**Casual Friday Series** 

## **Functional Takes on Thyroid Disease and Patterns**

Part 3

**A Biogenetix Clinical Presentation** 

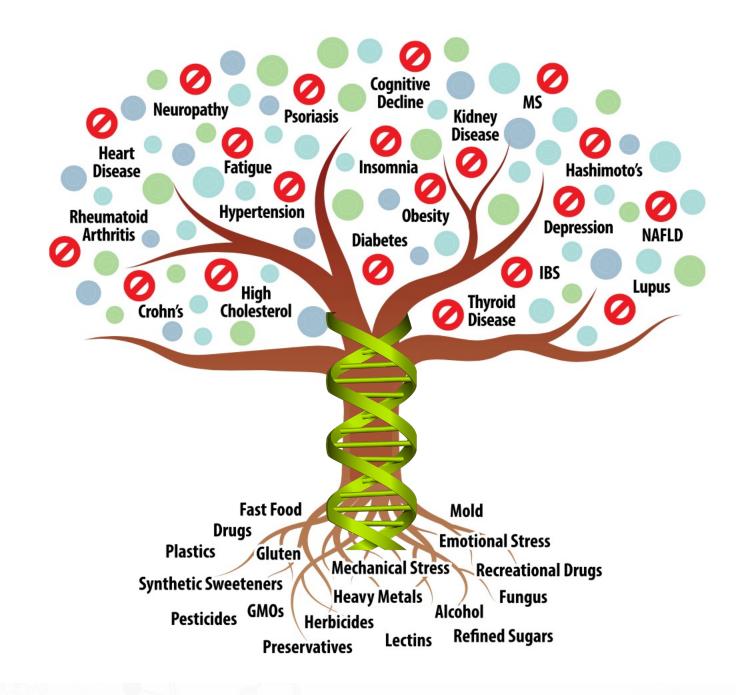
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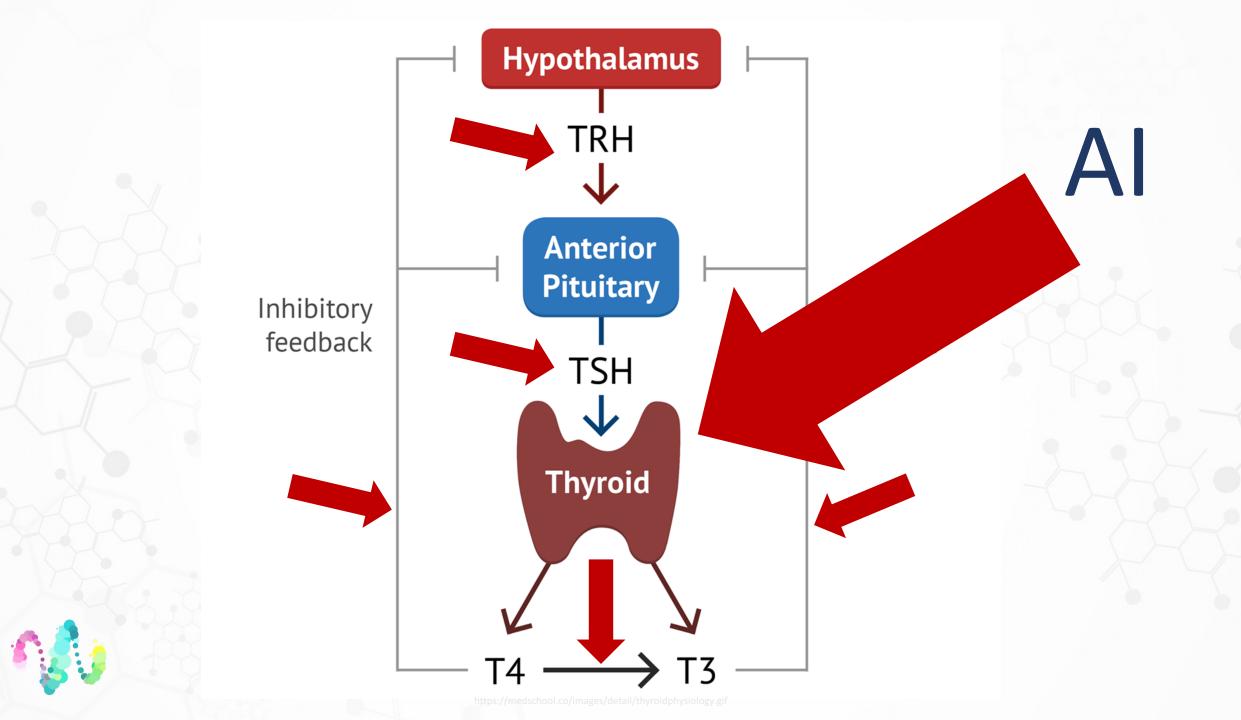


# Disclaimer

- Information in this presentation is not intended, in itself, to diagnose, treat, reverse, cure, or prevent any disease. While this presentation is based on medical literature, findings, and text, The following statements have not been evaluated by the FDA.
- The information provided in this presentation is for your consideration only as a practicing health care provider. Ultimately you are responsible for exercising professional judgment in the care of your own patients.







## **Basic Thyroid Markers**

Thyroid Stimulating Hormone Total T4 Total T3 Reverse T3 T3 Uptake Thyroid Binding Globulin (TBG) Pathological .45-4.5 uIU/mL 4.5-12 ug/dL 71-180 ng/dL 9.2-24.1 ng/dL 24-39 % 13-39 ug/mL <u>Functional</u> 1.8-3.0 uIU/mL 6-12 ug/dL 100-180 ng/dL 9.2-24.1 ng/dL 28-38 % 13-39 ug/mL



# Pathological Patterns



## Primary Hypothyroidism

TSH	
TotalT4	↓/WNL
Total T3	↓/WNL
Reverse T3	✓/↑/WNL
T3 Uptake	↓/WNL
TBG	$\rightarrow$



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# Primary Hyperthyroidism

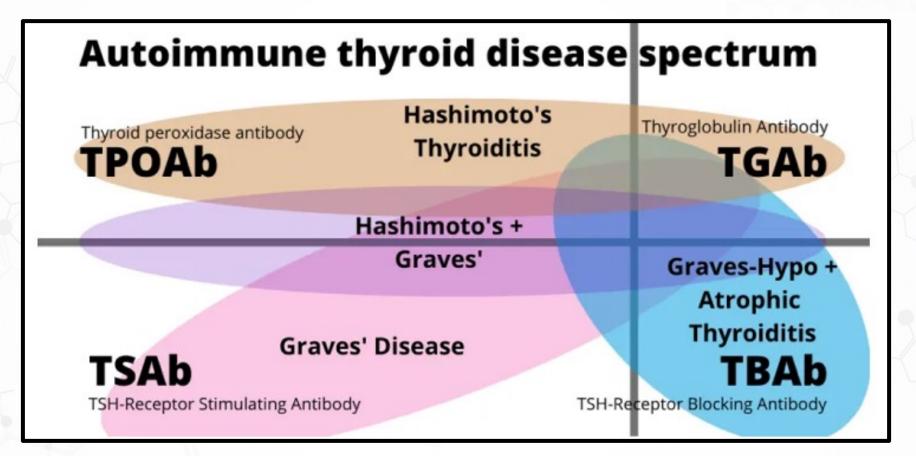
TSH	the second se
TotalT4	/WNL
Total T3	/WNL
Reverse T3	↓/↑/WNL
T3 Uptake	/WNL
TBG	



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# Autoimmune Workup







https://thyroidpatients.ca/2020/04/05/remissions-and-fluctuations-trab/

### The role of the immune system and cytokines involved in the pathogenesis of autoimmune thyroid disease (AITD)

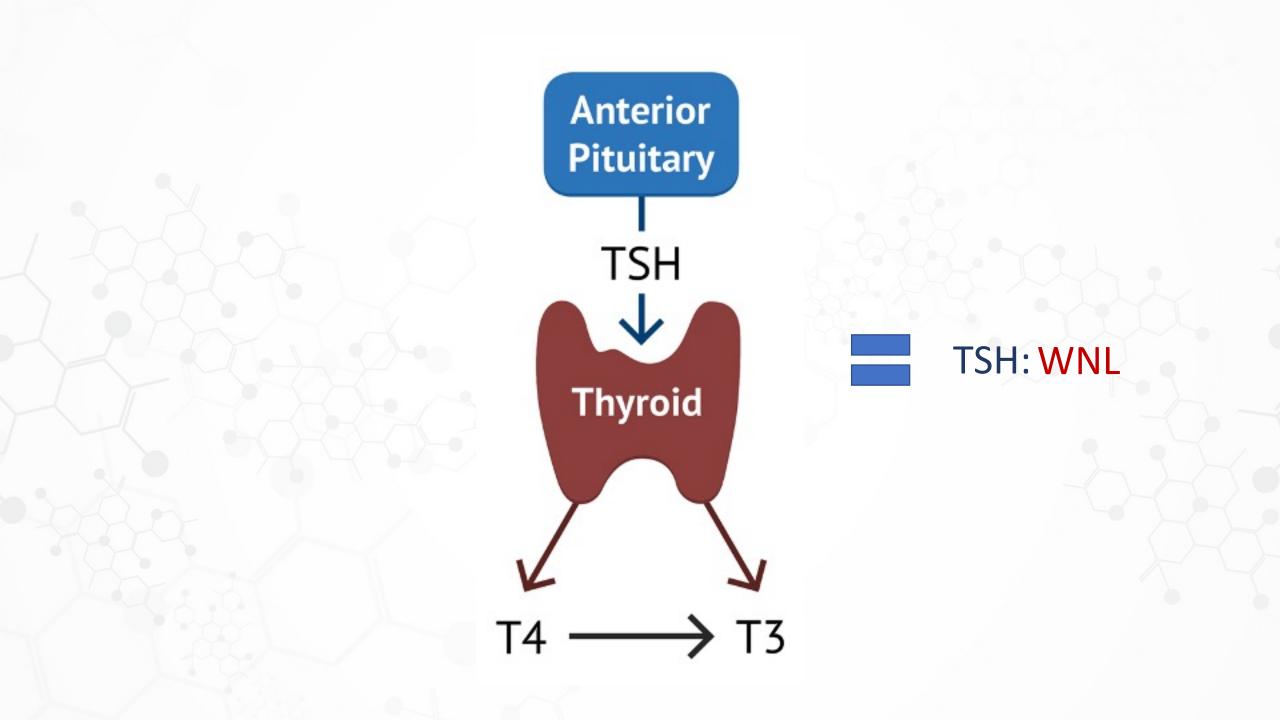
Hanna Mikoś, Marcin Mikoś, Monika Obara-Moszyńska, Marek Niedziela 1

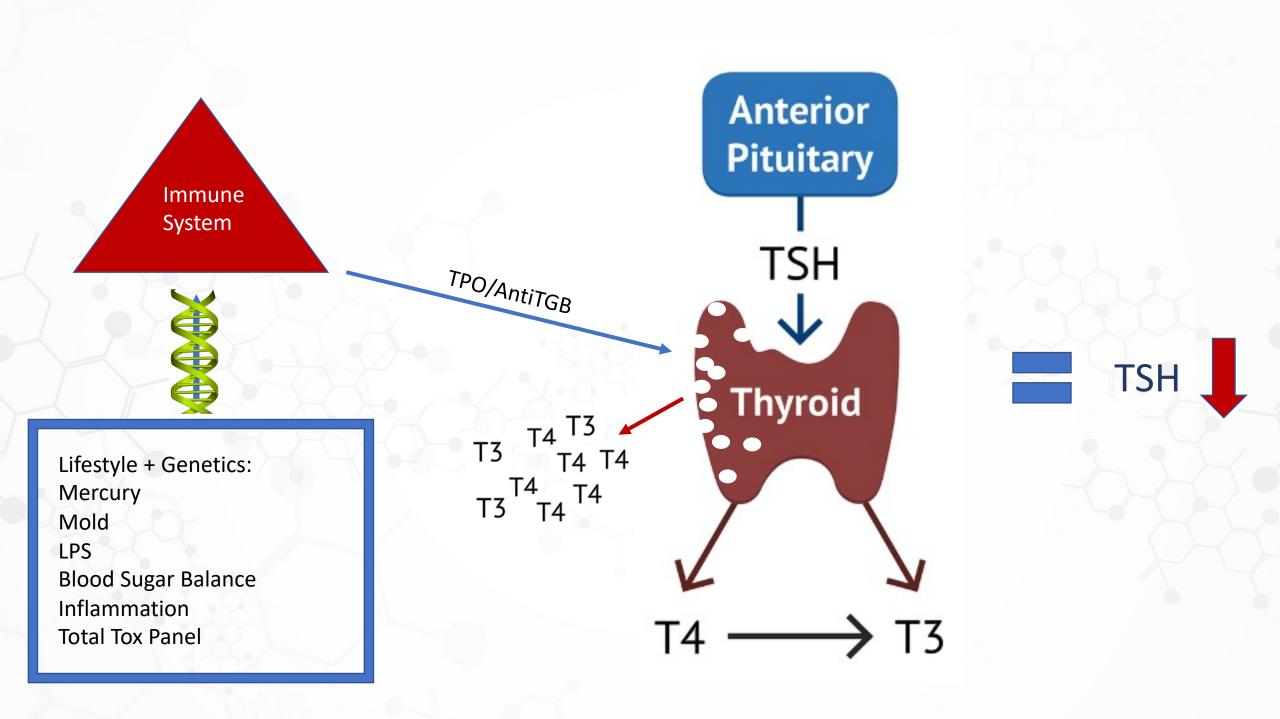
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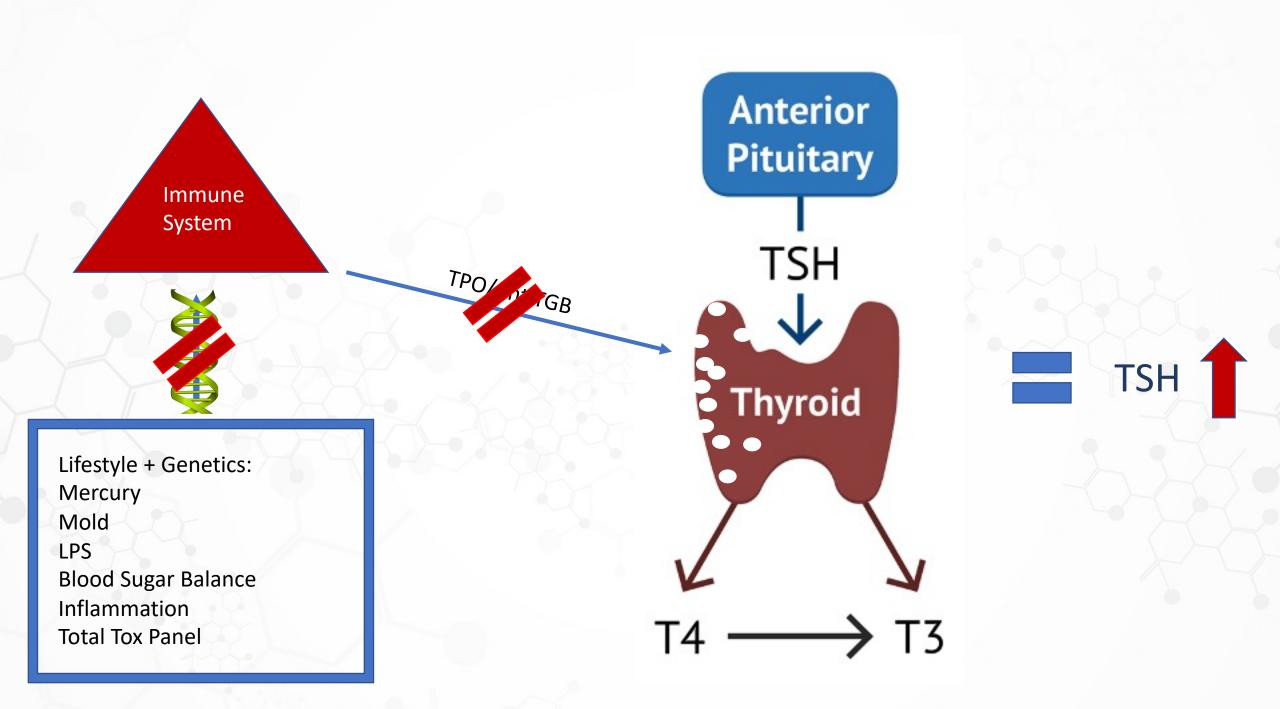
PMID: 24802739 DOI: 10.5603/EP.2014.0021

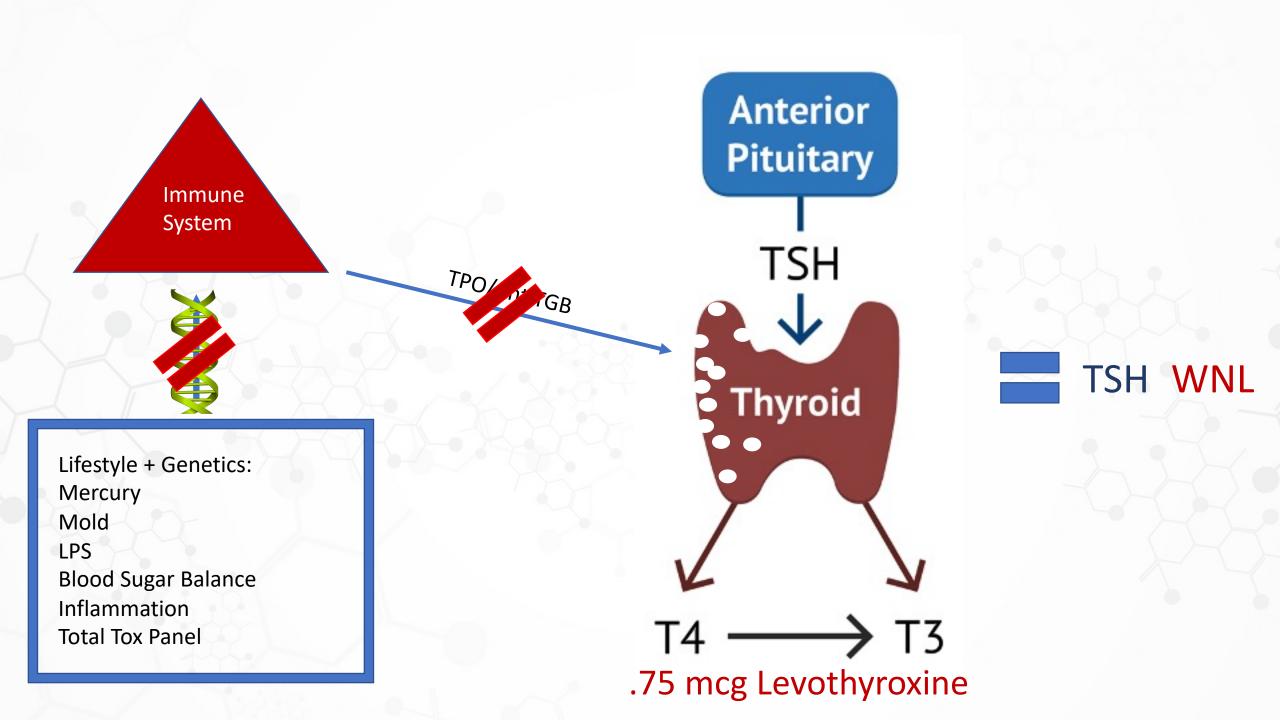
Autoimmune thyroid disease (AITD) is the most common organ-specific autoimmune disorder. AITD development occurs due to loss of immune tolerance and reactivity to thyroid autoantigens: thyroid peroxidase (TPO), thyroglobulin (TG) and thyroid stimulating hormone receptor (TSHR). This leads to infiltration of the gland by T cells and B cells that produce antibodies specific for clinical manifestations of hyperthyroidism in Graves' disease (GD) and chronic autoimmune thyroiditis (cAIT). In addition, T cells in Hashimoto's thyroiditis induce apoptosis in thyroid follicular cells, leading ultimately to the destruction of the gland. Cytokines are involved in the pathogenesis of thyroid diseases working in both the immune system and directly targeting the thyroid follicular cells. They are involved in the induction and effector phase of the immune response and

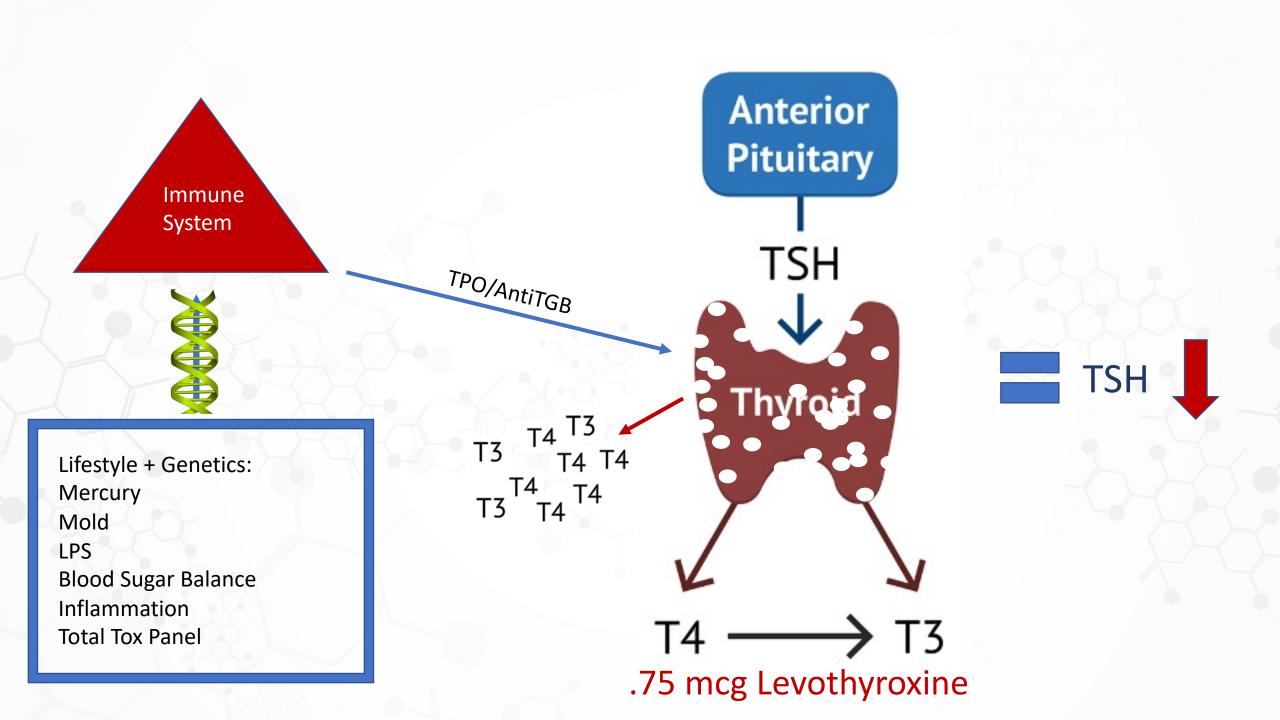


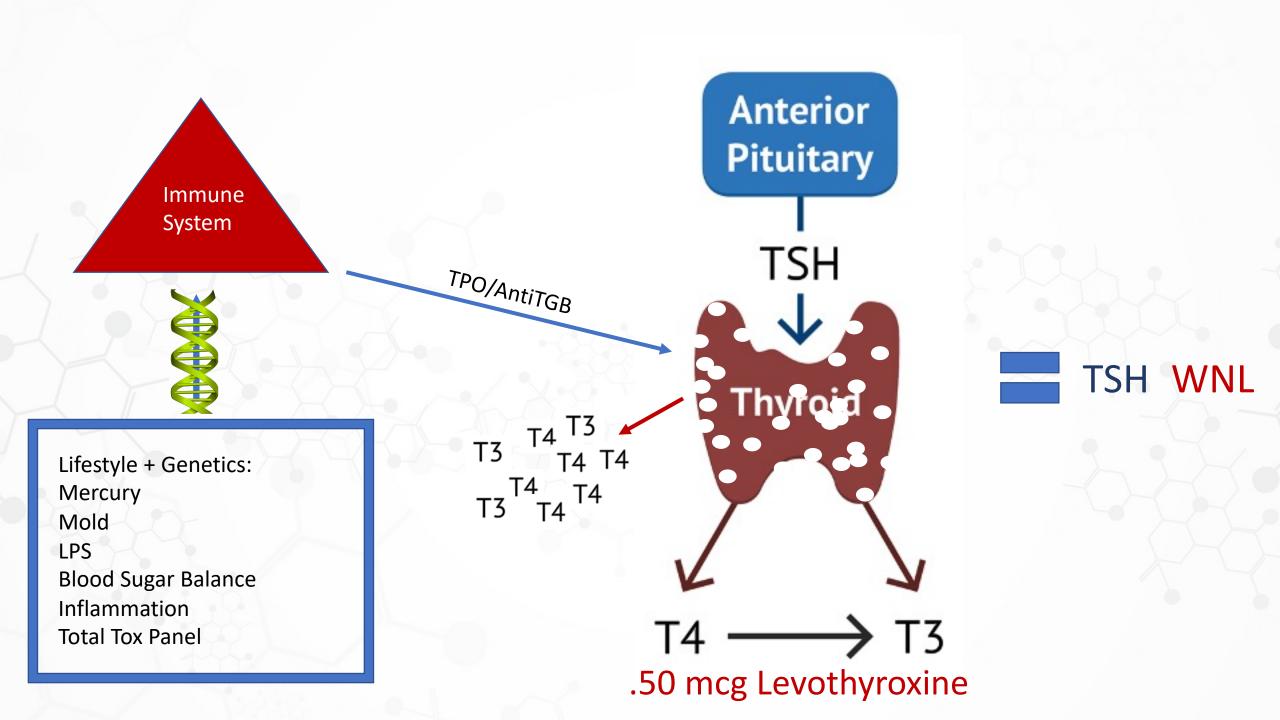


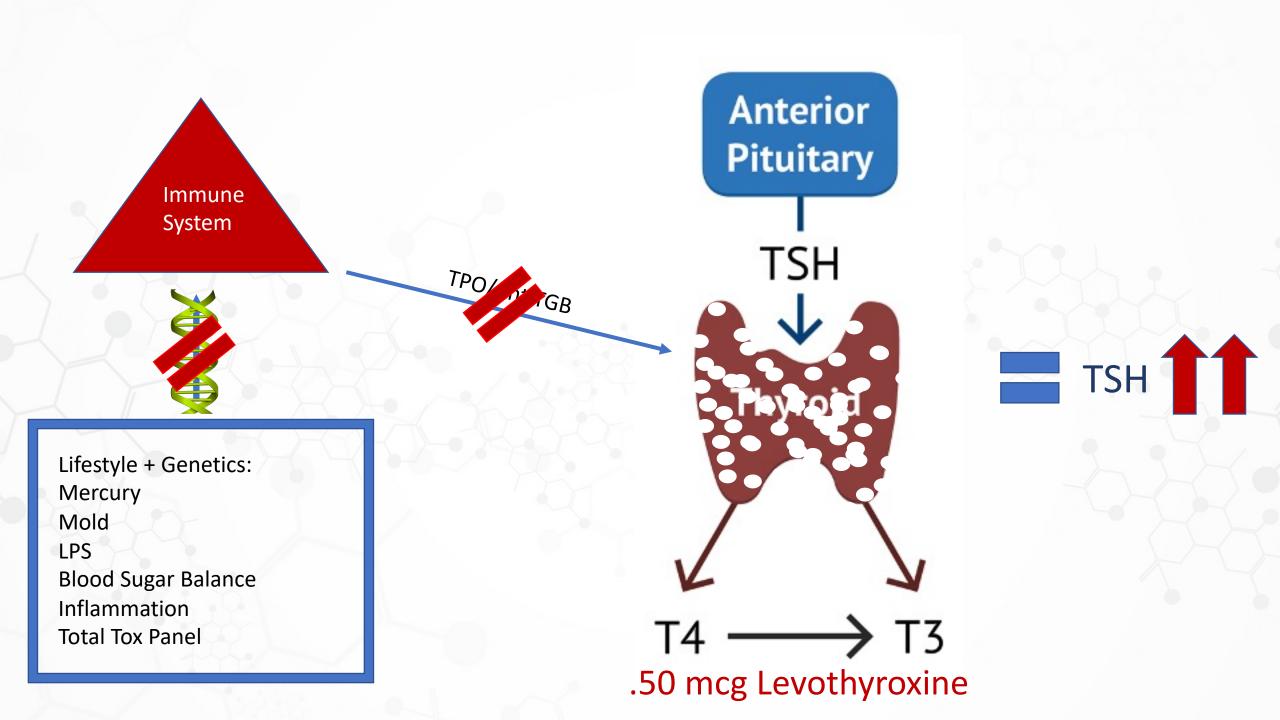


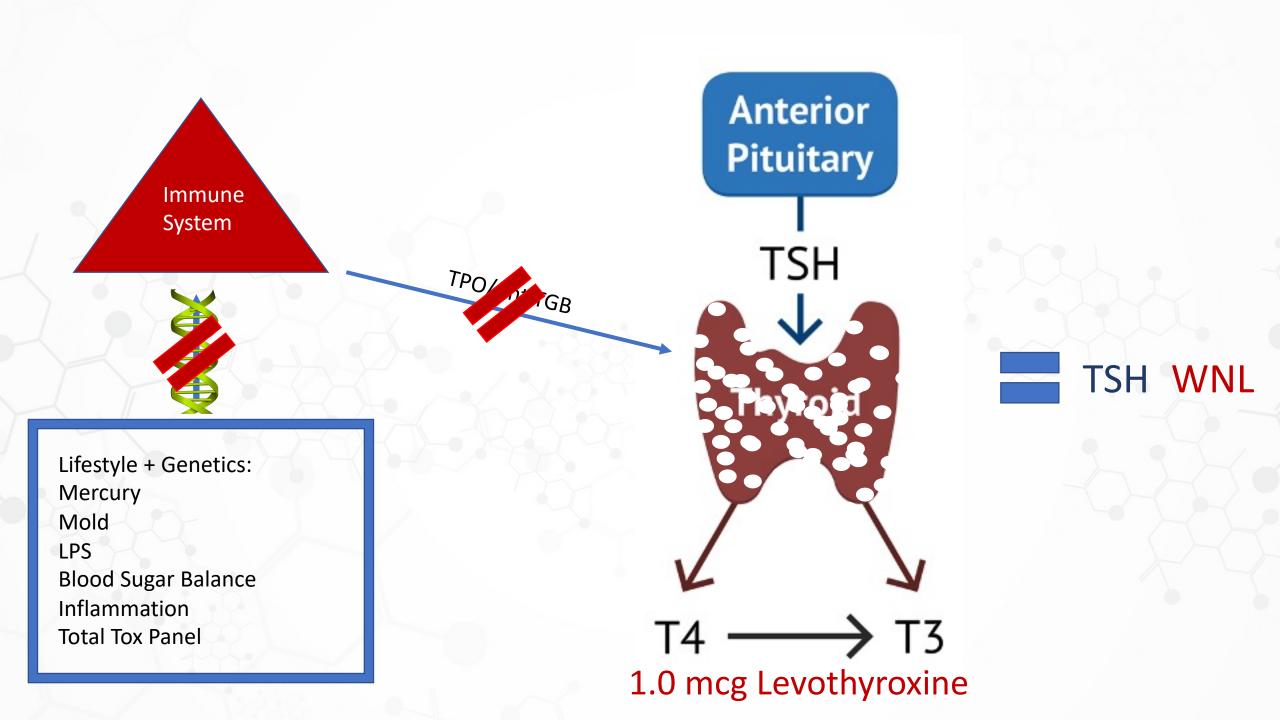


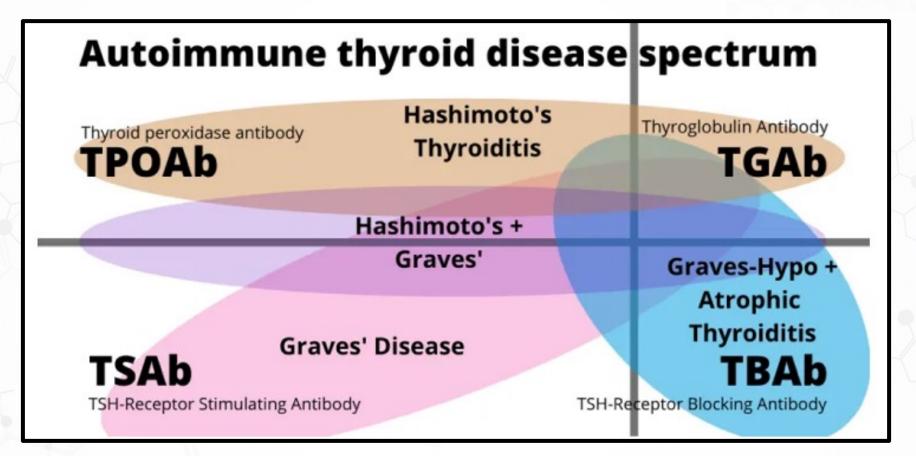














https://thyroidpatients.ca/2020/04/05/remissions-and-fluctuations-trab/

In GD, thyroid stimulating immunoglobulins (TSI) bind to the TSH receptor (TSHR) and mimic TSH stimulation of the thyroid gland. Because TSI induced thyroid hormone secretion is not controlled by negative feedback, such stimulation causes uncontrolled hyperthyroidism.<sup>8</sup>

TSI are IgG antibodies that can cross the placental barrier and cause neonatal thyrotoxicosis in newborns delivered by mothers with GD.<sup>9,10</sup>

The TSH receptor contains a large extracellular domain that presents epitopes for a variety of autoantibodies, including TSI and Thyroid Blocking Immunoglobulins TBI.<sup>11-13</sup> In contrast to TSI, TBI bind to the TSH receptor and inhibit TSH stimulation of thyroid cells, leading to hypothyroidism. Commonly used Thyrotropin Receptor Autoantibody (TRAb) assays do not distinguish between TSI and TBI. <u>"Hashimoto's thyroiditis</u>, or inflammation of <u>the thyroid gland</u>, is an autoimmune disorder. That means it is caused by a malfunction in your immune system. Instead of protecting your thyroid tissue, your immune cells attack it. These immune cells can cause <u>hypothyroidism</u>(underactive thyroid), a <u>goiter</u> (enlarged thyroid), or both. Eventually, the thyroiditis process can even destroy your entire thyroid, if left undetected or untreated."

"Doctors aren't entirely sure why the immune system, which is supposed to defend the body from harmful viruses and bacteria, sometimes turns against the body's healthy tissues."



In Hashimoto's thyroiditis, large amounts of damaged immune cells invade the thyroid. These immune cells are called lymphocytes; this is where Hashimoto's other name—chronic lymphocytic thyroiditis—is derived from.



#### **Thyroid Panel With TSH**

	Test	Current Result and Flag		Previous Result and Date	Units	Reference Interval
	TSH <sup>01</sup>	0.095	Low		uIU/mL	0.450-4.500
	Thyroxine (T4) 01	10.7			ug/dL	4.5-12.0
_	T3 Uptake <sup>01</sup>	28			96	24-39
_	Free Thyroxine Index	3.0				1.2-4.9

#### Triiodothyronine (T3)

Test	Current Result and Flag	Previous Result and Date	Units	Reference Interval	
Triiodothyronine (T3) 01	114		ng/dL	71-180	

#### **Thyroid Antibodies**

Test	Current Resu	lt and Flag	Previous Result and Date	Units	Reference Interval
Thyroid Peroxidase (TPO) Ab <sup>01</sup>	8			IU/mL	0-34
Thyroglobulin Antibody 01	1.3	High		IU/mL	0.0-0.9
	Thyroglobulin A	ntibody measur	ed by Beckman Coulter Method	dology	



#### Meds: Levothyroxine

#### **Thyroid Panel With TSH**

	Test	Current Result and Flag		Previous Result and Date		Units	Reference Interval
	TSH <sup>01</sup>	<0.005	Low	0.006	12/23/2021	uIU/mL	0.450-4.500
	Thyroxine (T4) 01	11.8				ug/dL	4.5-12.0
_	T3 Uptake <sup>01</sup>	36		35	11/12/2021	96	24-39
	Free Thyroxine Index	4.2					1.2-4.9

#### Thyroxine (T4) Free, Direct

Test	Current Resu	lt and Flag	Previous Res	sult and Date	Units	Reference Interval
▲ T4,Free(Direct) <sup>01</sup>	2.40	High	1.93	12/23/2021	ng/dL	0.82-1.77

#### Triiodothyronine (T3), Free

Test	Current Result and Flag		Previous Result and Date		Units	Reference Interval
A Triiodothyronine (T3), Free 01	5.0	High	4.3	12/23/2021	pg/mL	2.0-4.4

#### **Thyroid Antibodies**

Test	Current Result and Flag	Previous Result and Date	Units	Reference Interval
Thyroid Peroxidase (TPO) Ab <sup>01</sup>	<8		IU/mL	0-34
Thyroglobulin Antibody <sup>01</sup>	<1.0		IU/mL	0.0-0.9
	Thurse lab. Ide Antilhada ana	and he Beelman Andland Heater	1-7	

Thyroglobulin Antibody measured by Beckman Coulter Methodology



#### Meds: Synthroid

TSH

urrent Result and Flag Previous Result and D	Date Units	Reference Interval
481	ulU/mL	0.450-4.500

#### Thyroxine (T4)

Test	Current Result and Flag	Previous Result and Date	Units	Reference Interval	
Thyroxine (T4) 01	6.4		ug/dL	4.5-12.0	

#### T3 Uptake

	Test	Current Result and Flag		Previous Result and Date	Units	Reference Interval
•	T3 Uptake 🕮	21	Low		%	24-39
	Free Thyroxine Index	1.3				1.2-4.9

#### Triiodothyronine (T3)

Test	Current Result and Flag	Previous Result and Date	Units	Reference Interval
Triiodothyronine (T3) 01	95		ng/dL	71-180

#### **Thyroid Antibodies**

	Test	Current Result	t and Flag	Previous Result and Date	Units	Reference Interval	
_	Thyroid Peroxidase (TPO)						
	Ab <sup>e1</sup>	171	High		IU/mL	0-34	
	Thyroglobulin Antibody <sup>01</sup>	69.6	High		IU/mL	0.0-0.9	
		Thyroglobulin Antibody measured by Beckman Coulter Methodology					

#### Thyroid Stim Immunoglobulin

Test	Current Result and Flag		Previous Result and Date	Units	Reference Interval
Thyroid Stim					
🔺 Immunoglobulin®	0.73	High		IU/L	0.00-0.55



#### Meds: Methimazole

## **Diagnostics**

- Blood + Ab
- Dutch
- Stool
- Total Tox

### **Intervention**

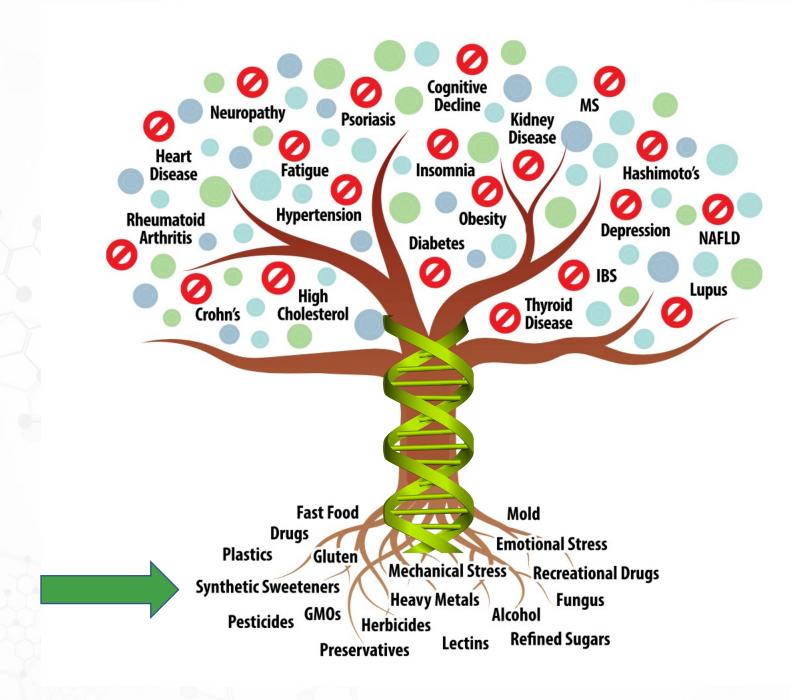
- Building Blocks
- Drivers
- Detoxifiers

## **Results**

- Subjective
- Objective
- Predictable
- Sustainable



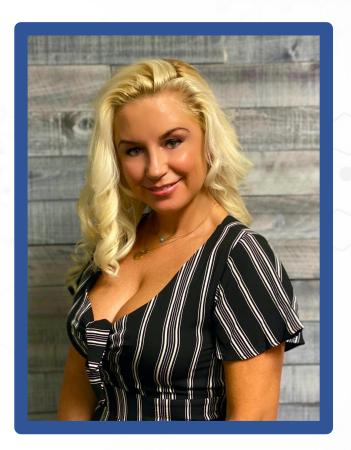
NEXT WEEK: DEVELOPING PERSONALIZED INTERVENTIONS



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