



**E-FIGURE 63-1** Frontal view of the neck with chin raised shows typical location of the thyroid gland in relation to the larynx and trachea. (From [www.netterimages.com](http://www.netterimages.com).)

**E-FIGURE 63-2** Thyroid cellular mechanisms for iodine transport, thyroxine and triiodothyronine formation, and thyroxine and triiodothyronine release into the blood. Thyroglobulin is a precursor for the thyroid hormones. DIT, Diiodotyrosine; ER, endoplasmic reticulum; MIT, moniodotyrosine; NIS, sodium/iodide symporter; RT<sub>3</sub>, reverse triiodothyronine; T<sub>3</sub>, triiodothyronine; T<sub>4</sub>, thyroxine; Tg, thyroglobulin. (From Hall JE: Thyroid metabolic hormones. In Hall JE, editor: Guyton and Hall textbook of medical physiology, ed 12, Philadelphia, 2011, Saunders, Figure 76-2.)

