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A PROSPECTIVE COMPARATIVE STUDY ON RESPIRATORY FUNCTION IN HYPERTHYROID AND EUTHYROID PATIENTS UNDERGOING TOTAL THYROIDECTOMY AND ITS REVERSAL

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INTRODUCTION	GROUP A
 Hyperthyroidism causes respiratory dysfunction which can be demonstrated by simple non invasive pulmonary function tests (PFTs). The impact of hyperthyroidism on pulmonary function and its outcome after total thyroidectomy is not much studied. In this study we aim to evaluate pulmonary function in patients with hyperthyroidism 	 17/20(85%) patients showed restrictive pattern on PFT at diagnosis, among which 15 (88.2%) patients had statistically significant increase in parameters 15 days after total thyroidectomy with mean difference in FVC of 0.9, FEV1 – 1.4, FEV1/FVC – 11.7, FEF(25 75) – 1.2, PEF – 1.1 and continued to improve and reached baseline in (16/17)94.1% of patients at 1 month post surgery.
compared to euthyroid patients	GROUP B
 MATERIALS AND METHODS Patients were divided into 2 groups GROUP A(20) Biochemically hyperthyroid patients were included PFTs performed – At diagnosis, the day before surgery (after attaining euthyroidism), 1 week, 2 weeks, 1 month, 3 months post surgery and repeated at 6 months/more if needed. 	 3/20(15%) had mild obstructive pattern, 4/20(20%) had mixed pattern, 13/20 (65%) had normal PFT. All 7/20 patients showed improvement after 15 days with mean difference in FVC-0.4, FEV1-0.35, FEV1/FVC-3.6, FEF (25 75)-0.35, but were not significant. 18/20(90%) reached baseline at 1 month post surgery Neither improvement nor derangement was noted at 3 months follow up 1/20 and 2/20 patients in group A and group B showed persistent abnormal PFT even at 3 months post surgery and were on follow up.
 GROUP B(20) Non toxic Euthyroid patients planned for surgery were included. PFTs performed- Day before surgery and post surgery same as group A 	 CONCLUSION Hyperthyroidism can cause unmanifested respiratory dysfunction in significant number of patients when compared to euthyroid patients which can be detected on PFTs and this dysfunction is improved after total thyroidectomy.

• Patients with cardiovascular diseases,

respiratory diseases, History of smoking, recurrent laryngeal nerve palsy were **excluded**.





GROUP - A											
PARA METER	PRE DICTED	AT DIAGNOSIS (MEAN ± SD)	P VALUE	DAY BEFORE SURGERY (MEAN ± SD)	P VALUE	1 WEEK AFTER SURGERY (MEAN ± SD)	P VALUE	2WEEKS AFTER SURGERY (MEAN ± SD)	P VALUE	1 MONTH POST SURGERY	P VALUE
FVC	3.3± 1.37	2.3± 0.76	0.006	2.58 ± 0.67	0.07	2.45± 0.61	0.4	3.2± 0.87	0.001	3.37± 1.29	0.002
FEV1	2.97± 1.4	1.9± 0.51	0.002	2.27 ± 0.71	0.06	2.34± 0.62	0.01	2.51± 0.61	0.001	3.02± 1.37	0.001
FEV1/ FVC	82.26± 8.6	74.3± 13.22	0.02	81.5± 11.57	0.6	79.14± 12.33	0.2	86.07± 11.5	0.004	86.66± 8.3	0.001
FEF (25 75)	3.4± 1.64	2.0± 1.09	0.02	2.1± 1.14	0.77	3.03± 1.38	0.8	3.26± 1.59	0.01	3.53± 1.59	0.001
PEF	4.51± 1.74	4.69± 2.36	0.9	4.84± 2.17	0.8	5.48 ± 2.1	0.8	5.77± 2.19	0.01	5.92± 1.2	0.04

GROUP - B

								2		
	PARA METER	PRE DICTED	DAY BEFORE SURGERY (MEAN ± SD)	P VALUE	1 WEEK AFTER SURGERY (MEAN ± SD)	P VALUE	2 WEEKS POST SURGERY	P VALUE	1MONTH AFTER SURGERY	P VALUE
	FVC	2.61±0.8	2.21±0.6	0.35	2.22±0.47	0.9	2.6±0.52	0.03	2.79±0.56	0.003
	FEV1	1.8±0.5	1.65±0.58	0.38	1.93±0.6	0.1	2.02±0.6	0.05	2.25±0.6	0.002
	FEV1/FVC	80.67+11.3	75.4±11.3	0.1	77.02±10.8	0.2	79.02±10.2	0.2	81.57±10.11	0.07
	FEF(25 75)	2.2+0.9	1.63±0.9	0.05	1.9±0.9	0.3	1.98±0.8	0.2	2.3±0.7	0.08
	PEF	4.3+1.8	3.09±1.53	0.02	3.0±1.42	0.8	3.2±1.2	0.8	3.9±1.4	0.08



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