## Index

ABBA see axillo-bilateral breast approach
absorbable haemostatic agents 205–6
acceptable morbidity rates 4–7
acute hypoparathyroidism 231–3
acute parathyroid insufficiency see hypoparathyroidism
acute respiratory distress syndrome (ARDS) 194
adenomas
  - paediatric patients 38
  - upper mediastinal disease 100–1, 102
air leaks 214–15
airway management 195
AIT see amiodarone-induced thyrotoxicosis
alfacalcidiol 233
Allis clamps 47–8
alveolar-pleural fistulas 214–15
amiodarone-induced hypothyroidism 295–6
amiodarone-induced thyrotoxicosis (AIT) 179–87
  - clinical features 183–4
  - differentiation of two types 179, 183–5
  - effects on abnormal thyroid glands 181
  - effects due to molecular structure 181–2
  - epidemiology 182
  - iodine load 181
  - monitoring during amiodarone therapy 182
  - pathogenesis 182–3
  - patients requiring amiodarone therapy 185
  - patients requiring total thyroidectomy 185–7
  - patients who do not require amiodarone 184–5
  - pharmacology 180
  - predictors of 182
  - structure of amiodarone 180
  - therapeutic approach 184
  - thyroid function 180–1
  - thyroid hormones tests 181, 183
anaemia 298
anaesthesia
  - amiodarone-induced thyrotoxicosis 187
  - bleeding 201
  - emergence from 195
lateral neck dissection 81, 84, 85
  - pneumothorax 211, 213–14
  - recurrent laryngeal nerve 222–3
  - respiratory failure 195–6
  - thyroidectomy 46
  - upper mediastinal disease 98
angio graphy 164, 166
anhidrosis 239
anisocoria 238–9
anoxic brain injury 15
ansa cervicalis 261
antero r border dissection 81
antero-to-posterior technique 81–2
antero-to-superior technique 101
antibiotics 28, 242, 244
antithyroid drugs (ATD) 33
appetite 297
apramolodine 239
ARDS see acute respiratory distress syndrome
  - Army-Navy retractors 55–6
  - arterial stents 164
  - aspiration 212–13
  - assisted ventilation 211
  - ataxia 239
  - athersclerosis 274
  - autolysis 242
  - autotransplantation
    - hypoparathyroidism 24–5, 27
    - thyroid glands 139, 235
  - axillary endoscopic thyroidectomy 276
  - axillo-bilateral breast approach (ABBA) 54, 277, 282
  - axonal regrowth 221
  - axonotmesis 221
BABA see bilateral axillo-breast approach
Bartlett test 9
benign multinodular goitre 22, 26
Bernard–Horner syndrome 237–40
Berry’s ligament
  - minimally invasive video-assisted thyroidectomy 59
  - recurrent laryngeal nerve 120, 122, 124
reoperation 108
robotic thyroid surgery 64
thyroidectomy 50–1
bilateral axillo-breast approach (BABA) 54, 277, 281–2
bilateral recurrent laryngeal nerve paralysis (BRNLPl) 20, 24
bilateral vocal fold immobility (BVFI) 223–4
bleeding 199–207
  - drain placement 204–5
  - haemostasis 205–6
  - implications 201–2
  - laryngotracheal and oesophageal injuries 158
  - lateral neck dissection 89
  - major vessel injuries 161, 162–6, 167
  - management 202–4
  - medical malpractice 14–15
  - minimally invasive video-assisted thyroidectomy 59, 281–2
  - paediatric patients 34
  - perioperative techniques 204
  - presentation and diagnosis 202
  - prevention 204–6
  - recurrent laryngeal nerve 122
  - reoperation 105
  - risk factors 199–201
  - thyroidectomy 51
  - timing 199
blunt dissection
  - lateral neck dissection 81
  - minimally invasive video-assisted thyroidectomy 57
  - pneumothorax 213–14
  - reoperation 107–8
  - robotic thyroid surgery 65
  - thyroidectomy 47–8
  - upper mediastinal disease 95–7
botulinum toxin 224
brachial plexopathy 285–6
brachial plexus 243, 282–3
brachiocephalic trunk 162
breast endoscopic thyroidectomy 276–7
breathlessness 124–5
BRNLP see bilateral recurrent laryngeal nerve paralysis
broncho-pleural fistulas 214
bronchoscopy 154, 156
Brown–Forsyth test 9
BVEI see bilateral vocal fold immobility
calcitonin 35
calcitriol 35, 141–2, 231–5
see also vitamin D
calcium metabolism 227–8, 230
calciﬁcation 17, 73, 232–4
cancer see malignancies; thyroid cancer
cardiovascular symptoms 296, 298
carotid artery
lateral neck dissection 88, 171–2
major vessel injuries 161, 165
minimally invasive video-assisted
thyroidectomy 274
reoperation 105
carotid sheath violation 286–8
central compartment node dissection
(CCND) 278
central neck dissection 67–77
complications 73–4
incidence and prevalence 68
intraoperative considerations 70
lymph node metastases 67, 68–72
medical malpractice 17
morbidity rates 5–7
paediatric patients 37
persistent/recurrent disease 72–3
preoperative considerations 68–70, 72
prophylactic CND 71–2
reoperation 72–3
risk-appropriate treatment 22, 23
standard of care 67–8
therapeutic CND 70–1
thyroid cancer 67–74
thyroidectomy 47
cephalosporins 244
cervical approach 275
cervical lymph nodes 170
cervical lymphadenopathy 69
cervical oesophagus 158–9
cervical plexus 173
cervical spine injury 243
cervical thyroid 93–4
chest tube placement 213–14, 215
chest wall hypaesthesia 288
chi-square test 9
choke 259, 265–6
chronic hypoparathyroidism 233–4
chronic occipital pressure ulcers 240
chronic pain 21
Chvostek sign 229–30, 251
chyle leak 84
chylous ﬁstulas 249–50
closure procedures
bleeding 204
cosmetic complications 146–7, 148
lateral neck dissection 89
minimally invasive video-assisted
thyroidectomy 59
patient positioning 242
sternotomy 246
thyroidectomy 50–1
cocaine 239
Cochran method 9
common carotid artery 88, 161, 165
common peroneal nerve 243
compressive haematoma 192–3
computed tomography (CT)
central neck dissection 69–70, 72
Horner’s syndrome 240
laryngotracheal and oesophageal
injuries 154
major vessel injuries 166
pneumothorax 211
reoperation 106
respiratory failure 195
robotic thyroid surgery 287
stenotomy 245
unilateral recurrent laryngeal nerve
paralysis 25
upper mediastinal disease 93, 97, 98, 100, 102
closure procedures 146–7, 148
drain placement 148–9
hypertrophic or hyperpigmented
scarring 146–8
incision location 145–6
minimally invasive video-assisted
thyroidectomy 272–3, 275
coughing 133, 265–6
cPAP see continuous positive airway pressure
cricothyroid (CT) muscle 129–31, 133
cytokines 296
Dandy clamps 47
debridement 241–2, 245–6
delayed hypocalcaemia 238
DeMoivre–LaPlace law 9
diabetes 20
diagnostic delays 15
diagnostic errors 14, 15
diﬀerentiated thyroid cancer (DTC)
laryngotracheal and oesophageal
injuries 154
lateral neck dissection 80, 82, 84–5
paediatric patients 35, 36–8
quality of life 306–9
dihydrotachysterol (DHT) 233–4
dilation lag 238
dilopia 239
distant metastases 109
Doppler ultrasound (US) 166, 184
down and out position 48
Down’s syndrome 243
drain placement
bleeding 204–5
cosmetic complications 148–9
pneumothorax 213, 214
DTC see diﬀerentiated thyroid cancer
dysaesthesia pain 85
dysphagia
respiratory failure 193
upper mediastinal disease 94
dysphonia 193, 253–4, 262
Dysphonia Severity Index (DSI) 253–4, 262
EBSLN see external branch of the superior
laryngeal nerve
ECG see electrocardiogram
toxic parathyroid glands 102, 137
toxic thyroid glands 167
EJV see external jugular vein
elderly patients 23, 298
electrocardiogram (ECG) monitoring 141, 298
electrocautery 62
electromyographic (EMG) monitoring
patient positioning 242
recurrent laryngeal nerve 125–6
superior laryngeal nerve 132–3
voice and swallowing dysfunction 262
electrothermal bipolar vessel-sealing system 205, 206
emergency treatment 193
EMG see electromyographic
endoscopy
central neck dissection 72
cosmetic complications 145, 147, 149
laryngotracheal and oesophageal
injuries 154, 156
major vessel injuries 166
recurrent laryngeal nerve 125, 224
remote-access thyroid surgery 276–7
reoperation 106
respiratory failure 195
robotic thyroid surgery 62
upper mediastinal disease 94, 98
see also minimally invasive video-assisted
thyroidectomy
diagnostic errors 14, 15
ex-search analysis 7, 9
exogenous thyroid hormone 95
expiratory positive airway pressure (ePAP) 194
ex-ante analysis 7, 9
extrathyroidal extension
ETE see extrathyroidal extension
external branch of the superior laryngeal
nerve (EBSLN) 129–33
late complications 253
index
minimally invasive video-assisted thyroidectomy 280
voice and swallowing dysfunction 258, 260, 262–3, 267
external jugular vein (EJV) 63, 81
external radiotherapy 295
extrathyroidal extension (ETE) 153
exubation
bleeding 204
pneumothorax 215–16
respiratory failure 191, 195–6

facial nerve monitoring 85, 87
familial hypocalciuric hypercalcaemia

familial hypocalciuric hypercalcaemia
(FHH) 100
Farabeuf retractors 55–6
FHH see familial hypocalciuric hypercalcaemia
fibroptic laryngoscopy 107, 125, 133
fibrin sealants 206
fine needle aspiration (FNA)
central neck dissection 71
medical malpractice 14, 15
paediatric patients 36
sternotomy 245
upper mediastinal disease 94
Fligner–Killeen test 9
floor of the neck 172
Floseal 206
flow-volume loops 94
FNA see fine needle aspiration
follicular thyroid cancer (FTC) 35, 67
fractured ribs 246
friction injuries 240–1
FTC see follicular thyroid cancer

Functional Assessment of Cancer Treatment-General (FACT-G) questionnaire 308

Galli-Curci, Amelita 129
GAN see greater auricular nerve
gas insufflation
complications induced by 282
minimally invasive video-assisted thyroidectomy 55, 276–7, 282
risk-appropriate treatment 28
robotic thyroid surgery 61–2
gasless transaxillary endoscopic thyroidectomy 277–9, 282
gastro-oesophageal reflux (GORD) 20, 265–6
GD see Graves’ disease
GH see growth hormone
Glasgow–Edinburgh Throat Scale (GETS) 265, 266
globus 264–5
Glottal Function Index (GFI) 222
glucocorticoids 188
GORD see gastro-oesophageal reflux
Graves’ disease (GD)
bleeding 205
late complications 250–2
paediatric patients 33–5

quality of life 306
radioactive iodine therapies 33, 34
reoperation 105, 106
risk-appropriate treatment 22
surgery 34–5
voice and swallowing dysfunction 258, 261
GRAS grading of voice quality 262
great vessel injuries see major vessel injuries
greater auricular nerve (GAN) 63, 288
Grillo stitch 158
growth hormone (GH) 250
H&E see haematoxylin and eosin
haematoma formation
bleeding 200, 203–4
lateral neck dissection 84
medical malpractice 14–15
minimally invasive video-assisted thyroidectomy 271–2
reoperation 105
respiratory failure 192–3
risk-appropriate treatment 21, 28
haematoxylin and eosin (H&E) 169
haemophilia 200
haemorrhage see bleeding
haemostasis
bleeding 205–6
devices and agents 205–6
energy devices 113
lateral neck dissection 84, 88
minimally invasive video-assisted thyroidectomy 59
risk-appropriate treatment 28–9
thyroidectomy 50–1
Harmonic® technology 112–15
bleeding 205, 206
lateral neck dissection 89
risk-appropriate treatment 24, 28
robotic thyroid surgery 62, 64, 113
thyroidectomy 47
upper mediastinal disease 101, 108
Hartley test 9
health insurance 13
health-related quality of life (HRQOL) 305–10
hidden lymph nodes 88
high-resolution ultrasound (US) 68–9, 169–70
high-riding innominate artery 162–3
hoarseness 124, 259
hormone replacement therapy (HRT) 234, 303
Horner’s syndrome 88, 237–40
HRT see hormone replacement therapy
hungry bone syndrome 228
Hurthle cell thyroid carcinoma 244
hydrocortisone 188
25-hydroxyvitamin D 228–9
hyperaesthesia 288
hypercalcaemia 233–4
hypercarbia 282
hyperparathyroidism 99, 102
hyperpigmented scarring 146–8
hyperplasia 99
hyperthyroglobulinaemia 106
hyperthyroidism
amiodarone-induced thyrotoxicosis 179
late complications 251–3
paediatric patients 34, 38
quality of life 305
thyroid storm 179, 187–8, 252–3
upper mediastinal disease 94
hypertrophic scarring 146–8
hyperventilation 229
hypocalcaemia
delayed 250–2
medical malpractice 16–17
morbidity rates 6
paediatric patients 34
parathyroid glands 139–42, 228, 231–3
risk-appropriate treatment 21, 24, 28
thyroidectomy 250–2
hypomagnesaemia 231
hypoparathyroidism
acute 231–3
autotransplantation 24–5
biochemical and hormonal evaluation 229
central neck dissection 73
chronic 233–4
definition, causes and classification 228
evaluation and clinical manifestations 229
follow-up 234
identification 24–5
late complications 250
management 231
medical malpractice 14, 16–17
medical treatment 231–4
minimally invasive video-assisted thyroidectomy 280–1
morbidity rates 4, 6–7
paediatric patients 34–5, 36–7
parathyroid glands 137, 141–2
postoperative 229–31
prediction 25
predictive factors 229–31
preservation 24
prevention 231
risk-appropriate treatment 21, 22, 24–9
supplementation 25–6
surgical 228
symptoms and signs 229

hypothyroidism
amiodarone-induced thyrotoxicosis 181
quality of life 305, 308
see also iatrogenic hypothyroidism

hyponoaxaemia 192, 211

iatrogenic hypothyroidism 293–303
aetiology 293–4
clinical presentation 296–7
diagnosis 299
drugs 295–6
elderly patients 298
external and internal radiation 293, 294–5
instrumental changes 298
laboratory tests 298
myxoedema coma 299, 301
maximum phonation time (MPT) tests 253
MCT see medium chain triglycerides
medial arytenoidectomy 224
medialization laryngoplasty 223
mediastinitis 245
mediastinum 210
medical malpractice 13–18
diagnostic delays 15
hypoparathyroidism 16–17
poor outcomes 14–15
recurrent nerve injury 16
study methods and results 14
medium chain triglycerides (MCT) 250
medullary thyroid cancer (MTC) 71, 80–1, 169
meta-analysis 10–11
metastatic thyroid carcinoma 209
methimazole (MMI) 33, 34, 187, 253
metastatic thyroid carcinoma 209
methotrexate 24
MG see myasthenia gravis
midline sternotomy 96
minimal invasion video-assisted thyroidectomy (MIVAT) 53–60
auxiliary endoscopic thyroidectomy 276
axillo-bilateral breast approach 277, 282
bilateral axillo-bilateral breast approach 277, 281–2
bleeding 281–2
brachial plexus injury 282–3
breast endoscopic thyroidectomy 276–7
carotid artery injuries 274
cervical approach 275
cervical classification of techniques 53–4
completion of lobectomy 58–9
complications 271–4, 279–83
extraction of thyroid lobe 58–9
gas insufflation 276–7, 282
gasless transaxillary endoscopic thyroidectomy 277–9, 282
haematoma formation 271–2
historical development 53
hypoparathyroidism 280–1
identification of RLN and parathyroid glands 57–8
incision and access to thyroid region 55–6
indications 54
intraoperative management of complications 272
patient positioning 278, 282–3
patient and surgeon positioning 54
postoperative management of complications 272
recurrent nerve injury 279–80
remote-access thyroid surgery 275–84
risk-appropriate treatment 28
robotic thyroid surgery 61
section of the upper pedicle 55, 57
skin damage and cosmetic issues 272–3, 275
superior laryngeal nerve 132, 280
suture of the access 59
technique 54–9
through the neck access 271–4
through other accesses 275–84
tracheal injuries 273–4
voice and swallowing dysfunction 265
Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory 308
miosis 238
MIVAT see minimally invasive video-assisted thyroidectomy
MNG see multinodular goitres
morbidity rates 3–12
acceptable rates of complications 4–7
context 3
hypoparathyroidism 4, 6–7
inferior laryngeal nerve injuries 4–6
meta-analysis 10–11
recurrent nerve injuries 4–6
reporting of complication incidence 4–6
risk-appropriate treatment 19–21
statistical and epidemiological analysis 7–8
statistical power 7–10
mortality rates 3, 15
motor unit action potentials (MUAP) 222
MPT see maximum phonation time
MRA see magnetic resonance angiography
MRI see magnetic resonance imaging
MTC see medullary thyroid cancer
MUAP see motor unit action potentials
multinodular goitres (MNG) 94
muscular symptoms 297
myasthenia gravis (MG) 194–5
myxedema coma 299, 301
neck pain 288
necrotic tissue 241–2
negative pressure pulmonary oedema 193–4
negative voice outcome (NVO) 254
nerve stimulation 49
neural electrophysiological monitoring 125–6
neurological symptoms 297
neuropathia 16, 19–20, 221
neurotmesis 221
nodule evaluation 35–6, 38
nominal variables 9
non-inferiority tests 9–10
non-localized lesions 100
non-recurrent laryngeal nerve (NRLN) 121
NVO see negative voice outcome
O-silk sutures 46–7
ocular myositis 237–40
odds ratios 9, 11
odynophagia 264
oesophageal injuries 153–5, 158–9
minimally invasive video-assisted thyroidectomy 283
robotic thyroid surgery 286–7
oesophagoscopy 154
omohyoid muscle 63
oncological diagnosis 14
optimal incision location 145–6
overt hypothyroidism in adulthood 296–7
oxidized regenerated cellulose 205–6
p-values 8
paediatric patients 33–42
Graves’ disease 33–5
lateral neck dissection 84
nodule evaluation 35–6, 38
radioactive iodine therapies 33, 34, 37–8
risk-appropriate treatment 23
standard of care 37–8
surgery 34–5, 36–7
thyroid cancer 34, 35–8
pain
Horner’s syndrome 239
iatrogenic hypothyroidism 297
lateral neck dissection 85
minimally invasive video-assisted thyroidectomy 275
risk-appropriate treatment 21, 28
robotic thyroid surgery 288
papillary thyroid cancer (PTC) 35
central neck dissection 67–8, 70–2
laryngotraheal and oesophageal injuries 153
lateral neck dissection 80, 169–73, 176
paraesthesia 85, 283
parathormone 25
parathyroid glands 137–43
acute hypoparathyroidism 231–3
anatomy 99, 137–8
anterior-to-superior technique 101
autotransplantation 139, 235
chronic hypoparathyroidism 233–4
hormone replacement therapy 234
hypoparathyroidism 137, 141–2
indications for mediastinal dissection 99–100
localised lesions 100–1
major vessel injuries 162
medical malpractice 13–18
minimally invasive video-assisted thyroidectomy 57–8
non-localised lesions 100
physiology and calcium metabolism 227–8
postoperative complications 227–36
postoperative hypocalcaemia 139–42
postoperative hypoparathyroidism 229–31
preservation during thyroidectomy 137, 138–9
recurrent laryngeal nerve 122–3
robotic thyroid surgery 64
surgical hypoparathyroidism 228
thyroidectomy 49
upper mediastinal disease 99–102
parathyroid hormone (PTH) 17
late complications 251–2
parathyroid glands 137, 141–2
physiology and calcium metabolism 227–8
upper mediastinal disease 99
patient positioning complications from 240–3
lateral neck dissection 81
minimally invasive video-assisted thyroidectomy 54, 278, 282–3
robotic thyroid surgery 286–7
thyroidectomy 46, 237, 240–3
negative pressure pulmonary oedema 193–4
preoperative assessment 195
recurrent laryngeal nerve paralysis/paresis 193
respiratory insufficiency 194–5
respiratory insufficiency 194–5
retained thyroid tissue 286
retro-oesophageal lymphadenopathy 69
retro-oesophageal subclavian artery 161–3
retro-oesophageal subclavian artery 192
rib fractures 246
risk-appropriate treatment 19–32
bilateral recurrent laryngeal nerve paralysis 20, 24
central neck dissection 22
haemostatic technologies 28–9
hypocalcaemia 21, 24, 28
hypoparathyroidism 21, 22, 24–9
lobection versus total thyroidectomy 19, 21–2
local complications 21, 28
minimizing risk of complications 23–9
morbidity rates 19–21
patient characteristics 23
postoperative pain 21, 28
scarring 21, 28
surgical experience 23
tetra-iodothyronine 296
thyroid cancer 22, 23
surgical management 134
surgical approach 133
voice disorders 20–1
risk/benefit ratios 19
risk management 13–14
RLN see recurrent laryngeal nerve
RNI see recurrent nerve injury
robotic axillary thyroidectomy (RAT) 61–2, 285–8
robotic facelift thyroidectomy (RFT) 61, 62–5, 285, 288–9
robotic thyroid surgery 61–6
brachial plexopathy 285–6
carotid sheath violation 286–8
chest wall hypaesthesia 288
complications 285–90
energy devices 113
greater auricular nerve hypaesthesia 288
neck pain 288
oesophageal injuries 286–7
patient positioning 286–7
patient selection 63
RAT technique 61–2
rationale for development 62
remote-access thyroid surgery 289
retained thyroid tissue 286
RFT techniques 61, 62–5
tracheal injury 286
saturated solution of potassium iodide (SSKI) 34, 252–3
scarring
cosmetic complications 145–8
hypertrophic or hyperpigmented 146–8
incision location 145
lateral neck dissection 89
minimally invasive video-assisted thyroidectomy 275
morbidity rates 3
risk-appropriate treatment 21, 28
SCM see sternocleidomastoid muscle
secondary substernal goitres 93–4
segmental resection 156–8
Seldinger technique 213
sentinel bleeding events 166
sepsis 242
seroma 21, 283, 288–9
serotonin 24
SF-36 questionnaire 306–7
significance tests 9
simple aspiration 212–13
single photon emission computed tomography (SPECT) 100, 102
skin complications
iatrogenic hypothyroidism 296, 297
minimally invasive video-assisted thyroidectomy 272–3
see also cosmetic complications; scarring
SLN see superior laryngeal nerve
SNS see sympathetic nervous system
suctioning 214
SPECT see single photon emission computed tomography
spinal accessory nerve 84–5, 88–9, 170, 173, 174–6
SSKI see super saturated potassium iodine
STA see superior thyroid artery
statistical power 7–10
sternoclavicular joint 88
sternocleidomastoid muscle (SCM)
hydatidiform mole 156
thyroglossal duct cyst 157
thoracic duct 172, 255
thyroidectomy 277, 280
thyroid hormone 299
thyroid parathyroid gland 253
thyroidectomy 253–4, 257, 260, 263–6
thyroid surgery 275, 280
tracheal injury 286
submandibular gland 87
submandibular incisions 87–8
submandibular nodes 88
submental nodes 88
subplatysmal skin flaps 47–8, 87, 96
subternal goitres 93–9
anaesthesia 98
anatomy 93–4
malignancies 97–8
postoperative complications 98–9
presentation and evaluation 94
surgical management 95–8
treatment 94–5
superior parathyroid 137–9
superior pole 48–9, 122–3
superior thyroid artery (STA) 129, 133
supernumerary parathyroid glands 137
surgical experience 23
surgical hypothyroidism 293–4, 300
Sutherland classification 19
swallowing
tetra-iodothyronine 296
therapeutic equivalence, tests for 9–10
tests for therapeutic equivalence 9–10
tetra-iodothyronine 296
therapeutic central neck dissection 70–1
therapy 9–10
thionamide drugs 253
thoracic cavity 93–4
thoracic duct 172–3, 176
thoracotomy 96
thyroarytenoid (TA) muscles 224
thyroglobulinaemia 106
TA see thyroarytenoid
tachycardia 282
temporary hypoparathyroidism 6, 73
tension pneumothorax 210–11
tests for therapeutic equivalence 9–10
tetra-iodothyronine 296
therapeutic central neck dissection 70–1
therapeutic equivalence, tests for 9–10
thionamide drugs 253
thoracic cavity 93–4
thoracic duct 172–3, 176
thoracotomy 96
thyroarytenoid (TA) muscles 224
thyroglobulinaemia 106

thyroid cancer
    central neck dissection 67–74
    laryngotracheal and oesophageal
    injuries 153–9
    lateral neck dissection 79–89
    major vessel injuries 165–6
    nodule evaluation 35–6, 38
    paediatric patients 34, 35–8
    quality of life 306–9
    radioactive iodine therapies 34, 37–8
    reoperation 108–9
    risk-appropriate treatment 22, 23
    standard of care 37–8
    sternotomy 244
    surgery 36–7
    thyroid lobe 58–9
    thyroid receptor antibodies (TRAb) 33
    thyroid-stimulating hormone (TSH)
    thyroid-stimulating immunoglobulins
    thyromotor nerve paralysis
    thyroplasty 25
    thyrotoxic osteodystrophy 251
    thyrotropin 35
    thyroxine 35
    thyroxine treatment 300–1
    TRAb see total pariental nutrition
    thyroidectomy
    amiodarone-induced thyrotoxicosis 185–7
    Berry’s ligament, haemostasis and
    closure 50–1
    best practices 45–51
    bleeding 51, 200–2
    chylous fistulas 249–50
    cosmetic complications 146–9
    delayed hypocalcaemia 250–2
    iatrogenic hypothyroidism 294
    identification of RLN and parathyroid
    glands 49
    imaging studies 45–6
    incision placement 46–7
    informed consent 45
    intraoperative considerations 46–51
    isthmus transection 47
    late complications 249–55
    medical malpractice 15–17
    mobilization of lower pole vessels 49
    morbidity rates 3–7
    paediatric patients 36
    parathyroid glands 137, 138–9
    patient positioning 46, 237, 240–3
    pneumothorax 210
    postoperative considerations 51
    preoperative considerations 45–6
    quality of life 305–10
    raising skin flaps and mobilizing strap
    muscles 47–8
    risk-appropriate treatment 19, 21–2, 28
    superior laryngeal nerve (SLN) 132
    superior pole dissection 48–9
    thyroid storm 252–3
    tubercle of Zuckerkandl dissection 49–50
    voice and swallowing dysfunction 253–4, 257–68
    see also minimally invasive video-assisted
    thyroidectomy; robotic thyroid surgery
    thyroiditis 179
    thyroplasty 25
    thyrotoxic osteodystrophy 251
    thyrotropin 35
    thyroxine 35
    thyroxine treatment 300–1
    TIF see tracheo-innominate fistulas
    tissue necrosis 241–2
    tissue transfer reconstruction 167
    TNM classification system 37–8
    tortuous vessels 161
    total pariental nutrition (TPN) 250
    total thyroidectomy
    amiodarone-induced thyrotoxicosis 185–7
    iatrogenic hypothyroidism 294
    paediatric patients 36
    parathyroid glands 139
    pneumothorax 210
    risk-appropriate treatment 19, 21–2
    toxic adenomas 38
    TPN see total pariental nutrition
    TRAb see thyroid receptor antibodies
    tracheal injury
    minimally invasive video-assisted
    thyroidectomy 273–4
    pneumothorax 210
    robotic thyroid surgery 286
    tracheo-innominate fistulas
    (TIF) 164–5, 166
    tracheomalacia 98–9, 192, 193–4
    tracheostomy 191, 192, 204
    transaxillary endoscopic
    thyroidectomy 277–9, 282
    transcervical mediastinal dissection 99–100
    transient hypoparathyroidism 6, 22, 34–5
    transient unilateral recurrent laryngeal nerve
    paralysis (URLNP) 20–1
    triangle of Miccoli–Berti 58
    triglycerides 250, 298
    tri-iodothyronine 296, 300–1
    Trousseau sign 229–30, 251
    TSH see thyroid-stimulating hormone
    TSI see thyroid-stimulating
    immunoglobulins
    tubercle of Zuckerkandl
    recurrent laryngeal nerve 123, 124
    reoperation 105–6
    thyroidectomy 49–50
    type II errors 7–10
    tyrosine kinase inhibitors 296
    UADS see upper aerodigestive symptoms
    ulnar nerve 243
    ultrasound (US)
    amiodarone-induced thyrotoxicosis 184
    central neck dissection 68–9, 72
    energy devices 112–14
    lateral neck dissection 80, 169–70
    major vessel injuries 166
    medical malpractice 15
    paediatric patients 35–6
    pneumothorax 213
    reoperation 106
    thyroidectomy 45–6
    unilateral recurrent laryngeal nerve paralysis
    (URLNP) 19–21, 23–6, 29
    unilateral vocal fold paralysis (UVFP) 222–3
    upper aerodigestive symptoms
    (UADS) 263–4
    upper mediastinal disease 93–103
    anaesthesia 98
    anatomy 93–4, 99
    anterior-to-superior technique 101
    complications 101–2
    indications for mediastinal
    dissection 99–100
    localized lesions 100–1
    malignancies 97–8
    non-localized lesions 100
    parathyroid glands 99–102
    posterior mediastinal dissection 101
    postoperative complications 98–9
    presentation and evaluation 94
    subternal goitres 93–9
    surgical management 95–8
    technique 96–7
    thyroid glands 93–9
    treatment 94–5
    upper pedical dissection 57
    URLNP see unilateral recurrent
    laryngeal nerve paralysis
    urogenital symptoms 297
    UVFP see unilateral vocal fold paralysis
    vagus nerve 81–2, 171–2, 173
    Valsalva manoeuvre 204, 215, 249
    ventilation impairments 4
    vertical hemilaryngectomy 158
    vertigo 239
    videofluoroscopic swallowing study
    (VFSS) 265
    videolaryngoscopy 195, 307
    videolaryngostroboscopy (VLS) 261, 265
    visceral injury 286
    vitamin D
    late complications 251–2
    paediatric patients 35
    parathyroid glands 137, 141, 232–4
    risk-appropriate treatment 25–6
    VLS see videolaryngostroboscopy
    vocal cords 130, 193, 259
    vocal fold hypomobility 221–2
    vocal fold synkinesis 221
    Vocal Performance Questionnaire
    (VPQ) 262
voice disorders
  aetiology 260–1
  evaluation and management 261–3
  morbidity rates 4
  nature of the impairment 259
  principles, prevalence and anatomy 257–8
quality of life 307
recurrent nerve injury 124–5
risk-appropriate treatment 20–1
thyroidectomy 253–4, 257–63
Voice Handicap Index-10 (VHI-10) 132, 222, 262–3, 307
von Willebrand’s disease 200
water seal devices 214
WESTLAW database 14
Wharton’s duct 87
widened scarring 147
Wolff–Chaikoff effect 181, 252–3, 295
x-radiography 211, 215