Data in Brief 14 (2017) 15–19

Contents lists available at ScienceDirect

Data in Brief

journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/dib

Data Article

Risk factors accelerating hypothyroidism in pregnant women referred to health centers in Abadan, Iran

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ARTICLE INFO

Article history:
Received 4 May 2017
Received in revised form
30 June 2017
Accepted 10 July 2017
Available online 14 July 2017

Keywords:
Hypothyroidism
Pregnant women
Risk factors
Health centers
Iran

ABSTRACT

The present work contains data obtained during the analysis of pregnant women referred to Abadan Health Centers Organization (Abadan HCO) with confirmed acute hypothyroidism diagnosis. From among all pregnant women referred to Abadan HCO, 600 were chosen consisting of 120 pregnant women from each of the health centers in quintuple areas. In this paper, the effects of family history, occupation, death, abortion, type of diabetes, smoking, lithium consumption, allergy, radiotherapy, ovarian cysts (OC) and oral contraceptive pills (OCP) consumption have been studied (Yassaee et al., 2014) [1]. After completion of the questionnaires by the patients, the obtained coded data were fed into ECSELL software. Statistical analysis of the data was carried out using Special Package for Social Sciences version 16 (SPSS 16).

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Abbreviations: Abadan HO, Abadan Health Organization; OCP, Oral Contraceptive Pills; OC, Ovarian Cysts

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http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.dib.2017.07.013
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Specifications Table

Subject area	*Medicine, clinical research*
More specific subject area	*Risk factors accelerating hypothyroidism*
Type of data	*Table, figure*
How data was acquired	*Functional clinical assessment of the pregnant women and researcher-made questionnaire analysis*
Data format	*Raw, analyzed, Descriptive and statistical data*
Experimental factors	– *Sample consisted of pregnant women referred to different Abadan Health Centers Organizations.* – *After* Inviting *the pregnant women,* the *researcher-made questionnaire including demographic data as well as the hypothyroidism questionnaires were completed.* – *In this paper, the effects of abortion, smoking, family history, occupation, death, type of diabetes, lithium consumption, allergy, radiotherapy, ovarian cysts (OC) and oral contraceptive pills (OCP) consumption on accelerating hypothyroidism have been studied.*
Experimental features	*Hypothyroidism is one of the factors endangering* pregnant *women.*
Data source location	*Abadan, Iran*
Data accessibility	*Data is included in this article.*

Value of the data

- These data describe factors affecting acceleration of hypothyroidism in pregnant women and helps with educating the community for the control and prevention of this disease.
- Due to the importance of the risk factors of hypothyroidism in pregnancy (Williams Obstetrics and Gynecology), these factors are discussed in this article.
- The results showed that hypothyroidism can be harmful for pregnant women.
- The results of this study can be used to develop a prevention program to decrease hypothyroidism in pregnant women.
- Results are also important for patients with hypothyroidism especially pregnant women referred to health centers.

1. Data

Table 1 represents demographic characteristics of pregnant women referred to Health Centers Organization, Abadan, Iran during 2016 used for description of experiments. Table 2 shows data for factors accelerating hypothyroidism in pregnant women referred to Abadan HCO. Among all factors, family history had the highest score. The results showed that the most important causes of accelerating hypothyroidism in pregnant women were related to the family history ($P=0.00038$). Factors related to hypothyroidism were abortion, smoking, occupation, death, type of diabetes, lithium consumption, allergy, radiotherapy, OC and OCP consumption $P=0.0035$, $P=0.001$, $P=0.0042$, $P=0.0006$, $P=0.00056$, $P=0.056$, $P=0.0038$, $P=0.06$, $P=0.002$, $P=0.00042$, respectively.

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