Influence of dietary habits on thyroid status of a nomadic people, the Bororo shepherds, roaming a central African region affected by severe iodine deficiency

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Abstract

Objective: In contrast with the endemic goiter reported in several African countries, the nomadic Bororos of the Central African Republic have an unexpectedly low prevalence of goiter. This study was conducted to elucidate this puzzling observation.

Design: Thyroid function and iodine and thiocyanate intakes were evaluated in Bororos and inhabitants of the same area and compared with an Italian population.

Results: Urinary iodine concentrations indicated moderate iodine deficiency in the rural people and the Bororos. In the latter, no individual with clinical hypothyroidism was observed. Compared with the reference population, the Bororos had slightly lower thyroxine (T4) and free thyroxine (FT4), slightly increased tri-iodothyronine (T3) and T3/T4 ratio, slightly higher TSH, normal serum thyroglobulin, a prevalence of goiter of 17.1% and a higher urinary thiocyanate. The rural people showed striking differences: lower T4 and FT4, increased T3/T4 ratio, markedly increased TSH and thyroglobulin, a prevalence of goiter of 76.9% and a high urinary thiocyanate, indicating frequent consumption of cassava. A dietary survey indicated that the Bororos ingest large amounts of milk and related products but infrequently eat cassava.

Conclusion: A minute difference in iodine deficiency between two populations induces totally different patterns of goiter and thyroid function. The reason for such a contrast probably involves differences in diet.

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Introduction

Endemic goiter now recognized as iodine deficiency disorders has been reported in several countries in Central and Western Africa (1). The awareness of iodine deficiency disorders has recently revealed that iodine deficiency in this part of Africa actually occurs in a belt from Mauritania in the west to Congo in the heart of the continent. High prevalences of goiter of up to 80% have been reported in these African countries where iodine deficiency prevails (1).

The link between goiter and iodine deficiency is well established. However, the reason why some individuals exposed to the same conditions of iodine deficiency develop a goiter whereas others do not is still not known. Undoubtedly, iodine deficiency is a permissive condition (2), but other nutritional and/or environmental conditions are instrumental. These may favour the induction of an enlargement of the thyroid gland or protect an individual from the effects caused by iodine deficiency.

Several nomadic tribes, including the Bororos, live in the Sahelian part of Africa. During a goiter survey carried out in the north western region (Ouham-Pende) of the Central African Republic, we were impressed by the low prevalence of goiter in the Bororos compared with the severity of goiter and cretinism evident in the rural populations (Pana, Baya, Mboum) living in the same area (3, 4). Our aim was therefore to evaluate the prevalence of goiter, to assess biochemical parameters related to thyroid function and to collect nutritional information about the Bororo population in order to understand this intriguing observation.

Subjects and methods

The Bororos

The Bororos are nomad shepherds living in the north western Sudanese area (Mali, Niger, North Cameroun and the Central African Republic). They belong to the
family of Fulani, although their racial origins are still not clearly known. They probably belong to the Ethiopin kin which merged with Arabs and Negroid people after an ancient migration towards southern Egypt (5). However, their language is similar to ‘seres’ and ‘wolof’, two of the Senegalese dialects. This probably indicates a long stay in the western part of the African continent.

Their somatic traits and cultural traditions are quite different from those of Negroid people (6). Proud of their origins and culture, their tribe development is strictly endogamic.

They do not live in villages but in small family groups always moving around the savanna in search of the best forage for their cattle (7, 8). One of their well known migrations starts from the north western region of the Central African Republic continues towards the southern regions of Chad and Sudan and then returns to the eastern regions of the Central African Republic.

Their herds represent their personal fortunes and prestige. From these the Bororos draw their food: milk, cheese and blood. Adults ingest 1–2 liters of milk a day and use it to make cheese. They sometimes drink fresh blood drawn directly from the jugular vein of their beasts. Meat, however, is rarely consumed since they do not kill their animals. Cassava is generally boiled in water. It is bought or exchanged by the women when family groups encamp near villages in the Central African Republic during their migrations, since the Bororos do not cultivate this tuber. In contrast, for the local rural people, cassava is the staple food, and meat and milk are very rarely consumed. Cassava is generally boiled in water.

Study subjects
The study was conducted in the early 1990 s in the province of Ouham Pende in the north western part of the Central African Republic on the frontier with Cameroun and Chad. It was authorized by the Ministry of National Health. The populations were advised by leaders of the villages that the aim of our visit was to see everyone in each village to study the problem of goiter. A careful investigation was conducted by one of the authors (P B) who brought together his people from the camps in the savanna to five different villages: Ngaoundaye, Nazakoundou, Kouung, Ndím and Man.

Among the Bororos, 222 subjects (107 males and 115 females) aged 6 to over 45 years agreed to be studied. Samples of blood and urine were collected for the same determinations from 202 randomly selected inhabitants of eight rural villages during an extensive epidemiological survey of the same region during the same period of time (3).

Methods
Goiters were graded by visual inspection and palpation according to WHO recommendations (9).

During the survey, blood and urine samples were obtained. The sequence of sampling was determined by random numbers. The collected samples were kept at −20°C for the whole period of our stay in the Central African Republic and at −10°C on our way back to Europe.

Urinary iodine concentration was measured in casual samples with a Technicon Autoanalyser (10).

Thiocyanate concentration was evaluated using the method of Giraudi and Grillo (11).

Biochemical investigations performed included estimation of serum thyroid hormones: tri-iodothyronine (T₃), thyroxine (T₄), reverse tri-iodothyronine (rT₃), free thyroxine (FT₄), serum thyrotropin (TSH) and serum thyroglobulin (TG) all with commercial immunoassays (Biodata, Sorin (Saluggia, Italy) and Lepetit Selavo (Milan, Italy)). The results were compared with reference values obtained in Italy in 100 healthy Ligurian subjects, whose median, median absolute deviations (MAD) and range were as follows: TSH 1.60 (0.60) 0.8–3.6 mU/l; T₃ 2.3 (0.3) 1.08–2.92 nmol/l; T₄ 118 (12) 60–143 nmol/l; FT₄ 18.3 (2.4) 7.7–21.9 pmol/l; rT₃ 0.20 (0.09) 0.14–0.54 nmol/l; T₃/T₄ ratio (T₃/T₄×1000) 19.0 (3.6) 8.3–28.6; TG 13.2 (7.8) 9.6–18.0 μg/l; urinary iodine 0.60 (0.06) 0.55–0.90 μmol/l; urinary thiocyanate 23.3 (8.6) 19–29 μmol/l.

Median and MAD were calculated for all biochemical parameters to overcome the non-Gaussian (or not normal) distribution of some of them. Statistical analysis was performed by the multiple comparisons method (Kruskal-Wallis).

A careful investigation was conducted by one of the authors (J B) on the dietary habits of the Bororos with special emphasis on the daily consumption of milk and cassava.

Results
Data on the prevalence of goiter in the Bororos are shown in Table 1. The prevalence of goiter in the sample examined (n = 222) was 17.1% (3.6% in males and 13.5% in females) with a sex ratio (M/F) of 0.27. Goiter was visible in only 1.35% of the subjects, diffuse in the great majority of them (95%) and nodular in only 0.9% of the goitrous people. The prevalence of goiter was 18.6% in subjects younger than 15 years of age and 21% in women of childbearing age (16–45 years). No subject with goiter was observed in 34 people over 45 years.
years of age. These observations were compared with results of a contemporary epidemiological survey carried out in the same region in eight rural villages (Ngaoundaye, Man, Makele, Zole, Nzakoundou, Kou-nang, Ndim, De Gaule) in which the prevalence of goiter in subjects of the same age was 70.9% in males and 82.6% in females (Table 1).

The median value of urinary iodine concentration in 59 Bororos was 0.27 μmol/l compared with 0.60 μmol/l in the reference group \((P<0.001)\) and with 0.19 μmol/l in 84 subjects of the rural population \((P<0.01)\) (Table 2).

The median values of serum T3, T4, FT4, TSH and TG obtained in 47 Bororo subjects were within their respective reference ranges; this was not the case for T3/T4 ratio and rT3 (Table 3). Nevertheless, with the exception of TG, all hormonal parameters were significantly different from the reference values \((P<0.01)\).

In 18 subjects (38%) serum TSH and T3/T4 ratio were moderately elevated above the upper limit of the reference range; in eight of them, serum T3, T4 and FT4 were in the reference range, suggesting subclinical hypothyroidism. No case of overt hypothyroidism was observed among the Bororos.

The median value of urinary thiocyanate concentration in 76 Bororos was 56 μmol/l compared with 23 μmol/l in 100 normal non-smoking subjects from the Ligurian population \((P<0.01)\) (Table 2). In rural people for whom cassava is the staple food, the corresponding value for urinary thiocyanate was 103 μmol/l (Table 2).

### Discussion

The Bororo population which is estimated to be 35,000–40,000 is spread over a very large region in the thinly peopled countries of the African continent. With some difficulty, 222 people, representative of the Bororos, were persuaded to come together in five villages from different parts of the savanna.

Undoubtedly, because of the small sample, the estimation of the prevalence of goiter may lack precision. Nevertheless, the impressive findings, confirmed by a recent survey organized by the national health authorities (Dr D Yazipo, President of the Regional Council of Health, 4th Health Region, personal communication), were first the high number of non-goitrous subjects, who normally roam through an iodine-deficient area where the prevalence of goiter in the rural villages is 76% for the total population and 82% for the schoolchildren (3, 4). Secondly, the pattern of the prevalence of goiter according to age, sex and grade of goiter in the Bororos was definitely different from observations made in other parts of Central Africa (12–15).

Among the Bororos a slight but non-significant rise in the prevalence of goiter was observed in females from puberty to 45 years, probably related to an increased need for iodine during pregnancy and lactation (16). However, no individual over the age of 45 was found to have goiter. These observations are partly in agreement with those reported by Clements et al., who observed in iodine-deficient areas a significant decrease in the

### Table 1

Prevalence of goiter (%) according to sex in 222 Bororos and in 5453 subjects living in rural villages in the same area.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subjects</th>
<th>Sex</th>
<th>Goiter grade (%)</th>
<th>Goitreous (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bororos ((n = 222))</td>
<td>Males (n = 107; 48.2%)</td>
<td>92.5</td>
<td>5.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Females (n = 115; 51.8%)</td>
<td>73.9</td>
<td>20.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural villagers ((n = 5453))</td>
<td>Males (n = 2655; 48.7%)</td>
<td>29.1</td>
<td>24.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Females (n = 2798; 51.3%)</td>
<td>17.4</td>
<td>17.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Using the classification recently introduced by WHO (29), the values for goiters of grade 1 and 2 were 15.8 and 1.3% and 48.7 and 28.3% for Bororos and rural villagers respectively.

### Table 2

Levels of urinary iodine and thiocyanate in Bororo subjects compared with reference subjects and subjects living in rural villages in the same area. Values are expressed as median and MAD.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subjects</th>
<th>Iodine (μmol/l)</th>
<th>Thiocyanate (μmol/l)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bororos</td>
<td>0.27 (0.16)</td>
<td>56.0 (30.2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>((n = 59))</td>
<td>((n = 76))</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural villagers</td>
<td>0.19 (0.08)</td>
<td>103.4 (48.3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>((n = 84))</td>
<td>((n = 99))</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reference</td>
<td>0.60 (0.06)</td>
<td>23.3 (8.6)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>((n = 100))</td>
<td>((n = 100))</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P Bororos vs villagers</td>
<td>&lt;0.01</td>
<td>&lt;0.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P Bororos vs reference</td>
<td>&lt;0.001</td>
<td>&lt;0.01</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Statistical significances were calculated by the multiple comparison test (Kruskal-Wallis).
prevalence of goiter in subjects older than 45 years particularly males (17–19). The very low prevalence of nodular goiter, associated with the absence of goiter over the age of 45, suggests that diffuse goiters of small size (see grading in Table 1) return to a normal volume more rapidly than those we observed in the rural populations of Central Africa. The decrease in goitrogenic stimulation, particularly in women, during puberty and the period of fertility may account for this observation. This hypothesis is corroborated by a much lower frequency of pregnancy compared with that for black women living in the rural villages.

The median urinary iodine concentration was only 0.27 μmol/l, a value intermediate between moderate and severe iodine deficiency (20). It was significantly lower (P < 0.001) than the median value obtained in our reference population but significantly higher than that (0.19 μmol/l) observed in subjects living in the same rural area (P < 0.01). This higher urinary iodine concentration in the Bororo shepherds may be explained by a higher iodine intake achieved during their migration. This, however, is unlikely since the countries through which they roam are all iodine-deficient and affected by endemic goiter and cretinism. Alternatively, one can speculate that their thyroid glands are more efficient in trapping or utilizing iodine and thus preventing enlargement.

Median values for thyroid function and thyroid related parameters observed in 47 Bororo subjects were all within the reference ranges except for the T3/T4 ratio and rT3 (Table 3). The hormonal concentrations in the Bororos were slightly lower than in the reference subjects, with a concomitant increase in serum TSH, T3 and T3/T4 ratio. These are classic indications of thyroid stimulation. In this respect, the observation of normal levels of TG, which is usually considered to be the most sensitive marker of the severity of iodine deficiency, is noteworthy. Such an observation indicates that TG correlates more closely with goiter grading (19, 21, 22) than with TSH or its logarithm (23). Interestingly, in the rural villages where the prevalence of goiter was 76.9%, only 8% of the subjects had a normal serum TG value (19).

Significant differences were observed between the Bororos and subjects from the rural villages (Table 3). The latter displayed a hormonal pattern that is classic for iodine deficiency. Thyroid function parameters were normal in 61.7% of the Bororos in contrast with only 15.3% in rural subjects from the same area.

The prevalence of goiter and the parameters of thyroid function in Bororos and in rural subjects were markedly different and unexpected on the basis of their relative urinary iodine concentrations. It was therefore reasonable to suspect the possible role of dietary factors particularly goitrogens.

Table 3 Levels of serum TSH, T3, T4, FT4, TG, rT3 and molar T3/T4 ratio in Bororo subjects compared with reference subjects and subjects living in rural villages in the same area. Values are expressed as median and MAD.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subjects</th>
<th>TSH (mU/l)</th>
<th>T3 (nmol/l)</th>
<th>T4 (nmol/l)</th>
<th>T3/T4 x 1000</th>
<th>FT4 (pmol/l)</th>
<th>TG (μg/l)</th>
<th>rT3 (nmol/l)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bororos (n = 47)</td>
<td>2.62 (0.82)</td>
<td>2.61 (0.38)</td>
<td>88 (21)</td>
<td>30.9 (10.2)</td>
<td>14.4 (4.1)</td>
<td>10.0 (7.0)</td>
<td>0.12 (0.08)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural villagers (n = 133)</td>
<td>6.41 (2.99)</td>
<td>2.55 (0.69)</td>
<td>64 (16)</td>
<td>35.7 (11.9)</td>
<td>4.5 (2.7)</td>
<td>350.0 (200.0)</td>
<td>0.09 (0.06)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reference (n = 100)</td>
<td>1.60 (0.60)</td>
<td>2.30 (0.30)</td>
<td>118 (12)</td>
<td>19.0 (3.6)</td>
<td>18.3 (2.4)</td>
<td>13.2 (7.8)</td>
<td>0.20 (0.09)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P Bororos vs villagers</td>
<td>&lt;0.01</td>
<td>&lt;0.05</td>
<td>&lt;0.05</td>
<td>&lt;0.01</td>
<td>&lt;0.01</td>
<td>&lt;0.01</td>
<td>N.S.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P Bororos vs reference</td>
<td>&lt;0.01</td>
<td>&lt;0.01</td>
<td>&lt;0.01</td>
<td>&lt;0.01</td>
<td>&lt;0.01</td>
<td>&lt;0.01</td>
<td>N.S.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Statistical significances were calculated by the multiple comparison test (Kruskal-Wallis). N.S., Not significant.
similar to those reported for the Tutsi from Rwanda, another shepherd group from Eastern Africa with a low prevalence of goiter (26). The frequent consumption of milk and cheese is most likely a beneficial factor since iodide is concentrated by the mammary gland (27). In contrast, poor socioeconomic conditions such as those prevailing for the rural people who eat cassava as the staple diet may be a promoting factor in goitrogenesis (28).

Although goiter and abnormalities of thyroid function are not at present frequent in the Bororos, they are probably at risk of iodine deficiency. In particular, a sedentary lifestyle would unavoidably be accompanied by an increase in consumption of cassava and therefore an increase in frequency of goiter.

Finally, our data confirm that assessment of iodine deficiency disorders cannot rely solely on the measurement of urinary iodine. They again demonstrate that evaluation of the iodine status of a population should not only include determination of urinary iodine concentrations but also evaluation of thyroid function parameters, goitrogenic factors and nutritional conditions.

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