Prenatal iodine nutrition and child attention deficit-hyperactivity disorder

Submission date	Recruitment status No longer recruiting	Prospectively registered		
12/09/2017		[X] Protocol		
Registration date 14/09/2017	Overall study status Completed	Statistical analysis plan		
		[X] Results		
Last Edited	Condition category	Individual participant data		
24/08/2022	Mental and Behavioural Disorders			

Plain English summary of protocol

Background and study aims

A lack of certain nutrients (deficiency) during critical phases in brain development may result in irreversible functional changes to the brain, the most critical period being pregnancy (gestation) and the early years of life. There is evidence for a link between low iodine levels during pregnancy and later attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) in the child, but more studies are needed. Studies are also needed to explore whether iodine supplements in pregnancy can compensate for a lack of iodine in the diet. The WHO currently recommends the use of iodine supplements in pregnancy in areas where pregnant women are at risk of mild- to moderate iodine deficiency, but the recommendation lacks scientific support. Some studies even indicate that starting iodine supplementation in pregnancy might have negative effects. It is very important to clarify these relationships as soon as possible in order to design preventive strategies. The main aim of this study is to examine the possible link between iodine intake from food in pregnancy and the risk of ADHD in the child at age 8 years. A second aim is to explore the links between use of iodine-containing supplements before and during pregnancy and the risk of ADHD.

Who can participate?

Pregnant women in their first trimester recruited from all over Norway during the years 1999 to 2008

What does the study involve?

Participants' iodine intake from food and use of iodine-containing supplements are assessed using questionnaires. ADHD symptoms of the children at age 8 years are assessed by questionnaire, and ADHD diagnoses are obtained from the Norwegian Patient Registry.

What are the possible benefits and risks of participating?

As this is an observational study there are no benefits or risks for the individual participants, but there is a potential large benefit for society and for future generations. The results from this study are communicated to participants through the study website and by newsletters to all participating families.

Where is the study run from? Norwegian Institute of Public Health (Norway)

When is the study starting and how long is it expected to run for? August 2016 to December 2017

Who is funding the study?

- 1. Norwegian Ministry of Health (Norway)
- 2. Norwegian Ministry of Education and Research (Norway)
- 3. National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences (USA)
- 4. National Institute of Neurological Disorders and Stroke (USA)

Who is the main contact? Dr Anne-Lise Brantsaeter

Study website

https://www.fhi.no/en/studies/moba/

Contact information

Type(s)

Scientific

Contact name

Dr Anne Lise Brantsaeter

ORCID ID

http://orcid.org/0000-0001-6315-7134

Contact details

Department of Food Safety Division of Climate and Environmental Health Norwegian Institute of Public Health PO Box 222 Skoyen Oslo Norway NO-0213

Additional identifiers

EudraCT/CTIS number

IRAS number

ClinicalTrials.gov number

Secondary identifying numbers

PDB1380

Study information

Scientific Title

Maternal iodine intake and offspring attention deficit-hyperactivity disorder

Study objectives

The main aim of the current study was to explore the association between iodine intake from food in pregnancy (as a proxy for long-term iodine intake and status) and i) risk of specialist-diagnosed ADHD in the child and ii) maternal report of child ADHD symptoms at age 8 years. A second aim was to explore the associations between maternal use of iodine-containing supplements prior to and during pregnancy and the same outcome measures.

Ethics approval required

Old ethics approval format

Ethics approval(s)

The Regional Committee for Medical Research Ethics South East Norway, 20/10/2016, ref: REK 2013/594

Study design

Observational population-based prospective pregnancy cohort

Primary study design

Observational

Secondary study design

Epidemiological study

Study setting(s)

Community

Study type(s)

Other

Participant information sheet

Not available in web format, please use the contact details to request a patient information sheet

Health condition(s) or problem(s) studied

Child ADHD diagnosis and maternally reported child ADHD symptoms at age 8 years

Interventions

- 1. Maternal iodine intake from food in non-users of supplemental iodine assessed by a food frequency questionnaire in gestational week 22
- 2. Maternal use of iodine-containing supplements (dosage and time of initiation) assessed by questionnaires in pregnancy (gestational week 17 and 22)

Intervention Type

Other

Primary outcome measure

- 1. Registered child ADHD diagnosis in the Norwegian Patient Registry (NPR) by Dec. 2015. From 2008, all government-owned and government-financed hospitals and outpatient clinics mandatorily report individual level diagnoses defined in the tenth revision of the International Classification of Disease (ICD-10) to the NPR in order to receive financial reimbursement. Using individual personal identification numbers, diagnostic information from NPR was linked to MoBa. Thus all MoBa children registered with an ICD-10-diagnosis of hyperkinetic disorder (HKD coded as F90.0, F90.1, F90.8, or F90.9) between 2008 and 2015 were identified and regarded as having ADHD
- 2. Child ADHD symptoms assessed in the 8 year questionnaire from MoBa on a 4-point Likert scale (never/rarely, sometimes, often, or very often) covering inattention problems (9 items) and hyperactivity/impulsivity (9 items) from the ADHD Rating Scale

Secondary outcome measures

No secondary outcome measures

Overall study start date

15/08/2016

Completion date

31/12/2017

Eligibility

Key inclusion criteria

- 1. Pregnant women in their first trimester recruited from all over Norway during the years 1999 to 2008 and asked to answer questionnaires (in Norwegian) at regular intervals during pregnancy and after birth
- 2. To be included in the current study mothers had to have responded to a general questionnaire around gestational week (GW) 17, and a food frequency questionnaire (FFQ) around GW 22
- 3. Only singleton pregnancies
- 4. Only participants with information on all covariates were included in the analysis because of the large sample size and low rates of missing values
- 5. Pregnant women at any age were allowed to participate

Participant type(s)

Mixed

Age group

Mixed

Sex

Both

Target number of participants

The total cohort includes more than 100,000 mother-child pairs. A total of 77,164 mother-child pairs were included in this study, and for 27,945 there were data on maternally reported ADHD score at child age 8 years

Total final enrolment

Key exclusion criteria

- 1. Multiple pregnancies
- 2. Maternal use of thyroid medication in pregnancy
- 3. Missing information on important covariates
- 4. Children registered as dead or emigrated by Jan 2016
- 5. FFQs with more than 3 blank pages
- 6. Calculated energy intakes <4.5 MJ or >20 MJ

Date of first enrolment

01/03/2002

Date of final enrolment

31/12/2008

Locations

Countries of recruitment

Norway

Study participating centre Norwegian Institute of Public Health

PO Box 222 Skoyen Oslo Norway

NO-0213

Sponsor information

Organisation

The Research Council of Norway

Sponsor details

Postboks 564 Lysaker

Oslo

Norway

1327

+47 (0)22037000

post@forskningsradet.no

Sponsor type

Research council

Website

http://www.forskningsradet.no/en/Home_page/1177315753906

ROR

https://ror.org/00epmv149

Organisation

TINE SA

Sponsor details

Postboks 25 Oslo Norway 0051

Sponsor type

Industry

Funder(s)

Funder type

Government

Funder Name

Helse- og Omsorgsdepartementet

Alternative Name(s)

Ministry of Health and Care Services

Funding Body Type

Government organisation

Funding Body Subtype

National government

Location

Norway

Funder Name

Utdannings- og forskningsdepartementet

Alternative Name(s)

Norwegian Ministry of Education and Research, UFD

Funding Body Type

Government organisation

Funding Body Subtype

National government

Location

Norway

Funder Name

National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences (contract no N01-ES-75558)

Alternative Name(s)

The National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences, NIH National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences, Division of Environmental Health Sciences, National Environmental Health Sciences Center, NIEHS, DEHS

Funding Body Type

Government organisation

Funding Body Subtype

Research institutes and centers

Location

United States of America

Funder Name

National Institute of Neurological Disorders and Stroke (grant no.1 UO1 NS 047537-01 and grant no.2 UO1 NS 047537-06A1)

Alternative Name(s)

National Institute of Neurological Disorders & Stroke, NIH/National Institute of Neurological Disorders and Stroke, NIH National Institute of Neurological Disorders and Stroke, Instituto Nacional de Trastornos Neurológicos y Accidentes Cerebrovasculares, The National Institute of Neurological Disorders and Stroke, National Institute of Neurological Disorders and Blindness, National Institute of Neurological and Communicative Disorders and Stroke, NINDS, NINDB, NINCDS

Funding Body Type

Government organisation

Funding Body Subtype

National government

Location

United States of America

Results and Publications

Publication and dissemination plan

Protocol: https://www.fhi.no/globalassets/dokumenterfiler/moba/pdf/moba-protocol-revised-oct-2012.pdf

This study will result in one publication in an international peer-reviewed journal.

Intention to publish date

01/12/2017

Individual participant data (IPD) sharing plan

Current IPD sharing statement as of 24/08/2022:

The consent given by the participants does not allow for the storage of data on an individual level in repositories or journals. Researchers who want access to datasets for replication should apply through helsedata.no. Access to data sets requires approval from The Regional Committee for Medical and Health Research Ethics in Norway and an agreement with MoBa.

Previous IPD sharing statement:

No data can be shared because of data protection regulations. Other researchers, nationally and internationally, will have access to the cohort on request. For more information about research and data access from the Norwegian Mother and Child Cohort Study see: https://www.fhi.no/en/op/data-access-from-health-registries-health-studies-and-biobanks/data-from-moba/research-and-data-access/#protocol

IPD sharing plan summary

Available on request

Study outputs

Output type	Details	Date created	Date added	Peer reviewed?	Patient-facing?
Results article	results	13/11/2017		Yes	No
Protocol (other)			23/08/2022	No	No
Results article		10/04/2016	23/08/2022	Yes	No
Participant information sheet			24/08/2022	No	Yes