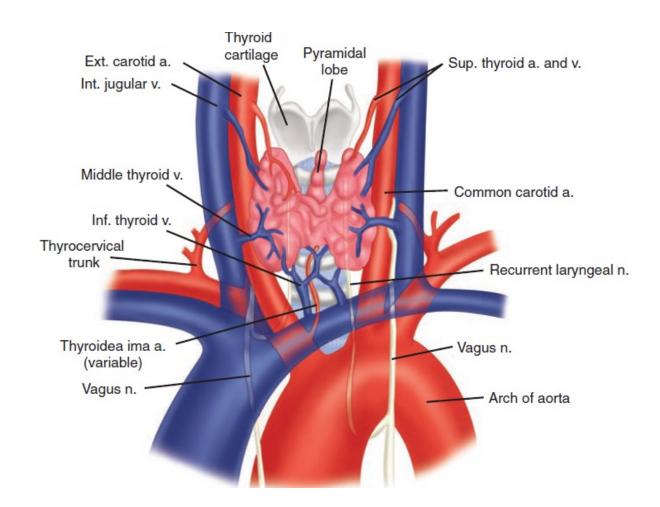
## Surgical Aspects in Thyroid Diseases

Dr. Ali Jad Abdelwahab

Consultant General Surgeon and Surgical Oncologist

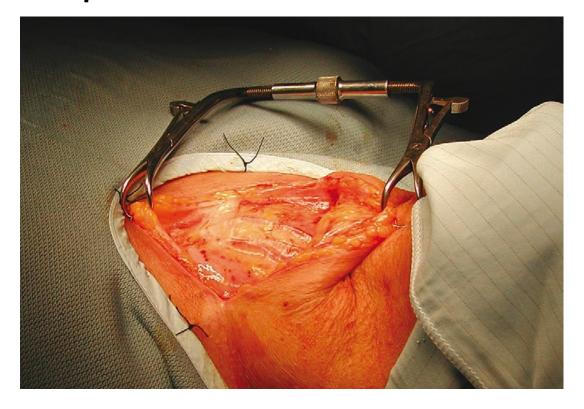




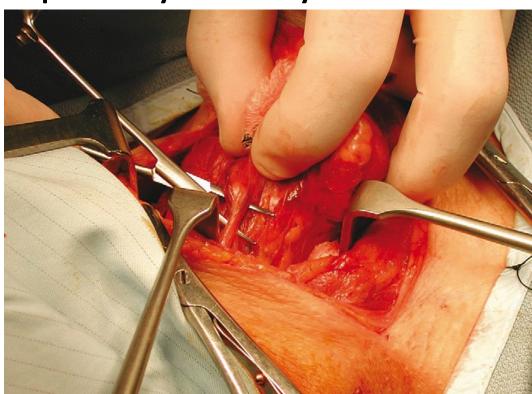
Sub platysmal flap



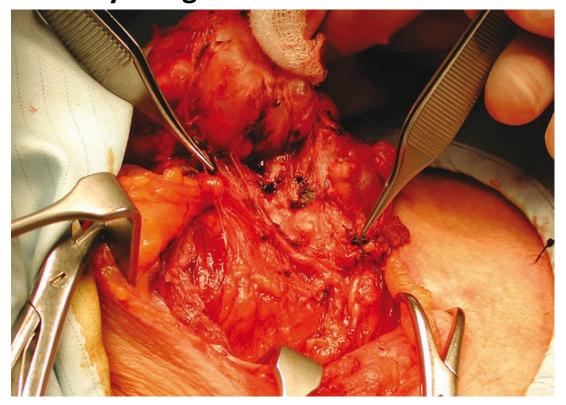
**Strap muscles** 



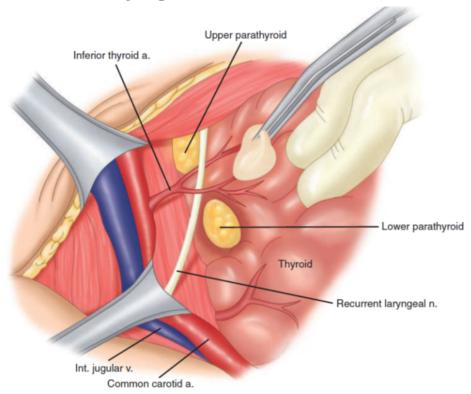
**Superior thyroid artery** 



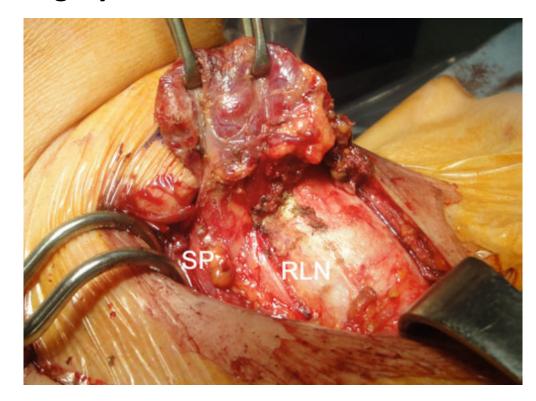
Parathyroid glands and RLN



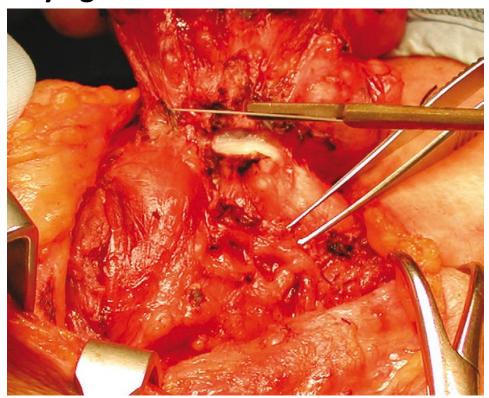
Relationship of the parathyroids to the recurrent laryngeal nerve



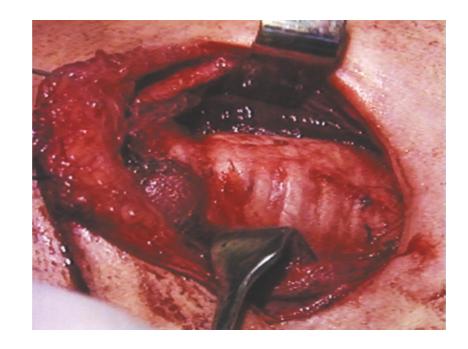
#### **Surgery**

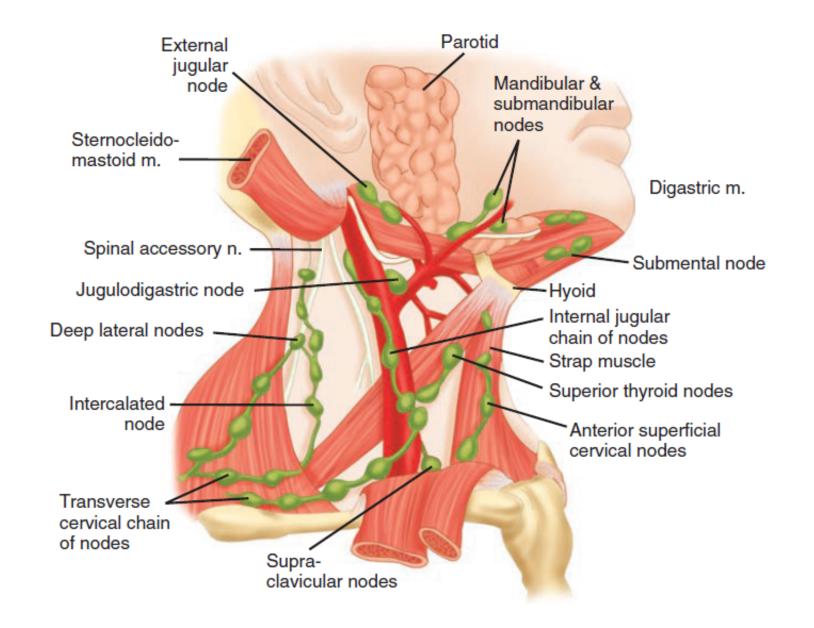


#### **Berry ligament**



#### The trachea





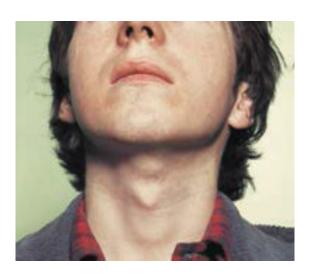
## Surgical Diseases of the Thyroid

- Congenital
- Inflammatory
- Goiter
- Thyroid hormones disorders
- Thyroid nodule
- Neoplastic

## Congenital

Thyroglossal cyst





### Inflammator Y

#### • Thyroiditis

- Hashimoto's thyroiditis (autoimmune)
- Subacute thyroiditis (de Quervain's thyroiditis, viral)
- Acute suppurative thyroiditis (bacterial)
- Riedel's thyroiditis (scar)

#### Goiter

- Enlargement of the thyroid gland
- Diffuse goiter: the entire gland is symmetrically enlarged
- Nodular goiter: are one or more distinct lumps can be distinguished from the rest of the gland









#### Types of Goiter

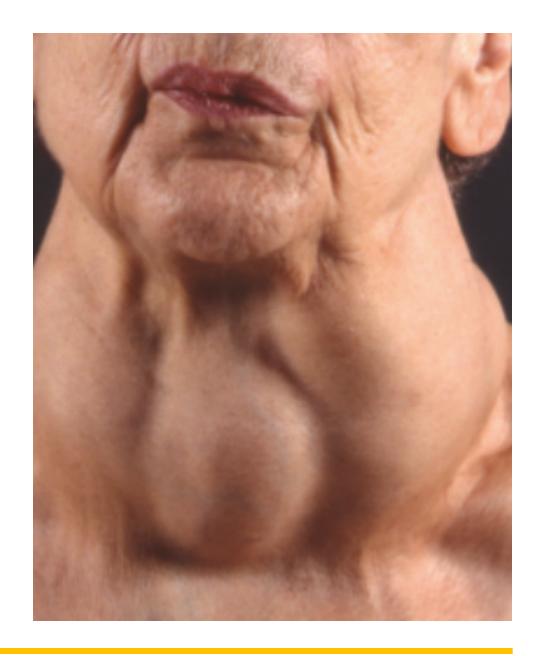
**Hypothyroid Goiter** 

#### Thyroid Hormone Disorders

- Hypothyroidism: Failure of the thyroid gland to produce sufficient thyroid hormone to meet the metabolic demands of the body.
- Hyperthyroidism: Hyperactivity in the entire or part of the thyroid that results in synthesis and release of thyroid hormones in excess of that required by the body to maintain euthyroidism.
- Thyrotoxicosis: The clinical condition that covers symptoms following high concentrations of the thyroid hormones without regard to the origin of these elevated hormone concentrations.
- Hyperthyroidism is the main cause of thyrotoxicosis

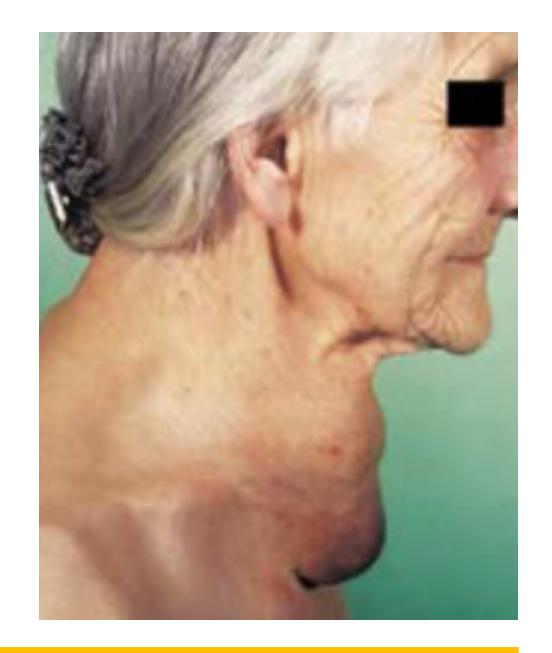
#### **Thyroid Nodule**

- Not a disease in itself
- Part of other diseases
- Mostly it is a dominant part of a multinodular goiter



#### **Thyroid Neoplasms**

- Benign
- Malignant (cancer):
- Thyroid cancer is a general term referring to a group of different types of cancer with different treatments and outcomes.



## Diagnosis of Thyroid Disease

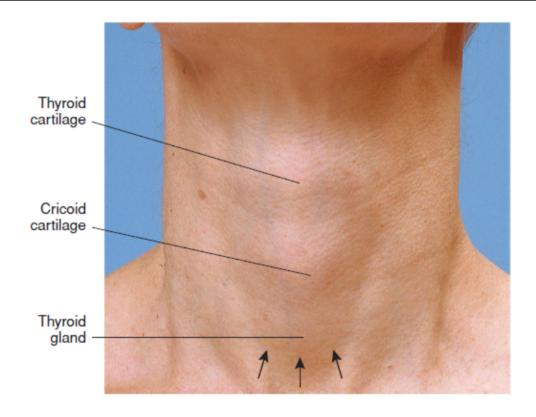
- History (symptoms)
- Physical examination (signs)
- Investigations

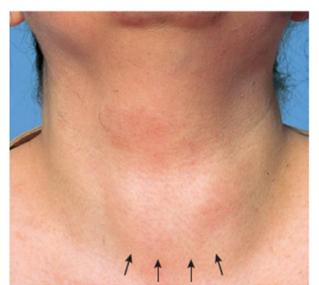
### History

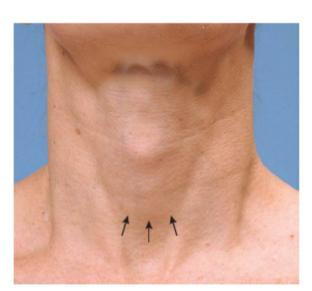
**Neck Mass** 





















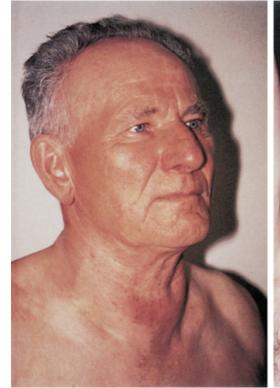




**Supraclavicular LNs** 



#### Pemberton's sign





### Examples

**Graves' disease** 



#### **Pretibial myxedema**



#### Examples

#### **Exophthalmos/Lid retraction**



#### **Proptosis/chemosis**







#### Investigations

- Hormones measurement : TSH is the most sensitive
- Imaging
- Thyroid scan
- Biopsy

#### Thyroidectomy Indications

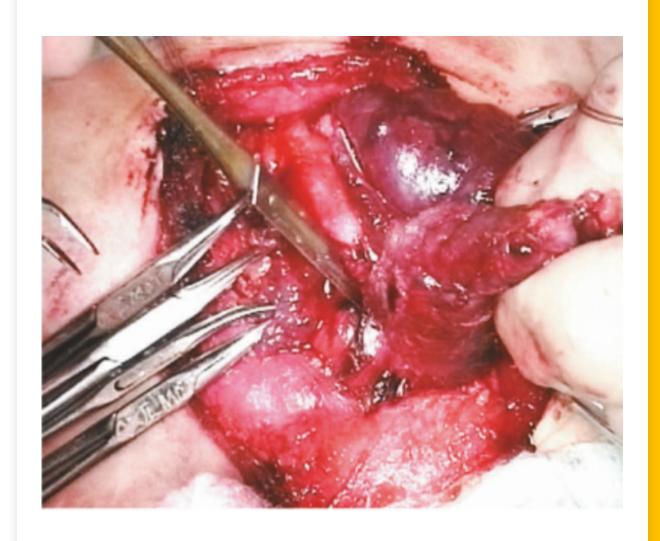
- Malignancy or suspected malignancy
- Thyrotoxicosis
- Cosmetic effect
- Obstructive symptoms (e.g., compression of the trachea or esophagus).

## Types of Thyroidectom y

- Lumpectomy
- Hemithyroidectomy
- Subtotal thyroidectomy
- Near-total thyroidectomy
- Total thyroidectomy

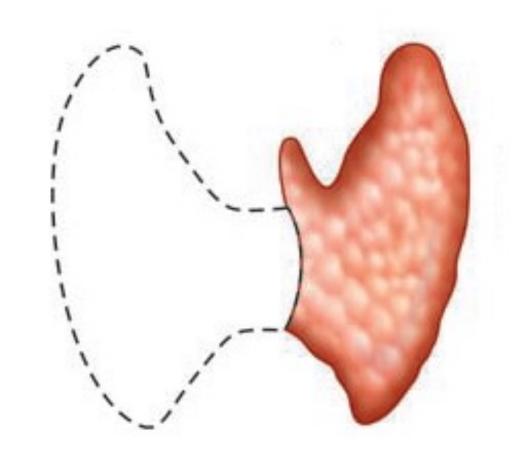
Excision of a nodule with a small cuff of surrounding thyroid tissue

## Lumpectomy



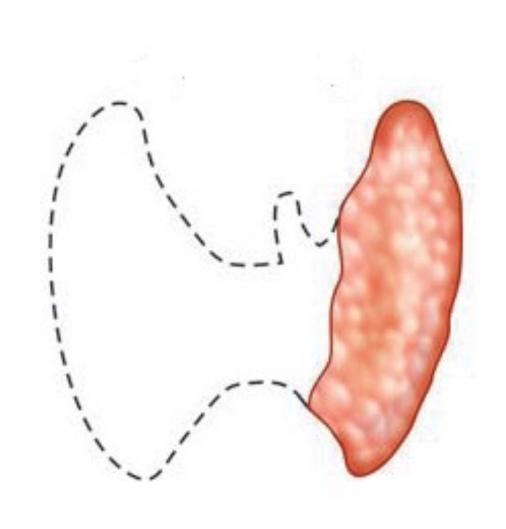
Excision of one lobe of thyroid plus the isthmus

#### Hemithyroidectomy



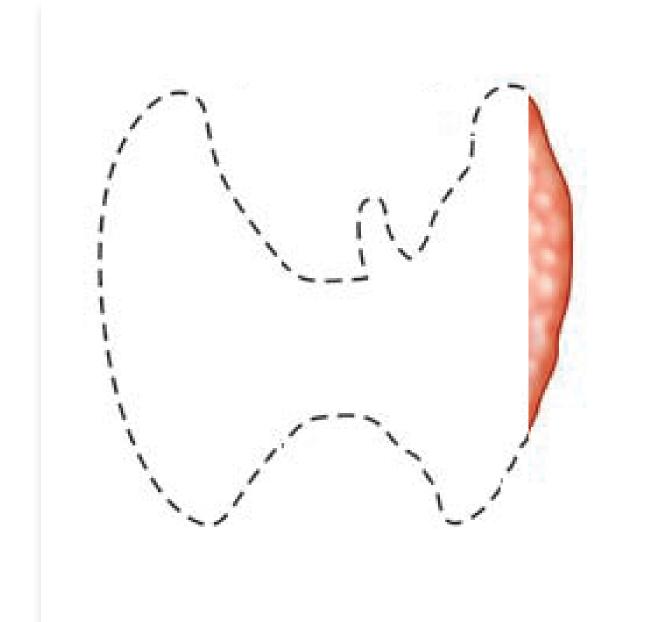
Excision of more then one-half of the thyroid gland on each side plus the isthmus

## Subtotal Thyroidectomy



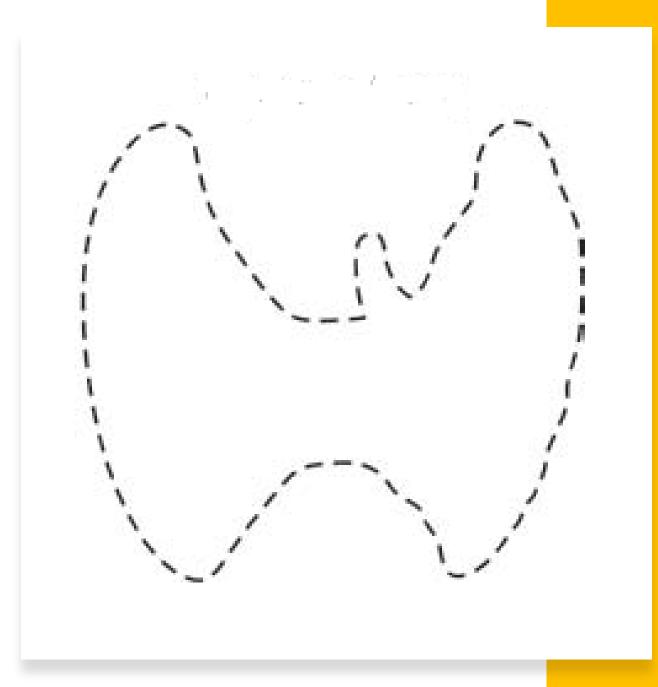
Complete excision of one lobe, the isthmus and >90% of the other side

#### Near-total Thyroidectomy

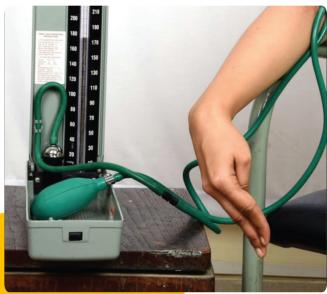


**Excision of both lobes and the isthmus** 



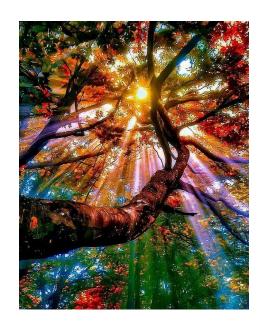


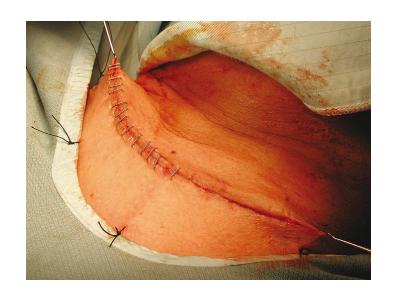


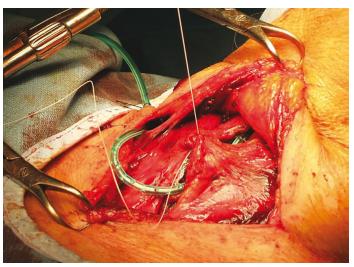


## Complications of Thyroid Surgery

- Hemorrhage
- Infection
- Recurrent laryngeal nerve injury: Unilateral (hoarseness), bilateral (airway obstruction)
- Parathyroid gland injury ( hypocalcemia)







Have A Nice Day!