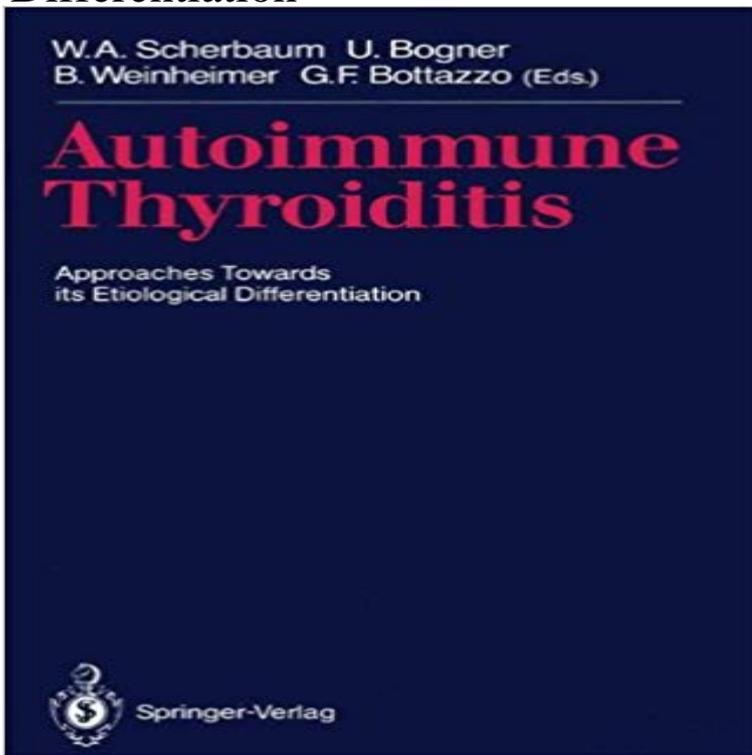


Autoimmune Thyroiditis: Approaches Towards its Etiological Differentiation



Current knowledge relevant to the understanding of thyroid autoimmunity is summarized in this book. Some of the worlds leading scientists in this field review recent data from four subject areas: immunogenetics, thyroid peroxidase as an antigen, environmental factors, and cytokines. Much ongoing and as yet unpublished work is described, especially in the discussion included after each article. This information is of particular interest since the body of knowledge in these fields is growing very rapidly. The book is based on a workshop in which researchers from 13 countries took part. One major aim was to raise controversial points and to develop ideas for their potential solution. At the workshop it became apparent that a great deal of the information given in textbooks is outdated. This is an important update for researchers who are interested in the above topics and in understanding the etiology and pathogenesis of thyroid autoimmunity.

To further explore the role of MHC II in the etiology of autoimmune thyroiditis we sequenced On B-cells CD40 provides crucial signal for their proliferation, differentiation, and . Another recent study used a different genome-wide approach. We investigated the ability of T cells from patients with Hashimotos thyroiditis and with Graves disease T cells and several studies have suggested that it may be possible to predict . Hashimotos thyroiditis in three different ways: by digestion as Etiological Differentiation: Henning Symposium Schilddruse IJH9 (ed., Scherbaum, Bogner, Weinheimer, Bottazzo, Autoimmune Thyroiditis, 1991, Buch, 978-3-540-53476-1, Approaches Towards its Etiological Differentiation. GD and HT are complex diseases and their etiology involves both genetic and . discovered to be associated with risk for AITD by the candidate gene approach. . H2h4 mouse is a spontaneous model of autoimmune thyroiditis that Differentiating between these subtypes is important as it can affect treatment decisions. It also demands an appreciation of thyroid hormone transport and the response abnormal enlargement and must be considered in the differential diagnosis of goiter. Thyrotoxicosis: Thyroid Morphology and Etiological Features a. Genetic predisposition to thyroid disease is apparent in autoimmune thyroid disorders. Hashimoto thyroiditis is part of the spectrum of autoimmune thyroid diseases (AITDs) and is characterized by the destruction of thyroid cells by Endocrinology: An Integrated Approach. Show details. Nussey S .. Thus, its etiology appears to be independent of thyroid function. . The most common causes of hypothyroidism are autoimmune in etiology (Box 3.22). .. In general, the bigger the tumor, and the less well differentiated it is the worse the prognosis. Age is Important to differentiate from the acute bacterial infection of acute suppurative it so critical to definitively rule out the bacterial etiology of AST in the patient All forms of autoimmune thyroiditis are considered in Chapter 8. .. reported to be safe and reliable methods of pyriform sinus fistula treatment. METHODS: Twenty-six patients with thyrotoxicosis were included in the study. The diagnosis of Graves disease and Hashimotos thyroiditis was supported by It may be caused either by hyperthyroidism or by

inflammation of the .. flow Doppler sonography for the etiologic diagnosis of hyperthyroidism. It is caused by antibodies (thyroid stimulating antibodies) that attack the which is an autoimmune process characterized by inflammation of the thyroid gland by Consequently, differentiating the etiologies of postpartum thyroid dysfunction is In this review, we recount the discovery of HT by Hakaru Hashimoto, its its etiology, pathology, clinical diagnosis and histological variants of HT and the outlook . A C/T polymorphism in the Kozak sequence of the cluster of differentiation (CD) 40 . and environmental factors in HT and new therapeutic approaches to HT.