



**Keywords:** thyroglobulin; Biochemical markers; Etiology of ATD

## Introduction

ITC was nearly primarily seen in patients [3]. Patients and mainly solely when benign thyroid problems are present the median values of the biochemical markers of the benign and malignant groups did not differ statistically significantly. Additionally, there was no conclusive link between ITC and chronic lymphocytic thyroiditis [4]. Significantly, benign and particularly nontoxic thyroid illnesses frequently coexist with ITC, and when appropriate, treating these conditions with TT can help identify and completely eradicate microcarcinomas [5]. To create precise diagnostic markers with predictive value for TC, more research is necessary. The majority of autoimmune diseases, including autoimmune thyroid disease, impact 0.2% of men and 2% of women respectively [6]. It is the most prevalent cause and reaches its overall maximal incidence in adulthood. In paediatrics of acquired thyroid insufficiency [7]. It often happens in early to mid-puberty and is more prevalent in girls. Thyroid hormone must be present in the right amounts for proper neurodevelopment and growth. By keeping a proper index of suspicion, the paediatrician may frequently identify thyroid dysfunction in its early phases. The origin, assessment, diagnosis, therapy, and outlook for ATDs in children will all be examined in this review, which will also look at the available alternatives [8]. Etiology of ATD results from intricate interactions between environmental and genetic variables, which are still being

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thyroid function might worsen, it's important to identify thyroid dysfunction as soon as possible to avoid the detrimental consequences of hypothyroidism on growth and metabolism. Usually diffuse and non-tender, the enlarged thyroid gland can occasionally Subclinical and later clinical hypothyroidism occur as the condition worsens. Hypothyroidism symptoms might be undetectable even when there is a clear metabolic imbalance. The first history should look at the patient's level of energy, sleep habits, menstrual cycle, cold sensitivity, and academic performance. The measurement of extra ocular movements, visual status, and deep tendon reflexes are crucial aspects of the physical examination in addition to palpating the thyroid.

#### Acknowledgements

None

#### Conflicts of Interest

None

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