

**Table 1.** Papers that evaluated the interrelationship between HCV infection and AT

<b>Field of interest</b>	<b>Author</b>	<b>Main findings</b>
Association between HCV infection and AT/or dysfunction	Pateron et al <sup>1</sup>	Increase of latent autoimmune thyroid diseases in patients with chronic hepatitis C
	Antonelli et al <sup>2</sup>	Significant increase of the prevalence has been observed both for thyroid autoimmune disorders (OR= 1.6, 95% confidence interval 1.4-1.9) as well as for hypothyroidism (OR= 2.9; confidence interval 2-4.1) in HCV-positive patients (with chronic hepatitis or HCVAb positivity)
	Antonelli et al <sup>3</sup>	Significant associations among chronic HCV infection, thyroid autoimmunity and hypothyroidism have been revealed. A high prevalence of thyroid cancer has been reported in HCV-positive patients. Chronic HCV infection could lead to the development of type 2 diabetes mellitus, possibly as a result of HCV-induced metabolic disturbances
	Antonelli et al <sup>4</sup>	Patients with CHC were more likely to have hypothyroidism (13%), AbTg (17%) and AbTPO (21%) than were controls
	Giordano et al <sup>5</sup>	Thyroiditis risk is significantly increased in male HCV+ with respect to uninfected patients

AbTg: anti-thyroglobulin antibody, AbTPO: anti-thyroperoxidase antibody, AT: thyroid autoimmunity, HCV: hepatitis C virus, CHC: patients with chronic hepatitis due to HCV infection, OR: odds ratio.