

Causes of hyperthyroidism

Hyperthyroidism with a normal or high radioiodine uptake
Autoimmune thyroid disease
Graves' disease
Hashitoxicosis
Autonomous thyroid tissue (uptake may be low if recent iodine load led to iodine-induced hyperthyroidism)
Toxic adenoma
Toxic multinodular goiter
TSH-mediated hyperthyroidism
TSH-producing pituitary adenoma
Non-neoplastic TSH-mediated hyperthyroidism
Human chorionic gonadotropin-mediated hyperthyroidism
Hyperemesis gravidarum
Trophoblastic disease
Hyperthyroidism with a near absent radioiodine uptake
Thyroiditis
Subacute granulomatous (de Quervain's) thyroiditis
Painless thyroiditis (silent thyroiditis, lymphocytic thyroiditis)
Postpartum thyroiditis
Amiodarone (also may cause iodine-induced hyperthyroidism)
Checkpoint inhibitor-induced thyroiditis
Radiation thyroiditis
Palpation thyroiditis
Exogenous thyroid hormone intake
Excessive replacement therapy
Intentional suppressive therapy

Factitious hyperthyroidism

Ectopic hyperthyroidism

Struma ovarii

Metastatic follicular thyroid cancer

Major causes of hyperthyroidism according to the presence of a high or low radioiodine uptake. High uptake indicates increased new hormone synthesis by the thyroid, whereas low uptake indicates release of preformed hormone, exogenous ingestion, or extrathyroidal hormone synthesis.

TSH: thyroid-stimulating hormone.

Graphic 76972 Version 6.0