



Autoimmune Diseases have a Strong Genetic Basis, such as HLAB27 in Ankylosing Spondylitis

Ketan Desai*

International Medical Consultancy, Pennsylvania, USA

*Correspondence: Ketan Desai, International Medical Consultants, 1175 Spring Road Easton, Pennsylvania, USA, Tel: +1 610-252-8240; E-mail: kdesai@intmedc.com

Received date: February 28, 2017; Accepted date: March 24, 2017; Published date: March 29, 2017

Copyright: © 2017 Desai K. This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited.

Citation: Desai K (2017) Autoimmune Diseases have a Strong Genetic Basis, such as HLAB27 in Ankylosing Spondylitis. J Osteopor Phys Act 5: 195. doi: 10.4172/2329-9509.1000195

Keywords: Ankylosing spondylitis; Auto-immune diseases; HLAB27; US veterans; Racial differences

Commentary

Autoimmune diseases have a strong genetic basis, such as HLAB27 in Ankylosing Spondylitis [1]. The role of environment is less clear. A retrospective study among US Veterans did not identify any specific environment that was associated with auto-immune diseases, except for auto-immune thyroiditis among Persian Gulf War veterans.

The study was limited by patient numbers and retrospective design since many variables could not be controlled [2]. A prospective longitudinal study would address the deficiencies of the retrospective study. Such a study would ideally be in serving or retired US defence personnel as they have the best cross section of variables that can be controlled.

Such a study would examine a large number of personnel over 5 or 10 years and control for race, diet (including vegetarians, smokers, and

those who consume alcohol), and part of the world they were deployed to. Thus, analysis could be done on Caucasian males who are non-vegetarians versus those who are vegetarians.

Further analysis could be done on those who were stationed abroad versus those who stayed in the US [3]. Another analysis would look at racial differences, controlling for other variables. Given appropriate participant numbers, many different kind of analysis could be done to better elucidate the role of environment in auto-immune diseases.

References

1. Gallone G, Haerty W, Disanto G, Ramagopalan SV, Ponting CP, et al. (2017) Identification of genetic variants affecting vitamin D receptor binding and associations with autoimmune disease. *Hum Mol Genet*.
2. Liao HT, Lin YF, Tsai CY, Chou TC (2017) Bone morphogenetic proteins and Dickkopf-1 in ankylosing spondylitis. *Scand J Rheumatol* 17: 1-6.
3. Brown M, Bradbury LA (2017) New approaches in ankylosing spondylitis. *Med J Aust* 206: 192-194.