GENERAL CONCLUSION

1. Hypothyroidism is associated with decreased gluconeogenesis and glycogenolysis resulting in increment in glycogen in liver in rat.

2. Hypothyroidism caused impaired glucose tolerance in response to glucose overload in rats.

3. Hyperthyroid rats exhibited marked changes in the general histology of pancreas (Islets of Langerhans), liver and testes in rat.

4. Thyroidism exerts the serious effect on liver function as reflected on the serum SGPT and SGOT.

5. Clinically defined hypothyroid patients exhibited mutations in TPO gene coding sequence and indicate the mutations in TPO gene may be associated with hypothyroidism.