

Prevalence of autoimmune thyroid disorders in kin/relatives with those diseases

M. Carsote¹, C. D. Staicu², A. Clodeanu², D. Peretianu¹,

1. "Parhon" Institute of Endocrinology; 2. Medical Center "Povernei" Bucharest, Romania

INTRODUCTION & AIM

Thyroid autoimmune diseases associate a familial pattern.

We aim to investigate the prevalence of relationships between kin/relatives with a known thyroid immune disorder related to Hashimoto thyroiditis.

MATERIAL & METHOD

1. Thyroid disease diagnosis: a. TPO Antibodies (ATPO) > 34 u/ml = Hashimoto thyroiditis (HT); b. ATPO = normal but with high antithyroglobuline (ATG) = thyroiditis with only hyper-ATG (T-ATG); c. hypothyroidism without high ATPO/ATG = idiopathic mixedema (IM).

2. Searching for a relationships between relatives (including anamnesis).

RESULTS

1401 patients with HT, 129 patients with T-ATG, and 108 Idiopathic myxedema. A specific kin/relationship could be identified in 189 patients.

The distribution is tabulated below:

Familial relationships	Pairs			Nonregistered - only by declaration			Total
	HT	TATG	MIX ID	HT	TATG	ID MIX	
Mother-Daughter	74	6	5	19	3	0	86
Mother-Son	12	1	0	3	0	0	13
Father-Daughter	8	0	0	3	0	0	11
Father-Son	3	0	0	0	0	0	2
Grandmother-Grandson/daughter	1	0	0	1	0	0	2
Uncle/Aunt-Nephew	4	1	0	1	0	0	4
Wife-Husband	4	0	1	0	0	0	5
Sister-Sister	19	2	3	6	1	1	23
Sister-Brother	5	0	0	4	0	0	8
Total pairs	130	10	9	37	4	1	154
Multiple members	5	0	0				5
Patients (number)	197	16	17				189
Patients (percent)	11.28	12.40	15.74				13.17

A relationship between kin was established in 1.28% of patients with HT, in 12.4% of subjects with T-ATG and 15.74% of those with IM.

Conclusion

Overall, based on our observations, the penetration of a relationship between two kin with Hashimoto thyroiditis and related disorders was registered in 13.7% of patients.