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Медицинские новости Грузии
საქართველოს სამედიცინო სიახლენი

GEORGIAN MEDICAL NEWS

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GMN: Georgian Medical News is peer-reviewed, published monthly journal committed to promoting the science and art of medicine and the betterment of public health, published by the GMN Editorial Board since 1994. GMN carries original scientific articles on medicine, biology and pharmacy, which are of experimental, theoretical and practical character; publishes original research, reviews, commentaries, editorials, essays, medical news, and correspondence in English and Russian.

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GMN: Медицинские новости Грузии - ежемесячный рецензируемый научный журнал, издаётся Редакционной коллегией с 1994 года на русском и английском языках в целях поддержки медицинской науки и улучшения здравоохранения. В журнале публикуются оригинальные научные статьи в области медицины, биологии и фармации, статьи обзорного характера, научные сообщения, новости медицины и здравоохранения. Журнал индексируется в MEDLINE, отражён в базе данных SCOPUS, PubMed и ВИНТИ РАН. Полнотекстовые статьи журнала доступны через БД EBSCO.

GMN: Georgian Medical News – საქართველოს სამედიცინო სიახლენი – არის ყოველთვიური სამეცნიერო სამედიცინო რეცენზირებადი ჟურნალი, გამოიცემა 1994 წლიდან, წარმოადგენს სარედაქციო კოლეგიისა და აშშ-ის მეცნიერების, განათლების, ინდუსტრიის, ხელოვნებისა და ბუნებისმეტყველების საერთაშორისო აკადემიის ერთობლივ გამოცემას. GMN-ში რუსულ და ინგლისურ ენებზე ქვეყნდება ექსპერიმენტული, თეორიული და პრაქტიკული ხასიათის ორიგინალური სამეცნიერო სტატიები მედიცინის, ბიოლოგიისა და ფარმაციის სფეროში, მიმოხილვითი ხასიათის სტატიები.

ჟურნალი ინდექსირებულია MEDLINE-ის საერთაშორისო სისტემაში, ასახულია SCOPUS-ის, PubMed-ის და ВИНТИ РАН-ის მონაცემთა ბაზებში. სტატიების სრული ტექსტი ხელმისაწვდომია EBSCO-ს მონაცემთა ბაზებიდან.

WEBSITE

www.geomednews.com

К СВЕДЕНИЮ АВТОРОВ!

При направлении статьи в редакцию необходимо соблюдать следующие правила:

1. Статья должна быть представлена в двух экземплярах, на русском или английском языках, напечатанная через **полтора интервала на одной стороне стандартного листа с шириной левого поля в три сантиметра**. Используемый компьютерный шрифт для текста на русском и английском языках - **Times New Roman (Кириллица)**, для текста на грузинском языке следует использовать **AcadNusx**. Размер шрифта - **12**. К рукописи, напечатанной на компьютере, должен быть приложен CD со статьей.

2. Размер статьи должен быть не менее десяти и не более двадцати страниц машинописи, включая указатель литературы и резюме на английском, русском и грузинском языках.

3. В статье должны быть освещены актуальность данного материала, методы и результаты исследования и их обсуждение.

При представлении в печать научных экспериментальных работ авторы должны указывать вид и количество экспериментальных животных, применявшиеся методы обезболивания и усыпления (в ходе острых опытов).

4. К статье должны быть приложены краткое (на полстраницы) резюме на английском, русском и грузинском языках (включающее следующие разделы: цель исследования, материал и методы, результаты и заключение) и список ключевых слов (key words).

5. Таблицы необходимо представлять в печатной форме. Фотокопии не принимаются. **Все цифровые, итоговые и процентные данные в таблицах должны соответствовать таковым в тексте статьи**. Таблицы и графики должны быть озаглавлены.

6. Фотографии должны быть контрастными, фотокопии с рентгенограмм - в позитивном изображении. Рисунки, чертежи и диаграммы следует озаглавить, пронумеровать и вставить в соответствующее место текста **в tiff формате**.

В подписях к микрофотографиям следует указывать степень увеличения через окуляр или объектив и метод окраски или импрегнации срезов.

7. Фамилии отечественных авторов приводятся в оригинальной транскрипции.

8. При оформлении и направлении статей в журнал МНГ просим авторов соблюдать правила, изложенные в «Единых требованиях к рукописям, представляемым в биомедицинские журналы», принятых Международным комитетом редакторов медицинских журналов - <http://www.spinesurgery.ru/files/publish.pdf> и http://www.nlm.nih.gov/bsd/uniform_requirements.html В конце каждой оригинальной статьи приводится библиографический список. В список литературы включаются все материалы, на которые имеются ссылки в тексте. Список составляется в алфавитном порядке и нумеруется. Литературный источник приводится на языке оригинала. В списке литературы сначала приводятся работы, написанные знаками грузинского алфавита, затем кириллицей и латиницей. Ссылки на цитируемые работы в тексте статьи даются в квадратных скобках в виде номера, соответствующего номеру данной работы в списке литературы. Большинство цитированных источников должны быть за последние 5-7 лет.

9. Для получения права на публикацию статья должна иметь от руководителя работы или учреждения визу и сопроводительное отношение, написанные или напечатанные на бланке и заверенные подписью и печатью.

10. В конце статьи должны быть подписи всех авторов, полностью приведены их фамилии, имена и отчества, указаны служебный и домашний номера телефонов и адреса или иные координаты. Количество авторов (соавторов) не должно превышать пяти человек.

11. Редакция оставляет за собой право сокращать и исправлять статьи. Корректур авторам не высылаются, вся работа и сверка проводится по авторскому оригиналу.

12. Недопустимо направление в редакцию работ, представленных к печати в иных издательствах или опубликованных в других изданиях.

При нарушении указанных правил статьи не рассматриваются.

REQUIREMENTS

Please note, materials submitted to the Editorial Office Staff are supposed to meet the following requirements:

1. Articles must be provided with a double copy, in English or Russian languages and typed or computer-printed on a single side of standard typing paper, with the left margin of 3 centimeters width, and 1.5 spacing between the lines, typeface - **Times New Roman (Cyrillic)**, print size - 12 (referring to Georgian and Russian materials). With computer-printed texts please enclose a CD carrying the same file titled with Latin symbols.

2. Size of the article, including index and resume in English, Russian and Georgian languages must be at least 10 pages and not exceed the limit of 20 pages of typed or computer-printed text.

3. Submitted material must include a coverage of a topical subject, research methods, results, and review.

Authors of the scientific-research works must indicate the number of experimental biological species drawn in, list the employed methods of anesthetization and soporific means used during acute tests.

4. Articles must have a short (half page) abstract in English, Russian and Georgian (including the following sections: aim of study, material and methods, results and conclusions) and a list of key words.

5. Tables must be presented in an original typed or computer-printed form, instead of a photocopied version. **Numbers, totals, percentile data on the tables must coincide with those in the texts of the articles.** Tables and graphs must be headed.

6. Photographs are required to be contrasted and must be submitted with doubles. Please number each photograph with a pencil on its back, indicate author's name, title of the article (short version), and mark out its top and bottom parts. Drawings must be accurate, drafts and diagrams drawn in Indian ink (or black ink). Photocopies of the X-ray photographs must be presented in a positive image in **tiff format**.

Accurately numbered subtitles for each illustration must be listed on a separate sheet of paper. In the subtitles for the microphotographs please indicate the ocular and objective lens magnification power, method of coloring or impregnation of the microscopic sections (preparations).

7. Please indicate last names, first and middle initials of the native authors, present names and initials of the foreign authors in the transcription of the original language, enclose in parenthesis corresponding number under which the author is listed in the reference materials.

8. Please follow guidance offered to authors by The International Committee of Medical Journal Editors guidance in its Uniform Requirements for Manuscripts Submitted to Biomedical Journals publication available online at: http://www.nlm.nih.gov/bsd/uniform_requirements.html
http://www.icmje.org/urm_full.pdf

In GMN style for each work cited in the text, a bibliographic reference is given, and this is located at the end of the article under the title "References". All references cited in the text must be listed. The list of references should be arranged alphabetically and then numbered. References are numbered in the text [numbers in square brackets] and in the reference list and numbers are repeated throughout the text as needed. The bibliographic description is given in the language of publication (citations in Georgian script are followed by Cyrillic and Latin).

9. To obtain the rights of publication articles must be accompanied by a visa from the project instructor or the establishment, where the work has been performed, and a reference letter, both written or typed on a special signed form, certified by a stamp or a seal.

10. Articles must be signed by all of the authors at the end, and they must be provided with a list of full names, office and home phone numbers and addresses or other non-office locations where the authors could be reached. The number of the authors (co-authors) must not exceed the limit of 5 people.

11. Editorial Staff reserves the rights to cut down in size and correct the articles. Proof-sheets are not sent out to the authors. The entire editorial and collation work is performed according to the author's original text.

12. Sending in the works that have already been assigned to the press by other Editorial Staffs or have been printed by other publishers is not permissible.

**Articles that Fail to Meet the Aforementioned
Requirements are not Assigned to be Reviewed.**

ავტორთა საქურაღებოლ!

რედაქციაში სტატიის წარმოდგენისას საჭიროა დაიცვათ შემდეგი წესები:

1. სტატია უნდა წარმოადგინოთ 2 ცალად, რუსულ ან ინგლისურ ენებზე დაბეჭდილი სტანდარტული ფურცლის 1 გვერდზე, 3 სმ სიგანის მარცხენა ველისა და სტრიქონებს შორის 1,5 ინტერვალის დაცვით. გამოყენებული კომპიუტერული შრიფტი რუსულ და ინგლისურენოვან ტექსტებში - **Times New Roman (Кириллица)**, ხოლო ქართულენოვან ტექსტში საჭიროა გამოვიყენოთ **AcadNusx**. შრიფტის ზომა – 12. სტატიას თან უნდა ახლდეს CD სტატიით.

2. სტატიის მოცულობა არ უნდა შეადგენდეს 10 გვერდზე ნაკლებს და 20 გვერდზე მეტს ლიტერატურის სიის და რეზიუმეების (ინგლისურ, რუსულ და ქართულ ენებზე) ჩათვლით.

3. სტატიაში საჭიროა გაშუქდეს: საკითხის აქტუალობა; კვლევის მიზანი; საკვლევი მასალა და გამოყენებული მეთოდები; მიღებული შედეგები და მათი განსჯა. ექსპერიმენტული ხასიათის სტატიების წარმოდგენისას ავტორებმა უნდა მიუთითონ საექსპერიმენტო ცხოველების სახეობა და რაოდენობა; გაუტკივარებისა და დაძინების მეთოდები (მწვავე ცდების პირობებში).

4. სტატიას თან უნდა ახლდეს რეზიუმე ინგლისურ, რუსულ და ქართულ ენებზე არანაკლებ ნახევარი გვერდის მოცულობისა (სათაურის, ავტორების, დაწესებულების მითითებით და უნდა შეიცავდეს შემდეგ განყოფილებებს: მიზანი, მასალა და მეთოდები, შედეგები და დასკვნები; ტექსტუალური ნაწილი არ უნდა იყოს 15 სტრიქონზე ნაკლები) და საკვანძო სიტყვების ჩამონათვალი (key words).

5. ცხრილები საჭიროა წარმოადგინოთ ნაბეჭდი სახით. ყველა ციფრული, შემაჯამებელი და პროცენტული მონაცემები უნდა შეესაბამებოდეს ტექსტში მოყვანილს.

6. ფოტოსურათები უნდა იყოს კონტრასტული; სურათები, ნახაზები, დიაგრამები - დასათაურებული, დანომრილი და სათანადო ადგილას ჩასმული. რენტგენოგრამების ფოტოასლები წარმოადგინეთ პოზიტიური გამოსახულებით **tiff** ფორმატში. მიკროფოტოსურათების წარწერებში საჭიროა მიუთითოთ ოკულარის ან ობიექტივის საშუალებით გადიდების ხარისხი, ანათალების შედეგის ან იმპრეგნაციის მეთოდი და აღნიშნოთ სურათის ზედა და ქვედა ნაწილები.

7. სამამულო ავტორების გვარები სტატიაში აღინიშნება ინიციალების თანდართვით, უცხოურისა – უცხოური ტრანსკრიპციით.

8. სტატიას თან უნდა ახლდეს ავტორის მიერ გამოყენებული სამამულო და უცხოური შრომების ბიბლიოგრაფიული სია (ბოლო 5-8 წლის სიღრმით). ანბანური წყობით წარმოდგენილ ბიბლიოგრაფიულ სიაში მიუთითეთ ჯერ სამამულო, შემდეგ უცხოელი ავტორები (გვარი, ინიციალები, სტატიის სათაური, ჟურნალის დასახელება, გამოცემის ადგილი, წელი, ჟურნალის №, პირველი და ბოლო გვერდები). მონოგრაფიის შემთხვევაში მიუთითეთ გამოცემის წელი, ადგილი და გვერდების საერთო რაოდენობა. ტექსტში კვადრატულ ფხიხლებში უნდა მიუთითოთ ავტორის შესაბამისი N ლიტერატურის სიის მიხედვით. მიზანშეწონილია, რომ ციტირებული წყაროების უმეტესი ნაწილი იყოს 5-6 წლის სიღრმის.

9. სტატიას თან უნდა ახლდეს: ა) დაწესებულების ან სამეცნიერო ხელმძღვანელის წარდგინება, დამოწმებული ხელმოწერითა და ბეჭდით; ბ) დარგის სპეციალისტის დამოწმებული რეცენზია, რომელშიც მითითებული იქნება საკითხის აქტუალობა, მასალის საკმაობა, მეთოდის სანდოობა, შედეგების სამეცნიერო-პრაქტიკული მნიშვნელობა.

10. სტატიის ბოლოს საჭიროა ყველა ავტორის ხელმოწერა, რომელთა რაოდენობა არ უნდა აღემატებოდეს 5-ს.

11. რედაქცია იტოვებს უფლებას შეასწოროს სტატია. ტექსტზე მუშაობა და შეჯერება ხდება საავტორო ორიგინალის მიხედვით.

12. დაუშვებელია რედაქციაში ისეთი სტატიის წარდგენა, რომელიც დასაბეჭდად წარდგენილი იყო სხვა რედაქციაში ან გამოქვეყნებული იყო სხვა გამოცემებში.

აღნიშნული წესების დარღვევის შემთხვევაში სტატიები არ განიხილება.

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FEATURES OF MANAGEMENT OF AUTOIMMUNE THYROIDITIS IN CHILDREN: A CASE REPORT

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Abstract.

The article reflects the main links of pathogenesis and diagnostic criteria for autoimmune thyroiditis (AIT) and subclinical hypothyroidism as well as presents formulated features of signs and symptoms, diagnosis, and therapy of this disease in children. Here, we present a case report of an adolescent patient with AIT that was treated with L-thyroxine. The feature of this case was the development of laboratory-confirmed drug-induced hyperthyroidism against the background of hypersensitivity to the drug, what required correction of the therapy.

Key words. Autoimmune thyroiditis, children, teenagers, levothyroxine, L-thyroxine, thyroid-stimulating hormone, thyroxine.

Autoimmune thyroiditis: definition, prevalence, clinical features, patient management.

The prevalence of this disease is estimated to be 3-4%. In females the incidence rate is consistently higher than in male by 4-8 times. The frequency of clinically apparent forms is 1%. Typically, AIT is more frequent in females over 60 years old (6-11%), while the frequency in children ranges from 0.1 to 1.2%. In recent years, there has been a trend towards an increase in the frequency of this pathology among young people and children. The literature provides information about the atypical course of AIT and other features of this disease in children [1-10].

Autoimmune thyroiditis (AIT) (chronic lymphomatous thyroiditis, Hashimoto's thyroiditis) is a chronic inflammatory disease of thyroid gland that has autoimmune origin and leads to the parafunction of the gland; the morphological substrate of the disease is an extensive lymphoid infiltration.

AIT is based on disorders of immune system associated with both the quantitative and qualitative composition of suppressor T-cells.

AIT is characterized by a decrease in thyroid function, which leads to a decrease in the production of thyroid hormones and an increase in TSH synthesis, resulting into formation of goiter. This is how the hypertrophic variant of the disease, first described by Hashimoto and named after him, develops. The presented type of pathology mainly occurs among children. It is also common to distinguish an atrophic form of the disease.

Therefore, AIT is a disease that can also occur among children. However, in some cases patients do not have any specific complaints or clinical symptoms. It means that the disease can masquerade as other pathological conditions. Consequently, a doctor of any specialty must be able to diagnose this pathology [11-16].

Case presentation.

The current report presents the case of an adolescent female patient with autoimmune thyroiditis that was treated with

L-thyroxine and complicated by the development of drug-induced hyperthyroidism. That is a rare case of AIT, so it requires special attention.

An 11-year-old female was born from the first pregnancy at 40 weeks of gestation by vaginal delivery. Delivery was uncomplicated. Birth weight was 3400 g, body length – 51 cm. The baby cried immediately after birth. Apgar scores were 8 and 9 at one and five minutes, respectively. The baby was discharged from the hospital after 3 days after birth. She was exclusively breastfed for 2 years, her weight, length, and psychomotor development were within the normal range. The child was described as a good eater, was on a normal diet, and was thriving appropriately. According to the patient's mother, the girl has experienced a traumatic situation in 2015 – the divorce of her parents. There are no close family members with endocrine disorders.

In October 2017, during a preventive medical examination at school, an ultrasound of the thyroid gland revealed the diffuse enlargement and hyperplasia (the total organ volume was 9.5 cm³, which exceeds the normal organ volume by 2.0 cm³) of the thyroid gland. After consulting a pediatrician, the patient was asked to complete an immunochemical blood test. According to the results of laboratory tests, it was obtained that the level of TSH was 12.2 mU/L (while the normal range for TSH is between 0.4 mU/L and 4.0 mU/L), the value of FT4 was 4.5 pmol/L (FT4 normal values are 10 to 25 pmol/L), the level of TPO antibodies exceeded 1000 IU/mL (the normal range for TPO antibodies is less than 30 IU/mL). Based on the data obtained, the patient was diagnosed with hypothyroidism, and it was recommended to consult a pediatric endocrinologist.

In January 2018, the girl was examined by a pediatric endocrinologist for the first time. The patient's mother complained that the girl was tired all the time due to the studying at secondary school.

On admission, inspection of the neck was unremarkable, but palpation revealed an enlarged thyroid gland that corresponds to the grade I according to WHO classification of thyroid size. Further physical examination did not reveal any changes. Anthropometric data: height – 151 cm, weight – 42 kg, BMI = 18.3 kg/m² (BMI SDS = +0.3), body surface area (BSA) = 1.3 m², height SDS (151-144,06)/7.17 = +0.96.

The patient's condition is satisfactory. Posture is correct with no skeletal deformities. Subcutaneous fat is moderately developed, evenly distributed. The skin is clean, moderately moist, velvety, pale pink; visible mucous membranes are physiologically colored, moist, no rash. Lymph nodes are non-palpable. The posterior pharyngeal wall is clean and smooth. The tongue is moist, not coated, no teeth prints. Chest auscultation didn't reveal abnormal breath sounds. The

Table 1. Data obtained from patient A. during medical supervision by a pediatric endocrinologist.

Parameter	Consultation with pediatric endocrinologist		
	visit №1	visit №2 (After 2 months)	visit №3 (After 2 months)
Complaints	Fatigue	Redness of face skin, tearfulness, irritability for no reason, palpitations (at rest)	No
Status localis (TG)	The thyroid gland is palpable and enlarged (grade I according to WHO classification of thyroid size); no tenderness on palpation	The thyroid gland is palpable and enlarged (grade I according to WHO classification of thyroid size); tenderness on palpation	The thyroid gland is palpable and enlarged (grade I according to WHO classification of thyroid size); no tenderness on palpation
Heart rate, bpm (normal range 65-85)	74	100	72
BP, mmHg (normal value 110/70)	110/70	120/85	110/65
Immunoassay: TSH, mIU/L (normal range 0,4-4,0)	12,2	0,070	11,5
Free T4, pmol/L (normal range 10-25)	4,5	30	7,0
TPO antibodies, IU/ml (less than 30)	1000	Not determined	Not determined
Treatment	L-thyroxine 62,5 mcg ×1 t/d, in the morning, on an empty stomach, 30 minutes before meals	L-thyroxine 50 mcg ×1 t/d, in the morning, on an empty stomach, 30 minutes before meals	L-thyroxine 50 mcg ×1 t/d, in the morning, on an empty stomach, 30 minutes before meals
Diagnosis	Autoimmune thyroiditis, manifested hypothyroidism, hypertrophic form	Autoimmune thyroiditis, hypertrophic form. Medication-induced hyperthyroidism due to individual high sensitivity of thyroid cell receptors to L-thyroxine.	Autoimmune thyroiditis, manifested hypothyroidism, hypertrophic form

frequency of respiratory movements is 18 per min. Heart tones are rhythmic, heart rate of 74 beats per min. BP 110/70 mmHg. Abdomen has the correct form, soft, painless. Stool is formed, regular. Urinates freely, enough. Sexual maturity rating (Tanner scale): Ma2Pu2Ax2Me0.

Taking into consideration the results of the examination and laboratory tests, the autoimmune thyroiditis, manifested hypothyroidism, hypertrophic form was diagnosed. The patient was enrolled in regular medical checkups by a pediatric endocrinologist.

Recommended: 1. Medical supervision by a pediatric endocrinologist, pediatrician. 2. L-thyroxine 62.5 mcg (1 tab. 50 mcg + ¼ tab. 50 mcg) × 1 time per day in the morning, on an empty stomach, 30 minutes before eating (drug dosage calculation: 1.6 mcg × 42 kg = 67,2 mcg/day) 3. Blood test: TSH, FT4 after 2 months. 4. To visit a doctor after 2 months, earlier if it is needed.

At the return visit in March 2018, after two months of daily intake of L-thyroxine in the recommended dosage, the patient's condition got worse. Complaints included redness of the face skin, tearfulness and irritability for no reason, palpitations (at rest).

The patient's condition is satisfactory. The girl entered into conversation reluctantly, answered questions in monosyllables and was easily irritated. Physical examination revealed facial erythema. Thyroid gland palpation still reveals an enlarged thyroid gland that corresponds to the grade I according to WHO classification of thyroid size, tenderness on palpation. Chest auscultation didn't reveal abnormal breath sounds. The frequency of respiratory movements is 17 per min. Heart tones

are rhythmic, heart rate of 100 beats per min. BP 120/85 mmHg. Abdomen has the correct form, soft, painless. Stool is formed, regular. Sexual maturity rating (Tanner scale): Ma2Pu2Ax2Me0.

According to the results of laboratory tests, the hyperthyroidism was registered, there were a sharp decrease in the level of TSH to 0.070 mIU /L and an increase in the level of FT4 up to 30 pmol/l.

Taking into account the obtained data, it was decided to change the patient management strategy and revise the established diagnosis, which was formulated as an autoimmune thyroiditis, hypertrophic form. Medication-induced hyperthyroidism due to individual high sensitivity of thyroid cell receptors to L-thyroxine.

Recommended: 1. To continue medical supervision by a pediatric endocrinologist, pediatrician. 2. To cancel L-thyroxine intake. 3. Blood test: TSH after 2 months. 4. To visit a doctor after 2 months, earlier if it is needed.

In June 2018 the patient with her mother visited a pediatric endocrinologist for the third time (2 months after the discontinuation of L-thyroxine). The patient's mother and the patient herself did not have complaints, namely the redness of the face skin, tearfulness, irritability for no reason and palpitations have disappeared.

The patient's condition is satisfactory. The girl was appropriately interactive. Thyroid gland palpation still reveals an enlarged thyroid gland that corresponds to the grade I according to WHO classification of thyroid size. Chest auscultation didn't reveal abnormal breath sounds. The frequency of respiratory movements is 18 per min. Heart tones are rhythmic, heart rate of 72 beats per min. BP 110/65 mmHg. Abdomen has the correct form, soft, painless.

According to the results of laboratory tests, it was obtained that the level of TSH increased to 11.5 mU/L, while the level of FT4 decreased to 7.0 pmol/L.

Taking into account the available data, the patient management strategy as well as her diagnosis was revised and this time was established as an autoimmune thyroiditis, manifested hypothyroidism, hypertrophic form.

Recommended: 1. to continue medical supervision by a pediatric endocrinologist, pediatrician. 2. L-thyroxine 50 mcg \times 1 t/d, in the morning, on an empty stomach, 30 minutes before eating, without self-administered canceling; the dosage should not be adjusted. 3. To seek medical care from pediatric endocrinologist in case of feeling worse. 4. Immunochemical assay to determine the level of TSH after 2 months. 5. To visit a doctor after 2 months, earlier if it is needed.

For clarity, the described material is presented in table 1.

As it demonstrated in the Table 1, patient's condition while taking L-thyroxine at a dose of 62.5 mcg \times 1 t/d led to the deterioration of the patient's clinical condition due to the individual peculiarity of the thyroid cell receptors, manifested as the high sensitivity to L-thyroxine. This required changes in the patient management strategy.

Further, the patient continued to be supervised by a pediatric endocrinologist at the dispensary and did not seek medical care additionally. The patient's condition did not get worse as the selected dose of L-thyroxine was adequate for her.

Conclusions.

Thus, the clinical features, course, and diagnosis of AIT in children may have special aspects that doctor should be aware of. In particular, one of these aspects may be the increased individual sensitivity of thyroid cell receptors to L-thyroxine, that leads to the development of hyperthyroidism clinical signs.

Conflict of interest statement.

The authors declare the absence of obvious and potential conflicts of interest related to the publication of this article.

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