Thyroid functions in Egyptian children with steroid responsive nephrotic syndrome: Relation to oxidative stress

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Abstract:

Background: The interactions between kidney and thyroid functions have been known for many years; oxidative damage has been proposed as one of the possible mechanism involved in the nephrotic syndrome (NS). This study was done to find out the thyroid function of nephrotic children during nephrosis and to compare any significant changes of thyroid function status during nephrosis and remission in relation to oxidative stress markers. Patients and Methods: The study included 60 patients with steroid responsive NS (SRNS) and 30 children with matched age and sex as control. Cases were divided into three groups as follow, Group A: Include 35 patients with SRNS in relapse. Group B: Include 25 patients with SRNS in remission for periods ranging from 3 to 9 months, and not receiving steroid therapy. Group C: Include 30 children with matched age and sex as control. Methods: A thorough history and examinations, total serum thyroxine and triiodothyronine (TT4 and TT3) as well as serum free T4 (FT4), thyroid-stimulating hormone (TSH), and assessment of malondialdehyde (MDA) and total antioxidant capacity (TAC) levels as an oxidative stress markers were measured in all studied groups. Results: Serum TSH was significantly higher in patients with SRNS in relapse in comparison with patients with SRNS in remission and with control group (P

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