

Tilmelding af Foredrag

Foredragets titel

Thyroid surgery in children - diagnostic evaluation, surgical treatment and pathological findings

Forfatter(e)

Sofie Louise Rygård¹, MD, PhD; Jacob Lilja-Fischer¹, MD; Stefano Londero¹, MD, PhD; and Lars Rolighed¹, MD, PhD.

Afdeling/praksis

¹ Department of Otorhinolaryngology, Aarhus University Hospital, Denmark

Uddannelsesniveau

Introduktionsstilling(?)

Introduktion

Thyroid gland diseases among children and adolescents are rare.

We aimed to describe the pediatric patients treated with surgery of the thyroid gland, including the diagnostic evaluation, surgical treatment, complications and pathological findings.

Materiale/metode

Patients with an age of less than 18 years at the time surgery with a procedure coded for a surgery on the thyroid gland (KBAAx) were extracted from the electronic medical journal system.

Resultater

32 patients with a median age of 16 years (range 3 - 17) were operated during a twelve-year period from January 2012 to December 2023 at the Department of Otorhinolaryngology, Aarhus University Hospital, Denmark. The frequency of preoperative imaging was ultrasound scan (US) (97%), thyroid scintigraphy (41%), magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) (25%) and computerized tomography (CT) scan (9%). Almost all patients had TSH measured (97%) and more than half were evaluated with a fine needle aspiration (FNA) (59%). Six patients had genetic dispositions to thyroid disease (19%).

Forty surgical procedures were performed in 32 patients. The procedures were hemi-thyroidectomy (15 patients), total thyroidectomy in one (9) or two procedures (8).

The pathological examination revealed thyroid cancer in 14 patients (45%).

There was one permanent paralysis of the recurrent laryngeal nerve out of 49 nerves at risk (2%). One had permanent hypoparathyroidism out of 17 patients at risk (6%).

Diskussion

Most pediatric patients with thyroid disease are only evaluated by US and TSH before surgery. Compared with adult thyroid patients, genetic dispositions and cancer frequency are more common, whereas complications after surgery are rare.

Forfatters fulde navn

Sofie Louise Rygård

Forfatters email

sofilosi@gmail.com