35	27.1	274	36.5	

UIC, urinary iodine concentrations; MET, metabolic equivalent of task; SBP, systolic blood pressure; DBP, diastolic blood pressure; TC, total cholesterol; HOMA-IR, homeostatic model assessment for insulin resistance.

* Significant difference between low UIC and normal UIC ($P < 0.05$).

† Continuous variables were shown as means with their standard errors; categorical variables were shown as counts (weighted %).

‡ Low UIC, $< 49 \mu\text{g/l}$; normal UIC, $\geq 49 \mu\text{g/l}$.

Table 2. Linear regression analysis of cardiometabolic factors according to urinary iodine status (β -Coefficients and standard errors; odds ratios and 95 % confidence intervals)

	Total				Male				Female			
	Univariate		Multivariate		Univariate		Multivariate		Univariate		Multivariate	
	β	SE	β	SE	β	SE	β	SE	β	SE	β	SE
Linear regression												
Waist circumference (cm)	-0.24	1.27	0.49	1.64	0.73	2.13	2.82	2.35	-0.66	1.68	-0.57	1.82
BMI z score (kg/m ²)	-0.02	0.11	0.07	0.14	0.08	0.19	0.23	0.22	-0.09	0.13	-0.05	0.14
SBP (mmHg)	0.44	1.20	-0.13	1.33	0.09	1.42	0.13	1.53	2.03	1.38	1.26	1.60
DBP (mmHg)	0.18	1.33	-0.11	1.43	-0.25	2.39	-1.68	2.57	-0.04	1.40	0.65	1.54
apoB (g/l)	0.07	0.03	0.04	0†	0.06	0.04	0.04	0†	0.07*	0.03	0.04*	0†
Fasting insulin (pmol/l)	-7.18	5.15	-4.13	5.89	0.55	9.72	5.51	10.18	-13.76*	5.23	-11.19*	5.13
Uric acid (μ mol/l)	-5.23	9.33	-4.84	9.22	10.69	12.80	13.66	12.93	-2.84	7.18	-5.52	9.22
Logistic regression	OR	95 % CI	aOR	95 % CI	OR	95 % CI	aOR	95 % CI	OR	95 % CI	aOR	95 % CI
Elevated TC												
Normal		Ref.		Ref.		Ref.		Ref.		Ref.		Ref.
Abnormal (≥ 4.4 mmol/l)	1.96*	1.37, 2.81	1.69*	1.17, 2.46	2.23*	1.19, 4.17	2.10*	1.14, 3.88	1.71	0.95, 3.06	1.41	0.76, 2.61
Lowered HDL												
Normal		Ref.		Ref.		Ref.		Ref.		Ref.		Ref.
Abnormal (≤ 1.17 mmol/l)	0.93	0.67, 1.29	0.98	0.59, 1.62	0.93	0.44, 1.93	0.84	0.41, 1.73	1.09	0.56, 2.12	1.30	0.59, 2.90
Elevated non-HDL												
Normal		Ref.		Ref.		Ref.		Ref.		Ref.		Ref.
Abnormal (≥ 3.11 mmol/l)	1.92	1.33, 2.76	1.73	1.17, 2.58	1.89	1.00, 3.56	1.80	0.95, 3.40	1.99	1.10, 3.60	1.63	0.86, 3.07
Elevated LDL												
Normal		Ref.		Ref.		Ref.		Ref.		Ref.		Ref.
Abnormal (≥ 2.85 mmol/l)	2.77	1.83, 4.19	2.43	1.58, 3.74	2.82	1.39, 5.75	2.84	1.33, 6.07	2.80	1.53, 5.14	2.15*	1.10, 4.19
Elevated TAG												
Normal		Ref.		Ref.		Ref.		Ref.		Ref.		Ref.
Abnormal (≥ 1.02 mmol/l)	0.72	0.42, 1.23	0.68	0.39, 1.18	0.91	0.43, 1.90	0.81	0.37, 1.76	0.61	0.32, 1.16	0.64	0.32, 1.30
Elevated fasting glucose												
Normal		Ref.		Ref.		Ref.		Ref.		Ref.		Ref.
Abnormal (≥ 5.55 mmol/l)	0.78	0.38, 1.60	0.98	0.40, 2.41	0.65	0.33, 1.27	0.78	0.36, 1.68	1.41	0.38, 5.32	1.61	0.25, 10.36
Elevated HOMA-IR												
Normal		Ref.		Ref.		Ref.		Ref.		Ref.		Ref.
Abnormal (≥ 3.0)	0.76	0.49, 1.16	0.85	0.49, 1.43	0.91	0.44, 1.86	1.08	0.51, 2.29	0.65	0.37, 1.13	0.68	0.36, 1.29

SBP, systolic blood pressure; DBP, diastolic blood pressure; TC, total cholesterol; aOR, adjusted OR; HOMA-IR, homeostatic model assessment for insulin resistance; Ref., reference.

* Statistical significance ($P < 0.05$).

† Standard error cannot be measured because the model was infinity.

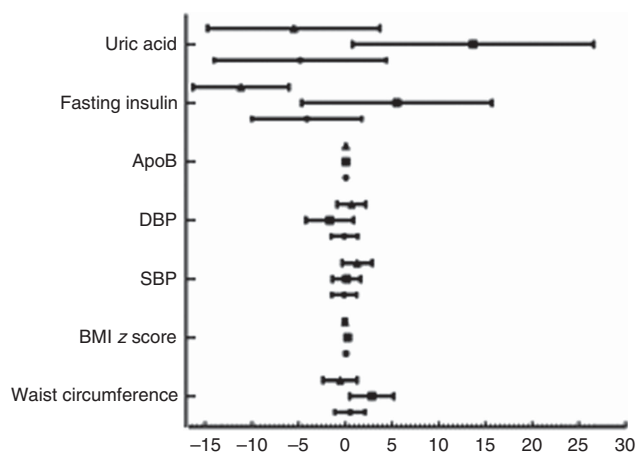


Fig. 1. Results of multivariate linear regression analysis. Values are means, with standard errors represented by horizontal bars. DBP, diastolic blood pressure; SBP, systolic blood pressure. ●, Total; ■, male; ▲, female.

elevated LDL (≥ 2.85 mmol/l) (OR = 2.82, 95% CI 1.39, 5.75). Female subjects with low UIC had higher apoB (mean: 70.07), lower fasting insulin (mean: -13.76), abnormal elevated non-HDL (≥ 3.11 mmol/l) (OR = 1.99, 95% CI 1.10, 3.60) or abnormal elevated LDL (≥ 2.85 mmol/l) (OR = 2.80, 95% CI 1.53, 5.14) compared to females with normal UIC (Table 2).

After adjusting for age, sex, race, poverty:income ratio, tobacco exposure and physical activity, multivariate regression analysis showed that subjects with low UIC had higher apoB (mean: 0.04) and were at 1.69 times the risk of elevated TC (≥ 4.4 mmol/l) (95% CI 1.17, 2.46), 1.73 times the risk of elevated non-HDL (≥ 3.11 mmol/l) (95% CI 1.17, 2.58) and 2.43 times the risk of elevated LDL (≥ 2.85 mmol/l) (95% CI 1.58, 3.74). Male subjects with low UIC had higher apoB (mean: 0.04) and were at higher risk of elevated TC (≥ 4.4 mmol/l) (OR = 2.10; 95% CI 1.14, 3.88) and elevated LDL (≥ 2.85 mmol/l) (OR = 2.84; 95% CI 1.33, 6.07) than did those with normal UIC. Females with lower UIC had higher apoB (mean: 0.04) and were at higher risk of elevated LDL (≥ 2.85 mmol/l) (OR = 2.15, 95% CI 1.10, 4.19) than were females with normal UIC. However, females with lower UIC had lower fasting insulin (mean: -11.19) (Table 2). The results of multivariate linear regression analysis are shown in Fig. 1.

In the following association analyses, UIC was treated as a dependent variable, and cardiometabolic risk factors and dyslipidaemia were treated as independent variables (Table 3). The multivariate analyses indicated that in the total population, the risk of low UIC was 1.71 times greater in those with elevated TC (≥ 4.4 mmol/l) (95% CI 1.18, 2.48), 1.75 times greater in those with elevated non-HDL (≥ 3.11 mmol/l) (95% CI 1.17, 2.60) and 2.44 times greater in those with elevated LDL (≥ 2.85 mmol/l) (95% CI 1.59, 3.75). Multivariate analyses also revealed that male patients had abnormal elevated TC (≥ 4.4 mmol/l) and abnormal elevated LDL (≥ 2.85 mmol/l) (adjusted OR = 2.16, 95% CI 1.13, 4.13 and adjusted OR = 2.87, 95% CI 1.33, 6.18, respectively). On the other hand, female patients with abnormal elevated LDL (≥ 2.85 mmol/l) had 2.15 times the risk of having lower UIC (95% CI 1.10, 4.21) (Table 3).

Discussion

Among the 1692 adolescent subjects enrolled in this study, those with low UIC had a greater number of associations with dyslipidaemia and cardiometabolic risk factors. Significant differences were found in physical activity levels, apoB levels and lipid profiles (TC, HDL, non-HDL, LDL and TAG) between subjects with low and normal UIC. In analyses treating UIC as a dependent variable, the risk of low UIC was significantly greater in those with higher apoB (95% CI 1.00, 1.03), elevated TC (≥ 4.4 mmol/l) (95% CI 1.37, 2.81) and elevated non-HDL (≥ 3.11 mmol/l) (95% CI 1.28, 2.66) than in those with normal UIC. In males, the risks of elevated TC and elevated LDL were significantly higher in those with low UIC than in those with normal UIC. Female subjects with low UIC were at higher risk of abnormal apoB, abnormal fasting insulin, elevated non-HDL and elevated LDL than were those with normal UIC. Also, more females than males had low UIC. Overall, these results show that both male and female adolescents with low UIC tend to be at greater risk of dyslipidaemia and abnormal cardiometabolic biomarkers, though the specific parameters showing abnormalities differed between the sexes.

In adults, lower HDL values and elevated LDL values are associated with UIC, demonstrating a tendency towards dyslipidaemia⁽⁸⁾. Similarly, results of the present study show that UIC in adolescents is associated with dyslipidaemia, though the associations with specific cardiometabolic risk factors are different for adolescents than in adults. Since thyroid hormone is closely associated with multiple metabolic pathways, any decrease in thyroid hormone levels caused by low dietary iodine intake may lead to abnormal lipid metabolism⁽⁸⁾. It is probably not surprising to find associations between low UIC and a range of cardiometabolic risk factors, given the relationship between iodine and thyroid function and that euthyroid adolescents have already been shown to have correlations between thyrotropin and thyroid hormone levels and multiple cardiometabolic risk factors, including classic factors such as overweight and obesity, high blood pressure, and abnormal lipid and glucose metabolism⁽⁹⁾. Also, thyrotropin concentration was associated with elevated TC, LDL and TAG in a German population-based study of adolescents, and the elevated values were found more frequently in those who were overweight or obese with higher BMI⁽²²⁾. In the present study, we did not find significant correlations between subjects' BMI and abnormal lipid profiles, but that was also not the focus of this study. Nevertheless, animal studies have demonstrated that dietary iodine intake affects lipid metabolism, with dramatic decreases in thyroid hormone production in iodine deficiency and corresponding increases in TC, LDL and TAG values⁽²³⁾. Apparently, lipid levels may also be affected by iodine deficiency independent of the association with thyroid physiology, since iodine exhibits antimicrobial, anti-inflammatory and anti-proliferative properties as well as reducing the viscosity of blood, all of which contribute to cardiovascular health⁽²⁴⁾.

Results also differed between the sexes in the present study, and other authors suggest possible explanations. In the present study, low UIC was associated with apoB, fasting insulin and elevated non-HDL-cholesterol in female adolescents, and

Table 3. Risk of low urinary iodine according to cardiometabolic factors (Odds ratios and 95 % confidence intervals)

Logistic regression	Total				Male				Female			
	Univariate		Multivariate		Univariate		Multivariate		Univariate		Multivariate	
	OR	95 % CI	aOR	95 % CI	OR	95 % CI	aOR	95 % CI	OR	95 % CI	aOR	95 % CI
Waist circumference (cm)	1.00	0.99, 1.01	1.00	0.99, 1.02	1.00	0.99, 1.02	1.01	0.99, 1.03	1.00	0.98, 1.02	1.00	0.97, 1.02
BMI z score (kg/m ²)	0.98	0.82, 1.18	1.07	0.83, 1.38	1.06	0.80, 1.41	1.21	0.86, 1.71	0.91	0.70, 1.19	0.95	0.68, 1.31
SBP (mmHg)	1.00	0.98, 1.03	1.01	0.98, 1.03	1.00	0.98, 1.03	1.00	0.97, 1.03	1.02	0.99, 1.05	1.02	0.98, 1.06
DBP (mmHg)	1.00	0.98, 1.02	1.00	0.98, 1.02	1.00	0.98, 1.02	0.99	0.96, 1.02	1.00	0.97, 1.03	1.01	0.97, 1.04
apoB (g/l)	5.39	1.52, 19.08	3.06	0.69, 13.59	3.63	0.68, 19.53	2.79	0.37, 21.32	9.26	1.89, 45.31	3.71	0.61, 22.5
Fasting insulin (pmol/l)	1.00	0.99, 1.00	1.00	0.99, 1.00	1.00	1.00, 1.01	1.00	1.00, 1.01	0.99*	0.99, 1.00	0.99	0.99, 1.00
Uric acid (µmol/l)	1.00	1.00, 1.00	1.00	1.00, 1.01	1.00	1.00, 1.01	1.00	1.00, 1.01	1.00	0.99, 1.00	1.00	0.99, 1.01
Elevated TC												
Normal		Ref.		Ref.		Ref.		Ref.		Ref.		Ref.
Abnormal (≥4.4 mmol/l)	1.96*	1.37, 2.81	1.71*	1.18, 2.48	2.23*	1.19, 4.17	2.16*	1.13, 4.13	1.71	0.95, 3.06	1.41	0.75, 2.64
Lowered HDL												
Normal		Ref.		Ref.		Ref.		Ref.		Ref.		Ref.
Abnormal (≤1.17 mmol/l)	0.93	0.67, 1.29	0.98	0.59, 1.63	0.93	0.44, 1.93	0.82	0.38, 1.77	1.09	0.56, 2.12	1.32	0.58, 2.97
Elevated non-HDL												
Normal		Ref.		Ref.		Ref.		Ref.		Ref.		Ref.
Abnormal (≥3.11 mmol/l)	1.92	1.33, 2.76	1.75	1.17, 2.60	1.89	1.00, 3.56	1.83	0.94, 3.57	1.99	1.10, 3.60	1.64	0.86, 3.12
Elevated LDL												
Normal		Ref.		Ref.		Ref.		Ref.		Ref.		Ref.
Abnormal (≥2.85 mmol/l)	2.77	1.83, 4.19	2.44	1.59, 3.75	2.82	1.39, 5.75	2.87	1.33, 6.18	2.80	1.53, 5.14	2.15	1.10, 4.21
Elevated TAG												
Normal		Ref.		Ref.		Ref.		Ref.		Ref.		Ref.
Abnormal (≥1.02 mmol/l)	0.72	0.42, 1.23	0.68	0.39, 1.19	0.91	0.43, 1.90	0.81	0.36, 1.79	0.61	0.32, 1.16	0.64	0.31, 1.33
Elevated fasting glucose												
Normal		Ref.		Ref.		Ref.		Ref.		Ref.		Ref.
Abnormal (≥5.55 mmol/l)	0.78	0.38, 1.60	0.99	0.41, 2.39	0.65	0.33, 1.27	0.77	0.35, 1.69	1.41	0.38, 5.32	1.66	0.29, 9.53
Elevated HOMA-IR												
Normal		Ref.		Ref.		Ref.		Ref.		Ref.		Ref.
Abnormal (≥3.0)	0.76	0.49, 1.16	0.86	0.51, 1.45	0.91	0.44, 1.86	1.09	0.52, 2.31	0.65	0.37, 1.13	0.68	0.37, 1.27

aOR, adjusted OR; SBP, systolic blood pressure; DBP, diastolic blood pressure; TC, total cholesterol; HOMA-IR, homeostatic model assessment for insulin resistance; Ref., reference.

* Statistical significance ($P < 0.05$).

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associated with elevated TC and LDL in male adolescents. This may be explained in part by the fact that excess body fat affects lipid kinetics differently in men and women⁽²⁵⁾, even though the precise mechanism has not yet been elucidated. Differences have also been found between the sexes in the effects of excess iodine on lipid metabolism, and sex hormones have been associated with lipid metabolism⁽²³⁾. Sex differences in lipid metabolism are considered to be the result of complex interactions of hormones combined with the action of direct or indirect modulators of lipid metabolism⁽²⁶⁾. Nevertheless, the effects of progestogens and androgens only partially explain the differences in plasma lipids between the sexes, and the underlying modulators of lipid metabolism in men and women are still not fully understood.

After adjusting for demographic and lifestyle variables, multivariate regression analysis still showed significant differences between low UIC and normal UIC groups, indicating that UIC could possibly serve as a reliable biomarker for dyslipidaemia in adolescents. However, authors of another study using NHANES data and UIC measured by spot urine samples⁽⁸⁾ suggest that, although UIC may be a reliable biomarker at the population level, it may not be as useful at the individual level. Clearly, further studies are needed to identify biomarkers for iodine status in individuals and to better understand the effects of iodine levels on lipid metabolism.

According to national surveys, good progress has been made in reducing iodine deficiency and at least forty-five countries have adequate iodine status⁽²⁷⁾. Much of this progress is attributed to households in developed and developing countries responding to programs of UNICEF and WHO urging people to use iodised salt, which was reported by UNICEF in 2012 to be 71% worldwide⁽²⁸⁾. However, the need for iodine supplementation is determined on an individual basis. Thyroid hormone levels actually dictate the amount of iodine needed by an individual to produce more T3 and T4⁽²⁹⁾, and the individual's age and physiological status are involved as well⁽³⁰⁾. Therefore, interventions to correct iodine deficiency in individuals may still be necessary to help support thyroid hormone production and ensure that the multiple metabolic processes regulated by thyroid hormone can be carried out effectively, especially including neurodevelopment in infants and children, and lipid and carbohydrate metabolism in adults⁽²⁾. An investigation of iodine supplementation showed that moderate to severe iodine deficiency in overweight women resulted in elevated thyrotropin levels and lipid levels, and that iodine supplementation reduced hypercholesterolaemia, ultimately reducing cardiovascular risk⁽³¹⁾. In that clinical trial, iodine supplementation produced a steady increase in UIC values over 6 months. Accordingly, in adolescents and adults with low UIC, such supplementation may be needed to reduce dyslipidaemia and cardiometabolic risk factors, occurring as a result of iodine-deficiency-induced thyroid disorders as well as the associated risk of neurodevelopment disorders in children.

Strengths and limitations

Using the 2001–2012 NHANES database added strength to the observations and conclusions of the present study. NHANES

data are comprehensive and, because they are drawn from a large, diverse sample of the US population, they are nationally representative. Therefore, the findings of this study are likely generalisable to the overall US population, even though they cannot be generalised to other populations. Nevertheless, this study still has several limitations, mainly that the NHANES data set is cross-sectional and therefore results cannot be attributed to cause. Also, the use of interviews and self-reported questionnaires in collecting NHANES data may involve inaccurate reporting or lack of full recall by participants or participants' parents, which may result in recall bias. Although NHANES data include results of physical examination and laboratory analysis of biological samples, certain factors needed for thorough investigation of relationships between thyroid hormone and lipid synthesis were not available in the NHANES database, including levels of PTH, vitamin D, Ca and ultrasound results of thyroid function, which might have added additional support to our analysis. Further longitudinal prospective study is still needed among adolescent populations to corroborate our results and to fully understand associations between low UIC, dyslipidaemia and cardiometabolic risk factors.

Conclusions

Significant differences are found in cardiometabolic risk factors between adolescents with low UIC and those with normal UIC, with greater risk of those with low UIC having dyslipidaemia and other abnormal cardiometabolic risk factors. Associations with low UIC vary between sexes, including greater risk of having elevated lipids (TC and LDL) among male adolescents with low UIC and greater risk among female adolescents with low UIC for having abnormal apoB, fasting insulin, elevated non-HDL and elevated LDL. Although it is not certain that these relationships will continue into adulthood, results of the present study may help identify youth who might benefit from interventions to improve cardiometabolic risk.

Declarations

Ethical considerations and consent to participate

Use of the NHANES database is approved by the Institutional Review Boards of the NCHS of the CDC in the United States and use of the database is granted to investigators for research purposes only⁽⁸⁾. All participants' data in the NHANES database are de-identified and, therefore, no signed informed consent was required of study subjects.

Data availability

The NHANES dataset supporting the conclusions of this article are available at https://www.cdc.gov/Nchs/Nhanes/about_nhanes.htm.

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