Conference Abstract

DAY 1 15th September 2023 (Friday)	ORAL 2	3.30-5.00 pm	Scientific Session 1

A case study on the morphological variations of the thyroid gland

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Background: The thyroid gland is a highly vascular endocrine gland, placed anteriorly inthelower neck. It consists of right and left lobes connected by a narrow, median isthmus. Common thyroid gland morphological variations are presence of pyramidal lobe, levator glandulae thyroidae, Zuckerkandl tubercle, agenesis of any lobe or isthmus andaccessorythyroid gland. Knowledge of the morphological variations of thyroid gland is essential forany surgical procedures and radiotherapy for disorders of the thyroid gland.

Aim: To describe the gross morphological features of the thyroid gland and their variations.

Materials and Methods: The present study was conducted in the Department of Anatomy,MIMS, Mandya on 40 thyroid glands collected from the autopsy cases of all ages of bothsexes from the Mortuary of MIMS, Mandya. Fine dissection was done in the neck region ofthe autopsy cases to expose the thyroid gland. The morphological variations were observedand photographed. The weight of the thyroid gland was also measured using electronic singlepan weighing balance.

Results: Out of the 40 specimens studied, presence of pyramidal lobe was the most commonanomaly observed, followed by presence of levator glandulae thyroidae, agenesis of isthmus,agenesis of lateral lobe and presence of Zuckerkandl tubercle. The average weight of thyroidgland was found to be 13g in males and 12g in females.

Conclusion: The knowledge of variations in the morphology of thyroid gland is important inavoiding the complications during surgical procedures involving the thyroid gland. Hence,such studies are of paramount importance for proper detection anddocumentation prior toany thyroid gland surgeries so that iatrogenic catastrophe can be avoided.

Keywords: Absent isthmus, levator glandulae thyroidae, pyramidal lobe, Zuckerkandl tubercle.