

وسهلا



أهلا

يُمنع أخذ السلايدات بدون
إذن المحرر واي اجراء
يخالف ذلك يقع تحت طائلة
المسؤولية القانونية
جميع المعلومات للاستخدام
التعليمي فقط

الأستاذ الدكتور يوسف حسين

كلية الطب - جامعة مؤتة - الأردن

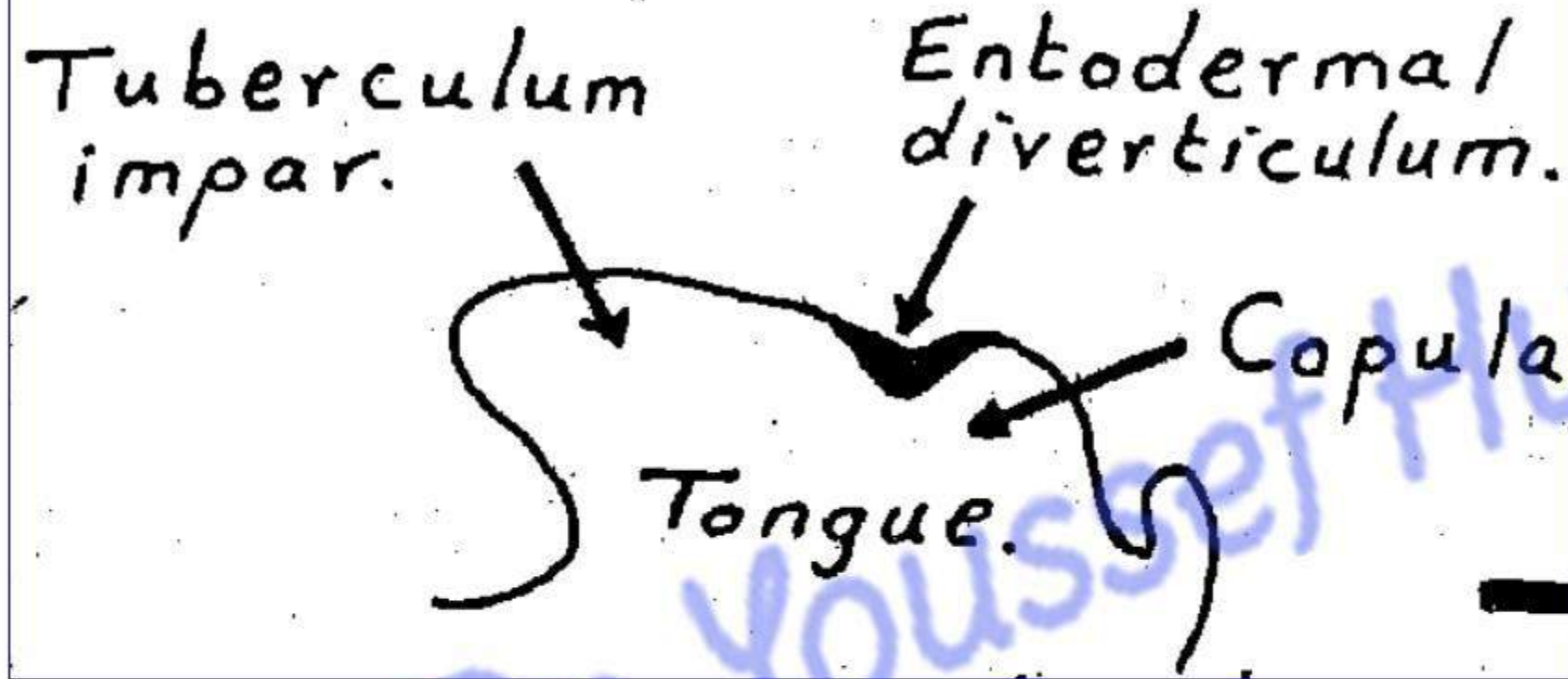
دكتورة من جامعة كولونيا المانيا

اليوتيوب د. يوسف حسين

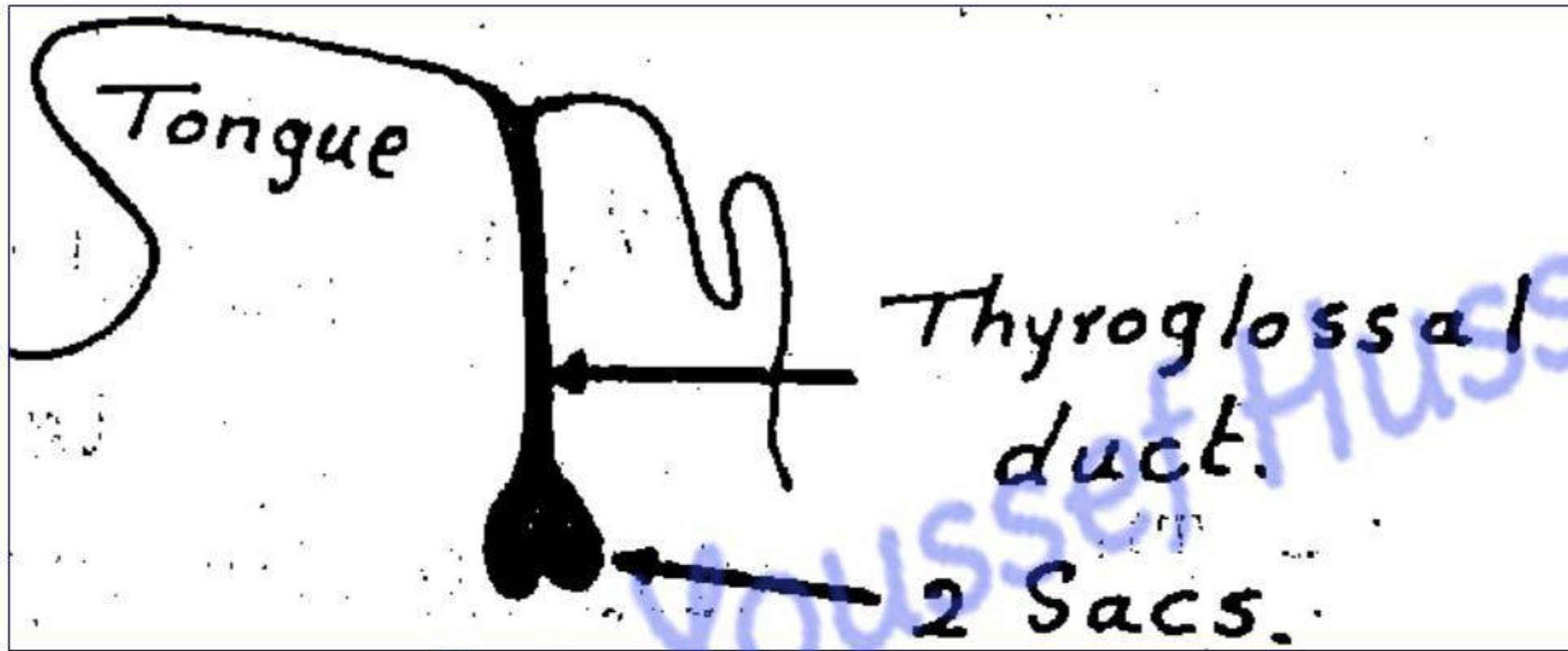
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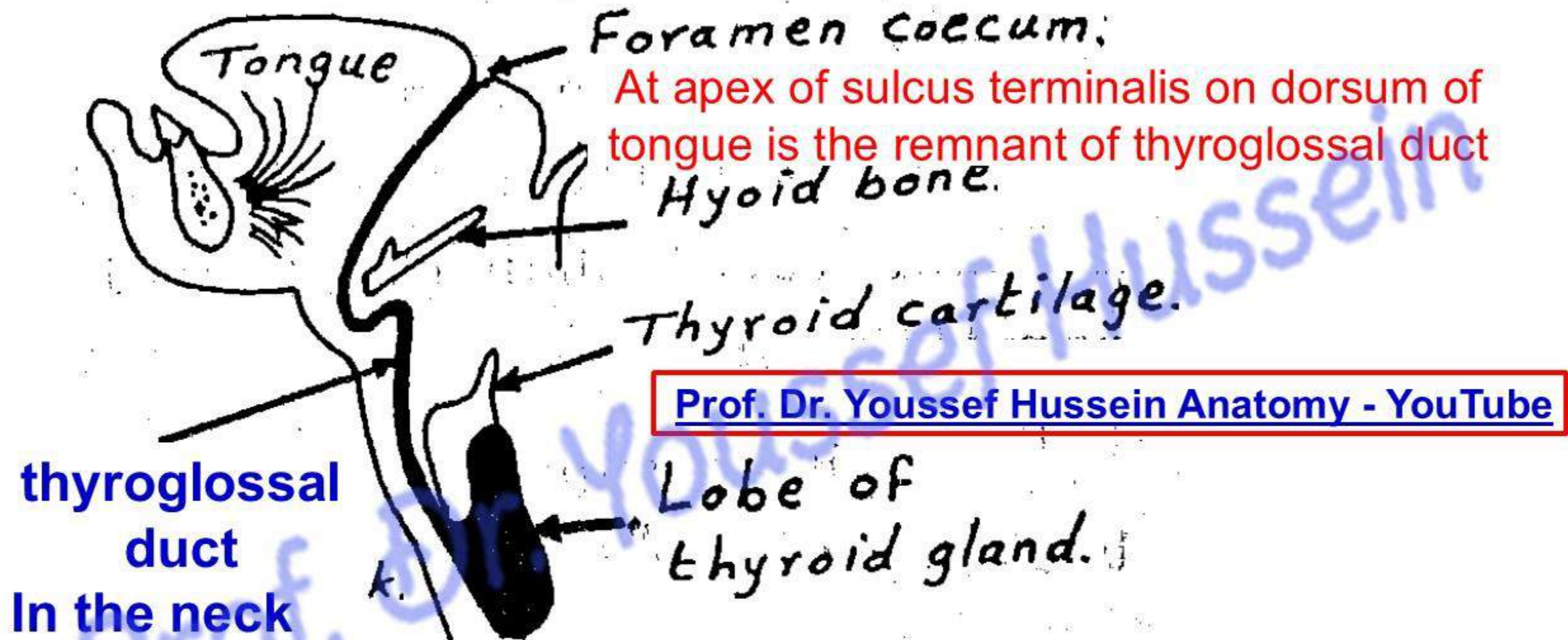
Development of Thyroid gland



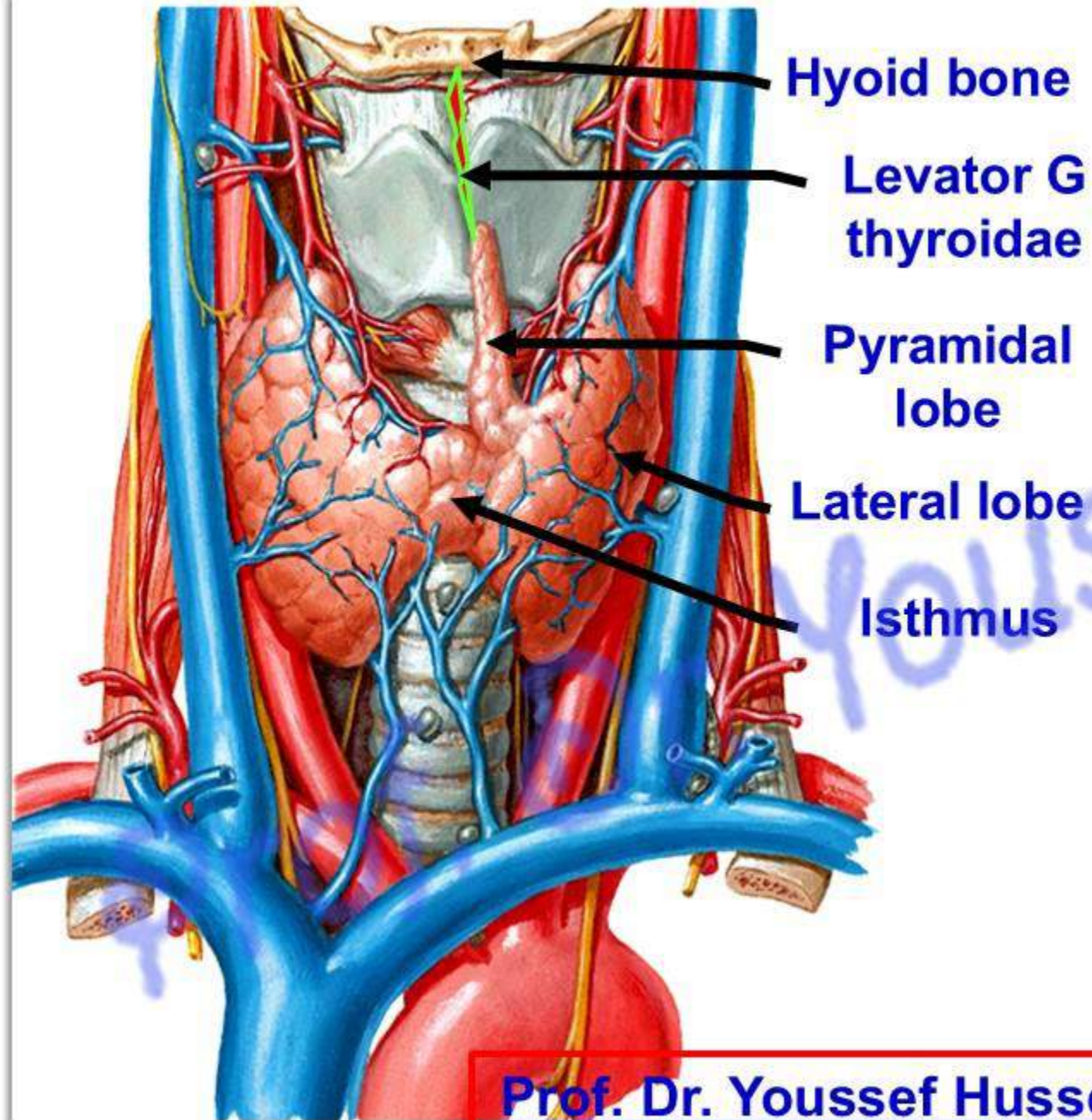
- **Endodermal diverticulum** develops from **at the developing tongue** between the **tuberculum impar** and **copula of His**.



- The diverticulum elongates **caudally** in middle line of neck in front developing **laryngotracheal tube** forming **thyroglossal duct**.
- The **distal end** dilates and divides into 2 sacs.



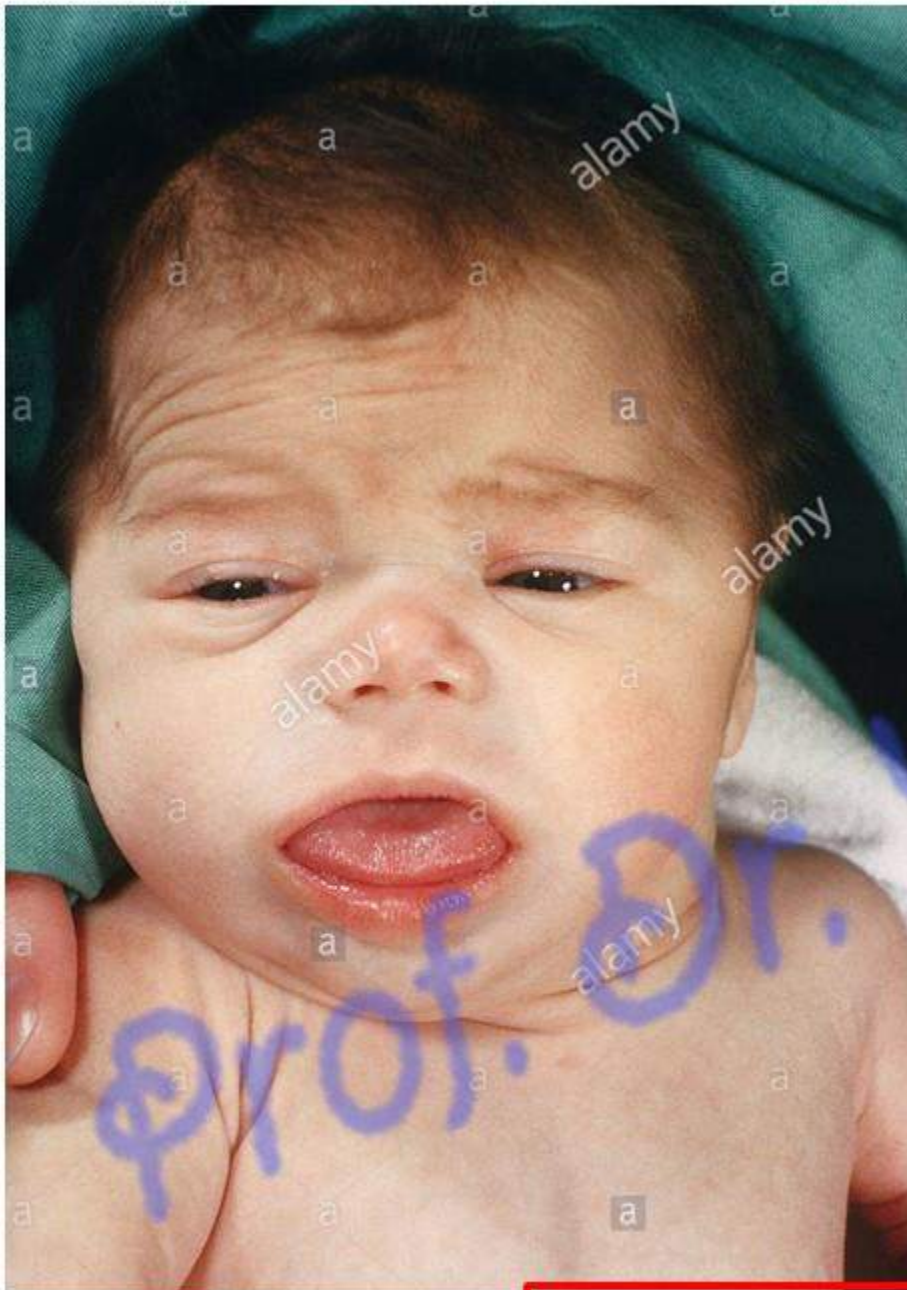
- The **cavities of 2 sacs** become filled with cells derived from their wall to form the **2 thyroid lobes and isthmus**.
- The 4th pharyngeal pouches gives parafollicular C-cells.



a- The proximal part of the thyroglossal duct is degenerated.

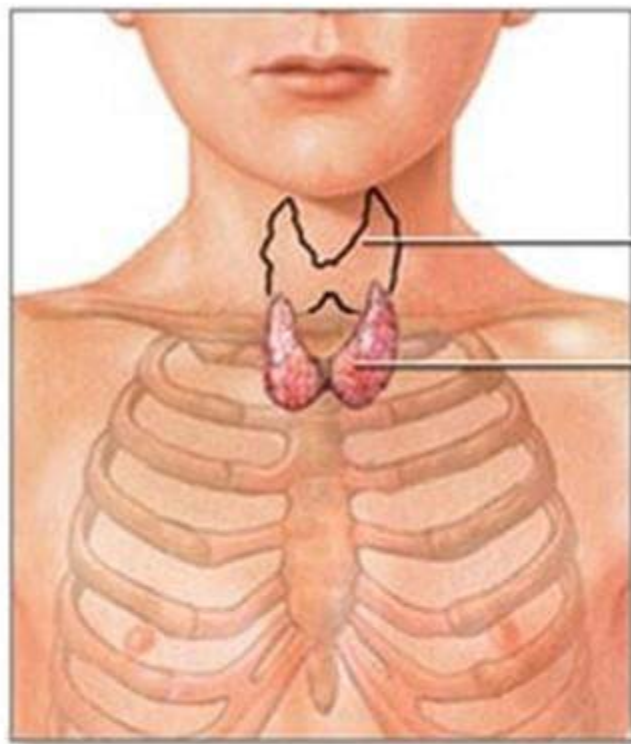
b- The cells at the distal end of the duct proliferate to form pyramidal lobe.

C- The distal part of the duct persists as fibrose cord called levator glandulae thyroidea that attached to the hyoid bone.



**** Congenital anomalies of the thyroid gland:**

- **A genesis**, failure of development leading to **cretinism**.
- **Hypogenesis**, small gland leads to **cretinism**.



Normal location
of thyroid gland

Retrosternal
thyroid



**** Congenital anomalies of thyroid gland:**

- **Ectopic thyroid**; It founds at any site rather than its normal site;
- **Lingual thyroid**: due to failure of descend.
- **Retrosternal** (behind the sternum): due to excess descend of the gland.

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- **Abnormalities of the thyroglossal duct:**

- a- Persistence of the proximal part

- b- **Thyroglossal cyst:** part of the thyroglossal duct dilated.

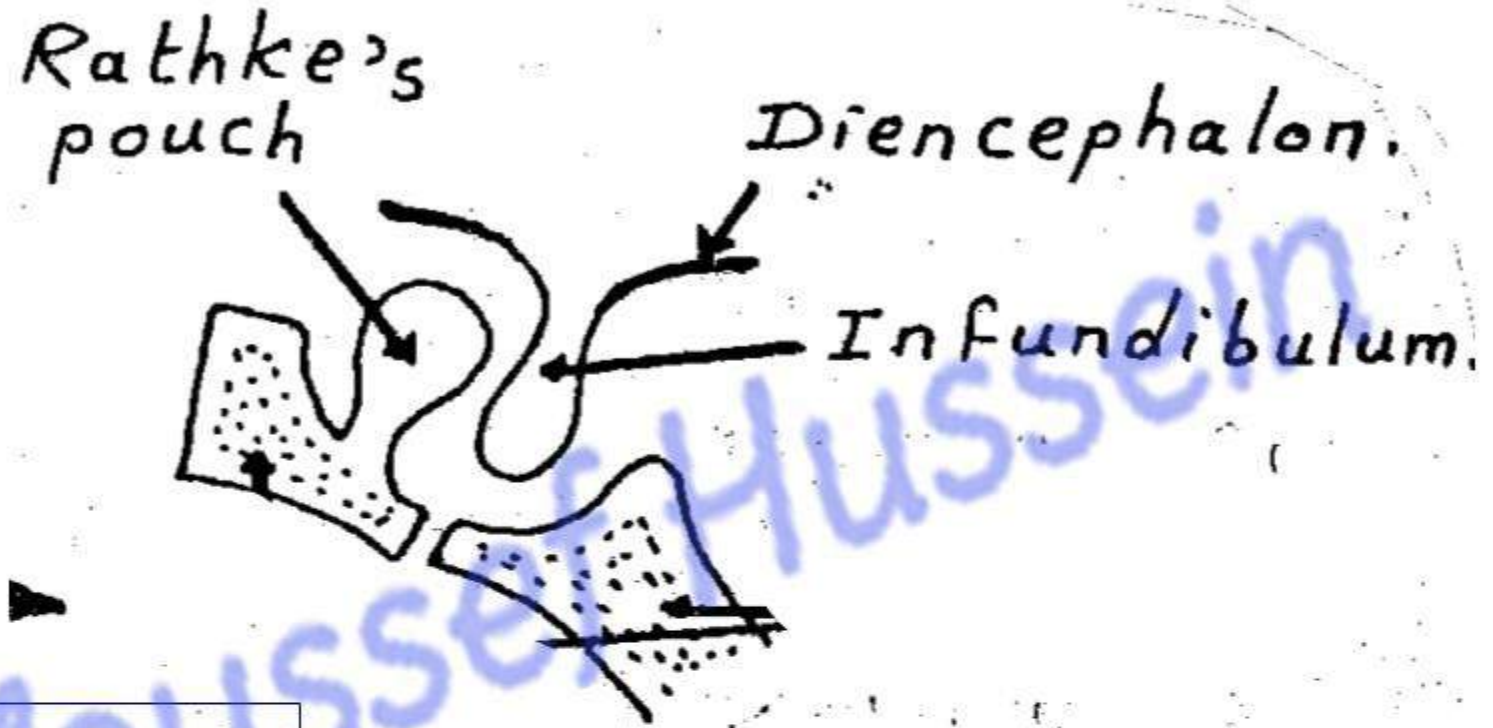
- c- **Thyroglossal sinus:** rupture of the cyst in front of neck.



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Development of pituitary gland

* A small diverticulum projects downward from the floor of the diencephalon called **Infundibulum (ectoderm)**.



- A small pouch projects upward from the roof of the primitive mouth in front of the infundibulum called **Rathke's pouch (ectoderm)**.

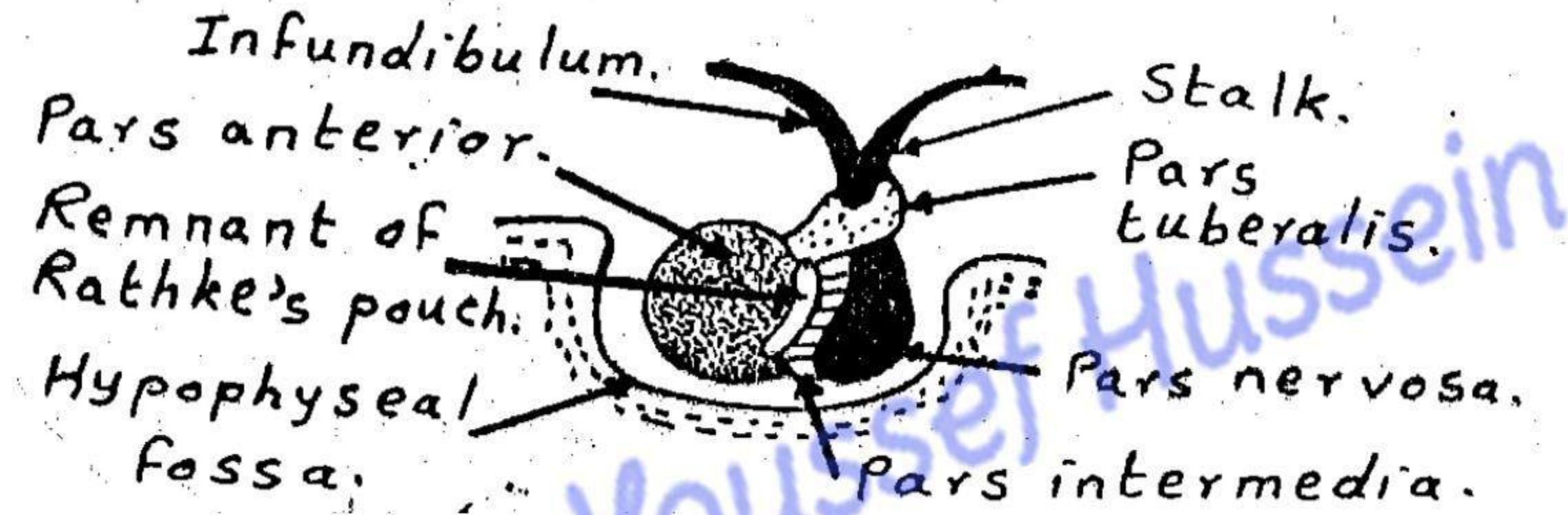
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Rathke's
vesicle.



- The pouch separated from the roof of the mouth called **Rathke's vesicle** or cyst

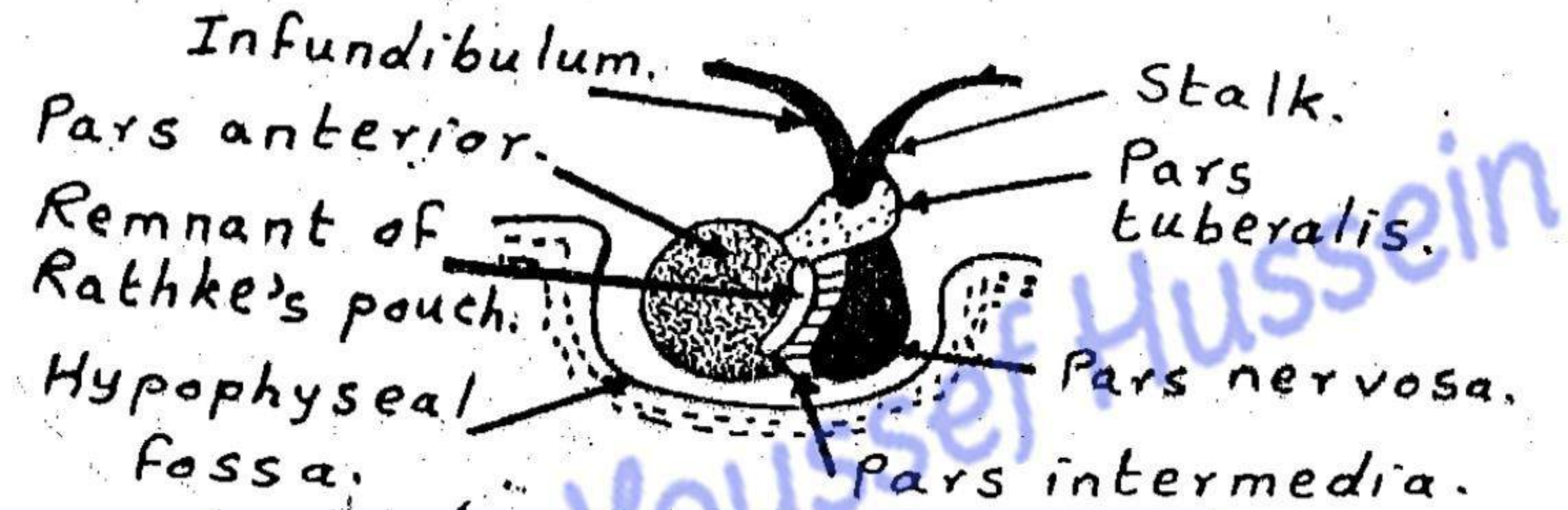
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a- Distal part of infundibulum dilates and later on becomes solid to form **posterior lobe (pars nervosa, neurohypophysis)**

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b- Proximal part remains open and forms **pituitary stalk** that connects posterior lobe with the infundibulum of hypothalamus.

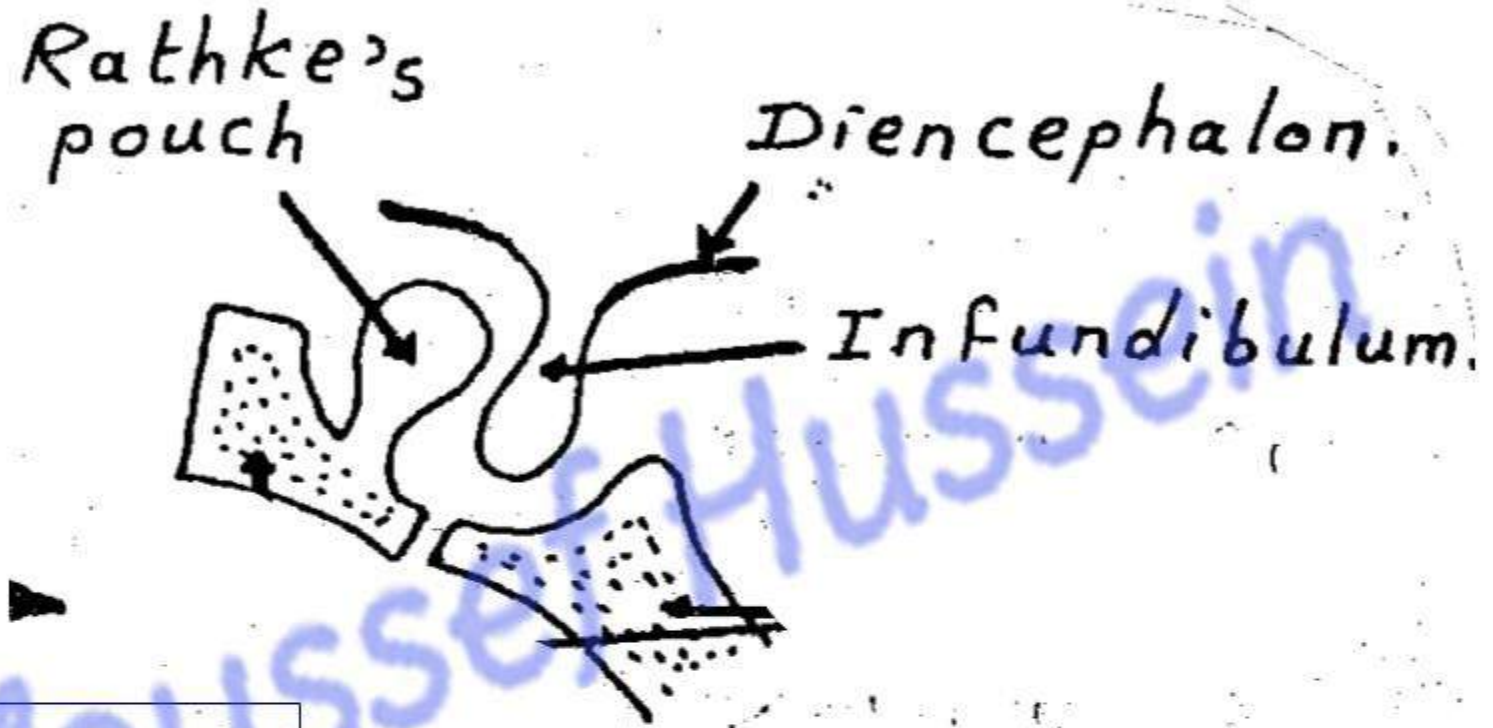


- **Anterior wall** of the **Rathke's cyst** proliferates rapidly and becomes thick forming **anterior lobe (pars anterior, adenohypophysis)**
- **The posterior wall** grows slowly forming **Pars intermedia**.
- An elongation from upper part surrounding pituitary stalk forming **Pars tuberalis**.

- * **Congenital anomalies of the pituitary glands**
- * **Ectopic pituitary glands**
- * **Agenesis or hypogenesis of pituitary gland**
- * **Congenital tumor of pituitary gland
(Craniopharyngioma)**

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