

Pituitary iron and factors predictive of fertility status in transfusion-dependent thalassemia

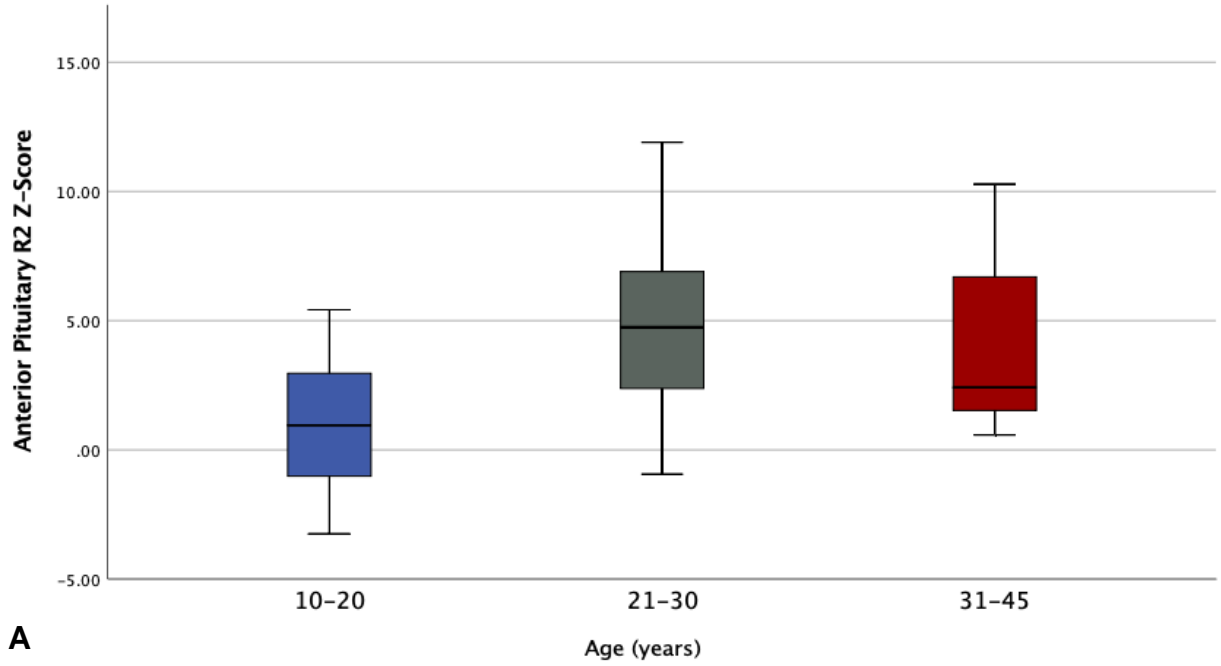
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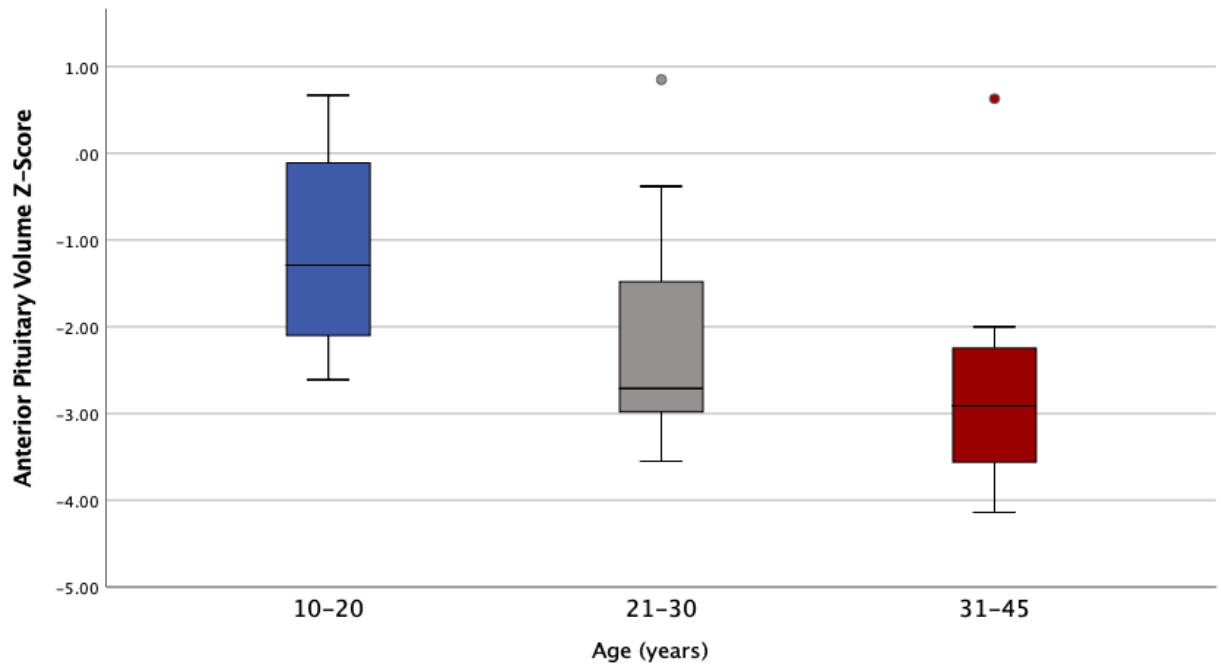
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doi:10.3324/haematol.2020.252726

Supplemental figure 1

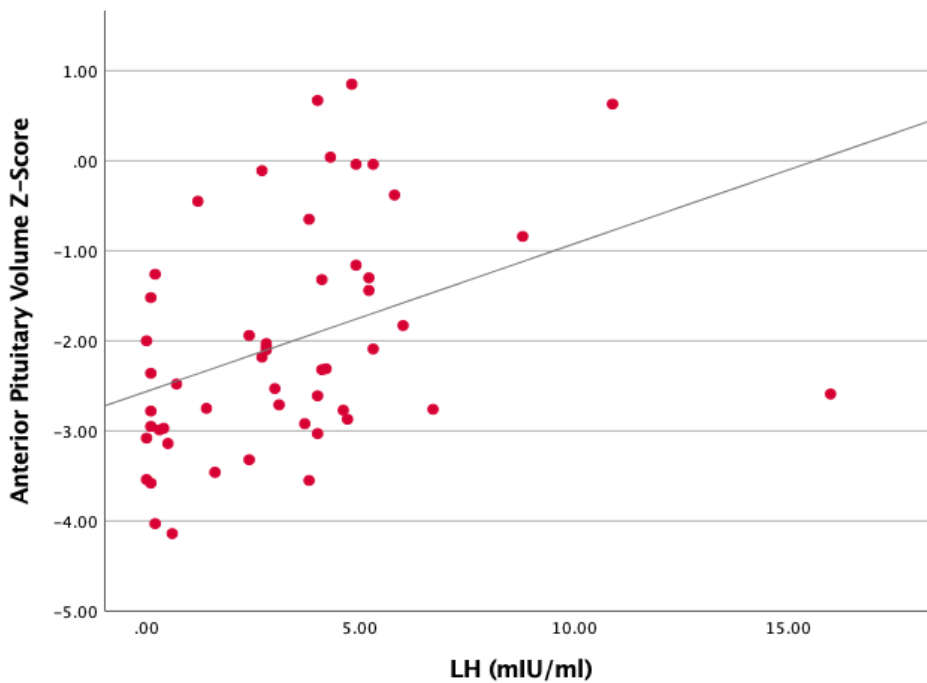


A

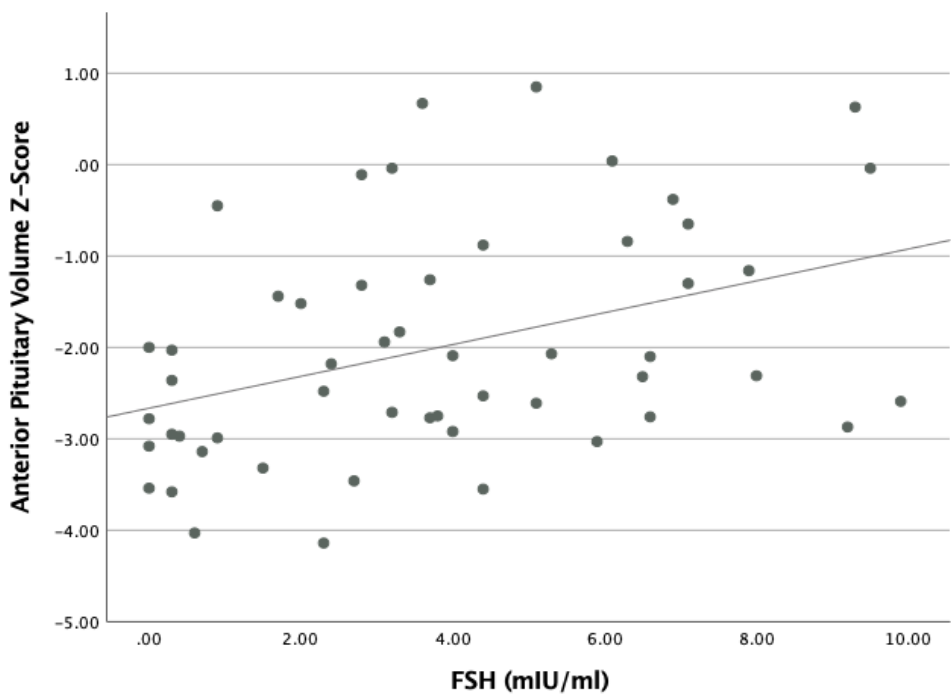


B

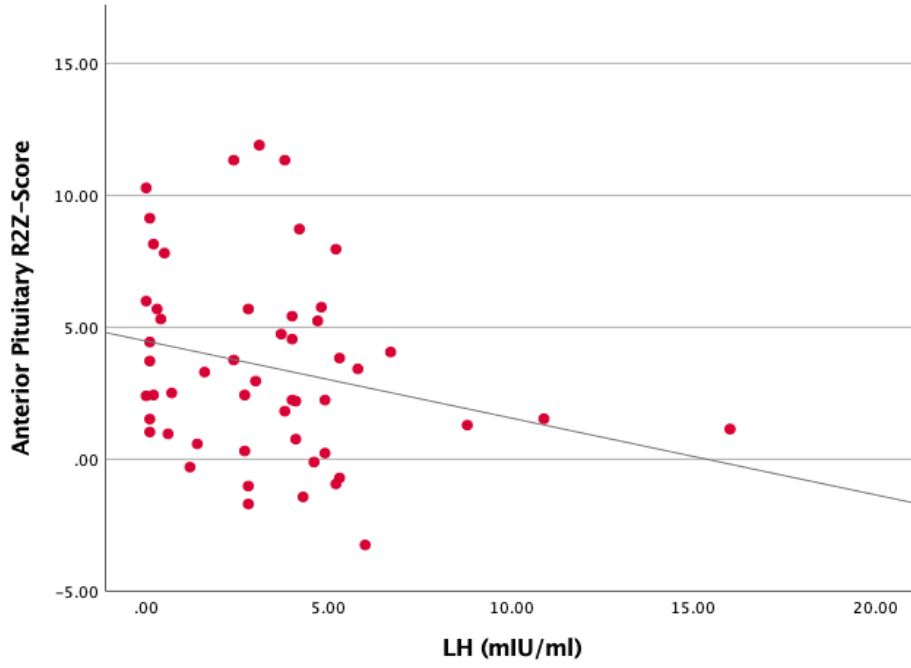
Supplemental figure 2



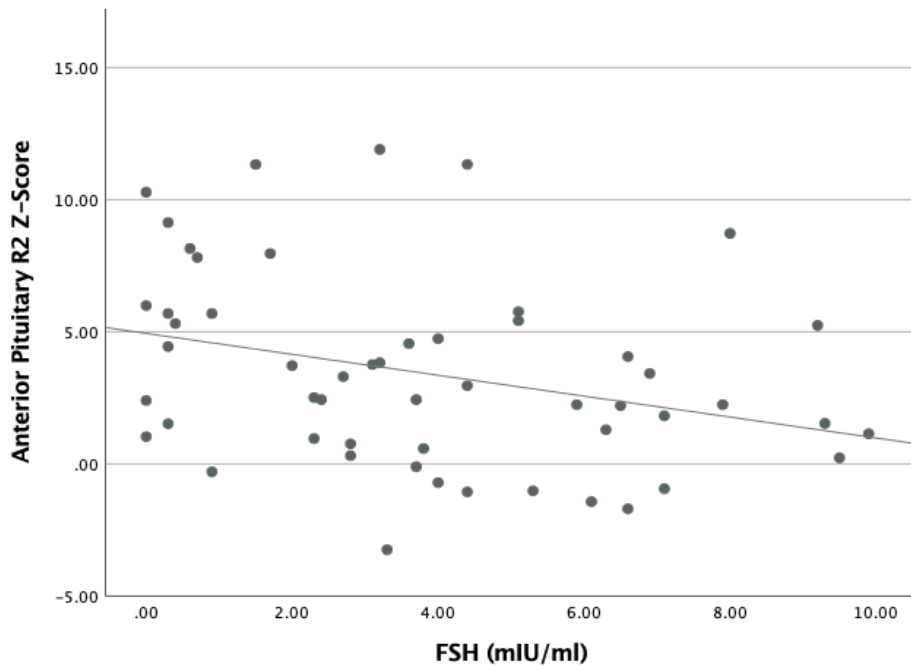
A



B



C



D

Legend

Supplemental Figure 1: Pituitary iron and volume as a function of age

Figures (A) and (B): Horizontal lines indicate the 3 age-groups mean and upper and lower quartiles: Mean 16 ± 2 years ($n=18$); mean 26 ± 2 years ($n=23$) and mean 36 ± 3.3 years ($n=12$). Z scores of pituitary R2 and volume differed significantly between the 3 age groups: $p<0.001$ and $p<0.001$, respectively.

Supplemental Figure 2: Pituitary iron and volume effect on gonadotropins secretion

Both pituitary iron and volume independently predicted reduced hormone secretion, but the correlation was stronger with pituitary volume.

Figures (A) and (B): Low volume Z scores resulted in low LH and FSH levels; $r=0.4$, $p<0.006$; $r=0.4$, $p<0.03$, respectively. Figures (C) and (D): Pituitary iron, Z (R2) inversely correlated with LH and FSH; $r = -0.3$ $p<0.03$; $r = -0.3$ $p<0.05$, respectively.