

CORRELATION BETWEEN CLINICAL COURSE OF PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS, THYROID GLAND FUNCTION AND SOME CYTOKINES

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Summary

In 43 patients with newly diagnosed pulmonary tuberculosis and 10 healthy volunteers we performed ultrasound examination of thyroid gland and measured serum concentration of free thyroxine, thyrotropic hormone, thyreoglobulin antibodies and thyroid peroxidase, as well as tumor necrosis factor, interferon-gamma and interleukines-2, -6, and -4. The abnormalities of thyroid gland echostructure, associated with decreased level of thyroxine, increased thyrotropic hormone and significantly increased concentrations of tumor necrosis factor and interleukin-6 were observed in more than one half of tuberculosis patients. Negative correlation between thyroxine level and severity grade of clinical course of tuberculosis and positive correlation between thyroxine level and interleukine-6 concentration were established.