Abstract

Tg is a specific and sensitive marker for the presence of functioning thyroid tissue, and its measurement is fundamental in the follow-up of patients affected by differentiated thyroid carcinomas (DTCs). Serum antibodies against thyroglobulin (TgAbs) are common in patients with DTC and can interfere in thyroglobulin (Tg) assays. Unfortunately, serum Tg measurement becomes useless in approximately 10–20% of DTC cases who are positive for anti-Tg
antibodies that interfere with the Tg measurement. To overcome this problem, in the present study, we have used absorption spectroscopy technique for the quantification of Tg and TgAb.

References


Index Terms

Computer Science
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Keywords
Thyroglobulin Thyroglobulin Antibody Absorption Immunoglobulin Antibody G (igg)