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## Measurements of serum-free thyroid hormone concentrations by ultrafiltration

## — a comparison with equilibrium dialysis and mathematical calculation —

Norimichi Konno,\* Kohji Hagiwara,\*\* Hideo Taguchi,\*\* Shigeki Murakami\*\* and Shizuko Taguchi

\*Department of Internal Medicine, \*\*Department of Radiology, Department of Central Laboratory, Hokkaido Central Hospital for Social Health Insurance, Nakanoshima, Sapporo, 062, Japan

An ultrafiltration method (UF) for measuring free thyroxine (FT<sub>4</sub>) and free triiodothyronine (FT<sub>3</sub>) using the Diaflow YM membrane (Centricon-10) is described. The results are compared with those by equilibrium dialysis (ED) and also by mathematical calculations derived from T<sub>4</sub>, T<sub>3</sub>, and binding protein concentrations. The precision with the UF method was excellent. The normal ranges of FT<sub>4</sub> and FT<sub>3</sub> by the three methods are all comparable. There was a high degree of correlation of FT<sub>4</sub> or FT<sub>3</sub> results by UF with those by ED and by calculation (r=0.940-0.974, n=161, P<0.001).  $FT_4$  and  $FT_3$  by all methods agreed well for hyperthyroidism, hypothyroidism, and for patients with low T<sub>4</sub>-binding globulin. The mean FT3 in pregnancy was lower than the normal value for all methods, and FT4 concentrations by UF and calculation also decreased in late pregnancy. The mean FT4 by UF and ED in low T<sub>3</sub> syndrome were significantly higher than in the normal controls, while the calculated FT<sub>4</sub> was lower. The FT<sub>3</sub> in low T<sub>3</sub> syndrome distributed normal to subnormal in all methods. These results indicate that a) the UF method is a reliable reference method for measuring FT<sub>4</sub> and FT<sub>3</sub> concentrations; b) the UF results agree well with those by ED and also with theoretically derived values in subjects with thyroid diseases and TBG abnormalities; c) for patients with low T<sub>3</sub> syndrome, the FT<sub>4</sub> results obtained by UF and ED are similarly discrepant from the calculated results, implying the existence of binding inhibitor(s) which affect both UF and ED measurements.

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