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Naturally occurring and experimentally induced pathology in differents organs and tissues

P169- MORPHOMETRIC CHARACTERISTICS OF THYROID GLAND IN APO E KO MICE

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Introduction: Apo E has long been known to play a key role in cholesterol transport and metabolism. In addition, it has indicated that given the multifactorial character of atherosclerosis, thyroid dysfunction has prominent role in its etiology. It is widely known and repeatedly published that hypothyroidism is accompanied with increased level of cholesterol and some other serum lipids, which increases the risk of developing atherosclerosis. Vice versa, several studies showed participation of ApoE lipoprotein in thyroid hormone entry into the cells, which could have a significant stake in peripheral metabolism of thyroid hormones.

Materials and Methods: With the present study we sought to address in the 15 weeks old animal model (C57BL/6 wild type versus Apolipoprotein E knockout mice ApoE KO-/-), whether Apo E deficiency, can be correlated with altered follicular diameter from peripheral as well as central parts of the thyroid lobes. Formalin-fixed and paraffin embedded thyroid glands were used. Follicular epithelium height and follicular diameter from peripheral as well as central parts of the thyroid lobes were measured with ocular for morphometric analysis, using the Weibl's multipurpose test system M42 (Wild, Switzerland).

Results: Marked thickening and height enlargements of peripheral epithelium was visible due to TSH-mediated hypertrophy.

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