Iraqis Population.

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- **Abstract:** Hashimoto's thyroiditis (HT), is the greatest common autoimmune thyroid disorder. In which the i mmune system reacts against a variety of thyroid antigens such as (Tg, TPO/ATG Ab, APO Ab). HT is a multifactorial disorder caused by a combination of genetic susceptibility and environmental factors. The prevalence is 46 cases per 1000 According to 3rd National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey. This is the first such study in Iraq, aimed to evaluate by case-control study the association of SNPs (rs853326and rs2076740) with HT in individuals from Babylon and Karbala province/Iraq. The study enrolled 150 patient samples histologically tested positive to HT and 100 control samples of carefully selected normal thyroid function individuals. For genotyping study a 'polymerase chain reaction-restriction fragment length polymorphisms' (PCR-RFLP) was designed and optimized. The results showed that there was no significant allelic or genotypic association between SNP rs853326 and the incidence of HT. However, a significant allelic and genotyping association showed between SNP rs2076740 and the incidence of HT in Iraqis patients, allele T conferring risk for incidence of Hashimoto's Thyroiditis with an odd ratio 2.204 (C.I. 1.530-3.174) (P= 0.00002), while the C allele represent a protective allele conferring a lesser susceptibility for HT odd ratio 0.454 (C.I. 0.315-0.654). The genotypic association under deferent inheritance models showed that the T allele inherited as co-dominant risk factor allele, the C/C and C/T to T/T odd ratios equal to 0.33 (C.I. 0.15-0.70); 0.11 (C.I. 0.05-0.29) Respectively (P-value <0.0001).
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