

**Abstract N°: 4763****Study of thyroid hormone balance in patients with chronic idiopathic urticaria**

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Introduction & Objectives: The relevance of the problem of urticaria is generally recognized. The chronic infection foci, gastrointestinal diseases, diabetes mellitus, malignant neoplasms, etc. are among the factors that initiate the manifestation of the disease. However, the studies devoted to evaluation of the endocrine glands in such patients remain unaddressed. Although it is known that, in particular, the thyroid gland takes an active part in the development of allergic dermatoses.

Objective: To study the thyroid hormone balance in patients with chronic idiopathic urticaria.

Materials & Methods: We examined 92 patients with chronic idiopathic urticaria (34 men and 52 women) aged 15 to 67. The control group consisted of 26 healthy individuals. The duration of the disease ranged from 5 months to 29 years. Mild severity of dermatosis was diagnosed in 33 (36%) patients, moderate in 26 (28%) and severe in 33 (36%) patients. The thyroid hormone balance was assessed by determining the levels of thyroxine, triiodothyronine and thyroglobulin in the serum. **Results:** According to the data of our research, the thyroid hormone imbalance plays a significant role in the development of urticaria. It was examined in 92 patients under study. The control group consisted of 26 healthy persons. As the study shows, in patients with urticaria, there is a significant increase in the thyroxine level in the serum - up to 107.52 ± 4.20 nmol/L (78.43 ± 3.65 nmol/L; $p < 0.05$ in healthy individuals) and thyroglobulin level - up to 29.73 ± 2.51 ng/mL (20.16 ± 1.34 ng/mL; $p < 0.05$ in healthy individuals), which is combined with inhibition of triiodothyronine levels - up to 1.33 ± 0.06 nmol/L (1.52 ± 0.04 nmol/L; $p < 0.05$ in healthy individuals).

Conclusion: Thus, the thyroid hormone imbalance, the namely increased levels of thyroxine and thyroglobulin in the serum and a decrease level of triiodothyronine, is observed in patients with urticaria.** For a more complete evaluation of the thyroid gland in such patients, its involvement in autoimmune disorders seemed feasible to us, which gives us grounds for further research.

