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A New Inflammation Marker for Hashimoto's Thyroiditis Diagnosis Platelet-To-Lymphocyte Ratio

Eray Sinani*

Department of Medical, Surgical and Health Sciences, University of Trieste, Trieste, Italy

Description

Disease is an autoimmune disorder that is caused by the ingestion of gluten, a protein commonly found in wheat, barley, and rye. It is estimated that approximately 1% of the population worldwide has celiac disease, with the prevalence varying across different populations. Celiac disease can affect various organs in the body, including the gastrointestinal system, skin, bones, and nervous system. In this article, we will focus on the symptoms of celiac disease that affect the nervous system, specifically neuro inflammation. Neuro inflammation is a process by which the immune system responds to injury or infection in the central nervous system. It is characterized by the activation of immune cells, such as microglia and astrocytes, and the release of inflammatory cytokines and chemokines. Neuro inflammation can lead to a wide range of neurological symptoms, including cognitive impairment, depression, anxiety [1,2].

Disease can lead to neuro inflammation, which in turn can cause a variety of neurological symptoms. The exact mechanisms underlying the development of neuro inflammation in celiac disease are not fully understood, but it is thought to involve a combination of genetic, environmental, and immune factors. One of the main immune factors involved in the development of neuro inflammation in celiac disease is the activation of gluten-specific T cells in the CNS. These T cells are thought to cross the blood-brain barrier and cause inflammation in the brain and spinal cord. In addition, the production of antibodies against gluten can also contribute to neuro inflammation by activating complement pathways and promoting the recruitment of immune cells to the CNS. The symptoms of neuro inflammation in celiac disease can vary widely, depending on the severity and location of the inflammation. Some of the most common Neuro inflammation in celiac disease can lead to problems with memory, attention, and executive function. Patients may have difficulty with tasks that require planning, organizing and problem-solving.

This cross-sectional study evaluated Saudi individuals' awareness about hypothyroidism using an online questionnaire. Saudi nationals and inhabitants in five key Saudi Arabian areas received the survey's online questionnaire. Saudi people above the age of were among the Saudi nationals who met the inclusion criteria for the subject selection for this study. There were no geographical or gender limits. Non-Saudis, Saudi citizens under 18, and those unable to agree were among the exclusion criteria. The questionnaire was created following the literature review and modified from a prior study. According to one of the investigations, the Cronbach's alpha value was adequate and demonstrated good homogeneity. After reviewing the questionnaire's content, the committee of expert researchers (faculty members) decided on the instrument's face validation.

The contents of the questionnaire were translated into Arabic back-to-back until they were understood and covered the goals of the study. A Google Form with the completed questionnaire was submitted, and an open link was created. Terms of sample size, prior studies showed that the typical Saudi citizen knew around percent about thyroid dysfunction, with a margin of error of 5% and a study power of 95%. The G-power tool was used to determine the sample size for this investigation, which resulted in a total of aged men and females being recruited. To affect people's ideas and behaviours, it is crucial to increase awareness about hypothyroidism and clarify the community's level of understanding. According to a research done in Croatia, 10.5% of people there have hypothyroidism disease Another study carried out in Jordan found that of men and of women have hypothyroidism With these concerning incidence rates, it is imperative to encourage support for the suggested preventative steps in order to raise awareness of hypothyroidism. Participants in this study from female participants and male participants from the five areas of Saudi Arabia. Percent had strong knowledge, and percent had inadequate knowledge, according to the estimated knowledge ratings. A research from got a subpar knowledge [3-5].

Conclusion

The diagnosis of neuro inflammation in celiac disease involves a combination of clinical evaluation, laboratory testing, and imaging studies. Blood tests can be used to measure the levels of antibodies against gluten, as well as other markers of inflammation. Imaging studies, such as magnetic resonance imaging (MRI), can be used to visualize the inflammation in the CNS. The treatment of neuro inflammation in celiac disease involves a combination of gluten-free diet, immunomodulatory medications, and supportive care. The gluten-free diet is the cornerstone of treatment.

Acknowledgement

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Conflict of Interest

None.

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***Address for Correspondence:** Eray Sinani, Department of Medical, Surgical and Health Sciences, University of Trieste, Trieste, Italy, E-mail: sinanieray566@yahoo.com*

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