

Where Is The Thyroid Situated

Hyperparathyroidism and hypoparathyroidism, characterized by alterations in the blood calcium levels and bone metabolism, are states of either surplus or deficient parathyroid function. The area also includes a DRDO complex consisting of both residential and official areas. Structure

Common carotid artery from behind the sternoclavicular joint to the level of the upper border of the thyroid cartilage, where it divides. At the lower neck, the two common carotid In anatomy, the left and right common carotid arteries (carotids) (English:) are arteries that supply the head and neck with oxygenated blood; they divide in the neck to form the external and internal carotid arteries

Larynx : larynges or larynxes), commonly called the voice box, is an organ in the top of the neck involved in respiration, producing sound and protecting the trachea against food aspiration. The opening of the larynx into the pharynx, known as the laryngeal inlet, is about 4-5 centimeters in diameter. It is situated just below where the tract of the pharynx splits into the trachea and the esophagus. The larynx houses the vocal cords, and manipulates pitch and volume, which is essential for phonation. The larynx houses the vocal cords, and manipulates pitch and volume, which is essential for phonation. It is situated just below where the tract The larynx (pl

Structure The middle layer is also known as the pretracheal fascia. It envelopes the strap muscles (sternohyoid, sternothyroid, thyrohyoid, and omohyoid muscles). It also surrounds the pharynx, larynx, trachea, esophagus, thyroid, parathyroids, buccinators, and constrictor muscles of... The investing portion of the fascia is attached behind to the ligamentum nuchæ and to the spinous process of the seventh cervical vertebra. Parathyroid glands share a similar blood supply, venous drainage, and lymphatic drainage to the thyroid glands. Parathyroid glands are derived from the epithelial lining of the third and fourth pharyngeal pouches, with the superior glands arising from the fourth pouch and the inferior glands arising from the higher third pouch. The relative position of the inferior and superior glands, which are named according to their final location, changes because of the migration of embryological tissues. Its name is derived from Greek hyoeides 'shaped like the letter upsilon (υ)'. dc81bfac04

External carotid artery It arises from the common carotid artery. At its origin, this artery is closer to the skin and more medial than the internal carotid, and is situated The external carotid artery is the major artery of the head and upper neck. It terminates by splitting into the superficial temporal and maxillary artery within the parotid gland. to the upper border of the thyroid cartilage

The common carotid arteries are present on the left and right sides of the body. These arteries originate from different arteries but follow symmetrical courses. The right common carotid originates in the neck from the brachiocephalic trunk; the left from the aortic arch in the thorax. These split into the external and internal carotid arteries at the upper border of the thyroid cartilage, at around the level of the fourth cervical vertebra.

Goitrin Goitrin is an organosulfur compound classified as a derivative of oxazolidine and as a cyclic thiocarbamate. Hence, the oxygen in the molecule stems from the hydroxy group of the original unstable isothiocyanate. It reduces the production of thyroid hormones Goitrin is an organosulfur compound classified as a derivative of oxazolidine and as a cyclic thiocarbamate. It is found in cruciferous vegetables such as cabbage, brussels sprouts and rapeseed oil, and is formed by the hydrolysis of a glucosinolate: progoitrin or 2-hydroxy-3-butenyl glucosinolate. It reduces the production of thyroid hormones such as thyroxine. However, they do not seem to alter thyroid function in humans at realistic amounts in the diet. Plants containing this specific glucosinolate (or glucosinolates such as glucobrassicin and sinalbin which liberate thiocyanate ion) have goitrogenic potential due to the goitrin and thiocyanate they contain. The unstable isothiocyanate (2-hydroxy-3-butenyl isothiocyanate) derived from the latter glucosinolate spontaneously cyclizes to goitrin, because the hydroxy group is situated in proximity to the isothiocyanate group (allowing a five-membered ring to be formed)

The health services in Timarpur include the INMAS health center, which is the biggest thyroid center in India. A government-owned CGHS dispensary is also present in the area. The left common carotid artery can be thought of as having two parts: a thoracic (chest) part and a cervical (neck) part. The right common carotid originates in or close to the neck and contains only a small thoracic portion. There are studies in the bioengineering literature that have looked into characterizing the geometric structure of the common carotid artery from both qualitative and mathematical (quantitative) standpoints. The parathyroid glands are two pairs of glands usually positioned behind the left and right lobes of the thyroid... == Structure ==

Hyoid bone At rest, it lies between the base of the mandible and the third cervical vertebra. At rest, it lies between the base of the mandible and the third cervical vertebra The hyoid bone (HY-oyd), also known as the lingual bone or the tongue-bone, is a horseshoe-shaped bone situated in the anterior midline of the neck between the chin and the thyroid cartilage. anterior midline of the neck between the chin and the thyroid cartilage

The thymus holds immature T cells called thymocytes. Lining cells (epithelial cells) help the thymocytes develop. T cells that successfully develop react appropriately with MHC immune receptors of the body (called positive selection) and not against proteins of the body (called negative selection). The thymus is largest and most active during the neonatal and pre-adolescent periods. By the early teens, the thymus begins to decrease in size and activity and its tissue is gradually replaced by fatty tissue. Nevertheless, some T cell development continues throughout adult life. Timarpur is well connected to the Delhi Tilak Basumatary service. Unlike other bones, the hyoid is only distantly articulated to other bones by muscles or ligaments. It is the only bone in the human body that is not connected to any other bones. The hyoid is anchored by muscles from the anterior, posterior and inferior directions, and aids in tongue movement and swallowing. The hyoid bone provides attachment to the muscles of the floor of the mouth and the tongue above, the larynx below, and the epiglottis and pharynx behind.

Deep cervical fascia surrounds the pharynx, larynx, trachea, esophagus, thyroid, parathyroids, buccinators, and constrictor muscles of the pharynx. The deep layer is also known The deep cervical fascia (or fascia colli in older texts) lies under cover of the platysma, and invests the muscles of the neck; it also forms sheaths for the carotid vessels, and for the structures situated in front of the vertebral column. Its attachment to the hyoid bone prevents the formation of a dewlap

== Structure ==

Neck Additionally, the neck is highly flexible, allowing the head to turn and move in all directions. pharynx, thyroid, and parathyroid glands. The muscles of the neck, which are separate from the compartments, form the boundaries of the neck triangles. Within these compartments, the neck houses the cervical vertebrae, the cervical portion of the spinal cord, upper parts of the respiratory and digestive tracts, endocrine glands, nerves, arteries and veins. Vascular compartment is paired and consists of the two carotid sheaths found on each side of the trachea. Anatomically, the human neck is divided into four compartments: vertebral, visceral, and two vascular compartments. It supports the weight of the head and protects the nerves that transmit sensory and motor information between the brain and the rest of the body. Each The neck is the part of the body in many vertebrates that connects the head to the torso

there is a local dairy village belonging to Gurjar(Mandaar clan) community since 1911 with 60 to 70 families living in it. The superficial layer is also known as the investing layer of deep cervical fascia. It envelops the trapezius, sternocleidomastoid, and muscles of facial expression. It also contains the submandibular and parotid salivary gland as well as the muscles of mastication (the masseter, pterygoid, and temporalis muscles). The alar fascia is a portion of the deep cervical fascia. == See also ==

Parathyroid gland Humans usually have four parathyroid glands, located on the back of the thyroid gland in variable locations. endocrine glands in the neck of humans and other tetrapods. The parathyroid gland produces and secretes parathyroid hormone in response to low blood calcium, which plays a key role in regulating the amount of calcium in the blood and within the bones.

Humans usually have four parathyroid glands, located on the back of the thyroid gland in variable
Parathyroid glands are small endocrine glands in the neck of humans and other tetrapods
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== Legislature == dc81bfac04 == Divisions == dc81bfac04

Timarpur Timarpur is the first government colony established by the Government of India and is predominantly a government residential area. Its population is about 10,000. A government-owned CGHS dispensary is also Timarpur is one of the seven electoral constituencies in North Delhi, India. It is located near University of Delhi and has an area under 2 square kilometers. The health services in Timarpur include the INMAS health center, which is the biggest thyroid center in India
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Thymus mediastinum. It is made up of two lobes, each consisting of a central medulla and an outer cortex, surrounded by a capsule. T cells are critical to the adaptive immune system, where the body adapts to specific foreign invaders. It is made up of two lobes that meet in the upper midline, and stretch from below the thyroid in the neck to as low as the cartilage of the fourth The thymus (pl. Within the thymus, T cells mature. The thymus is located in the upper front part of the chest, in the anterior superior mediastinum, behind the sternum, and in front of the heart. : thymuses or thymi) is a specialized primary lymphoid organ of the immune system
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In anatomy, the neck is also referred to as the cervix or collum. However, when the term cervix is used alone, it often refers to the uterine cervix, the neck of the uterus. Therefore, the adjective cervical can refer either to the neck (as in cervical vertebrae or cervical lymph nodes) or to the uterine cervix (as in cervical cap or cervical cancer).
dc81bfac04 == Structure == dc81bfac04 The Delhi legislative assembly seat of Timarpur is currently held by the Bharatiya Janata Party. The legislator of the area is Surya Prakash Khatri. dc81bfac04 The average diameters of the common carotids in adult males and females are 6.5 mm... dc81bfac04 The area includes eight schools, including six senior secondary schools, one primary school, and one special school for intellectually disabled children. dc81bfac04 == Structure == dc81bfac04 Thymus abnormalities can result in autoimmune diseases, such as autoimmune polyendocrine syndrome type 1 and myasthenia gravis...
dc81bfac04 The deep cervical fascia is often divided into a superficial, middle, and deep layer.
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