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Left untreated during pregnancy, thyroid disease is associated with maternal and neonatal morbidity. However, treated patients can expect pregnancy outcomes no different than those of euthyroid patients. In order to manage therapy for pregnant patients with thyroid disorders, it is important to first understand the changes in thyroid anatomy, physiology, and testing expected in uncomplicated pregnancies. With this information in hand, practitioners can adjust pharmacologic therapy to minimize fetal complications and avoid undertreating or overtreating mothers.


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