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C-Reactive Protein as a Marker in the Iraq Patients with Poisoning Thyroid Gland Disease

Abstract- The present study aimed to investigate the possibility of using C-reactive protein (CRP) and the level of CRP in serum sample as a marker for patients with poisoning thyroid gland disease. In addition, the relationship between inflammation and poisoning thyroid gland. About 21 of serum samples were examined from patients with poisoning thyroid gland (aged between 14 and 60 years old). Qualitative test was done to detect the presence of CRP in the patient's serum. The qualitative test showed that 21(100%) patients with poisoning thyroid gland give positive result to CRP. The HPLC analysis done to determine the concentration of CRP in patient's serum. The HPLC analysis showed that the level of concentration for CRP in serum between (6.4-9.49mg/l). According to the results of the present, the significant changes in the levels of CRP for the patients with thyroid disorders observed in current study confirm that inflammation has an important role on pathogenesis of thyroid dysfunctions regardless of their thyroid dysfunction type. As well as the present study shown that, the CRP is a useful marker for patients with poisoning thyroid gland.

Keywords: poisoning thyroid gland, APR, CRP, Inflammation, HPLC

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