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VARIATIONS IN INCIDENCE OF CONGENITAL HYPOTHYROIDISM IN ASSOCIATION WITH CHANGES OF CUT-OFF VALUE

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Aim: Congenital hypothyroidism (CH) is the most common congenital endocrine disorder with incidence of 1/3000 newborns. In many countries, lower cut-off levels in screening programs have led to an increase in the proportion of detected cases with transient hypothyroidism, leading to increase of the overall incidence of primary CH.

Methods: A total of 295,909 newborns were screened for thyroid-stimulating hormone (TSH) in dried blood spots sampled 48 hours after birth, using fluoroimmunoassay (DELFI), during the period 2002-2017. A TSH value of 15mIU/L was used as the cut-off point up to 2010 and 10 mIU/L thereafter.

Results: Primary CH was detected in 153 newborns with overall incidence of 1/1934; of them 116 had permanent (1/2550) and 37 had transient form (1/7997) of CH. In the period with cut-off value of 15mIU/L the incidences of 1/2489 for primary CH, 1/45625 for transient CH and 1/2632 for permanent CH were observed. On the other side, the incidences of 1/1616 for primary CH, 1/4657 for transient and 1/2474 for permanent CH were detected for the period with the lower TSH cut-off level.

Conclusions: Our results show that the lower TSH cut-off value had impact on increasing incidence of primary CH with accent on transient CH. Moreover, the observed incidence of the transient CH was almost ten times higher for the period with the lower cut-off value. Further analysis is necessary to identify the other factors associated with increasing incidence of permanent as well as transient CH in Macedonia.

RESISTIN MARKER OF FUTURE

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Introduction: Obesity is defined as chronic, multifactorial disease, characterized by a disorder of secretory activity of the fat tissue. Resistin is a proinflammatory adipokine synthesized by macrophages of fat tissue, associated with this process.

Aim: The aim of our study was comparison of resistin concentration in serum of well-nourished and obese individuals as well as resistin correlation with a marker of low-grade inflammation- hsCRP in obesity.
