

갑상선의 일차 수술과 재수술에서 합병증 발생의 비교

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Comparison of Complication Rates between Primary Surgery
and Reoperation of the Thyroid

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-ABSTRACT-

Background and Objectives : Thyroid reoperation had been denied for fear of an increased risk of major complications such as recurrent laryngeal nerve injury, superior laryngeal nerve injury and hypoparathyroidism. The purpose of this article is to review the safety of completion thyroidectomy. **Materials and Methods** : We collected 33 cases of reoperative thyroid surgery and 309 cases of initial thyroid surgery, which performed at the Department of Otolaryngology, Head and Neck Surgery of Kosin Medical College Hospital from april 1998 to january 2002. And retrospective studies included extent of initial thyroidectomy and pathologic report, interval between initial surgery and reoperation, and complication rate. **Results** : When the unilateral lobectomy was performed for surgical management of differentiated thyroid carcinoma, reoperation rate was five times larger than when subtotal thyroidectomy was performed. Transient recurrent laryngeal nerve injury and permanent recurrent laryngeal nerve injury were occurred in 1 each case (3%), transient hypoparathyroidism was occurred in 2 cases, but permanent hypoparathyroidism was not developed. Complication rate of thyroid reoperation was not so high compared with initial thyroid surgery. **Conclusion** : As a development of diagnostic methods, rates of thyroid reoperation were increased. But the adequate extent of initial surgery can reduce the rate of recurrence of thyroid disease. If surgeon had sufficient anatomical knowledge and meticulous surgical technique, reoperative thyroid surgery can be performed with minimal morbidity and low rate of complications. (J Clinical Otolaryngol 2003;14:269-274)

KEY WORDS : Reoperation · Thyroid gland · Complications.

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가 1)3)6) 5)7) 2-4) 2 가 2 대상 및 방법 1998 4 2002 1 46 309 33 19 1 3 1 2 11 가 4 가 29 가 7 가 80 43.2 PET

(pro-
phylactic completion thyroidectomy)
1
가 가 가
(therapeutic
completion thyroidectomy) (neck di-
ssection)
5)7-10)

결 과

1 25
(75.7%), 6 (18.2%), 2 (6.1%)

(Table 1).

6 1
가 가 33 16 (48.5%) ,
1
(conservative thyroidectomy)

가 15 (45.4%) ,

Table 1. Preoperative pathologic diagnosis

Initial diagnosis	Number of patients (%)
Malignancy	
Papillary carcinoma	25 (75.7)
Follicular carcinoma	6 (18.2)
Medullary carcinoma	0 (0)
Benign	
Adenomatous goiter	2 (6.1)
Total	33 (100)

2 (6.1%) (Table 2). 6 , 1
 1 2 가
 33 11 가 (Table 4).
 3 (33.3%) , 10 (30.3%)가 1
 2 (22.2%), 4 (44.4%)
 , 2 23 (69.7%) 1
 309 190 가 2 가 . 1
 1% 가
 1 33 19 (Table 5).
 10 가
 3
 (lateral approach) 31
 (midline approach)
 (Table 3).
 1 2 3 (9.1%)
 1 , 10 (30.8%)

Table 2. Indication for reoperative thyroid gland

Indication	Number of patients (%)
Malignancy	
S/P Lobectomy (recurrent cancer)	13 (39.3)
S/P Subtotal Thyroidectomy (recurrent cancer)	2 (6.1)
S/P Lobectomy (cancer in permanent section)	14 (42.4)
S/P Subtotal thyroidectomy (cancer in permanent section)	2 (6.1)
Benign	
S/P Subtotal Thyroidectomy (recurrent adenomatous goiter)	2 (6.1)
Total	33 (100)

S/P : Satus post

Table 4. Interval between the first and second operation

Interval	Number of patients (%)
0 - 1 month	3 (9.1)
1 - 6 months	10 (30.3)
Over 6 months	20 (60.6)
Total	33 (100)

Table 5. Type of thyroidectomy procedures

Type of procedures	Number of patients (%)
Prophylactic completion thyroidectomy	10 (30.3)
Therapeutic completion thyroidectomy	12 (36.4)
Therapeutic completion thyroidectomy +Node dissection	10 (30.3)
Therapeutic completion thyroidectomy +Node dissection +PMMC flap	1 (3)
Total	33 (100)

PMMC flap : pectoralis major myocutaneous flap

Table 3. Hospital where the primary surgery was performed

Hospital	Kosin-Otolaryngology	Kosin-Other department	Other hospital	Total
Completion thyroidectomy for prophylaxis	3	0	7	10
Completion thyroidectomy for recurrent papillary carcinoma	2	3	10	15
Completion thyroidectomy for follicular carcinoma	4	0	2	6
Surgery for recurrent adenomatous goiter	2	0	0	2
Total	11	3	19	33

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2
1 가 6 (2)6

, 1 6

15) 가 5)6)13-15)

2 6

1)5)6) 4)9)13) 6)9)13)

309 가

1 (3%) 6 (1.3%)
(p=0.5). 18)

(1.1%), 1 (3%), 5 가 가

2 (6.1%) 12 (3.8%),

2 (1.1%)가 14)16)19)20)

가 , , ,

(Table 7).

Levin ³⁾ 116

1 (0.9%),

1 (0.9%), 4 **결 론**

(3.4%)

1 , 33

가

2)3)5)10) 가

, CT, MRI

, ⁴⁾ 1 , CT, MRI

1

3-4 가

1)3)10)12)13) 가 1

3)16)17)

중심 단어 :

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