

## 갑상선 절제술 후 저칼슘혈증

계명대학교 의과대학 이비인후과학교실

송달원 · 신호철 · 손수길 · 김은덕 · 이상윤 · 남성일 · 안병훈

### Hypocalcemia after Thyroidectomy

Dal Won Song, MD, Ho Cheol Shin, MD, Su Gil Sohn, MD, Eun Deok Kim, MD,  
Sang Yun Lee, MD, Sung Il Nam, MD and Byung Hoon Ahn, MD

Department of Otolaryngology, School of Medicine, Keimyung University, Daegu, Korea

#### ABSTRACT

**Background and Objectives** : Incidence of hypocalcemia after thyroidectomy varies from 5.4 to 83%, and permanent hypocalcemia from 0.5 to 8%. The purpose of this study was to determine incidence and risk factors for the development of hypocalcemia and permanent hypocalcemia after thyroidectomy. **Materials and Method** : The medical records were reviewed for 130 patients who underwent thyroid surgery at the Department of Otolaryngology, Dongsan Medical Center, Keimyung University from January 1998 to June 2002. The subjects were reviewed according to sex, various thyroid diseases, unintentional removal of parathyroid gland, autotransplantation of parathyroid gland and various surgical modality that would affect postoperative hypocalcemia. Hypocalcemia was defined as a serum calcium level under 8.0 mg/dl on at least two consecutive measurements regardless of symptoms. Permanent hypocalcemia was defined for cases in which hypocalcemia persisted more than 6 months after thyroidectomy. **Results** : Among 130 patients, 43 patients (33.1%) had hypocalcemia and 9 patients (6.9%) permanent hypocalcemia. Factors significantly predictive of postoperative hypocalcemia in univariate analysis included malignancy ( $p<0.001$ ), extensive operation (total thyroidectomy, total thyroidectomy with neck dissection) ( $p<0.001$ ) and unintentional removal of parathyroid gland ( $p<0.001$ ). Independent risk factors on multivariate analysis were malignancy ( $p=0.027$ ) and unintentional removal of parathyroid gland ( $p=0.048$ ). **Conclusion** : Our study showed that the incidence of hypocalcemia after thyroidectomy was 33.1% and permanent hypocalcemia 6.9%. Our study found malignancy, extensive surgery, unintentional removal of parathyroid gland to be statistically significant risk factors. Hypocalcemia can be kept to a minimum by profound knowledge of anatomy of thyroid and parathyroid gland, meticulous surgical technique and delicate autotransplantation of parathyroid gland. (Korean J Otolaryngol 2003;46:758-63)

**KEY WORDS** : Thyroidectomy · Hypocalcemia.

5.4~83% , 6  
0.5~8%<sup>1-5)</sup>  
130  
hungry bone syndrome  
2~3  
: 2003 3 31 / : 2003 7 16  
: 700 - 712 194 1998 1 2002 6  
: (053) 250 - 7717, 7715 · : (053) 256 - 0325 130  
E - mail : dwsong@dsmc.or.kr



갑상선 절제술 후 저칼슘혈증

**Table 3.** Incidence of hypocalcemia according to surgical modality

Operative	Number of patients	Hypocalcemia		
		Transient (%)	Permanent (%)	Total (%)
Partial lobectomy	44	6 (13.6)	0	6 (13.6)
Lobectomy	14	1 ( 7.1)	0	1 ( 7.1)
Subtotal thyroidectomy	22	4 (18.2)	0	4 (18.2)
Near total thyroidectomy	5	2 (40.0)	0	2 (40.0)
Total thyroidectomy	36	15 (41.7)	7 (19.4)	22 (61.1)
Total thyroidectomy with ND	9	6 (66.7)	2 (22.2)	8 (88.9)
Total	130	34 (26.2)	9 ( 6.9)	43 (33.1)

ND : neck dissection

**Table 4.** Average of the lowest calcium level of transient and permanent hypocalcemia during hospital stay

	Transient hypocalcemia (N=34)	Permanent hypocalcemia (N=9)
Total serum calcium nadir* (mg/dl)	7.64 ± 0.79	7.23 ± 0.61
Ionized calcium nadir* (mEq/L)	2.01 ± 0.26	1.94 ± 0.20

\* lowest point

**Table 5.** Individual clinical and biochemical manifestations of 9 patients with permanent hypocalcemia

Case	Postoperative total serum calcium (mg/dl)	Postoperative ionized calcium (mEq/L)	PTH (pg/ml)	Number of preserved parathyroid glands		
				In situ	Transplantated	Total
1	8.0	2.25	.	2	0	2
2	7.8	2.23	.	3	1	4
3	7.2	1.99	3.93	1	1	2
4	6.9	1.96	3.77	4	0	4
5	7.0	1.75	4.43	2	0	2
6	7.0	1.85	3.74	3	1	4
7	6.0	1.62	4.51	3	0	3
8	7.8	1.89	9.63	4	0	4
9	7.4	1.88	6.76	2	0	2

PTH : parathyroid hormone

9 , 1 2 가 16 ( 1  
 , 1 가 1  
 7.23 mg/dl, ) 12 (75.0%)  
 1.94 mEq/L . 3.74~ 5 (31.3%)가  
 9.63 pg/ml 5.25 pg/ml , (p=0.173, p=0.088)  
 3 (Table 5). (Table 6). (p=0.027)  
 (p<0.001), 가 가 (p=0.048)  
 (p<0.001), (Table 7).  
 1 2 (p<0.001)가  
 ,  
 109 가 5 .  
 31 (27.2%) , 가 가 가  
 4 (3.5%) . 가 . , 가

**Table 6.** Univariate relation between clinical, biochemical characteristics of patient and outcome of postoperative hypocalcemia

Parameter	Number of patients	Hypocalcemic group (N=43) (%)	p-value
Age			
Over 60	30	13 (43.3)	0.173
Below 60	100	30 (30)	
Gender			
Male	16	2 (12.5)	0.088
Female	114	41 (35.9)	
Diagnosis			
Benign	86	13 (15.1)	<0.001*
Malignant	44	30 (68.2)	
Surgical modality			
Group I <sup>†</sup>	85	13 (15.3)	<0.001*
Group II <sup>‡</sup>	45	30 (66.7)	
Parathyroid gland			
All reserved with/without AT	114(5/109)	31 (27.2)	<0.001*
Unintentional removal of one or two PTG with/without AT	16(1/15)	12 (75)	

\*indicate statistically significant p-values, † partial lobectomy, lobectomy, subtotal thyroidectomy, near total thyroidectomy, ‡ total thyroidectomy, total thyroidectomy with neck dissection, AT : autotransplantation, PTG : parathyroid gland

**Table 7.** Multivariate analysis of risk factors of hypocalcemia after thyroidectomy

Risk factor	Normocalcemic group (n=87) (%)	Hypocalcemic group (n=43) (%)	Multivariate p-value
Malignancy	14.9	69.8	0.027*
Surgical modality group II <sup>†</sup>	14.9	69.8	0.904
Unintentional removal of one or two PTG with/without AT	4.6	27.9	0.048*

\*indicate statistically significant p-values, † total thyroidectomy, total thyroidectomy with neck dissection, PTG : parathyroid gland, AT : autotransplantation

arin, long chain fatty acid, hydrogen ion concentration, pH 가 가 가

가

D

가 8.0 25.8~48.2%<sup>9-11)</sup> 5.4~

mg/dl 9.0 mg/dl 83%<sup>1-5)</sup> 1.3~3.3%<sup>9-11)</sup> 0.5~8%<sup>1-5)</sup>

6 가 가

1 가 가

가 가 33.1% 6.9% 가

가 가 1 6 가

가

130

trypsin, triethanolamine, hep-



(33.1%) 130 43  
9 (6.9%)

가  
가  
가

REFERENCES

- 1) Wingert DJ, Friesen SR, Iliopoulos JI, Pierce GE, Thomas JH, Herreck AS. *Post-thyroidectomy hypocalcemia. Am J Surg* 1986;152:606-10.
- 2) Flynn MB, Lyons KJ, Tarter JW, Ragsdale TL. *Local complication after surgical resection for thyroid carcinoma. 1994;168:404-7.*
- 3) Pattou F, Combemale F, Pabre S, Carnaille B, Decoulx M, Wemeau JL, et al. *Hypocalcemia following thyroid surgery: Incidence and prediction outcome. World J Surg* 1998;22:718-24.
- 4) Herranz-Gonzalez J, Gavilan J, Martinez-Vidal J, Gavilan C. *Complications following thyroid surgery. Arch Otolaryngol Head Neck Surg*

- 1991;117:516-8.
- 5) Shindo ML, Shinha UK, Rice DH. *Safety of thyroidectomy in residency: A review of 186 consecutive case. Laryngoscope* 1995;105:1173-5.
- 6) Demeester-Mirkine N, Hooghe L, Van Geertruyden J, De Maertelaer V. *Hypocalcemia after thyroidectomy. Arch Surg* 1992;127:854-8.
- 7) McHenry CR, Speroff T, Wentworth D, Murphy T. *Risk factors for postthyroidectomy hypocalcemia. Surgery* 1994;116:641-8.
- 8) Abboud B, Sargi Z, Akkam M, Sleilaty F. *Risk factors for postthyroidectomy hypocalcemia. J Am Coll Surg* 2002;195:456-61.
- 9) Tae K, Lee HS, Jeong YG, Kim KT, Lee SH, Park YS, et al. *Hypocalcemia and recurrent laryngeal nerve injury after thyroid surgery. Korean J Otolaryngol* 2002;45:1092-7.
- 10) Kim HS, Kim JS, Kim SM. *Post-thyroidectomy hypocalcemia. J Korean Sur Soc* 1989;37:687-92.
- 11) Choo SW, Jegal YJ. *Post-thyroidectomy hypocalcemia. J Korean Sur Soc* 1992;42:741-7.
- 12) Lin DT, Patel SG, Shaha AR, Singh B, Shah JP. *Incidence of inadvertent parathyroid removal during thyroidectomy. Laryngoscope* 2002;112:608-11.
- 13) Skinner MA, Nortonk JA, Monley FF, Mary K. DeBenedetti, Wells SA, Jr. *Heterotopic autotransplantation of parathyroid tissue in children undergoing total thyroidectomy. J Pediatric Surgery* 1997;32:510-3.
- 14) Song D, Moon C. *Incidence of permanent hypocalcemia after a total thyroidectomy with autotransplantation of the parathyroid. J Korean Sur Soc* 1997;53:967-74.
- 15) Attie JN, Khafif RA. *Preservation of parathyroid glands during total thyroidectomy. Am J Surg* 1975;130:404.
- 16) Al-Suliman NN, Rytov NF, Qvist N, Bilchert-Toft M, Graversen HP. *Experience in a specialist thyroid surgery unit: A demographic study, surgical complication, and outcome. Eur J Surg* 1997;163:13-20.