EVALUATION OF THYROID DYSFUNCTION AND THYROID ANTIBODIES IN IRANIAN PATIENTS WITH VITILIGO

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BACKGROUND:

Vitiligo is a common skin disorder with an unknown etiology. The association of vitiligo with autoimmune thyroid diseases and the increased prevalence of autoantibodies including thyroid autoantibodies in vitiligo have been shown. The aim of this study was to assess the prevalence of thyroid dysfunction and autoimmunity in patients with vitiligo.

MATERIALS AND METHODS:

One hundred and nine patients (38 males & 71 females) with vitiligo were enrolled. Thyroid function tests including T3, T4, T3RU and TSH (Thyroid stimulating hormone) were performed. In addition, thyroid antibodies (anti thyroid peroxidase=anti-TPO and anti thyroglobulin=anti-tg), calcium and phosphorus levels were assessed. The collected data were analyzed using SPSS version 11.

RESULTS:

Thyromegaly was observed in 30% of patients. Hypothyroidism (2 clinical and 14 subclinical) were found in 16 of 109 cases. One patient had grave's disease. Antibody positivity was the most common disorder (anti-TPO & anti-tg were positive in 36.7% & 32.1% respectively). There was a significant correlation between TSH & anti-TPO(p=0.001, r=0.4) and TSH with goiter (p=0.001). Calcium and phosphorus levels were normal in all patients.

CONCLUSION:

Based on the findings of this study, there is an association between thyroid dysfunction and autoimmunity with vitiligo disease. Therefore, assessment of thyroid antibodies and periodic thyroid function evaluation is recommend in these patients.

Key words: vitiligo, thyroid diseases, thyroid anti-bodies.