

A Precis on Graves's Disease

Bernard Wall*

Department of Medicine, University of Sydney, Sydney, Australia

Corresponding author: Bernard Wall, Department of Medicine, University of Sydney, Sydney, Australia, E-mail: Bewall@usyd.edu.au

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Description

Graves's disease is a disorder of the immune system resulting in a super review of thyroid hormones (hyperthyroidism). Although a series of disorders can lead to hyperthyroidism, Graves' disease is a common cause. Thyroid hormones affect many body systems, so signs and symptoms of thyroid disease can be expanded. Although thyroid disease can influence anyone, it is more common among women and people under 40 years of age. Graves' disease is the most common cause of hyperthyroidism (hyperactive thyroid gland). People with thyroid disease make too thyroid hormone, which can damage the heart and other organs. The condition obtains its name from Robert Graves, an Irish doctor who initially described the condition in the 19th century. The thyroid is a thumb-sized gland sits at the base of its neck. It is under Adam's apple and in front of our trachea. A fabric bridge connects the correct and front lobes, or sides, the gland, giving thyroid a butterfly shape.

Experts do not know what causes autoimmune diseases like thyroid disease. Something triggers the immune system to overwrite an antibody called thyroid-stimulating immunoglobulin (TSI). The trigger can be a combination of genes and exposure to a virus. Adheres TSI sound thyroid cells, which causes the thyroid hormone gland protruding. Signs and symptoms of common thyroid disease include anxiety and irritability, a thin tremor of hands or fingers, heat sensitivity and increased perspiration or hot, moist, weight loss, despite normal eating habits, expansion of the thyroid (goiter), changes in menstrual cycles, erectile or reduced libido dysfunction, frequent intestinal movements, bulky eyes (Graves' ophthalmopathy), fatigue, thick leather, red leather generally pimples or top (Graves' dermopathy), fast or irregular heart rhythm (palpitations), sleep disorders, etc.

Graves' disease is caused by malfunctioning in the disease-fighting immune system. It is known because this happens. The immune system usually produces antibodies designed to attack a specific virus, bacteria or other foreign substances. In Graves' disease, for reasons that are not understood well, the immune system produces an antibody to a part of the cells in the hormonal productive gland (thyroid gland). Normally, the thyroid function is regulated by a hormone issued by a small gland to the base of the brain (pituitary gland). The antibody associated with the Graves' disease: the thyrotropin receptor antibody (work): acts as a regulatory pituitary hormone. This means that the TRAb cancels the normal thyroid adjustment, causing a overproduction of thyroid hormones (hyperthyroidism).

Graves' disease is caused by a malfunction in the body's disease-fighting immune system. It's unknown why this happens. The immune system normally produces antibodies designed to target a specific virus, bacterium or other foreign substance. In Graves' disease — for reasons that aren't well understood the immune system produces an antibody to one part of the cells in the hormone-producing gland in the neck (thyroid gland). Normally, thyroid function is regulated by a hormone released by a tiny gland at the base of the brain (pituitary gland). The antibody associated with Graves' disease thyrotropin receptor antibody (TRAb) acts like the regulatory pituitary hormone. That means that TRAb overrides the normal regulation of the thyroid, causing an overproduction of thyroid hormones (hyperthyroidism).

Complications

Eye disease

Thyroid eye disease, or Graves' ophthalmopathy, occurs when the immune system attacks muscle and fabric around the eyes. Inflammation makes eyes protruding or recited. These changes can cause a double vision (see two of the same image) and light sensitivity. The serious swelling can damage the optical nerve and lead to the loss of vision.

Cardiac problems

Uncontrolled thyroid disease can cause arrhythmia (irregular heartbeat). Arrhythmia increases the risk of stroke, cardiac insufficiency and other heart problems.

Skin problems

A small number of people with thyroid disease that develop red and thickened skin on their pimples and feet. This condition is called pre-thyroidal or myxedema dermopathy. The condition is not painful, but can be uncomfortable. Sometimes the creams of hydrocortisone, such as Cortizone®, can provide relief.

Storm thyroid

Dangerously high thyroid activity accelerates body functions. Cause Arrhythmia, fast pulse and shock. This condition of wild is known as a thyroid storm. It requires rapid treatment with anti-thyroid drugs.