



FEATURES OF THE CLINIC COURSE OF RHEUMATOID ARTHRITIS IN PATIENTS WITH THYROID PATHOLOGY

Fayziyev X.F., Shonazarova N.X.

Samarkand State Medical University

Samarkand, Uzbekistan

Purpose. A comprehensive study of clinical and laboratory indicators in patients with PA with autoimmune thyroiditis to improve the effectiveness of early and differential diagnosis and timely treatment.

Materials and Methods: Survey was carried out in the cardio-rheumatological department of SamGMO. We studied the features of the articular syndrome, development, clinic and course of rheumatoid arthritis in 54 patients with rheumatoid arthritis with AIT. Average age 25-75 old. The average duration of RA is 6 years.

Results. All patients were divided into two groups depending on the OT of the functional state of the thyroid gland. Hypothyroidism was diagnosed in 16 (27%) patients with RA (group 1). The main cause of hypothyroidism in all was naturally autoimmune thyroiditis. The second group included 38 patients without thyroid dysfunction in the first group, the number of patient with with systemic manifestations of RA was statistically significantly higher than in the second. When analyzing the main systemic manifestations of PA and its complications, statistically significant differences between the groups were revealed only in the incidence of myocardial dystrophy and anemia. The study showed that PA patients with hypothyroidism had a higher clinical and laboratory activity of the diseases. In this group, the ESR and the number of swollen joints were significantly higher compared to patients without impaired thyroid function.

Conclusions: in patients with PA in combination with hypothyroidism, systemic manifestations and high activity of the articular process are more often observed. Compared with patients with PA without thyroid pathology.