

■ ELISA/ACT Biotechnologies LLC ■

LRA by ELISA/ACT®

CLINICAL PEARLS UPDATE#19

Polyautoimmune Conditions

February 2, 2004

Dear Colleague:

Autoimmune conditions often occur together. This is particularly true in the immune aspect of the human control system where diabetes, Graves' or Hashimoto's thyroiditis, and Addison's hypoadrenalism often occur together. A common repair deficit in distressed individuals may play a causative role. **LRA by ELISA/ACT® tests and plans** are designed to address the causes of these and other autoimmune conditions through **substitution for reactive items as determined by this functional, *ex vivo*, comprehensive procedure, an Alkaline Way repair diet, targeted supplementation to replete antioxidants and enhance detoxification systems, and healing actions to engage the mind and body in a common direction.**

We encourage you to share this valuable clinical update newsletter with your colleagues and staff so they can learn more about how our comprehensive approach can be applied to their practice with beneficial results. Please also let us know if any of your colleagues or staff would like to be added to our email distribution list.

We are grateful for the opportunities to be of service to you and your patients.

Sincerely,

Russ Jaffe, MD, Ph.D., CCN, NACB
Lab Director

Devendra D, Eisenbarth GS. **Immunologic endocrine disorders.** *J Allergy Clin Immunol* 2003;111(2 Suppl):S624-636.

Immune-mediated tissue destruction or dysregulation is the cause of multiple common, as well as rare, endocrine disorders including type 1 diabetes, Graves' disease, Hashimoto thyroiditis, and Addison's disease. Each of these disorders can be divided into a series of stages beginning with genetic susceptibility, environmental triggering events, and active autoimmunity, followed by metabolic abnormalities with overt disease. Common genetic susceptibility is suggested by the clustering of a series of disorders in the same individual and his or her family. A major portion of the genetic susceptibility lies in the HLA region, but for several disorders, mutation of transcription factors underlies disease susceptibility (eg, X-linked polyendocrinopathy, immune deficiency and diarrhea, and autoimmune polyendocrine syndrome type 1). With improving immunogenetic and pathogenic understanding, type 1A diabetes is now predictable, and excellent autoantibody screening assays are available. This knowledge, combined with studies in animal models, has led to trials for the prevention of diabetes. In addition, aberrant immunologic reactions (eg, insulin autoantibodies after insulin therapy, Graves' disease after monoclonal anti-T-cell therapy in multiple sclerosis) can complicate standard and experimental therapies. We therefore believe that an understanding of the immunogenetics and immunopathogenesis of endocrine disorders can aid in the prevention of morbidity and mortality for these related diseases.

