I recently read the paper by Kalbasi et al (1), titled "Propylthiouracil induced ANCA-positive vasculitis in a patient with Graves' disease; a case report," with great interest. Regarding this study, I would like to expand the discussion with more recent data on this topic.

ANCA-associated vasculitis refers to a group of autoimmune diseases characterized by inflammation of blood vessels due to the presence of anti-neutrophil cytoplasmic antibodies (ANCA). This disease can become severe if left untreated (2).

Propylthiouracil (PTU) is the most reported drug implicated in the induction of ANCA-associated vasculitis, usually p-ANCA. PTU-stimulated ANCA-positive vasculitis is a rare side effect of this agent for treating Graves' disease (3).

The long-term outcomes of patients with PTU-induced ANCA-associated vasculitis are not clear well. However, clinically obvious vasculitis can resolve following discontinuing the drug (4).

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The specific risk factors for developing PTU-induced ANCA-positive vasculitis are the duration of PTU treatment since a longer duration of PTU treatment may increase the risk of developing ANCA-associated vasculitis (6).

Conclusion
The prognosis of PTU-induced ANCA-positive vasculitis can vary depending on various factors, including the severity of the disease, the extent of organ involvement, and the promptness of diagnosis and treatment. Rapid withdrawal of the offending medication and treatment with immunosuppressive agents may be necessary to control inflammation and prevent further organ damage. The prognosis may be worse in patients with severe organ involvement.
Conflicts of interest
The author declares that she has no competing interests.

Ethical issues
Ethical issues (including plagiarism, data fabrication, and double publication) have been completely observed by the author.

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References