

Abstract

Hypothyroidism, hyperthyroidism and the autoimmune thyroid diseases are the basic disorders the diseases affecting the thyroid gland can be divided into. The causes of the thyroid disorders are assigned to the genetic background, environmental factors and too high or too low iodine intake. Various forms of thyroid disorders are very common among the large number of world population, more often seen among women compared to men, scale approximately 4:1. The attention is more paid to women because of their bigger predisposition to the thyroid diseases but also because of the persistence or new occurrence of the diseases during the pregnancy. If the diagnosis is not retained early and no adequate treatment follows, the proceeding disease will mainly in the first trimester negatively affect the developing baby. There are relatively big amount of the miscarriages, premature deliveries, stillbirths and babies with various degrees of somatic and intellectual infirmities appearing. Within the frame of the treatment, in the case of thyroid hypofunction with levothyroxine and in the case of thyroid hyperfunction with propylthiouracil, carbimazole and methimazole, the smoothing of the thyroid disorders signs happens. After the delivery there is a risk of neonatal congenital disorders, whose cause is assigned to the antithyroid drugs and also advert to their possible teratogenic effect.