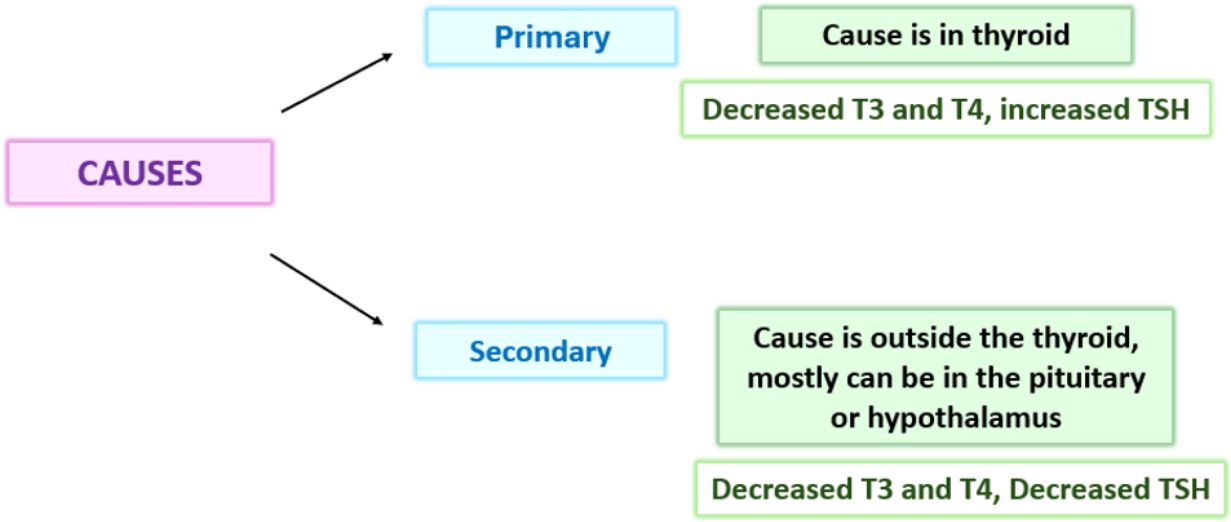
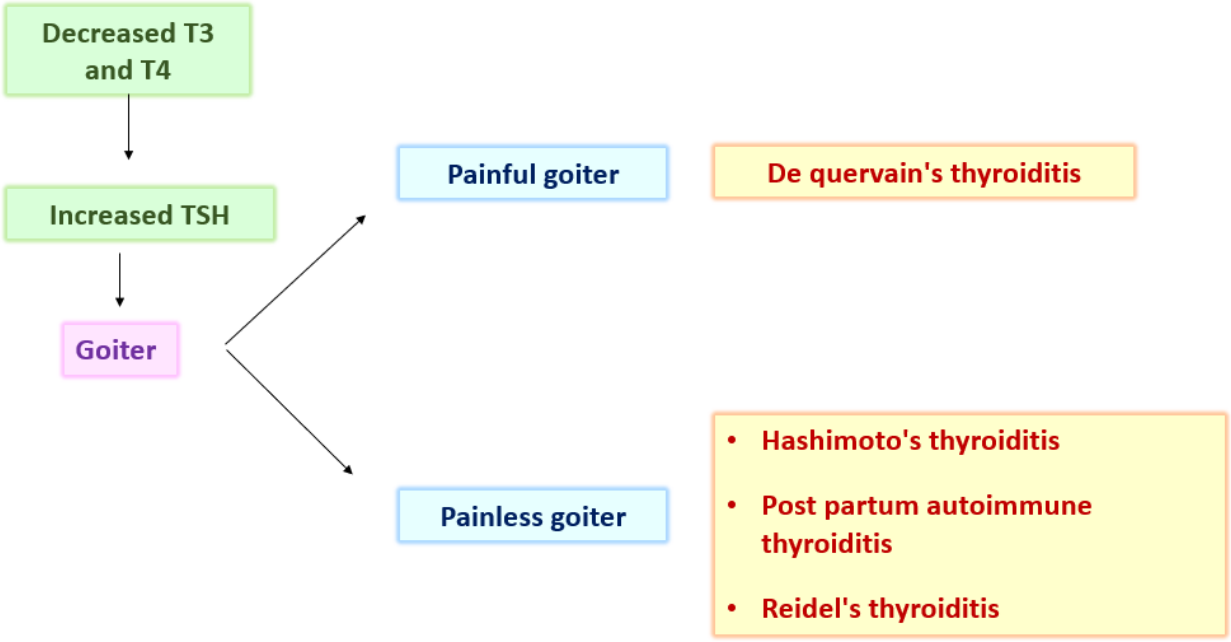
HYPOTHYROIDISM – CLINICAL FEATURES AND LAB DIAGNOSIS

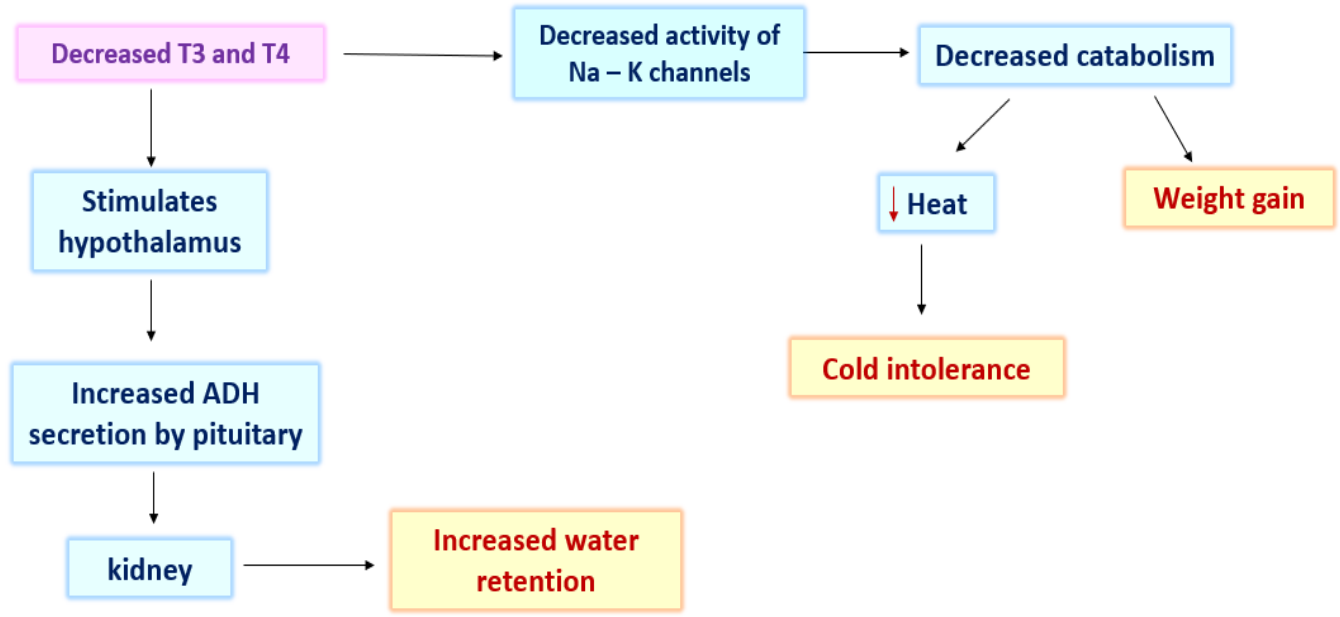
- **Hypothyroidism – decreased T3 and T4 levels**

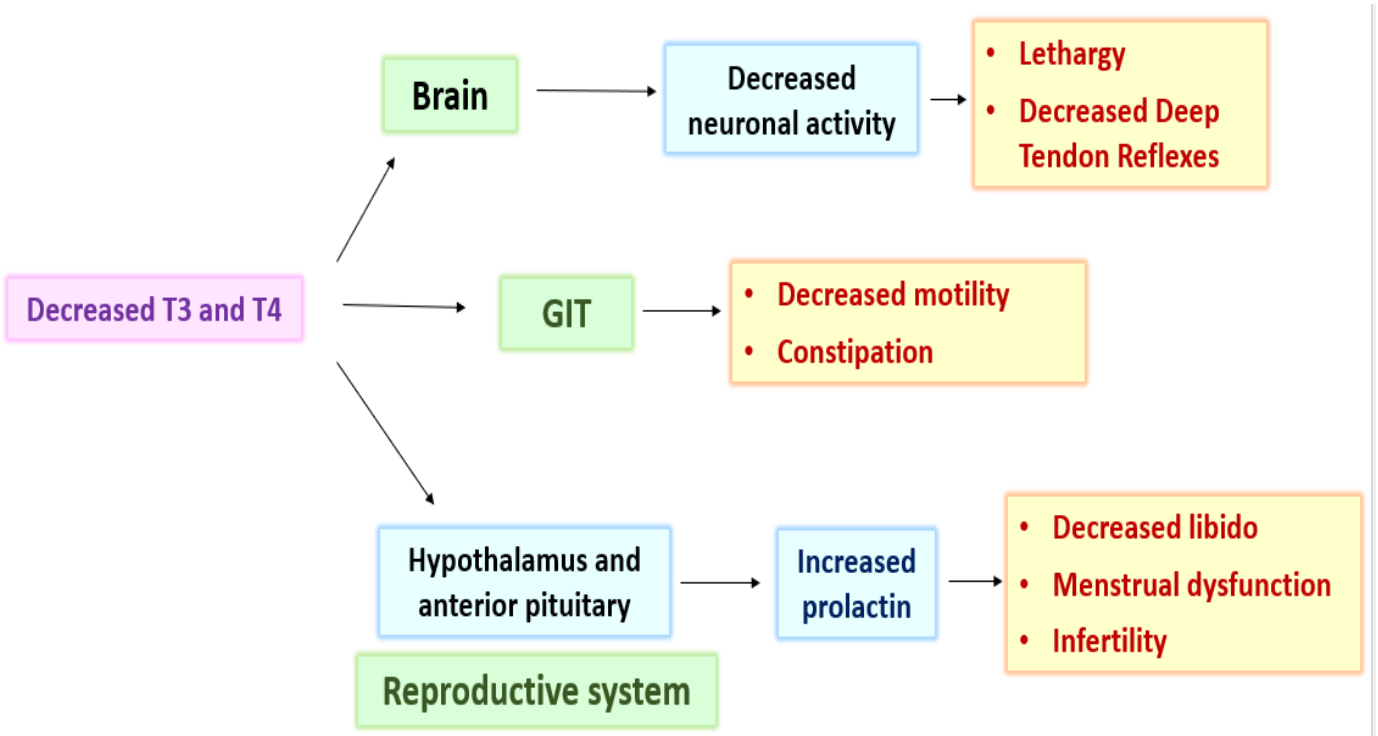


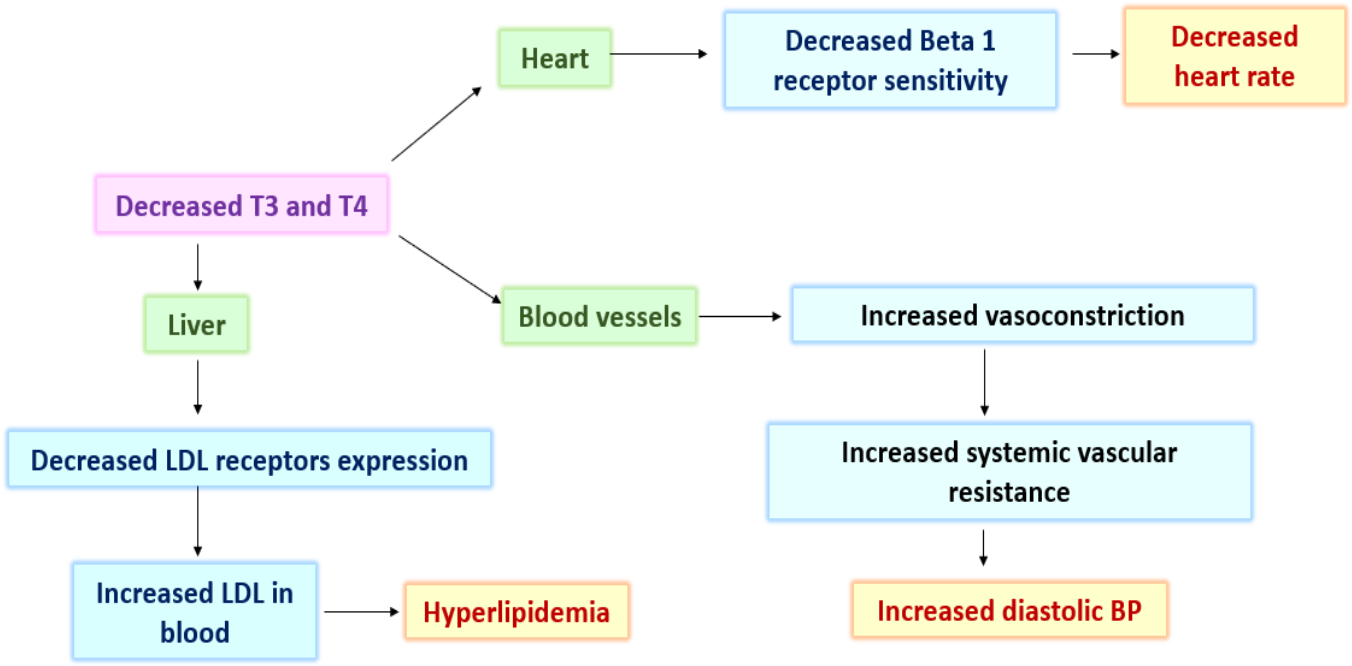
CLINICAL FEATURES



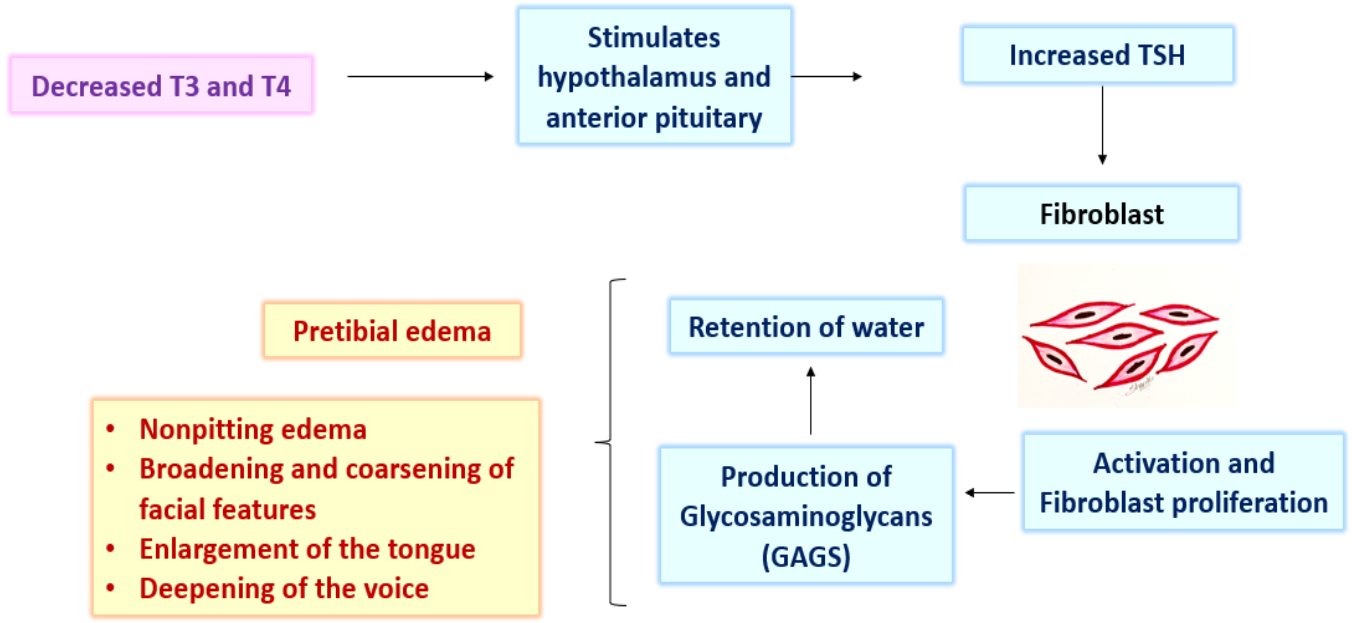
METABOLIC DYSFUNCTION







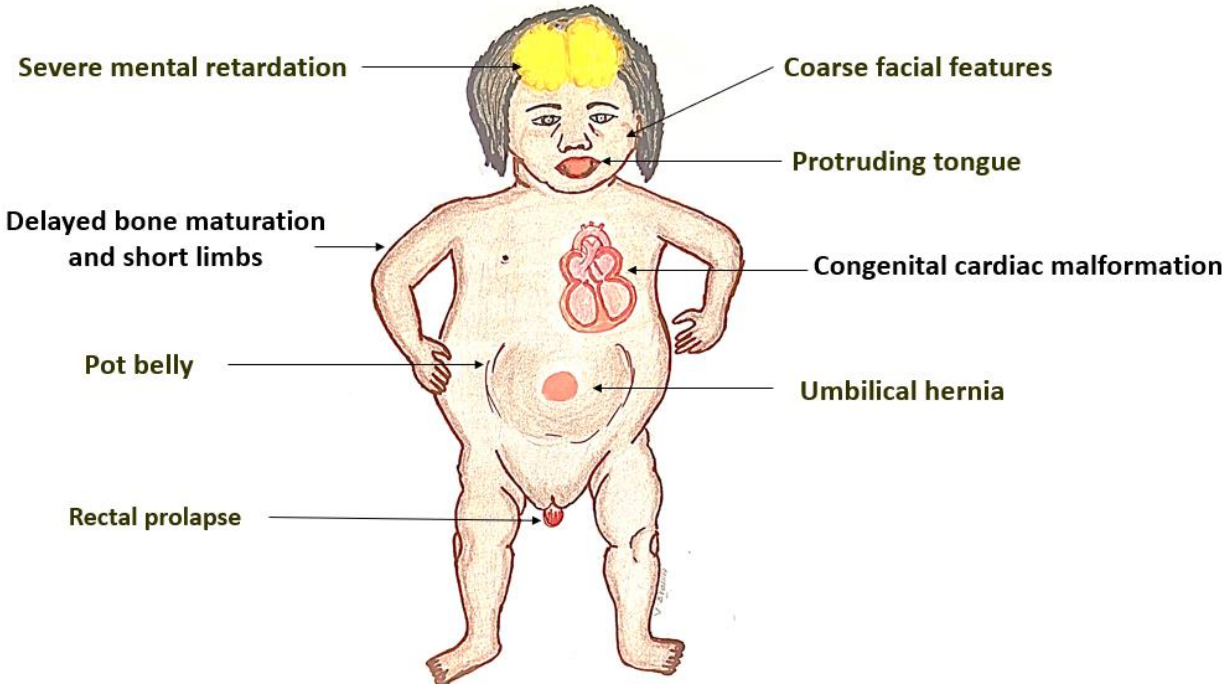
INTEGUMENTARY SYSTEM



MYXEDEMA (IN ADULTS)

SLOWING DOWN OF PHYSICAL AND MENTAL ACTIVITY

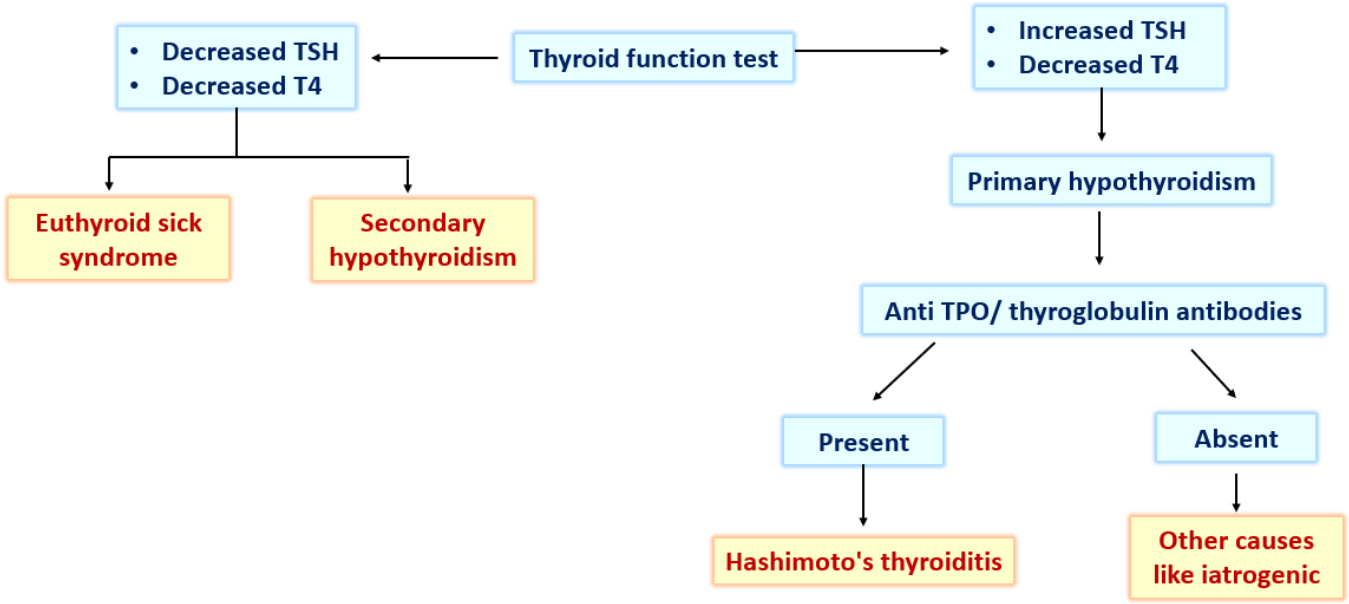
CRETINISM (IN CHILDREN)



EUTHYROID SICK SYNDROME

- **Is an adaptive mechanism to concise energy during time of non-thyroidal systemic illness and stress**
- **Seen in conditions like**
    - **Starvation**
    - **Protein energy malnutrition**
    - **Severe trauma**
    - **Myocardial infarction**
- **Pathogenesis –**
    - **Decreased peripheral conversion of T4 to T3**
    - **T4 is converted to reverse T3 (rT3) which is inactive form of thyroid hormone and there is decreased clearance of rT3.**
    - **Decreased binding of thyroxine to thyroxine binding globulin**
- **Clinical findings**
    - **Patient is euthyroid and has decreased TSH and T4 levels (chronic)**
    - **Serum rT3 levels is raised**
    - **Serum cortisol level is often elevated**

Laboratory diagnosis



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