شبكة المعلومات الجامعية

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

شبكة المعلومات الجامعية

التوثيق الالكتروني والميكروفيلم

شبكة المعلومات الجامعية

جامعة عين شمس

التوثيق الالكتروني والميكروفيلم

قسم

نقسم بالله العظيم أن المادة التي تم توثيقها وتسجيلها
علي هذه الأفلام قد أعدت دون أية تغيرات

يجب أن

تحفظ هذه الأفلام بعيدا عن الغبار

في درجة حرارة من ١٥-٢٥ مئوية ورطوبة نسبية من ٢٠-٤٠%

To be Kept away from Dust in Dry Cool place of 15-25- c and relative humidity 20-40%

بعض الوثائق الاصلية تالفة

بالرسالة صفحات لم ترد بالاصل

EVALUATION OF AUTOIMMUNITY IN BENIGN EUTHYROID GOITER

Thesis

Submitted to the faculty of medicine,
Alexandria University
In partial fulfillment of the requirements for the
Degree of master in internal medicine

By

Mohammed Ramadan Mohamed
MBBch Alex

Faculty of medicine
Alexandria University
2005

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Faculty of medicine
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professor of Clinical and chemical Pathology
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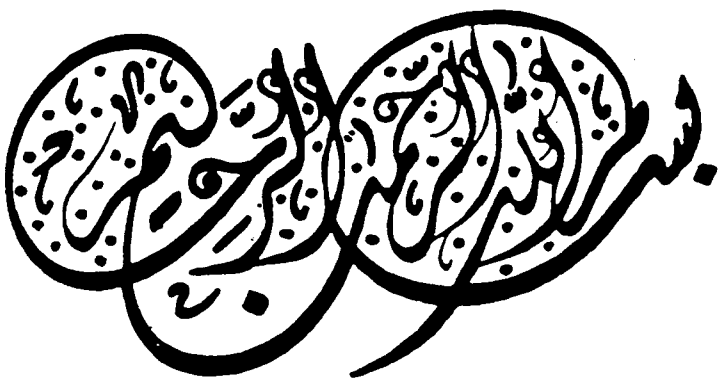
University of Alexandria
for his experience in laboratory Investigations



قَالُوا سُبْحَانَكَ لا عِلْمَ لَنَا إِلَّا مَا
عَلَّمْتَنَا إِنَّكَ أَنْتَ الْعَلِيمُ الْحَكِيمُ

(البقرة:32)

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INTRODUCTION

THYROID ANATOMY

The thyroid is a brownish-red and highly vascular gland placed anteriorly in the lower neck, extending from the level of the fifth cervical vertebra down to the first thoracic. The gland varies from an H to a U shape and is formed by 2 elongated lateral lobes with superior and inferior poles connected by a median isthmus overlying the second to fourth tracheal rings. Occasionally, the isthmus is absent and the gland exists as 2 distinct lobes. Each lobe is 50-60 mm long . Thyroid weight varies but averages 25-30 g in adults (slightly heavier in women)[(1)]. Under the middle layer of deep cervical fascia, the thyroid has an inner true capsule, which is thin and adheres closely to the gland with continuations as septae into the gland, dividing it into lobes and lobules. The lobules are composed of follicles, the structural units of the gland, consisting of a layer of simple epithelium enclosing a colloid-filled cavity.Epithelial cells are of 2 types: principal cells (ie, follicular) and parafollicular cells (ie, C, clear, light cells). Principal cells are responsible for formation of the colloid (iodothyroglobulin), whereas parafollicular cells produce the hormone calcitonin. [(2)] The arterial supply to the thyroid gland comes from the superior and inferior thyroid arteries and, occasionally, the thyroidea ima. These arteries have abundant collateral anastomoses with each other, both ipsilaterally and contralaterally. The

thyroid ima is a single vessel, which originates, when present, from the aortic arch or the innominate artery and enters the thyroid gland at the inferior border of the isthmus. [3]