

THYROIDECTOMY: ANALYSIS OF 184 CASES IN A SINGLE CENTER

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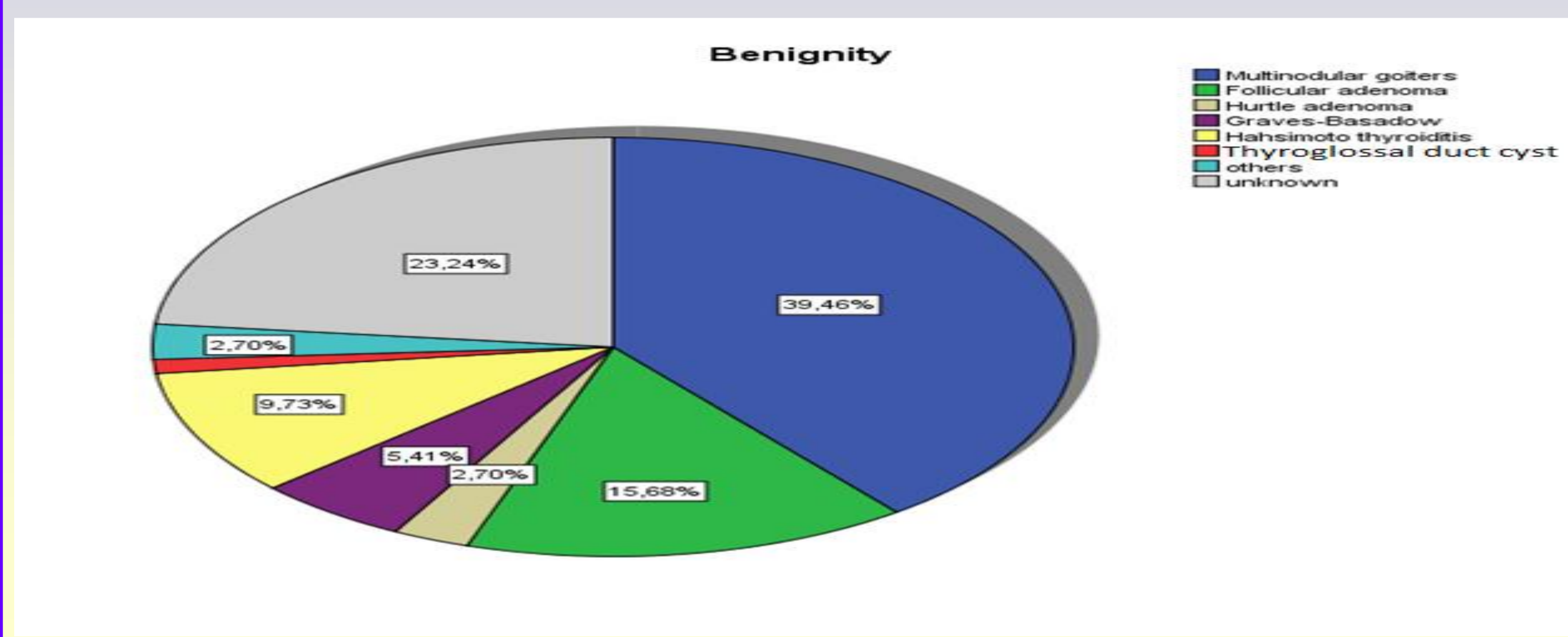
OBJECTIVES

To evaluate whether differences exist in terms of patient, radiological, tumor characteristics and surgical complications between malignant and benign thyroidectomy.

	Total thyroidectomy	Malignity	Benignity
Male	28 (15.1 %)	8 (28.6 %)	20 (71.4 %)
Female	157 (84,9 %)	35 (22.3 %)	122 (77.7%)
Total	185	43 (23.2 %)	142 (76.8 %)

METHODS

Materials and Methods: 184 correlatives cases of thyroidectomy during the period from October 2011 to October 2013 are analyzed. Patient, ultrasound, tumor and complication characteristics are compared. Categorical data are reported as percentages. Characteristics between the two groups are compared using a Student's t test for continuous variables and a Fisher's exact test or a chi-square test for categorical variables.



RESULTS

Results: A female: male ratio of 5:1 (157 women: 28 men) is found with 8 malignant cases (28.6 %) in men and 35 (22.3 %) in women. Malignancy is associated with family cancer history (RR: 0.3 (0.183-0.143)), and larger tumor size with benignity. Benignity nodules are 1,21 cm larger than malignity nodules (p: 0.00 (0.474-1.567)). No statistically significant differences in terms of age, mean operative time, mean postoperative hospital stay and surgical complications are found.

CONCLUSIONS

- 1.The nodule size is not an accurate predictor of thyroid cancer.
- 2.Malignant thyroidectomy is not associated with more surgical complications or postoperative hospital stay.