# DEVELOPMENT OF THYROID AND PARATHYROID GLANDS





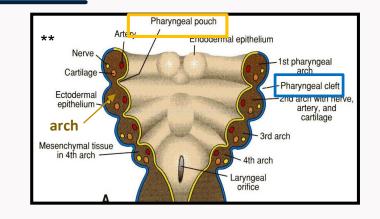
## OBJECTIVES

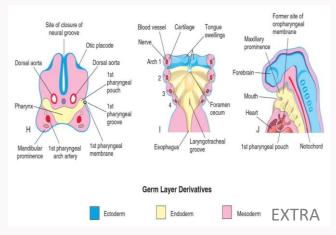
- Describe the development of the thyroid and parathyroid glands.
- Describe the most common congenital anomalies of the thyroid gland,

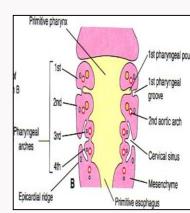


### **Pharyngeal Apparatus**

- The head and neck region develops from **the pharyngeal apparatus\***. It is formed of:
- 1- Pharyngeal arches هذا السيستم عبارة عن ٣ اجزاء
- 2- Pharyngeal clefts or grooves (externally)
- 3- Pharyngeal pouches or membranes (internally).
- \* It is an embryonic system that gives arise of all head and neck structures such as (muscles ,bones, ...etc).
- <u>The mesoderm</u> in the head and neck regions divided into six cubical masses called the 6 pharyngeal or branchial arches. (number 5 early degenerates)
- Each arch is formed of a **Core of mesoderm**, Covered **externally by ectoderm** and the space between 2 arches from outside is called **cleft or groove**.
- Each arch is lined from inside by **endoderm** and the space between the 2 arches from inside is called **pouch**.





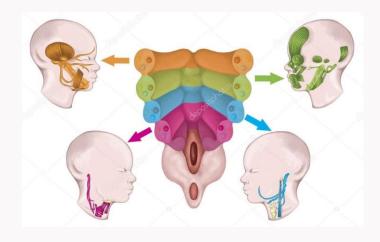


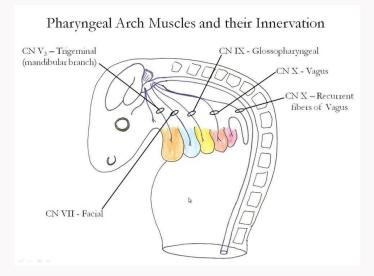
#### شرح للسلايد:

الفرنجيل اباراتس فيه صفين (الأصفر والازرق) كور فوق بعض (باللون البني)اللي هي الفرنجيل ارش ( لما نشوفه من الجنب ما يكون مسطح تخيلوا شكله زي نص الدائرة عشان يسهل عليكم) عشان كذا بيكون له سطح داخلي و سطح خارجي. اول شي السطح الداخلي بيتكون من الاندودرم و التجويف بين أي كورتين بيصير اسمه باوتش. السطح الخارجي بيتكون من الاكتودرم و التجويف بين أي كورتين بيصير اسمه كلفت. داخل الكورة (الارش) ببتكون من الميزودرم.

### TO UNDERSTAND !!

Arch number	Muscle	Nerve
1 (mandibular)	Tensor tympani and 8 muscles of mastication	Trigeminal (5 <sup>th</sup> )
2	All Facial muscle	Facial (7 <sup>th</sup> )
3	Stylopharyngeus	Glossopharyngeal (9 <sup>th</sup> )
4	Cricothyroid	Vagus (10 <sup>th</sup> ) (external laryngeal nerve)
5	Early degenerates	
6	All laryngeal muscle (except cricothyroid)	Vagus (10 <sup>th</sup> ) (recurrent laryngeal nerve)





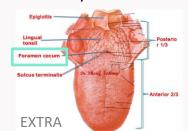
- It is the first endocrine gland to develop.
- By the 24<sup>th</sup> day after fertilization, early developed the thyroid gland begins its development
- It develops from the endoderm of the floor of the primitive pharynx, at the junction of the anterior 2/3<sup>rd</sup>

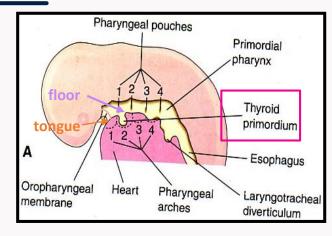
and posterior  $1/3^{rd}$  of the tongue, (foramen cecum).

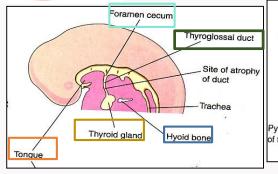
- It develops from the (Thyroid primordium)
- As the tongue grows, the developing thyroid gland descends downward in the neck.
- It **descends anterior** to the developing hyoid bone and <u>laryngeal cartilages</u>.
- -The thyroid is connected to the developing tongue by a narrow tube, called the thyroglossal duct.

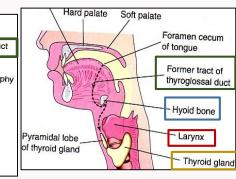
The thyroid descends through the thyroglossal duct witch passes within the tongue.

- At first, the thyroid primordium is **hollow**, but soon it becomes **solid** then, it's divided into **2 lobes** and an isthmus.









شرح السلايد: (ضروري تقروا الكلام و تمشوا مع الصور) خلال تكون الامبريو يكون الفارنقس واللسان جنب بعض بشكل افقي ومستقيم خلال تكون الثايرويد تبدا تكونها بشي اسمه Thyroid primordiumيعني الثايرويد البدائية

خلال تكون الثايرويد تبدأ تكونها بشي اسمه Thyroid primordiumيعني الثايرويد البدائية at the junction of the anterior 2/3<sup>rd</sup> and تحديدا

posterior 1/3<sup>rd</sup> of the tongue

بعدین هذا الجنکشن یتحول ل foramen cecum

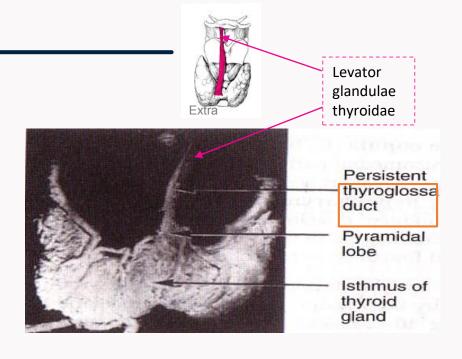
المهم كل ما اللسان يكبر كل ماتنزل الثايرويد ل neck من خلال

Thyroglossal duct

### CONT..

- By 7<sup>th</sup> week (50<sup>th</sup> day) the gland takes its final shape and position, and the thyroglossal duct begins to fibrosis and degeneration.
- Its <u>upper end</u> of duct persists (remain) in the dorsum of the tongue as **the foramen cecum.** (it was the line of attachment between duct and the tongue)
- -The <u>distal part</u> of the duct may persists in 50% of people to form **the pyramidal lobe**.

-The pyramidal lobe (3<sup>rd</sup> lobe) may be attached to the hyoid bone by fibrous or smooth muscle called the <u>Levator glandulae thyroidae</u>,



#### شرح السلايد:

الان الثايرويد وصلت لمكانها الأصلى ف neck

طیب ایش مصیر ال thyroglossal duct؟

**نهاية الجزء العلوي** من الدكت رح تكون مفتوحة وتكون foramen cecum زي دبريشن ف اللسان (ارجعوا السلايد اللي قبلها وشوفوا الصورة)

الجزء السفلي من الدكت له حالتين:

۱- يتقفل ويصيرله فايبروسس وبعدين degenerated وهذا عند ۵۰% من الناس (في هذه الحالة مايصير عندي Levator glandulae thyroidae

٢- مايتقفل ويكون عندي pyramidal lobe اللي هو اللوب الثالث من الثايرويد ويكون عند ٥٠% من الناس الجزء الوسط من الدكت عبارة عن فايبرس او سموث مسل يروح يمتد ويرتبط مع الهاييويد بون ويكون عندي
 Levator glandulae thyroidae

زي ماعرفنا انها تربط البيرميدال لوب مع الهايوويد بون

### **Congenital Anomalies**



\* ما تكونت عندي ثايرويد اساسا

### **Congenital Anomalies: (CONT..)**

Very important ©

#### 1- Thyroglossal cyst:



الفكرة هنا الدكت عندي ما تقفل ولا يصيرلها فايبروسس من الوسط وتكونت عندي سيست من ابيثيليال تيشو وممكن يكون فيها ميوكس وهذي السيست مكانها ف اللنقوال او السبر فابكال ربحون.

او ممكن هذي السيست تسوي زي دكت وتفتح ف ال thyroglossal duct sinus

- A, showing the possible locations of thyroglossal duct cysts at the broken line indicating the course of the duct.
- A thyroglossal duct sinus is illustrated.
- B, illustrating lingual and cervical thyroglossal duct cysts. (cervical and lingual)
- Most of thyroglossal duct cysts are located just inferior and anterior to hyoid bone in the medial plane.



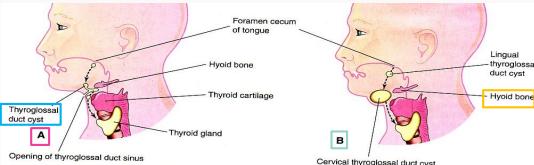
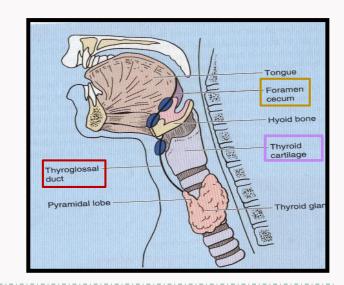


Figure 10 – 19. A, Sketch of the head and neck showing the possible locations of thyroglossal duct cysts. A thyroglossal duct sinus is also illustrated. The broken line indicates the course taken by the thyroglossal duct during descent of the developing thyroid gland from the foramen cecum to its final position in the anterior part of the neck. B, Similar sketch illustrating lingual and cervical thyroglossal duct cysts are located just inferior to the hyoid bone.

### **2- Ectopic Thyroid tissue:**

- Normally:
- The thyroid glands develops high up close to foramen cecum of the developing tongue.
- Then it descends along the thyroglossal duct to reach its final position by the 7<sup>th</sup> week(50<sup>th</sup> day).
- Congenital anomalies:
- **Ectopic**: Descent of the thyroid could be arrested at any point, or extends down behind the sternum in the thorax.



الفكرة هنا نفس الثايرويد ماتتكون في مكانها الأصلي ممكن نلاقيها تحت اللسان او في الثوركس او في أماكن أخرى .

### **Development of Parathyroid And Pharyngeal Pouches**

Very important ©

### Pharyngeal Pouches:

- These are pairs of pouches develop in a **craniocaudal\*** sequence between the arches internally.

\*يعنى البوتشر تتكون بالترتيب من فوق لتحت يعنى رقم واحد يتكون اول شي ثم اثنين وهكذا..

- The first pair of pouches lies between the first and second pharyngeal arches.
- There are four pairs of pharyngeal pouches.
- The fifth pair of pouches is absent or rudimentary.

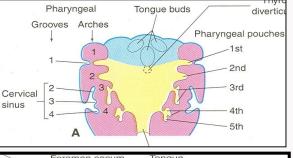
### **Development of parathyroid:**

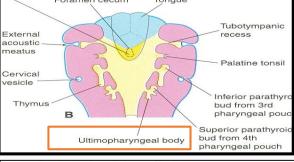
- Each of the 3<sup>rd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> pharyngeal pouch develops into dorsal and ventral parts.
- By the sixth week (42 days):

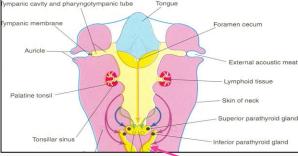
	Dorsal	Ventral
3 <sup>rd</sup> pouch	develops into <u>inferior</u> parathyroid bud	gives the thymus gland primordium
4 <sup>th</sup> pouch	develops into the <u>superior</u> parathyroid bud	Forms what is called Ultimopharyngeal** body

\*\*it gives Para follicular C cells of thyroid gland which secrete calcitonin.

- As **the thymus primordium** develops, it descends downward to the thorax, behind the sternum in superior mediastinum.
- It draws the inferior parathyroid bud to a lower level than the superior parathyroid (that way 3<sup>rd</sup> pouch gives inferior bud not superior).
- Both parathyroid glands lie behind the thyroid gland.







Thyroid gland

#### شرح الجدول:

منطقيا احنا قولنا ان البوتشز تتكون بالترتيب طيب كيف الانفيربور بارثيروبد فوق و السوبيربور تحت ؟ ببساطة عندي الثيمس قلاند بتتصنع بالتجويف الثالث في الانسان تكون ورى السترنم بالقفص الصدري، في فترة تكون الجنين بعد ما تتكون الغدة بتنزل لمكانها و هي نازلة بتسحب معها الانفيربور بارثيروبد وتخليها تحت

### Summary

24 <sup>th</sup> day after fertilization	- The thyroid gland begins its development		
7 <sup>th</sup> week (50th day)	- The gland takes its final shape and position The thyroglossal duct begins to fibroses and degenerates		
6 <sup>th</sup> week (42th day)	Dorsal <b>3rd</b> pouch	Inferior parathyroid bud	
	Ventral <b>3rd</b> pouch	Thymus gland primordium	
	Dorsal <b>4th</b> pouch	Superior parathyroid bud	
	Ventral <b>4th</b> pouch	Ultimopharyngeal body.	

#### -ECTOPIC THYROID TISSUE:

Descent of the thyroid could be arrested at any point, or extends down behind the sternum in the thorax.

### MCQ's

### 1. The space between two arches internally called:

A- Groove B- Pouch C- Cleft D- Ridge

#### 2. Thyroid gland begins it's development at :

- A- 24<sup>th</sup> day before fertilization
- B- 24<sup>th</sup> day after fertilization
- C- 50<sup>th</sup> day after fertilization
- D- 50<sup>th</sup> day before fertilization

#### 3.Location of thyroglossal duct cyst in relation to hyoid bone is:

A-superior & anterior B- inferior & posterior C- superior & posterior D- inferior & anterior

#### 4. Developing of thyroid gland ends at :

A- 24<sup>th</sup> day B- 30<sup>th</sup> day C- 50<sup>th</sup> day D- 80<sup>th</sup> day

#### 5. Superior parathyroid bud develops from:

- A- Dorsal part of 4th pouch
- B- Ventral part of 4<sup>th</sup> pouch.
- C- Dorsal part of 3<sup>rd</sup> pouch
- D- Ventral pouch of 3rd pouch.

#### 6.As the tongue grow thyroid gland descends in relation to hyoid bone :

A- Superiorly B- Posteriorly C- Anteriorly D- Inferiorly



### References



- Dr.slides (male and female).
- Embryology team 435.



### **USEFUL VIDEOS**

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=KKLvwnziMrk



@Embryology436



Embryology436@gmail.com



Your Suggestion here



### TEAM MEMBERS

### GIRLS:

- Razan Alotaibi
- Do'aa Walid
- Ohood Abdullah
- Nouf Aloqili
- Thikrayat Omar

Desgined by:

MUHANNED ALZAHRANI