

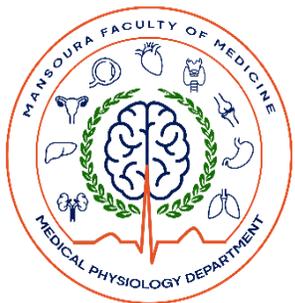
**Hope You Are Having
A Wonderful Physiological Day**



A vibrant, stylized illustration of a study desk. On the left, a wooden desk holds a framed world map with green continents on a blue background. Below the map is a row of colorful books in yellow, orange, and green. In front of the desk sits a green cactus in a brown pot with three triangular cutouts. To the right of the desk is a small shelf with two books. In the bottom right corner, a green plant with large leaves sits in a blue and white polka-dot pot. The background is a light pink wall with decorative orange stars and a string of colorful pennants in the top right. The floor is a grid of orange and yellow tiles.

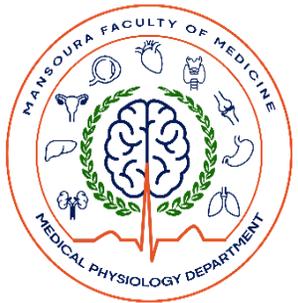
ARE YOU
READY ?

LET'S GET STARTED!



Thyroid Gland 2

Sem 4



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Control of thyroid functions

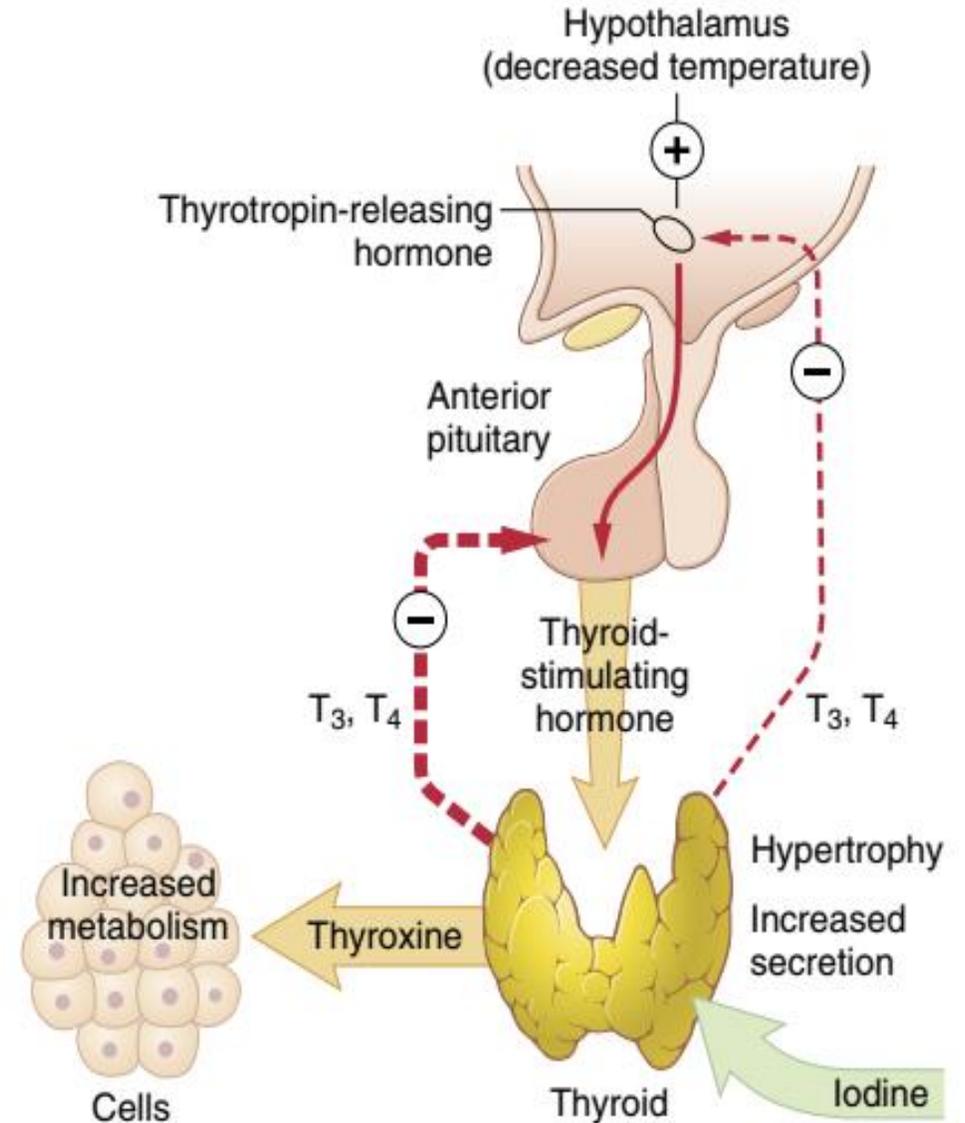
(1) T.S.H:

a. Actions:

- I. **Hyperplasia** of gland cells.
- II. **↑ iodide uptake** from blood.
- III. Stimulating **synthesis & release of T3 & T4**.

b. Control:

- **-ve feedback mech between thyroid Hormones & TSH.**
- **↑ T3 or T4 → ↓ TSH** by acting:
 1. Directly **on thyrotrope cells of anterior pituitary** (mainly).
 2. **On anterior hypothalamus** (site of TRH release) (to a lesser extent).



Control of thyroid functions

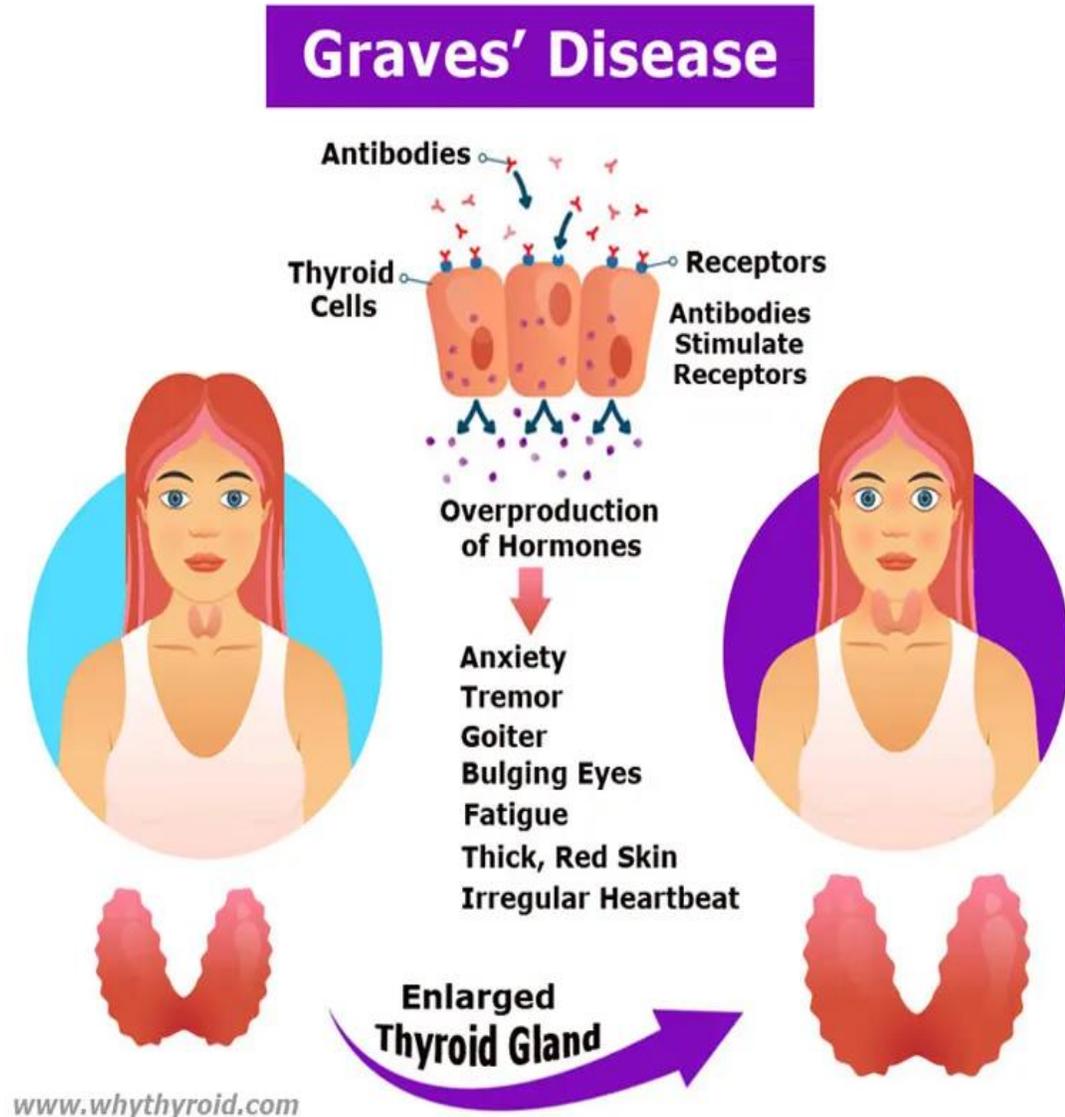
(2) Thyroid stimulating immunoglobulins (long-acting thyroid stimulator):

- Produced by lymphocytes in **Grave's disease**.
- **Autoimmune disease** → abnormal activation of the thyroid gland.
- **TSI act on thyroid as TSH** but not affected by blood T3 or T4 level (**no -ve FB**)

(3) Stress:

- e.g. **cold** → **stimulating thyroid** → **↑ MR** & heat production → counteract the effect of low temperature.

(4) Age: **↑ age** → **↓ thyroid activity**



Control of thyroid functions

(5) Pregnancy: thyroid activity **increase** in pregnancy because **HCG is similar to TSH**.

(6) Anti thyroid agents (Goitrogens) :

- interfere with T3 and T4 synthesis → **↓ T3 and T4** → **↑ TSH** → **enlargement of thyroid gland (goiter)**.
- e.g. thiocyanate (in cabbage) → ↓ I⁻ uptake.

(7) blood iodine level:

a) **I₂ decrease** → **↓ T3 and T4** → **↑ T.SH** → **Goiter**

b) **I₂ increase (Wolf Chaikoff effect)**

i- **↓ organic binding** of I₂ in gland

ii- **↓ proteolysis of thyroglobulin**.

iii- **Inhibiting TSH effect on the gland** (by ↓ cAMP response to it).

Hypothyroidism

Causes:

- primary (thyroid defect)
- secondary (defect in the pituitary gland).

Manifestations: vary according to age:

A) Cretinism: (hypothyroidism in infants).

B) Myxedema: (hypothyroidism in adults)

Cretinism

- Not recognized until 5-6 months after birth as some **thyroid hormones reach infant through milk from his mother.**

Manifestations:

1. Retardation of physical, mental & sexual growth:

The cretin is dwarf.

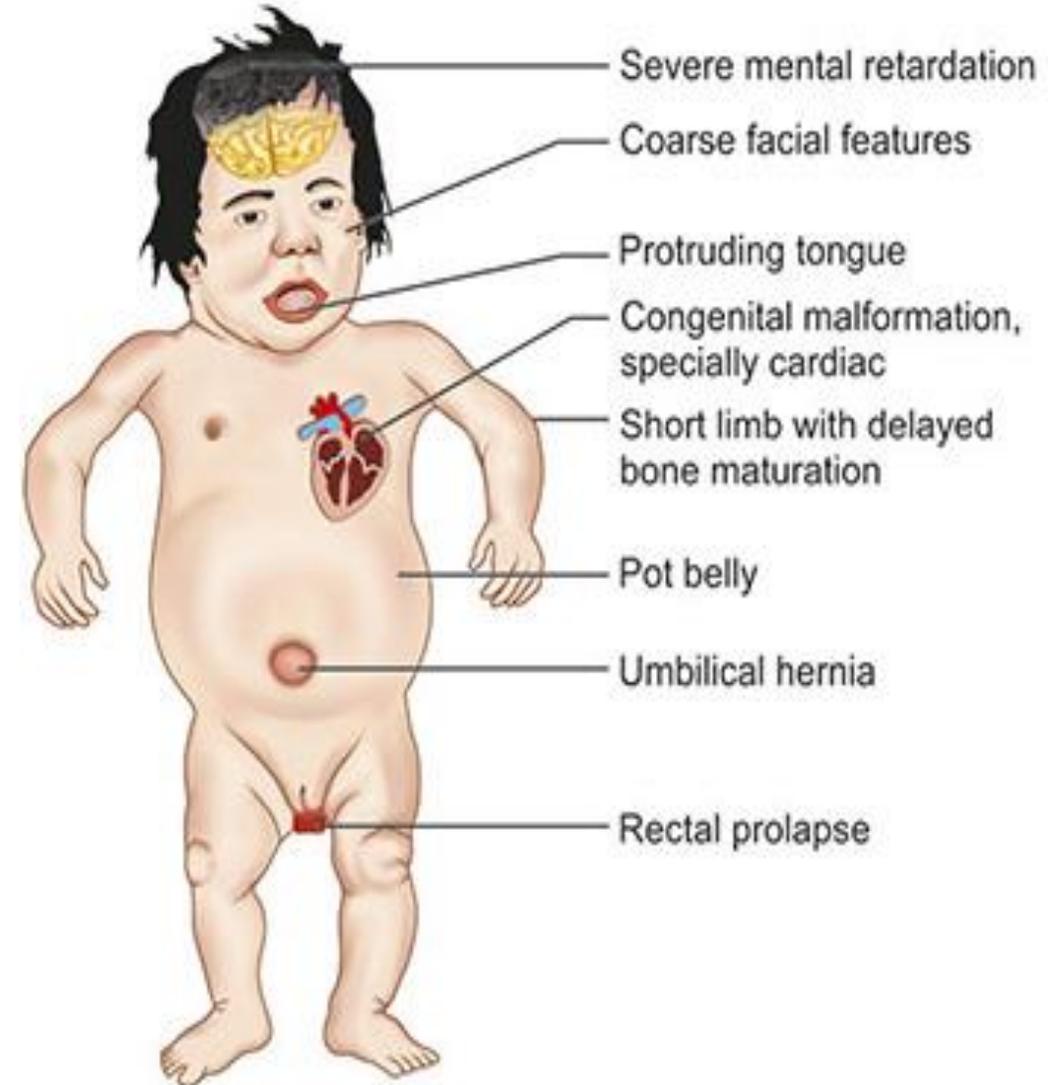
2. ↓ BMR and O₂ consumption.

3. Skin →

- **Yellow** due to **carotenemia** (failure of formation of vit A from carotin in liver).

- **Thick.**

4. **Scanty course hair** (due to ↓ vit A).



Cretinism

Manifestations:

5. Facial features:

- Dull uninterested expression.
- Puffy eye lids.
- Thick lips.
- Swollen tongue (macroglossia).

6. Protuberant abdomen with umbilical hernia.

Treatment:

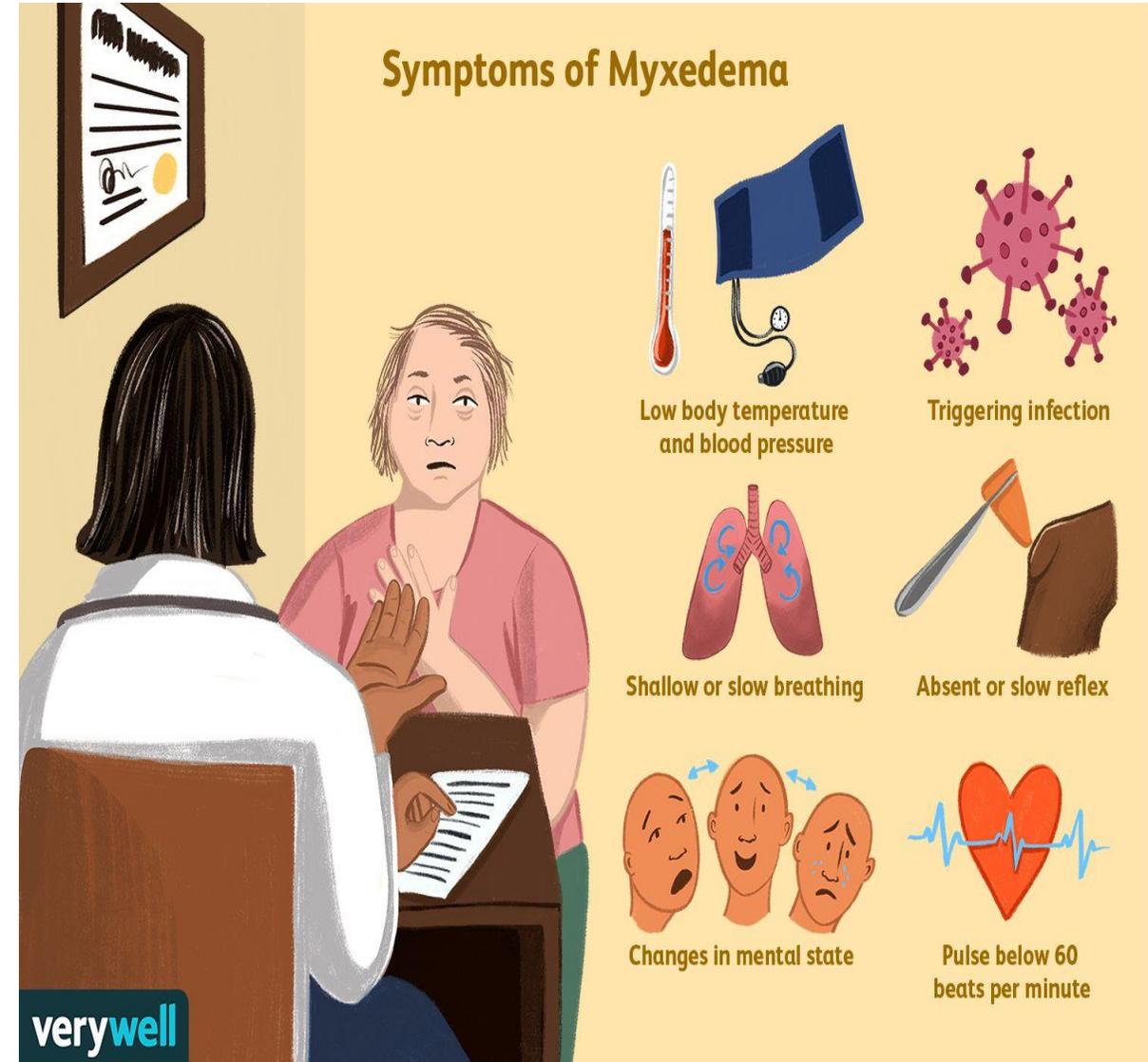
- By giving thyroid hormones.
- Should be as **early** possible because **mental retardation, once developed, is irreversible.**



Myxedema

Manifestations:

- 1. Retardation of mental processes** e.g. lack of concentration, slow thinking and speech, sleepy, long reflex time.
- 2. ↓ BMR and O₂ consumption** →
 - Weight gain.
 - ↑ sensitivity to cold weather
- 3. Increased level of cholesterol & triglycerides.**
- 4. Decrease HR and ABP.**



Myxedema

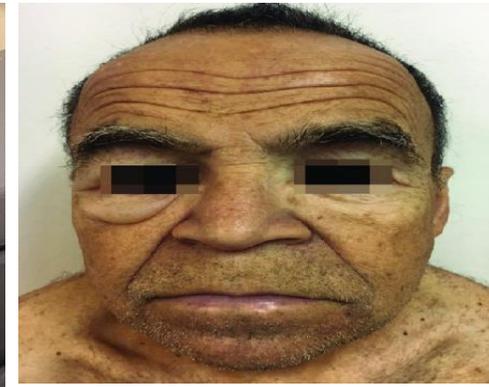
Manifestations:

5. Skin →

- **Thick** → due to protein deposition (myxoedematous tissue) subcutaneously.
- **Pale** → due to:
 - Fe deficiency anemia.
 - Compression of cutaneous bv_s by deposited subcutaneous tissue.
- **Yellow** → due to hypercarotenemia.
- **Cold** → due to decrease BMR.
- **Dry scaly with brittle hair** → due to ↓ vit A.

6. Failure of sexual functions →

- ♂ → impotence. ♀ → oligomenorrhea.



Hyperthyroidism (thyrotoxicosis)

Causes: Excess thyroid H secretion resulting from:

1. **Thyroid tumor.**
2. **Over stimulation** of thyroid by TSH or TSI (**Grave's disease**).

Manifestations:

1. **Excess nervousness, irritability, insomnia & tremors** of outstretched hand.
2. **↑ appetite** but there is **weight loss** due to **↑ catabolism of tissue protein & oxidation of stored fat.**
3. **↓ serum cholesterol.**
4. **↑ BMR & O₂ consumption** → patient is **susceptible to heat** but tolerates cold weather (body temp is not increased as extra heat is lost by VD & sweating).
5. **Skin** →

Warm **Moist** **Hair** → fine and silky.

Hyperthyroidism (thyrotoxicosis)

Manifestations:

6. Ocular signs: →

a. **Characteristic staring look** with widened palpebral fissure due to upward retraction of upper eye lid.

b. **Lid lag phenomenon** → a delay in the downward movement of upper lid on following a falling object.

c. **Infrequent blinking.**

d. **Failure of convergence.**

◆ All the above signs are due to **sympathetic over stimulation.**



Hyperthyroidism (thyrotoxicosis)

Manifestations:

6. Ocular signs: →

e. Exophthalmos:

- **Def:** Protrusion of one or both eyeballs.
- **Due to:**
 - **Accumulation** of fat, water and inflammatory cells **in the retro-orbital tissue** and in the extraocular muscle.
 - **Exophthalmos producing factor (EPS)** (a degradation product of TSH)



Hyperthyroidism (thyrotoxicosis)

Manifestations:

7. C.V.S:

- i. ↑ heart rate.
- ii. ↑ SBP.
- iii. DBP not increase due to peripheral VD.
- iv. ↑ Pulse pressure.
- v. Atrial arrhythmia (AF).

8. Sexual disturbances →

- i. ♂ → impotence.
- ii. ♀ →:
 - 1. polymenorrhea (more frequent menstruation).
 - 2. menorrhagia (excess menstrual bleeding).

Goiter

Def: Enlargement of thyroid gland Accompanied by Hypofunction or Hyperfunction or Normal function

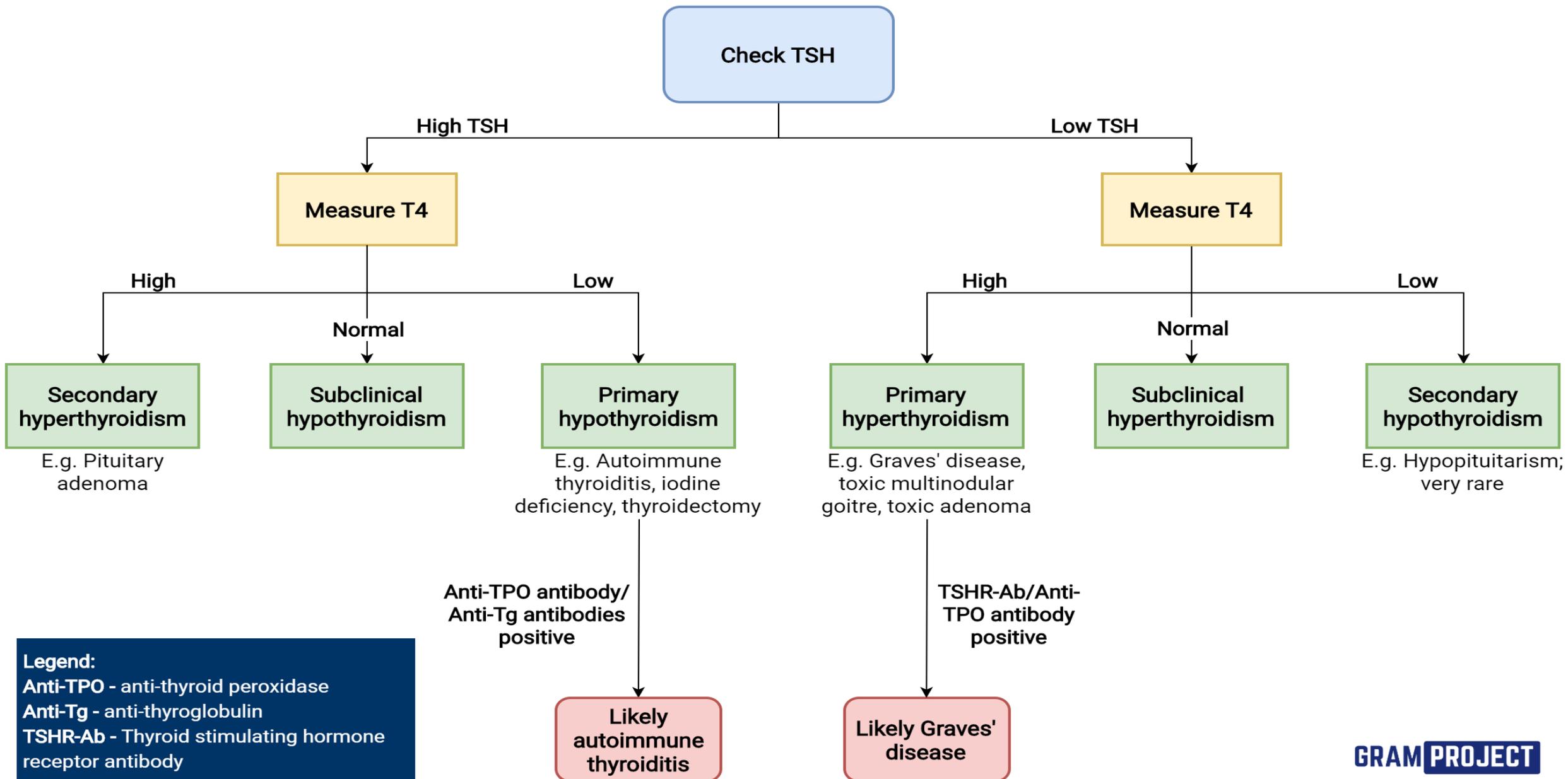
Causes:

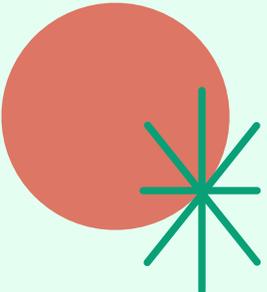
- 1. Goitrogens** (e.g. thiocyanate and thiocarbamides) → block one or more of reactions involved in synthesis of thyroid hormones → ↓ T_3 and T_4 → ↑ TSH → ↑ gland size.
- 2. ↓ I_2** → ↓ T_3 and T_4 → ↑ TSH → goiter (colloid goiter, as acini are distended with colloid).
- 3. Physiological goiter** → in: Adolescence & Pregnancy.
- 4. Grave's disease** → due to TSI which binds to TSH receptors on thyroid cells → diffuse goiter.
- 5. Nodular goiter:** irregular enlargement of thyroid with discrete nodules due to stress.





Thyroid function tests (TFTs)

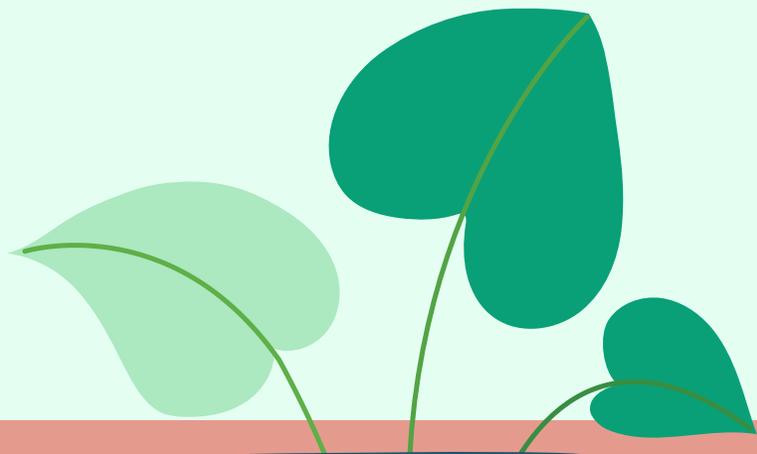
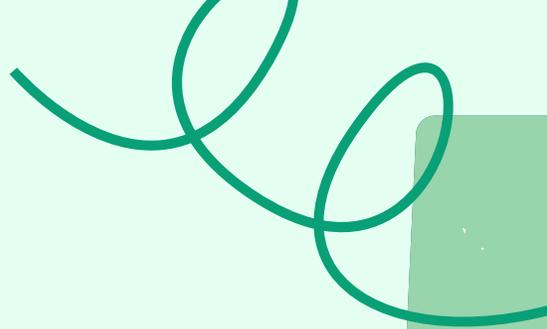
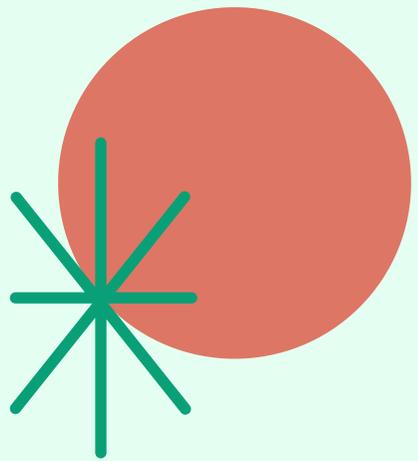




Any Questions

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Thank

You