

**Response Of Thyroid System to Detoxification Treatment
in Persons, Living in Contaminated
Territories of Bryansk Oblast**

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Measurement of thyroid hormones (FT3, FT4, TTG) was performed using an immunofluorescence analyser ("AMERSHAM", England) and Ameriline kits ("Amercard" Kô). ATTG and MAT were measured with the kits "Eritrognost-ThyrGlob" and "Eritrognost-Thyreo", SRK "IMREX" (Obninsk, Russia).

The test results demonstrated that in patients of the first (18.06.96 -18.07.96) and of the second (18.09.96 - 18.10.96) treatment groups, antibodies to thyreoglobulines (ATTG) and microsomal fraction of thyreosytes were within the limits of physiological standards at the time of admission into the MRRC clinic. These parameters did not change during the adaptation period (two weeks).

At the completion of the detoxification program devised by Hubbard, a significant increase of TTG in blood was registered in practically all patients. There was no regular pattern in the changes noted in values of FT3, FT4, ATTG and MAT.

Twenty days following completion of the treatment all measured parameters of the functional state of the thyroid systems had normal values.

In comparing the two groups of persons studied, one can conclude that the stay of patients in the clinic during the 2 week adaptation period (the first group) and during the one 1 week adaptation period (the second group) did not affect the thyroid gland function.

Changes appear to have been induced by the application of the detoxification course of treatment. It illustrates a stability and high adaptation potential of the system.

Taking into account the usage of stable iodine containing substances in the detoxification program, it is hypothesized that the detoxification system directly affects the hormonogenesis of the thyroid gland.