

July 05-07, 2018
Vienna, AustriaDounya Bounid et al., Insights Allergy Asthma Bronchitis 2018, Volume: 4
DOI: 10.21767/2471-304X-C1-003

CLINICAL SIGNIFICANCE OF ANTITHYROID ANTIBODIES

**Dounya Bounid¹, Mourad Chaqraoui¹, Lahcen Elmoumou² and
Brahim Admou¹**

¹Cadi ayyad university, Morocco

²Mohammed VI university hospital, Morocco

The thyroid injury is the most frequent organ specific autoimmune disease. The thyroid gland is the target of two main autoimmune pathologies; Grave disease (GD) and Hashimoto's thyroiditis (HT). The autoimmune thyroiditis (AIT) shares a common immunological marker, which is the presence of circulating antithyroid antibodies (ATA). The type of these ATA and their targets define the specificity of each disease. The objective of our study was to determine the clinical significance of the ATA; thyroid pyroxidase (TPOAb), thyroid globuline (TGAb) and the TSH-receptor antibodies (TRAb), in thyroidal and non-thyroidal pathologies. We conducted a cross-sectional and retrospective study on patients having positive antithyroid antibodies enrolled at the laboratory of immunology of the University Hospital of Marrakesh during the period from January 2014 to January 2016. The mean age of our patients was 38±16 years with a sex-ratio M/F of 0.57. The ATA were associated in 70.9% of cases to hypothyroidism, in 22.15% to hyperthyroidism and in 7 % of cases to euthyroidism. The hypothyroidism was noted in 83.2% of TPO Ab positive cases, the hyperthyroidism in 87.2% of TRAb positive cases and the euthyroidism in 6.4 % of TPOAb positive ones. Thyroiditis were represented essentially by the HT, noticed in 110 patients (69.6%) and the GD in 37 (23.4%). ATA were associated to non-thyroidal autoimmune diseases in 29.7% of cases specially represented by type 1 diabetes, sjogren syndrome, celiac disease, lupus and the PBC, associated to TPOAb in (10.4%), (4.8%) ,(4 %), (3.2 %) and (3.2%). The autoimmune polyendocrinopathy was associated with TRAb in 7.7 % and TPOAb in 1.6% of cases. These ATA were also associated to non-thyroidal and non-autoimmune pathologies such as type 2 diabetes and hypertension which were especially associated to the TPOAb in 5.6 % and 4 % respectively followed by Turner's syndrome and Crohn's disease who were especially associated to TGAb in 6.25 % for each one. The results objectified in our series suit generally to various series of literature. These results underline the importance of ATA in clinical practice especially in thyroidal and/or non-autoimmune pathologies and required a finical interpretation to establish exactly their real clinical significance and to help for better medical care of patients.

Biography

Dounya Bounid (MD) has completed his Medical Studies from School of Medicine, Cadi Ayyad University (Marrakech, Morocco) and actually Resident in Medical Biology (second year) in the same university.

dounia.bounid@gmail.com