Abstract
Comparative evaluation of serumic 25-OH Vit D in patients with Hashimoto thyroiditis and control group

Background and goal
25HD inhibitusinflammatory factor 'which is specficaly important in casuingHashimatoThyraiditis.Not only does the hormoninhibitsthe activity of T hellper cells type1 but also inhibits The production of gamma interferon Il 2.In addition several studies indicated The relation between VitD level and autoimmune disease such as DM types 1 and mutiplesclerosis.However no complementary studies was yet preformed to reveal the relationship between serum VitD level in these patients.

Materials and methods
Over all 86 people were included in the study.case group in the study were selected 45 healthy people who accomanied patients to 501 hospital clinics.Those who hah any history of DM,hepatic or renal disease,metabolic bone disease or and any consumption of medicine affecting bone mineral (anti seizure drug or anti TB or any Vit D compounds)were excluded from the study.Venous blood sample were obtaned from patients in automes to measure ca,ph,Alkp,and 25Hydroxy vit D level.

Result
There was a meaniafes relationship between 25HD serum level and Hashimato hypo thyroedes.Far there more aften justifying the variables of age ,sex and BMI the relationship were still present.(odds ratio was 0.96 confidence interval 95% (0.92-0.99)P<0.02)and there was a reverse relationship between 25-OHvitD and TSH seen.p<0.03

Conclusion
Our study demonstrated there is relationship between 25-OHvitD and hashimatohypothyriedism so much so chans 1mg/ml increase serum 25-OHvitD will decrease 4% chansesHashimatos

Keywords:Hashimoto thyroiditis,25-OHvitD