

CASE REPORT

Acute airway obstruction due to benign multinodular goitre

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SUMMARY

Benign multinodular goitre is a common illness. When accompanied by obstructive symptoms, such as dyspnoea, it carries an indication for surgery. Benign multinodular goitres rarely cause acute airway obstruction. We report the case of a 88-year-old woman who presented with acute shortness of breath and stridor. A chest CT revealed marked enlargement of the thyroid gland, with an extensive intrathoracic component. She was proposed for total thyroidectomy. Her intraoperative course was unremarkable, but the patient passed away in postoperative period from ventricular fibrillation. Recognition of these cases is important, as they constitute a preventable cause of mortality if timely diagnosed and treated.

BACKGROUND

Benign multinodular goitre is a common problem but rarely cause acute airway obstruction.

The incidence of benign goitre causing acute airway obstruction is 0.6%. Upper airway obstruction due to goitre is frequently under-diagnosed because the progressive and insidious growth allows the patient time to compensate and remain asymptomatic for up to 70% of tracheal compression. Large goitre with obstructive symptoms, including dyspnoea, are indicated for surgery.¹⁻⁵

CASE PRESENTATION

An 88-year-old woman was admitted to the emergency room presenting with acute dyspnoea and

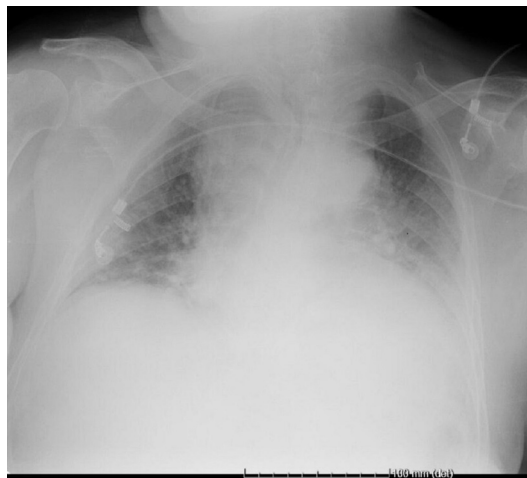


Figure 1 Chest radiography showed marked widening of the upper mediastinum.



Figure 2 Chest CT revealed that trachea was compressed by the marked enlargement of the thyroid gland.

stridor. She had a history of progressive exertional dyspnoea and fatigue throughout the previous year, and had no hyperthyroid or hypothyroid symptoms.

The patient had prior known history of aortic stenosis, systemic arterial hypertension and dyslipidaemia. She had no personal or family history of thyroid malignancies or goitres.

On physical examination, she was afebrile, polypnoeic, tachycardic and had a peripheral oxygen saturation of 88% despite high-flow oxygen supplementation. She exhibited stridor and, on both lung fields, crackles and wheezing.

Arterial blood gas sampling showed hypoxaemia (pO₂ 59.5 mm Hg) and absence of hypercapnoea. Chest radiography (figure 1) showed marked widening of the upper mediastinum. ECG showed sinus rhythm, a heart rate of 120 bpm, along with a left branch block pattern. Her laboratory tests revealed a brain natriuretic peptide of 157 pg/mL, thyroid-stimulation hormone level of 0.044 uIU/mL (reference range: 0.4–4.0) and free T₄ level of 1.1 (reference range: 0.8–1.9).

A chest CT (figure 2) was performed which revealed marked enlargement of the thyroid gland, with an extensive intrathoracic component which impinged on and compressed the superior half of the trachea, which was left with a minimum luminal calibre of 2 mm.

Both of the brachycephalic trunks also suffered from extrinsic compression from the thyroid, with marked luminal stenosis. Also present was a left pleural effusion of reduced volume and atelectasis of both inferior pulmonary lobes. No adenopathies were observed.



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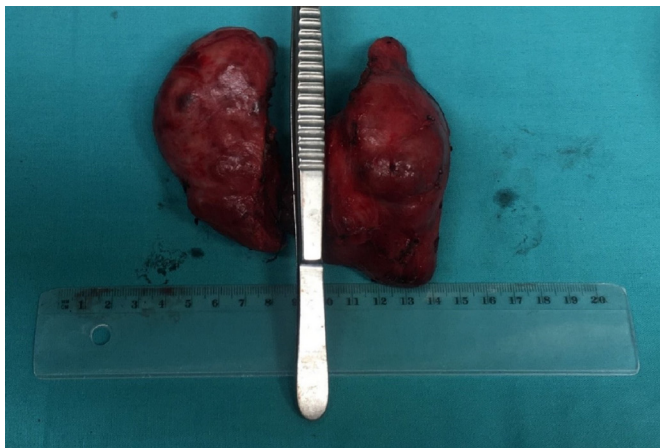


Figure 3 Total resection of the thyroid gland with 202g.

TREATMENT

The patient was treated with furosemide, epinephrine, bronchodilators and corticosteroids (both inhaled and intravenous), with mild improvement of her symptoms.

She was admitted to the hospital ward for stabilisation. Throughout her period of admission, she improved from her respiratory failure and stridor. Despite this, she maintained the necessity for oxygen supplementation and intravenous corticosteroids.

She was proposed for total thyroidectomy. Thyroidectomy was performed through a cervical incision and sternotomy, in collaboration with cardio-thoracic surgeons, in order to achieve safe removal of the goitre.

OUTCOME AND FOLLOW-UP

The surgery was without complications and the thyroid was fully removed (figure 3). The parathyroid glands and recurrent laryngeal nerve of both sides were identified and preserved. The trachea was normal with no features of tracheomalacia. Despite this, the patient died in postoperative day 2 from ventricular fibrillation.

The histopathology of the thyroid with a mass of 202g, revealed a benign multinodular goitre, with all the parenchyma

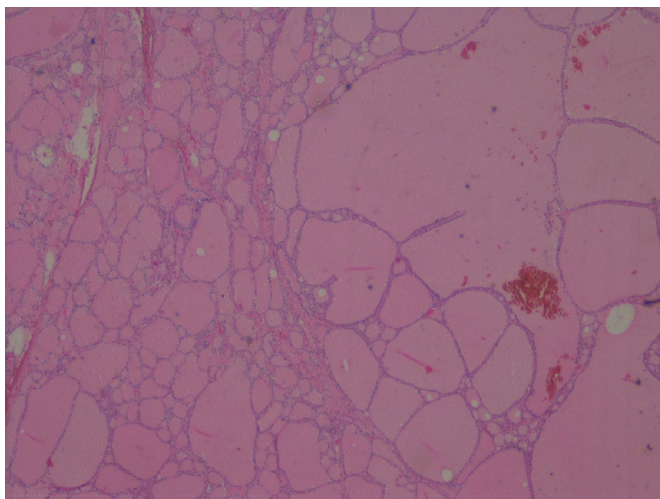


Figure 4 H&E (magnification $\times 40$)—nodular hyperplasia, some nodules partially or completely capsulated, macrofollicular pattern, nodules with monotonous follicular epithelium.

Learning points

- ▶ Benign goitre causing acute airway obstruction is rare.
- ▶ Deaths from benign multinodular goitres due to airway obstruction, should be prevented.
- ▶ CT scanning has become the gold-standard for assessment of retrosternal goitre.
- ▶ Surgical intervention is the treatment of choice for substernal goitre.

occupied by nodular hyperplasia, some nodules partially or completely capsulated, macrofollicular pattern, nodules with monotonous follicular epithelium (figure 4).

DISCUSSION

Here we present the case of a patient bearing an illness that usually carries a benign presentation. In the cases of airway obstruction, such as the one described above; however, it may carry fatal outcomes.

This patient had no previous history of thyroid illness. Six years prior to her admission, she had undergone chest radiography which exhibited superior mediastinal enlargement and that was, at that time, overlooked.

Multinodular goitres can persist asymptomatic and may be discovered incidentally on a routine chest radiography.⁴

Deaths for airway obstruction due to benign multinodular goitre, should be avoided, since that these are benign and usually have a low mortality rate.⁶

Risk factors for acute airway obstruction in benign multinodular goitre appear to be oedema of tracheal mucosa, bleeding and secretion retention, which may be caused by acute airway infection. The evaluation of goitre size is a poor predictor of upper airway obstruction. CT scanning has become the gold-standard for assessment of retrosternal goitre extension and its relation to adjacent structures, and can be used to define the group of patients likely to require thoracic approach.⁷⁻⁹

Menon *et al* revealed that upper airway obstruction in patients with asymptomatic multinodular goitre was mostly unpredictable and was independent of the duration of the goitre, symptoms volume of the goitre or the presence of intrathoracic extension. They also demonstrate that the presence of upper airway obstruction on pulmonary function test in the evaluated patients did not correlate with the tracheal reduction detected in the CT scan.¹⁰

Recognition of these cases is important, as they constitute a preventable cause of mortality if timely diagnosed and treated.

Surgical intervention is the treatment of choice for substernal goitre.^{11 12} Patients who have tracheal compression or those who become symptomatic with neck extension may pose significant hazards during induction of anaesthesia.¹³

The possible postoperative complications consist of hypoparathyroidism, vocal cord paralysis and bleeding and the incidence of complications after thyroidectomy for substernal or cervical goitres are similar. The histopathological diagnosis of substernal goitres are comparable with those of cervical thyroid masses, with the same incidence of malignancy.¹⁴⁻¹⁶

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