THYROIDECTOMY: ANALYSIS OF 184 CASES IN A SINGLE CENTER

Gema López Gallardo¹, Francisco Javier Gómez Alonso², Julia Silva², Álvaro García Manzanares², María López², Inés Gómez²
Santa Bárbara Hospital, Puertollano (Ciudad Real) ; 2. La Mancha Centro Hospital, Alcázar de San Juan (Ciudad Real) Spain

OBJECTIVES

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

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.