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Lymphnode recurrence in papillary carcinoma thyroid cases

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Lymphnode recurrence in papillary carcinoma thyroid cases

Abstract

Introduction:

Papillary CA Thyroid(PTC) is most common thyroid cancer accounting to about 80% of all thyroid Cancers. Lymph node metastasis is common in PTC. PTC localised to thyroid gland has excellent survival rate in >99% cases for 5yrs. However, locoregional recurrence can be associated with poor disease free survival. Vast majority of cases are females belonging to age group 30-50yrs. Many studies have shown higher incidence of decrease in lymph node recurrence in the patients who underwent Prophylactic Central Neck Lymph Node Dissection (pCLND) for PTC with node negative metastasis . however, it still remains a controversy on whether the benefit post pCLND overweighs the risk factors and complications intraop (1)transient or permanent hypoparathyroidism 2)recurrent laryngeal nerve injury) and postoperatively.Our study attempts to evaluate the pattern of lymph node recurrence and also the predisposing factors relating to nodal recurrence in PTC. The study also includes comparision of benefit of performing pCLND over the complications and risk factors that arise as a result of performing pCLND in node negative metastasis of PTC cases.

Aim: To study the lymph node recurrence in papillary carcinoma thyroid patients post pCLND.

Objectives: 1) To correlate the association of demographic data with nodal recurrence

2) Histopathological correlation of papillary CA thyroid and lymph node recurrence.

3) To study the Neck dissection type in node negative PTC cases with recurrence.

4) To correlate TNM staging with node recurrence.

5) To correlate Survival of patients with lymph node recurrence.

Study design: RETROSPECTIVE STUDY Study population: All patients who underwent surgery for PTC from the year 2005 to year 2018.