

ÖTİROID DIFFÜZ GUATR VAKASINA YAKLAŞIM

Çiğdem ÖZDEMİR¹

22. BÖLÜM

GİRİŞ

Tiroid bezi, boynun ön üçgeninde yerleşik, larinks ve trakea'nın önünde yer alan, iki lob(-sağ-sol) ve bu lobları birbirine bağlayan isthmus'tan oluşan, kelebek şekilli bir bezdir¹. İyot eksikliği olmayan sağlıklı yetişkinlerde, normal tiroid bezinin boyutları yaklaşık (4- 4.8) x (1-1.8) x (0.8-1.6) cm olup, ortalama sonografik volümü 7-10 mL ve ağırlığı 10-20 gramdır².

Guatr (Goiter) kelimesi, Türkçe sözlük anlamı 'boğaz' anlamına gelen Latin kökenli 'guttrus' kelimesinden türemiştir; tiroid bezinin inflamasyon veya malignite olmaksızın büyümESİdir³. Guatr, kişinin tiroid bezi büyüklüğünün yaş ve cinsiyetine göre üst sınırın üzerinde olmasıdır, kadınlar için bu sınır 18 ml ve erkekler için 25 mL olup⁴, tiroid bezinin ağırlığının 20-25 gr üzerinde bulunmasıdır⁵.

Guatr, bezin fonksiyonel durumuna (hipotiroidi, hipertiroidi, ötiroidi) göre kategorilere ayrılabilceği gibi klinik veya sintigrafik görünüşüne (diffüz veya multinodüler (MNG)) göre de sınıflandırılabilir⁶. Bezin fonksiyonel durumu toksik (TSH baskılı) ve non-toksik (TSH normal) olarak da isimlendirilebilmektedir. Tiroid bezindeki büyümeye, diffüz olduğunda; yani nodül oluşumu ve

hipertiroidi yoksa, diffüz ötiroid (non-toksik) guatr (DÖG) olarak adlandırılır⁷. Bu durum bazen nodül yokluğu nedeniyle 'basit guatr' veya kolloid dolu uniform foliküllerin varlığı nedeniyle 'kolloid guatr' olarak da tanımlanmaktadır.

Diffüz ve nodüler guatrın prevalansı, popülasyonun iyot alım durumuna bağlıdır. Genelde iyot yeterli ülkelerde klinik olarak palpe edilen guatr prevalansı %4'ün altındadır. Toplumun %10'un dan fazlasında veya 6-12 yaş okul çağında çocukların %5'inde guatr bulunduğu, bu durum 'endemik guatr' olarak ifade edilir. Dünya çapında endemik guatrın en sık nedeni iyot eksikliğidir⁷.

Diffüz veya nodüler ötiroid guatr durumunda başlıca patolojik süreç follikül epitel hücrelerinin proliferasyonudur. Tiroid folliküllerinin sayısı arttıkça, yeni folliküller oluşur ve tiroid boyutları artar. Kronik TSH uyarısı sonucu bazı foliküller otonom hale gelebilir ve hormon salgılayarak diğer bölgeleri suprese ederek involüsyona sebep olabilir. Sonuçta involüsyon ve fibrozis bölgeleri ile fokal hiperplazi alanlarının beraber olduğu MNG görülebilir¹.

Çoğu hasta asemptomatik olup, rastlantısal olarak fark edilmektedir; fizik muayenede diffüz olarak büyümüş tiroid bezi ele gelir⁷. Guatrın

¹ Uzman, Endokrinoloji ve Metabolizma Hastalıkları, Antalya Eğitim ve Araştırma Hastanesi, cgdemr@gmail.com.

otoimmün tiroidit birlikteliği düşünülmeli. Sigaranın guatrogenik etkisi ve gebelik isteği olduğu için ivedilikle bırakması tavsiye edildi.

Gebelik gelişmediği takdirde 3-6 aylık aralıklarla semptom,fizik muayene,tiroid fonksiyon testleri ve tiroid USG ile takip, gebe kaldığını öğrendiğinde hemen başvurması ve gebelik boyunca aylık kontrole gelmesi gerektiği bilgisi verilmiştir.

SONUÇ

NTG, benign bir antite olup, genellikle estetik problem oluşturur, ancak çok büyürse trakea, laringeal sinir ve özefagus bası yapabilir. Çoğu benign guatrın mükemmel bir прогноз olup, az bir oranda hipertiroidi ve bazlarında da malignite gelişimi olabilir. Bu yüzden ömür boyu takip gerektirir.

KAYNAKLAR

- Fadi MA, Bhupendra CP.Nontoxic Goiter.StatPearls.Last Update: January 24, 2020.
- Berghout A, Wiersinga WM, Smits NJ. Determinants of thyroid volume as measured by ultrasonography in healthy adults in a non-iodine deficient area. Clin Endocrinol (Oxf) 1987; 26:273.
- Peloquin JM, Wondisford F. Non Toxic Diffuse and Nodular Goiter. Clinical Management of Thyroid Disease 2009;Chapter 24
- Führer D, Bockisch A, Schmid KW. Euthyroid Goiter With and Without Nodules- Diagnosis and Treatment. Dtsch Arztebl Int 2012; 109(29–30): 506–16.
- Langer P. Discussion about the limit between normal thyroid and goiter: minireview. Endocrine regulations 1999.
- Edlow Andrea G, Norwitz Errol R. Endocrine Diseases of Pregnancy.Yen & Jaffe's Reproductive Endocrinology (Seventh Edition), 2014.
- Sağlam F, Bekir Ç. Clinical Approach To Thyroid Diseases In Primary Health Care.Ankara Medical Journal 2012;12(3):136-139.
- Ross SD.Treatment of nontoxic,nonobstructive goiter. Up To Date.Last update:May, 28, 2019.
- Brunn J, Block U, Ruf G. Volumetrie der Schilddrüsenlappen mittels Real-Time-Sonographie (Thyroid volumetry by real time ultrasonography). Dtsch Med Wschr 1981; 106:1338–40.
- Dökmetas HS,Kılıçlı F,Kabalak T.Taylan Kabalak'ın Tiroid Hastalıkları Kitabı, Bölüm 7:Ötiroid Diffüz Guatr,İstanbul 2019.
- Hatemi H.Endemik Guatr (Ötiroid Diffüz Guatr).İÜ. Cerrahpaşa Tip Fakültesi Sürekli Tip Eğitimi Etkinlikleri Tiroid Hastalıkları Sempozyumu İstanbul.15 Ekim 1999; s. 7-14.
- Medeiros NG,Knobel M.2010.Iodine deficiency disorders. In Endocrinology, DeGroot, L.J. and Jameson, J.S., Eds. New York: Elsevier, 1650–1667.
- Brauer VF et al.The role of thiocyanate in the etiology of goiter in an industrial metropolitan area.Eur J Endocrinol. 2006; 154 (2):229-35.
- Tiroid Çalışma Grubu,Ötiroid Diffüz Guatr.Türkiye Endokrinoloji ve Metabolizma Derneği Tiroid Hastalıkları Tanı ve Tedavi Kılavuzu 2019;chapter 14,s:120-126.
- Werner's and Ingbar's. The Thyroid. Edited by Levis Braverman and Robert Utiger (Seventh Edition), Lippincott-Raven, 1996.
- Knudsen N et al.Risk Factors for Goiter and Thyroid Nodules Thyroid 2002; 12:10.879.
- Knobel M.Which Is the Ideal Treatment of Benign Diffuse and Multinodular Non-Toxic Goiters? Frontiers in Endocrinology Review.2016; doi:10.3389/fendo.2016.00048.
- Andersson M, de Benoist B. Prevention and control of iodine deficiency in pregnant and lactating women and in children less than 2-years-old: conclusions and recommendations of the Technical Consultation. Public Health Nutr 2007;10:1606.
- Paolo V. Iodine deficiency disorders. Up To Date, last updated : Feb 12, 2020.
- Zimmermann MB.Iodine deficiency. Endocr Rev. 2009; 30: 376.
- WHO/UNICEF/ICCIDD. Assessment of iodine deficiency disorders and monitoring their elimination. A guide for program managers. 3rd edition Geneva: WHO, 2007.
- WHO, Iodine Status Worldwide, WHO Global Database on Iodine Deficiency, World Health Organization Department of Nutrition for Health and Development, Geneva, Switzerland, 2004.
- Hatemi H. Endemik Guatr ve Türkiye'de İyod Eksikliği. İstanbul, Çetin Matbaacılık, 1996.
- Erdoğan MF, Ağbahtı K, Altunsu T. Current Iodine Status in Turkey. J Endocrinol Invest.,2009 Jul;32(7):617-22.
- Thomasz L, Oglia R, Randi AS. Biochemical changes during goiter induction by methylemercapto imidazol and inhibition by g-iodolacton in rat.Thyroid 2010;vol.20:p.1003.
- Stumpf MAM, Marques AS, Kluthcovsky ACGC. Prenatal Goiter. J Coll Physicians Surg Pak. 2019 Jun; 29 (6): 574-576.
- Neto GM, Camargo RY,Tomimori EK. Approach and Treatment of Goiters. Med Clin N Am 2012; 96351-368.
- Vanderpump MP, Tunbridge WM, French JM. The incidence of thyroid disorders in the community: a twenty-year follow-up of the Whickham Survey. Clin Endocrinol (Oxf) 1995; 43:55.
- Hintze G, Kobberling J. Treatment of iodine deficiency goiter with iodine, levothyroxine or a combination of

- both. *Thyroidology* 1992; 4:37–40.
30. Andersson M, Takkouche B, Egli I. Current global iodine status and progress over the last decade towards the elimination of iodine deficiency. *Bull World Health Organ.* 2005; 83:518.
 31. Wilders-Truschnig MM, Warnkross H, Leb G. The effect of treatment with levothyroxine or iodine on thyroid size and thyroid growth stimulating immunoglobulins in endemic goitre patients. *Clin Endocrinol* 1993;39:281–6.
 32. Ross SD. Thyroid hormone suppressive therapy for thyroid nodules and benign goiter. Up To Date. Last updated February, 18,2019.
 33. Grussendorf M, Reiners C, Paschke R. on behalf of the LISA investigators. Reduction of thyroid nodule volume by levothyroxine and iodine alone and in combination: a randomized, placebo-controlled trial. *J Clin Endocrinol Metab* 2011;96:2786–95.
 34. Güllü S, Gürses MA, Başkal N. Suppressive therapy with levothyroxine for euthyroid diffuse and nodular goiter. *Endocr J* 1999; 46:221–6.
 35. Berghout A, Wiersinga WM, Drexhage HA. Comparison of placebo with L-thyroxine alone or with carbimazole for treatment of sporadic non-toxic goitre. *Lancet* 1990; 336:193.
 36. Bergfelt G, Risholm L. Postoperative thyroid hormone therapy in nontoxic goitre. *Acta Chir Scand* 1963; 126:531.
 37. Bistrup C, Nielsen JD, Gregersen G. Preventive effect of levo thyroxine in patients operated for non-toxic goitre: a randomized trial of one hundred patients with nine years follow-up. *Clin Endocrinol (Oxf)* 1994; 40:323.
 38. Hegedüs L, Nygaard B, Hansen JM. Is routine thyroxine treatment to hinder postoperative recurrence of non-toxic goiter justified? *J Clin Endocrinol Metab* 1999; 84:756.
 39. Le Moli R, Wesche MF, Tiel-Van Buul MM. Determinants of longterm outcome of radioiodine therapy of sporadic non-toxic goitre. *Clin Endocrinol* 1999;50:783–9.
 40. Hegedüs L, Bonnema SJ, Bennedbaek FN. Management of simple nodular goiter: current status and future perspectives. *Endocr Rev* 2003; 24:102.
 41. Wesche MF, Tiel-Van Buul MM, Lips P. A randomised trial comparing levothyroxine with radioactive iodine in the treatment of nontoxic sporadic goiter. *J Clin Endocrinol Metab*. 2001;86: 998-1005.
 42. Dietlein M, Dressler J, Grünwald F. Guideline for radioiodine therapy for benign thyroid diseases. (4th version). *Nuklear Medizin* 2007;46:220-3.
 43. Hegedüs L, Bennedbaek FN. Radioiodine for non-toxic diffuse goitre. *Lancet* 1997; 350:409.
 44. Nygaard B, Farber J, Veje A. Thyroid volume and function after 131I treatment of diffuse non-toxic goitre. *Clin Endocrinol (Oxf)* 1997; 46:493.
 45. Knobel M. Etiopathology, clinical features, and treatment of diffuse and multinodular nontoxic goiters. *J Endocrinol Invest* 2016; 39:357–73.
 46. Nygaard B, Knudsen JH, Hegedüs L. Thyrotropin receptor antibodies and Graves' disease, a side-effect of 131I treatment in patients with nontoxic goiter. *J Clin Endocrinol Metab* 1997; 82:2926–30.
 47. Nygaard B, Hegedüs L, Gervil M. Radioiodine treatment of multinodular non-toxic goitre. *BMJ* 1993; 307:828.
 48. Wesche MF, Tiel-v-Buul MM, Smits NJ. Reduction in goiter size by 131I therapy in patients with non-toxic multinodular goiter. *Eur J Endocrinol* 1995; 132:86.
 49. Nygaard B, Hegedüs L, Ulriksen P. Radioiodine therapy for multinodular toxic goiter. *Arch Intern Med* 1999; 159:1364.
 50. Nygaard B, Faber J, Hegedüs L. Acute changes in thyroid volume and function following 131I therapy of multinodular goitre. *Clin Endocrinol (Oxf)* 1994; 41:715.
 51. Bonnema SJ, Bertelsen H, Mortensen J. The feasibility of high dose iodine 131 treatment as an alternative to surgery in patients with a very large goiter: effect on thyroid function and size and pulmonary function. *J Clin Endocrinol Metab* 1999; 84:3636.
 52. Huysmans DA, Buijs WC, van de Ven MT. Dosimetry and risk estimates of radioiodine therapy for large, multinodular goiter s. *J Nucl Med* 1996; 37:2072–9.
 53. Lee YY, Tam KW, Lin YM. Recombinant human thyrotropin before (131)I therapy in patients with nodular goitre: a meta-analysis of randomized controlled trials. *Clin Endocrinol (Oxf)* 2015; 83:702.
 54. Fast S, Nielsen VE, Grupe P. Prestimulation with recombinant human thyrotropin (rhTSH) improves the long-term outcome of radioiodine therapy for multinodular nontoxic goiter. *J Clin Endocrinol Metab* 2012; 97:2653.
 55. Nielsen VE, Bonnema SJ, Hegedüs L. Transient goiter enlargement after administration of 0.3 mg of recombinant human thyrotropin in patients with benign non-toxic nodular goiter: a randomized, double-blind, crossover trial. *J Clin Endocrinol Metab* 2006; 91:1317.
 56. Graf H, Fast S, Pacini F. Modified-release recombinant human TSH (MRrhTSH) augments the effect of (131)I therapy in benign multinodular goiter: results from a multicenter international, randomized, placebo-controlled study. *J Clin Endocrinol Metab*. 2011; 96:1368.
 57. Flores RA, Ruiz JA, Lopez CG. Effect of 1110 MBq Radioiodine in Reducing Thyroid Volume in Multinodular Goiter: A New Protocol. *J Clin Med Res*. 2013; 5:234.
 58. Musholt TJ, Clerici T, Dralle H. German Association of Endocrine Surgeons practice guidelines for the surgical treatment of benign thyroid disease. Interdisciplinary task force guidelines of the German Association of Endocrine Surgeons. *Langerberks Arch Surg*. 2011; 396: 639-49.
 59. Mercante G, Gabrielli E, Pedroni C. CT cross-sectional imaging classification system for substernal goiter based on risk factors for an extracervical surgical approach. *Head Neck*. 2010; 33:792–9.
 60. Agarwal G, Aggarwal V. Is total thyroidectomy the surgical procedure of choice for benign multinodular

- goiter? An evidence-based review. *World J Surg.* 2008; 32:1313–24.
61. Thomusch O, Machens A, Sekulla C. Multivariate analysis of risk factors for postoperative complications in benign goiter surgery: prospective multicenter study in Germany. *World J Surg.* 2000; 24: 1335–41.
 62. Yoldas T, Makay O, Icoz G. Should sub-total thyroidectomy be abandoned in multinodular goiter patients from endemic regions requiring surgery? *Int Surg.* 2015.
 63. Shoback D. Hypoparathyroidism. *N Engl J Med.* 2008; 359: 391–403.
 64. Schäffler A. Hormone replacement after thyroid and para-thyroid surgery. *Dtsch Arztebl Int.* 2010; 107: 827–34.
 65. Biondi B, Cooper DS. The clinical significance of subclinical thyroid dysfunction. *Endocr Rev.* 2008; 29: 76–131.
 66. Baehr KM, Lyden E, Treude K. Levothyroxine dose following thyroidectomy is affected by more than just body weight. *Laryngoscope* 2012;122:834–8.
 67. Ross DS. Thyroid hormone suppressive therapy of sporadic nontoxic goiter. *Thyroid.* 1992; 2:263 –9.