### **Thyroid Disorders**



#### Hypothyroidism

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#### Primary Hypothyroidism

Low free T4

#### Primary = End organ failure



 $T4 = \Phi$ 

Primary Hypothyroidism

> High TSH Low free T4



TSH: Come on! Make hormone!



 $T4 = \Phi$ 



 $T4 = \Phi$ 





$$T4 = \Phi$$



Panhypopituitarism (especially failure to lactate)



#### The Language of Hypothyroidism

Basal Metabolic Rate	Matrix	β-Adrenoreceptor
Cold intolerance Weight Gain Hyporeflexia Constipation Fatigue Hypertension Metrorrhagia	Myxedema Macroglossia Dry Skin Brittle Hair	Bradycardia

T3 and mucopolysaccharides:

- Inhibits synthesis
- Increases degradation

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Myxedema Coma

Hypothermia, hypotension, hyponatremia, hypoglycemia



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  - Autoimmune disorder with progressive destruction of the gland
- Pathogenesis
  - Breakdown in self tolerance to thyroid autoantigens
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- Pathology
  - Depletion of epithelial cells with follicular atrophy and fibrosis
  - Intense lymphocytic/mononuclear infiltration with well formed germinal centers





Germinal Center



#### Germinal Centers may also be seen in Graves disease and Lymphocytic Thyroiditis.



Hurthle cells:

Represent a metaplastic response to ongoing injury of the thyroid epithelium. Description: epithelial cells with abundant eosinophilic cytoplasm. Seen also in follicular adenoma/neoplasm

- Clinical
  - Diffuse, nontender glandular enlargement
  - Signs and symptoms of hypothyroidism
  - May present with initial hyperthyroid phase: 'hashitoxicosis'
- Diagnostics
  - Elevated TSH, low free T4
  - Antibodies: TPO, TGB, Microsomal
  - Imaging:  $\Phi$

Half-lives of Thyroid Hormones		
T4	1 week	
T3	2-3 days	



- Notes
  - Increased risk of thyroid lymphoma
  - Rx: Replacement therapy T4, long  $\frac{1}{2}$  life v T3
  - Associated with other autoimmune syndromes/polyglandular syndromes (<u>endo</u>: DM1, adrenalitis; <u>non-endo</u>: SLE, myasthenia)

## Cretinism

### (neonatal hypothyroidism due to maternal hypothyroidism)

- Background
  - Hallmark is impaired development of skeletal system and CNS
  - Seen in iodine deficient regions of the globe
- Pathogenesis
  - T3/T4 normally cross the placenta AND is required for normal fetal brain development.
  - After week 12, the fetus synthesizes their own T4
  - If there is maternal deficiency, before development of fetal thyroid gland, mental retardation will develop.

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- Clinical
  - MSK: course facial features, short stature, umbilical hernia
  - CNS: mental retardation, protruding tongue
- Notes
  - If the mother develops hypothyroidism later in the pregnancy, after the fetal thyroid has become functional, there is NO affect on brain development.

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