

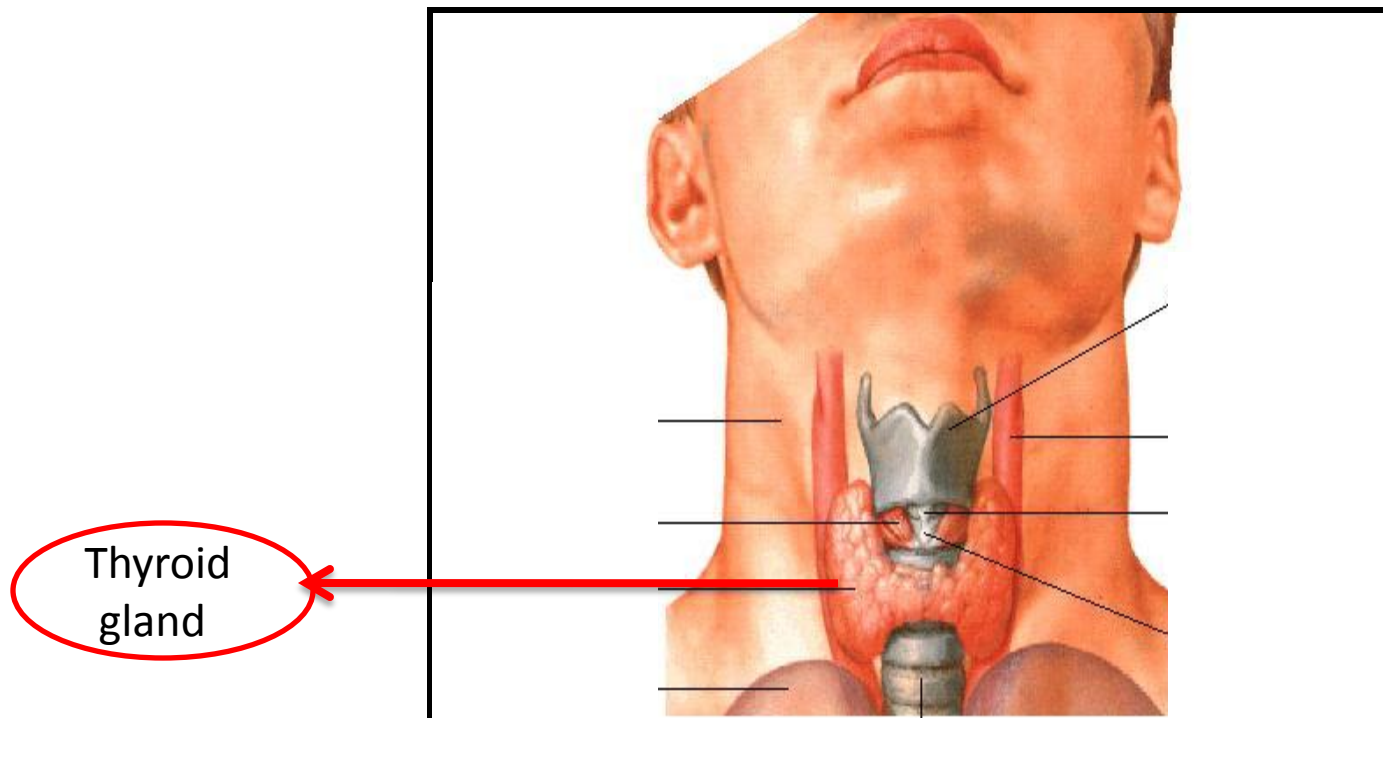


Endocrine Block

Anatomy Team

430





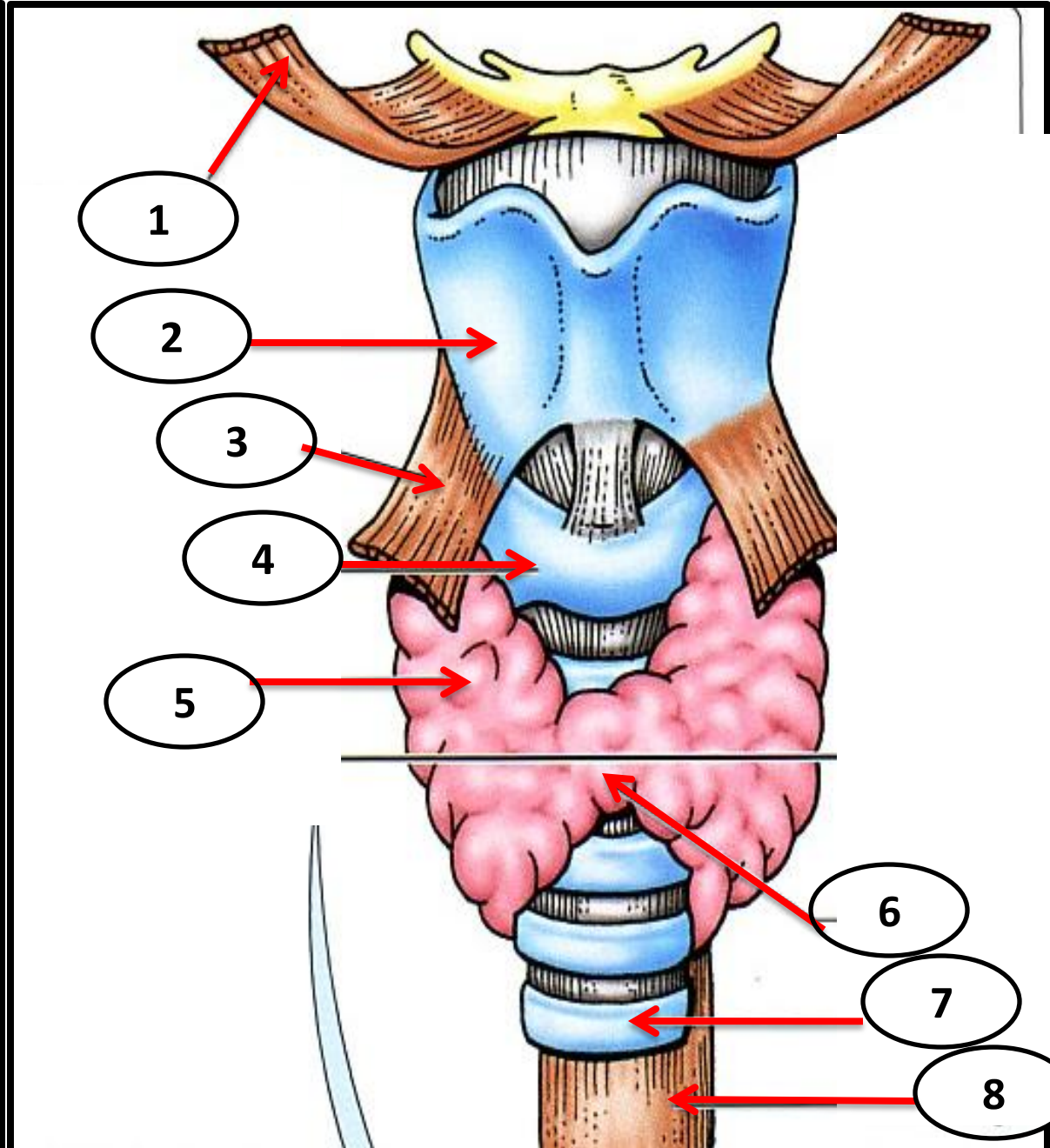
- Consists of **right** & left **lobes**.
- The **2 lobes** are connected to each other by a narrow **isthmus**, which overlies the **2nd 3rd & 4th tracheal rings**.
- It is surrounded by a sheath derived from the **pretracheal layer of cervical fascia**.

*Each lobe is pear shaped, with its **apex** reaches up to the **oblique line of the thyroid cartilage (2)**.

***Its base** lies at the level of **4th or 5th tracheal rings**.

- Identify the pointed areas :-

- 1- Sternohyoid Muscle
- 2- Thyroid Cartilage
- 3- Sternothyroid Muscle
- 4- Cricoid Cartilage
- 5- Thyroid Gland
- 6- Isthmus
- 7- Trachea
- 8- Esophagus



RELATION OF THE THYROID

Anterolaterally: (4 S).

1. Sternothyroid.
2. Sternohyoid.
3. Superior belly of omohyoid
4. Sternomastoid.

Posteriorly:

Carotid sheath & its contents.

Medially:

Above:

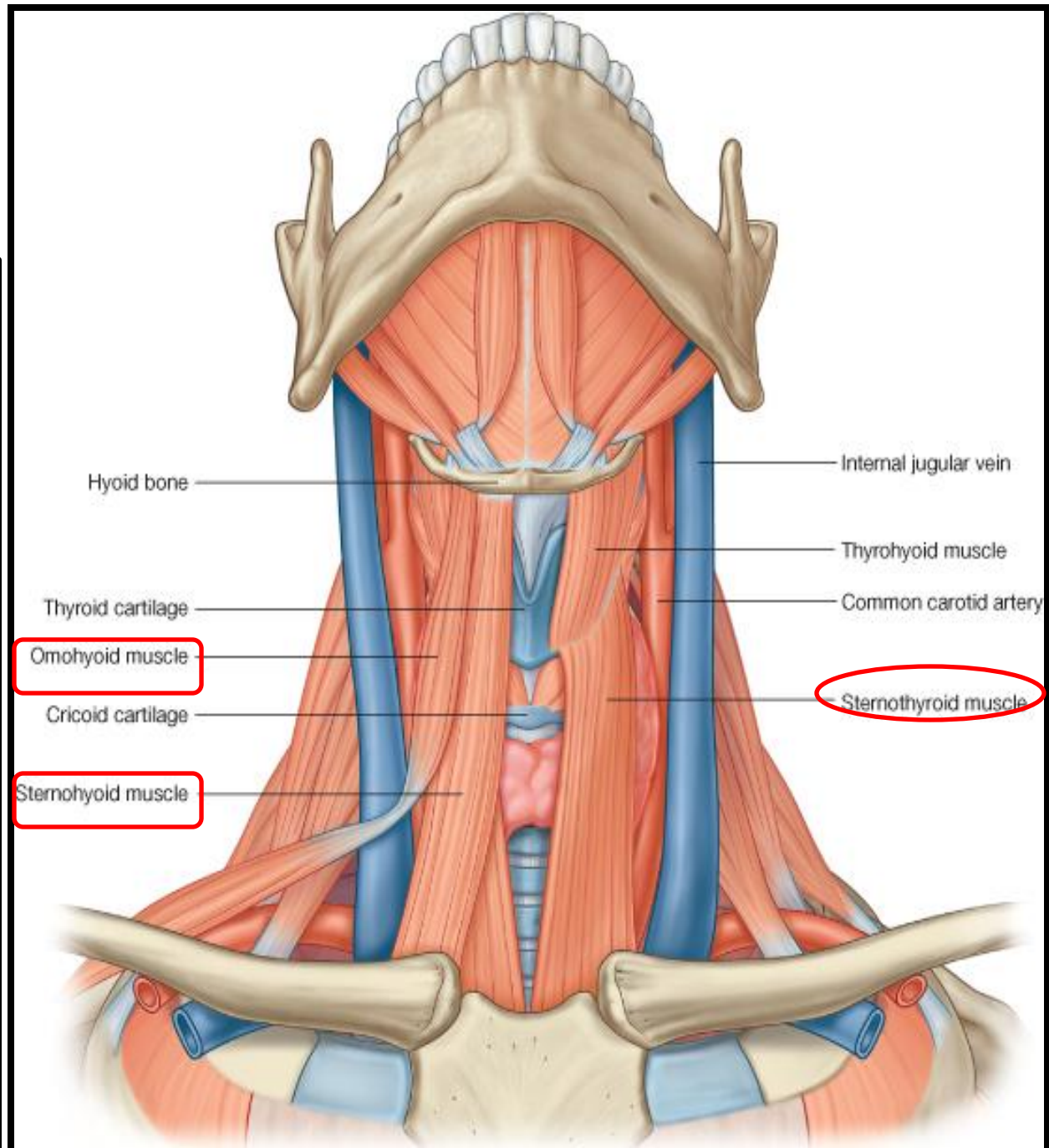
Larynx & pharynx .

Below:

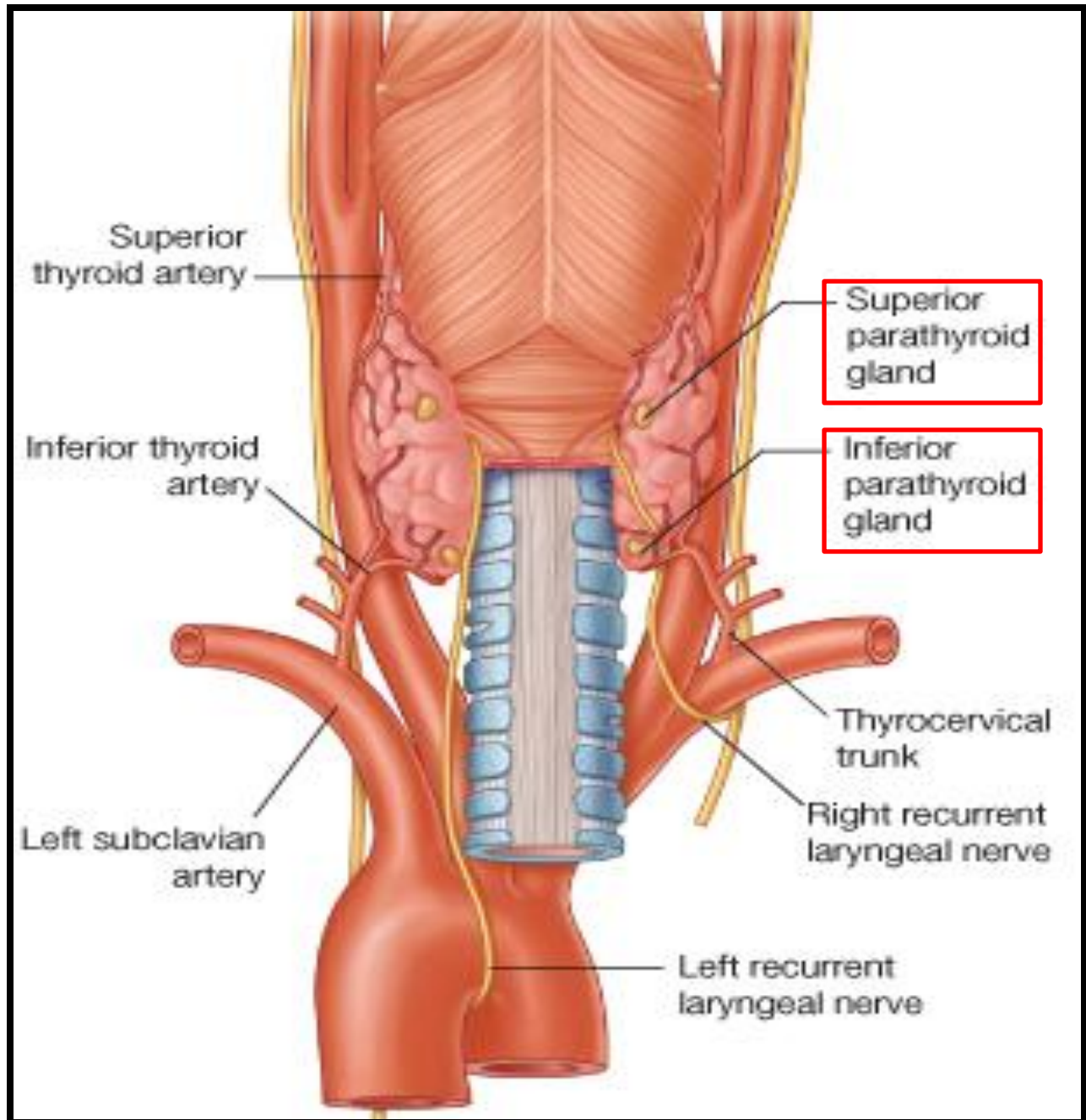
Trachea & esophagus.

(Recurrent laryngeal nerve in between).

-Cricothyroid muscle & external laryngeal nerve



The rounded **posterior border** is related to the **superior & inferior Parathyroid glands**.



ARTERIAL SUPPLY

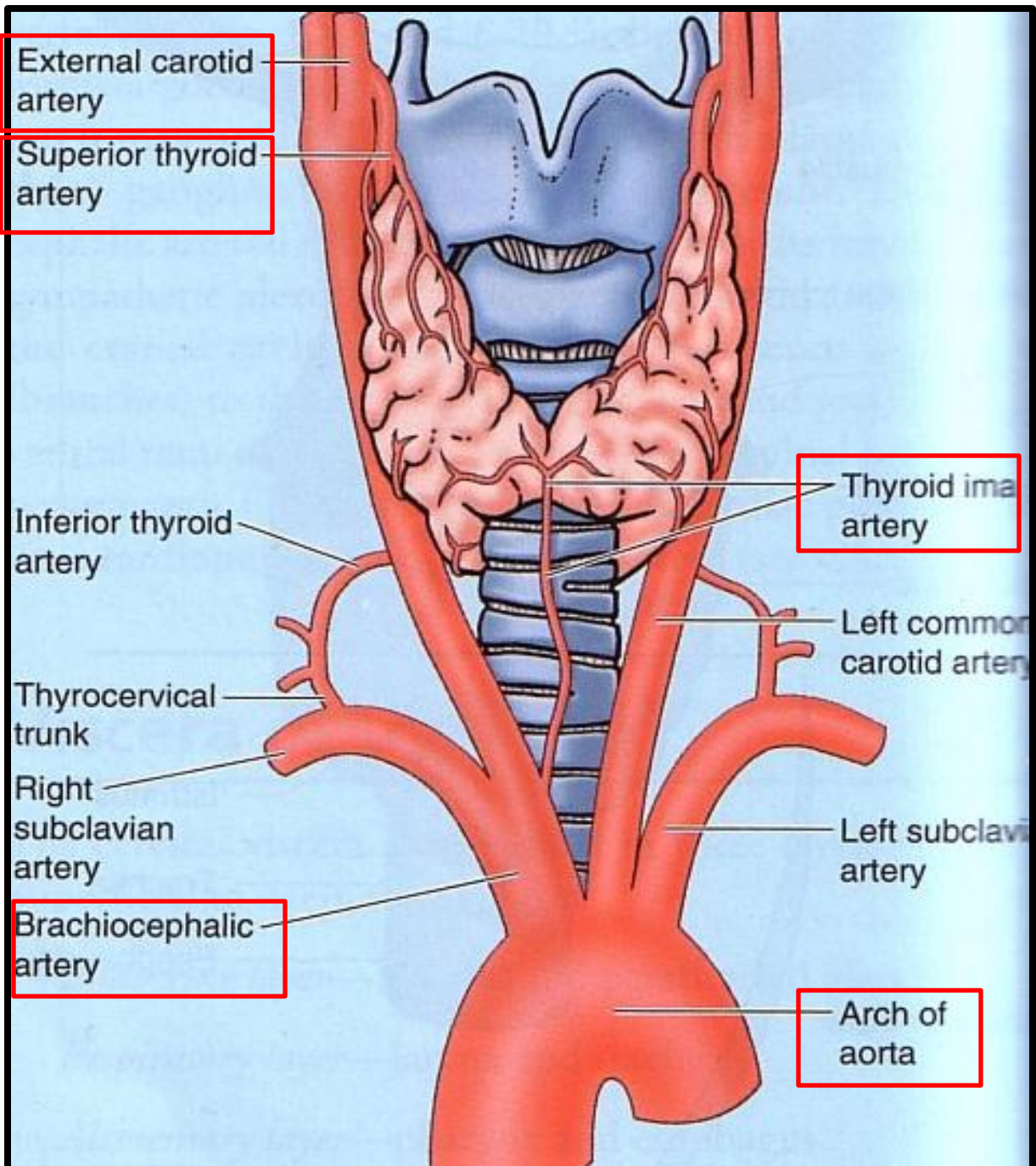
1-Superior thyroid artery:

From the **external carotid artery**

-It descends to the upper pole of the lobe, with the **external laryngeal nerve**.

2- Thyroidea ima artery:

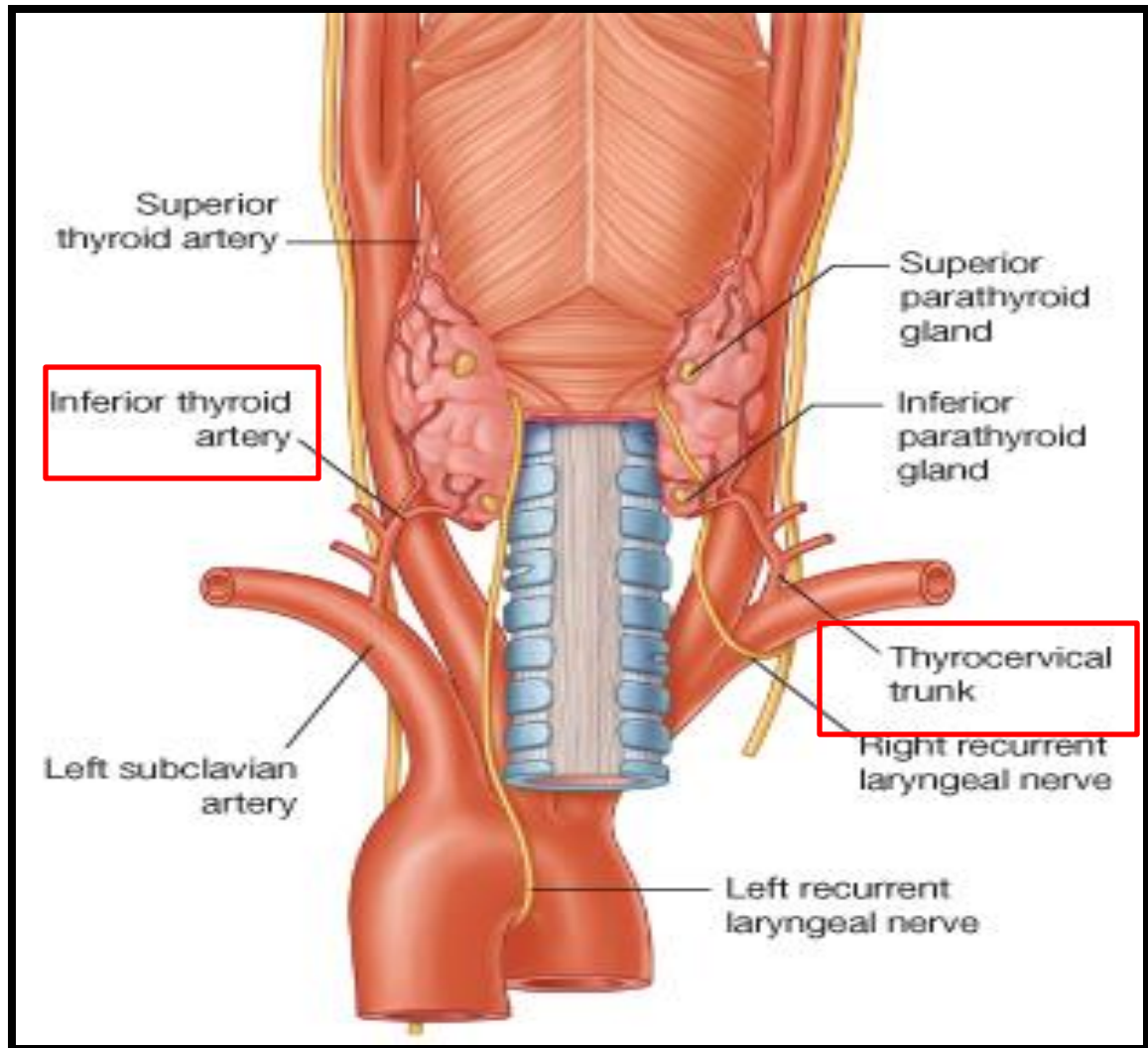
If present, it arises from **aortic arch** or from **brachiocephalic artery**.



3-Inferior thyroid artery:

From the **thyrocervical trunk** of **1st part of subclavian artery**.

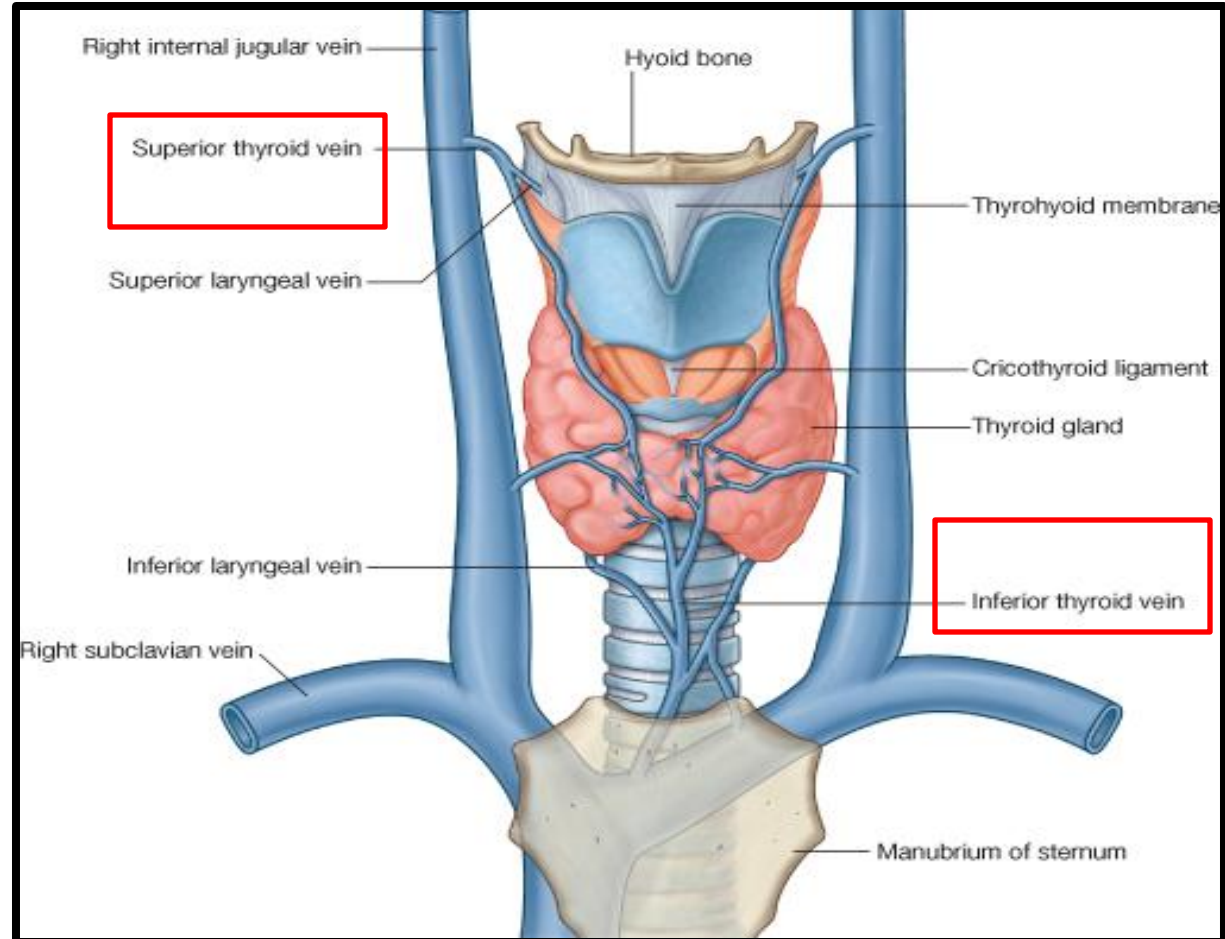
-The recurrent laryngeal nerve crosses either in front or behind it.



Veins of Thyroid Gland

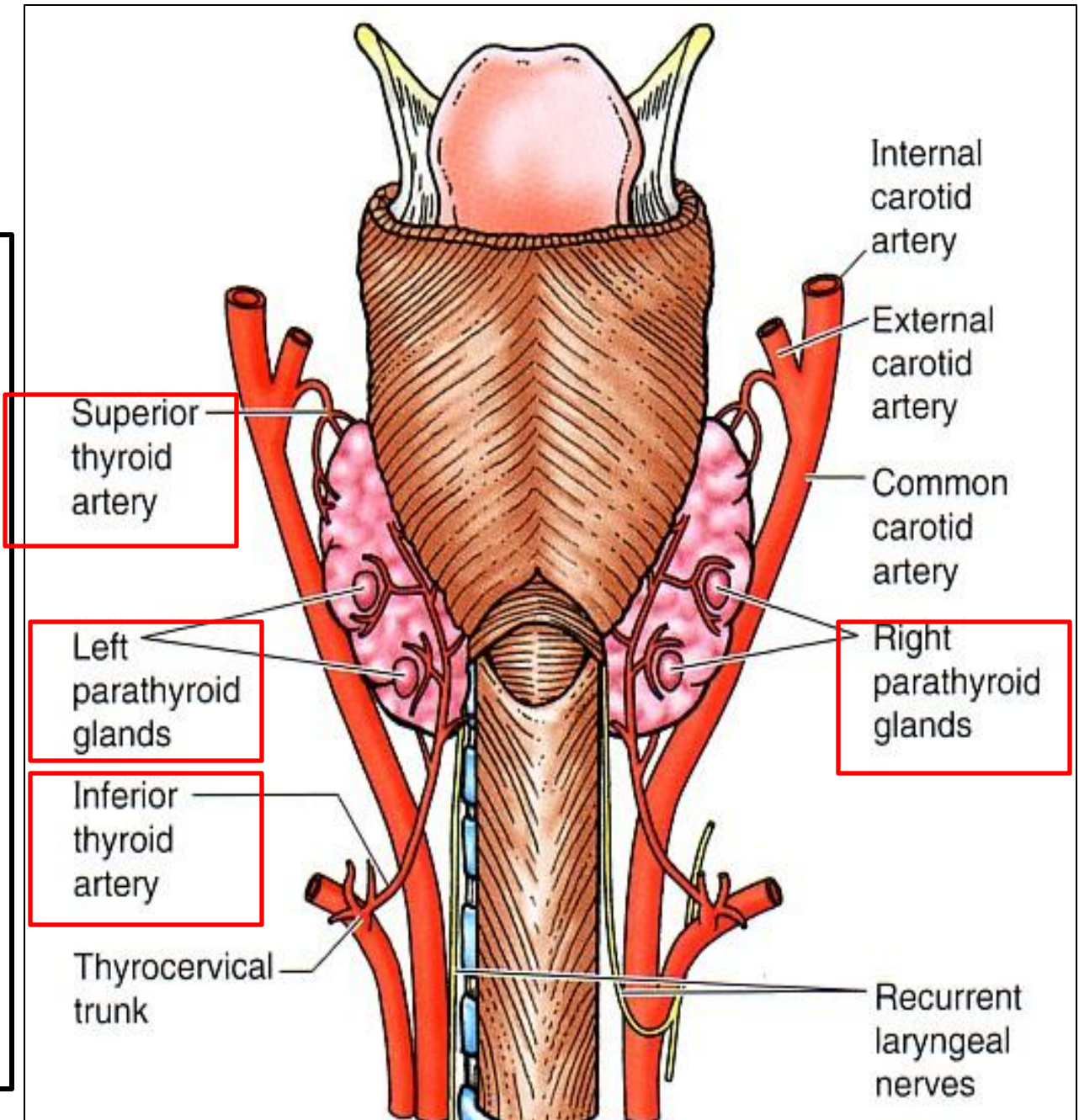
1-Superior thyroid vein & Middle thyroid vein :-
internal jugular vein

3- Inferior thyroid vein :-
left brachiocephalic vein .



PARATHYROID GLAND

- They are supplied by **superior & inferior thyroid arteries.**
- Their veins are drained to **superior, middle and inferior thyroid veins.**



Clinical points :-

- * Superior thyroid artery on each side is related to the external laryngeal nerve, which supplies the cricothyroid muscle. Damage to external laryngeal nerve results in an inability to tense the vocal folds and hoarseness.
- * Inferior thyroid artery is closely associated with the recurrent laryngeal nerve. Damage to recurrent laryngeal nerve results in impaired breathing & speech.