Clinical endocrinology

Edward Arnold - SOCS2 polymorphisms are not associated with clinical and biochemical phenotypes in acromegalic patients

Description: -
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Physiological principles in medicineClinical endocrinology
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Reduced glucocorticoid signaling may also occur due to increased clearance or binding of free cortisol, as well as a reduced glucocorticoid sensitivity of target cells as a consequence of receptor abnormalities. Select the Take Course button to view additional information on the course registration page. The basic rules for making auxological measurements should be the same as for any other endocrine parameters such as hormone measurements.

SOCS2 polymorphisms are not associated with clinical and biochemical phenotypes in acromegalic patients

The Internet has both facilitated and complicated patient education. Therefore, the identification of relative hypocortisolism usually requires the consideration of a pattern of neuroendocrine results across various conditions.

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Mayo Clinic in Rochester, Minn. The development of economic, reliable, and valid methods for detecting hypocortisolism as well as normative data is an important task for future research.

Polymorphisms of the genes CTLA4, PTPN22, CD40, and PPARG and their roles in Graves' disease: susceptibility and clinical features

Course description This is an accredited, livestreamed course offered by Massachusetts General Hospital. However, the stress-related phenomenon of hypocortisolism that is the focus of this article does not necessarily encompass cortisol secretion below the normal physiological range.

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The inheritance of polymorphic genotypes of rs5742909 of CTLA4 was associated with older age at the time of diagnosis 42. Conclusions: Our

data confirm the important role of CTLA4 polymorphisms in GD susceptibility; demonstrate the role of PTPN22 polymorphisms in patients' clinical features; and suggest these genes may influence the severity of the disease. There must be adequately trained technicians using appropriate equipment in a reserved area.

Screening of targeted panel genes in Brazilian patients with primary ovarian insufficiency

Reproduced with permission of The Journal of Endocrinology and Metabolism. Diagram showing the number of variants classified as pathogenic, likely pathogenic, and variant of uncertain significance in each gene group identified in 50 primary ovarian insufficiency patients. .

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. If a description or explanation seems fuzzy, it is probably either incomplete or incorrect.

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