CRYOGLOBULINS IN MYXOEDEMA

Thesis Submitted for the Partial Fulfillment of the Master Degree in General Medicine

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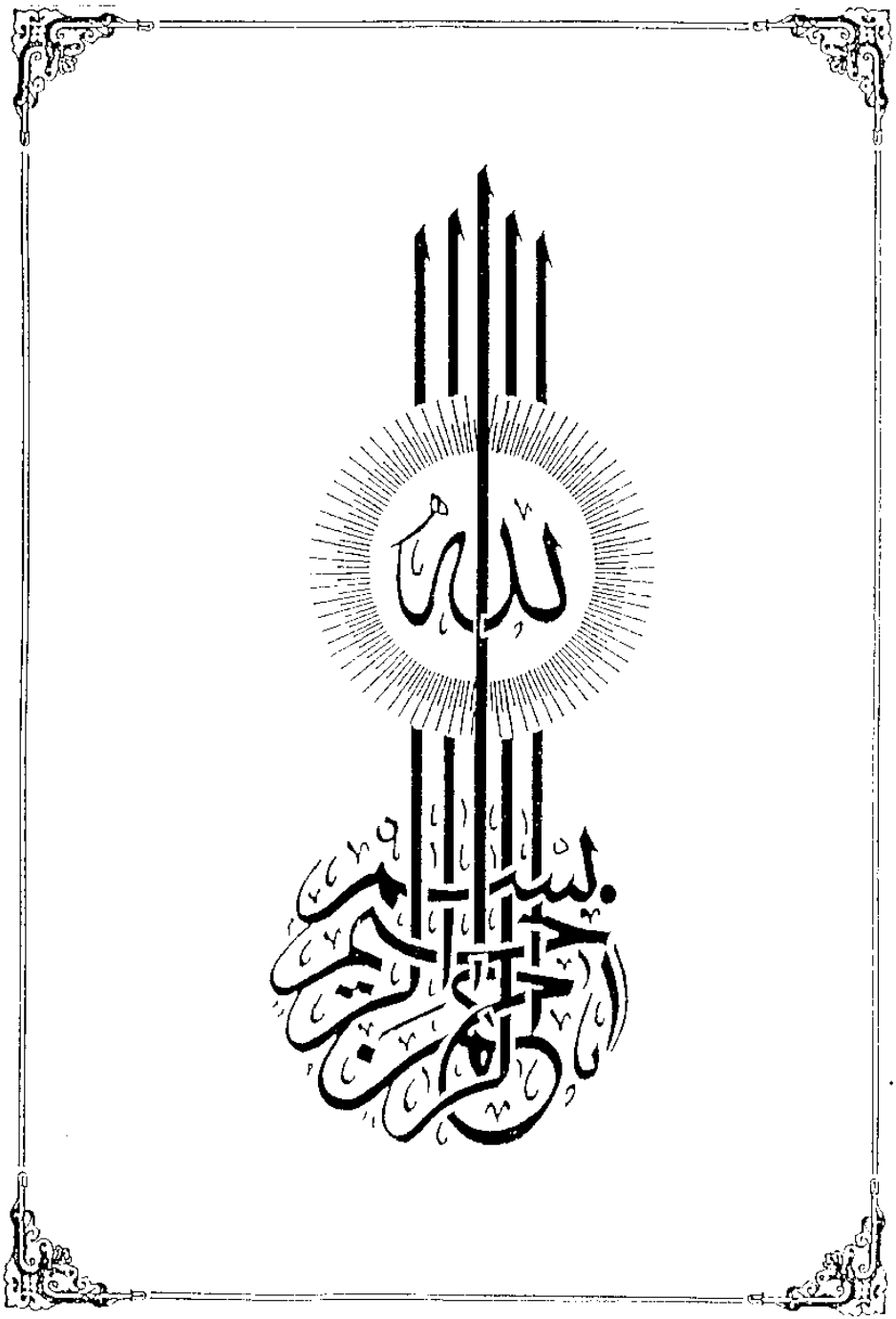

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Ayman Melad

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List of Abbreviations

MIT:	Monoiodotyrosine
DIT:	Diiodotyrosine
T4:	Throxine
T3:	Triiodothyronine
TSH:	Thyroid stimulating hormone
TBPA:	Thyroxine binding prealbumin
TBG:	Thyroxine binding globulin
CAMP:	Cyclic 3`-5` adenosine monophosphate
TRH:	Thyroid releasing hormone
TSH RAB:	Thyroid stimulating hormone receptor antibodies
rT3:	Reverse T3
FT4:	Free T4
FT4I:	Free T4 index
HLA:	Human leucocytic antigen
TSIP:	Thyroid stimulating immunoglobulins
PBI:	Protein bound iodine
TBP:	Thyroxine binding protein
RIA:	Radioimmunoassay
IRMA:	Immunoradiometric assay
FTI:	Free thyroxine index
LDH:	Lactic dehydrogenase
CPK:	Creatinine phosphokinase

NTI:	Non-thyroidal illness
IgM:	Immunoglobulin M
IgG:	Immunoglobulin G
PFN:	Plasma fibronectin
Igs:	Immunoglobulins
RF:	Rheumatoid factor
ICs:	Immunocomplexes
IL-1:	Interleukin 1
MC:	Mixed cryoglobulinemia
HCV:	Hepatitis C virus
ELISA:	Enzyme linked immunosorbant assay
RIBA:	Recombinant immunoblot assay
HCV Ab:	Hepatitis C virus antibodies
HCV Ag:	Hepatitis C virus antigen
EMC:	Essential mixed cryoglobulinemia
ANA:	Antinuclear antibody
Ag/Ab:	Antigen antibody ratio
LPI:	Laminin fragment
XPD:	Cross linked fibrin degradation products
DIC:	Disseminated intravenous coagulopathy
PE:	Plasma exchange
CPP:	Cryoprecipitable proteins
CIC:	Circulating immune complexe
INF:	Interferon

Errata

Page	Line	Mistake	Correct
4	1	lymphoproliferative	lymphoproliferative,
4	24	C3	C3,
9	5	bidnng	binding
15	8	with between	between
15	8	documented	document
17	14	cold	cold,
26	4	Alpha Interferon	4- Alpha Interferon
30	9	Shealth	Sheath
32	11	celle	cell
33	20	thyroxin	thyroxine
48	16	normal	normal,
50	16	RAIU	radioactive iodine uptake
64	12	abou	about
65	18	Triiodothronine	Triiodothyroxine
68	9	presnce	presence
73	3	immunoiradiometric	immunoradiometric
77	19	a euthyroid	an euthyroid
79	1	mant	many
107	10	hashimoto's	Hashimoto's
113	12	Textbbok	Textbook
120	17	Imunopathology	Immunopathology

INTRODUCTION AND AIM OF THE WORK

INTRODUCTION

Cryoglobulins are proteins that precipitate when cooled and dissolve when heated. Cryoglobulins may be classified as follows: Type I (monoclonal-IgG, IgM, IgA). Type II (mixed- two or more immunoglobulins) and type III (polyclonal) ***(Tissot et al., 1994).*** All types may be responsible for specific symptoms that occur as a result of changes in the cryoglobulin induced by exposure to cold. The symptoms include Raynaud's phenomenon, bleeding tendencies and cold induced urticaria. Autoimmune and infectious diseases are usually associated with mixed cryoglobulinemia (type II, III) ***(Bekavac et al., 1994).***

Myxoedema is accumulation of mucopoly-saccharide substances in subcutaneous tissues. It is more common in females, the most common causes of myxoedema are atrophic autoimmune and Hashimoto's thyroiditis. Milder symptoms are more common as dry thick skin, deep voice, weight gain, cold intolerance and constipation ***(Wartofsky and Ingbar, 1991).***

There were no previous studies for the relation between cryoglobulins and myxoedema.

Aim of the work:

To assess the occurrence of cryoglobulinemia with myxoedema and its diagnostic role.