

## Original Article

# Does the size of unifocal papillary thyroid carcinomas affect the status of the cervical lymph nodes?

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## ABSTRACT

**Objectives:** Papillary thyroid carcinoma (PTC) is the most common endocrine malignancy in humans. Cervical lymph node (LN) involvement is one of the major prognostic factors in disease recurrence and morbidity. Despite central lymph node dissection (CLND) is recommended in the case of involved LNs, prophylactic neck dissection is still controversial due to the potential complications associated with this procedure. The aim of the current review is to assess the correlation between the sizes of unifocal PTC with cervical LN involvement, which could help to choose the best treatment plan for patients with PTC.

**Materials and Methods:** We performed a retrospective review for all patients who had unifocal PTC in our department from 2013 to 2019 with a minimum of 3 years of follow-up. SPSS software was used to calculate this correlation.

**Results:** Fifty-nine patients (38 females and 21 males) were included in our study with an average age of  $45.4 \pm 17$  years of age. Out of 17 patients (28.8%) with microcarcinomas, six of them (10.2%) had cervical LN involvement, whereas of the 42 patients (71.2%) with macrocarcinomas, 17 of them (28.8%) had cervical LN metastasis. The correlation between the tumor size and the number of metastatic LNs in our study was weakly positive ( $r = 0.332, P < 0.05$ ).

**Conclusion:** The decision regarding CLND should be selected on an individual base as even small micro PTC could metastasize to the local LNs.

**Keywords:** Papillary thyroid carcinoma, Size, Lymph node, Metastasis, Correlation

## INTRODUCTION

Thyroid carcinoma is the most common endocrine malignancy in humans. The four main subtypes of thyroid carcinoma are papillary thyroid carcinoma (PTC), medullary thyroid carcinoma, follicular thyroid carcinoma, and anaplastic thyroid carcinoma.<sup>[1]</sup> PTC makes up almost 90% of all thyroid carcinomas, making it the most common pathological subtype. 80–95% of PTC patients survive for at least 10 years.<sup>[2]</sup> Age, gender, tumor size, bilaterality, multifocality, extracapsular invasion, and angiolymphatic invasion are a few factors that may affect the prognosis of the disease. Young people with early lymph node (LN) metastasis frequently develop PTC.<sup>[3]</sup> The risk of developing cervical LN involvement in PTC patients ranges from 40% to 90%.<sup>[4]</sup> The central compartment is where LN metastasis first develops, then it spreads to the lateral compartment.<sup>[5]</sup> In addition, cervical LN metastasis is linked to a higher risk of mortality and recurrence in PTC patients.<sup>[6]</sup>

When evaluating the cervical LN status in PTC patients, high-resolution ultrasonography (US) is frequently used, with sensitivity and specificity reaching 97% and 93%, respectively.<sup>[7]</sup> Compared to the lateral neck compartment, deep central LNs of the retropharynx and mediastinum are less accurately assessed by ultrasound.<sup>[8]</sup> Many surgeons choose to perform prophylactic central lymph node dissection (CLND) due to the high false negative rate. However, not all surgeons have accepted routine prophylactic CLND because of the complications connected with the procedure.

The current study aims to assess the correlation between the size of unifocal PTCs and the status of the cervical LNs, which would help in future planning of the best surgical procedure for patients with PTC.

## MATERIALS AND METHODS

We did a retrospective review for all patients who had PTC in our hospital and had surgical intervention during the period

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from 2013 to 2019 with a minimum of 3 years of follow-up after surgery. Patients' data were collected from the hospital recording system. Our inclusion criteria were; (1) patients who had unifocal PTC of any age group, (2) had a surgical intervention with or without cervical LN dissection, and (3) had at least 3 years of follow-up after surgery. Exclusion criteria included: (1) patients who had multifocal PTC, (2) patients who had recurrence of previously treated PTC, and (3) other pathological subtypes of thyroid malignancy.

All patients had preoperative imaging (US ± computed tomography [CT] scan). Patients with suspicious imaging had fine-needle aspiration for cytology. All patients with confirmed or suspicious PTC were discussed in our endocrine multidisciplinary team meeting. Informed consent was obtained from every patient before any surgical intervention. Patients with aggressive histology, extrathyroidal extension, incomplete resection, pathologically positive LNs with at least one node  $\geq 3$  cm in the largest dimension, and distant metastasis all had radioactive iodine ablation after surgery. That was followed by thyroid stimulating hormone (TSH) suppression using levothyroxine.

We followed up with all patients for a minimum of 3 years to assess for any recurrence, especially in patients with negative LNs on initial surgery.

We calculated the correlation coefficient between the numbers of involved cervical LN with the tumor size using SPSS software version 25.

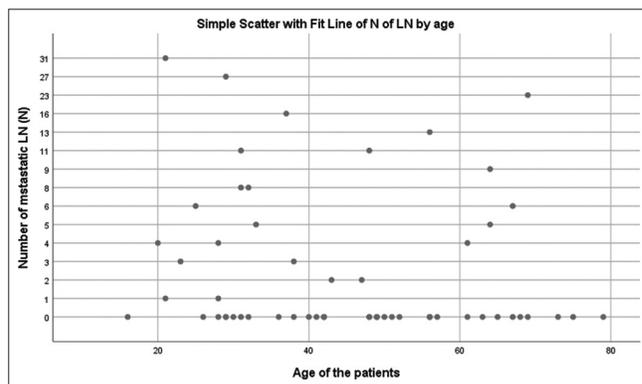
## RESULTS

Fifty-nine patients (38 females and 21 males) were included in our study after applying the inclusion and exclusion criteria. The average age was  $45.4 \pm 17$  years of age. Fifty-three patients had a total thyroidectomy, 16 patients underwent total thyroidectomy only, and 20 had a total thyroidectomy and central neck level VI dissection, whereas 17 patients had cervical LN involvement on preoperative investigations and underwent total thyroidectomy with central and lateral neck dissection. Six patients had lobectomy only. The average tumor size was  $22 \text{ mm} \pm 17 \text{ mm}$ . Seventeen patients (28.8%) had micro PTC ( $<1$  cm) and eight of them (13.6%) had an incidental finding of the tumor. All patients had radioactive iodine ablation except 17 patients (28.8%) who had a completely excised microcarcinoma [Table 1].

Of the 59 patients in our study, 36 patients (61.1%) had no LN involvement, whereas 23 patients (38.9%) had cervical LN metastasis. Of the 23 patients, 18 patients (30.4%) were under the age of 50, whereas 5 patients (8.5%) were over 50 years of age. Four patients had preoperative negative scans for any abnormal LN and had an incidental finding of positive LNs on the final histology. The correlation between the number of metastatic LNs with the age of the patients was negative ( $r = -0.154$ ,  $P = 0.2$ ), [Figure 1].

**Table 1:** Patients' characteristics.

Variable	Value	Percentage
Age	$45.4 \pm 17$ year of age	-
Gender		
Males	21	35.6
Females	38	64.4
Type of surgery		
Lobectomy	6	10.2
Total thyroidectomy	16	27.1
Total thyroidectomy and central dissection	20	33.9
Total thyroidectomy with central and lateral neck dissection	17	28.8
Tumor size		
Average	$22 \pm 17 \text{ mm}$	-
No. of patients with microcarcinomas	17	28.8
No. of patients with macrocarcinomas	42	71.2
Lymph node metastasis		
Average number	7.4 LN	-
Of microcarcinomas	6/17	(10.2/28.8)
Of macrocarcinomas	17/42	(28.8/71.2)

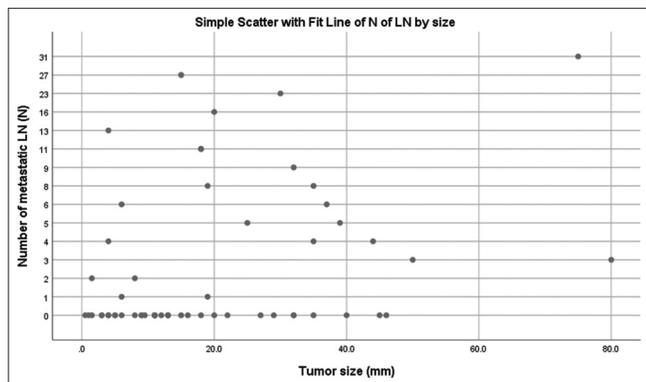


**Figure 1:** Simple scatter with a fit line of the number of metastatic lymph nodes by the age of patients.

The average number of LN involvement was 7.4 LNs. Of the 17 patients (28.8%) with microcarcinomas, six patients (10.1%) had cervical LN involvement, whereas of the 42 patients (71.2%) with macrocarcinomas and 17 patients (28.8%) had cervical LN metastasis. All patients were followed up for a minimum of 3 years. Three patients only had a recurrence in our study; the three cases had cervical LN involvement during the initial surgery. The correlation coefficient between the tumor size and the number of metastatic LNs in our study was weakly positive ( $r = 0.332$ ,  $P < 0.05$ ), [Figure 2].

## DISCUSSION

The most typical differentiated thyroid malignancy is PTC. Even though PTC has a very high survival rate, some patients still



**Figure 2:** Simple scatter with a fit line of the number of metastatic lymph nodes by the size of the tumor.

experience recurrences that could be fatal.<sup>[9]</sup> Young adults with early LN metastases are more likely to develop PTC than older adults.<sup>[3]</sup> Between 20% and 50% of PTC, cases may have cervical LN involvement.<sup>[6,10]</sup> An independent risk factor for recurrence is the existence of neck LN metastases.<sup>[11,12]</sup> PTC typically spreads to the lateral compartment after first starting to metastasize in the central compartment.<sup>[13]</sup> Central LN metastasis was mentioned in numerous studies as having the potential to raise the risk of recurrence, but it had no impact on overall survival.<sup>[4]</sup>

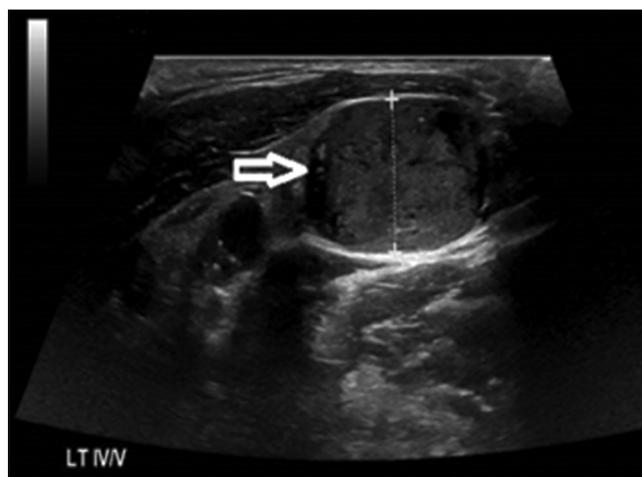
Although it is reasonable to perform therapeutic CLND, the decision for prophylactic dissection is still controversial due to the associated comorbidities; the risk of damage to the recurrent laryngeal nerve and parathyroid glands is of the common complications associated with central neck dissection.<sup>[14,15]</sup> To maximize the benefits to the patients, the decision regarding prophylactic neck dissection should be selected on an individual basis to the high-risk group patients rather than a single treatment therapy for all patients.

US, CT, magnetic resonance imaging, and positron emission tomography (PET), including [F18] F-fluorodeoxyglucose PET/CT, are all examples of preoperative diagnostic imaging.<sup>[16,17]</sup> In addition, fine-needle aspiration for cytology is possible with a neck US scan. The sensitivity rate of US and CT for diagnosing lateral LN metastasis was reported as 64.0–74.3% and 68.6–78.2%, respectively, and the specificity of both techniques was 82–94.8% and 78–95%, respectively.<sup>[18,19]</sup> [Figures 3 and 4]. On the other hand, preoperative CT and US are not very sensitive in assessing the central neck compartment.<sup>[20]</sup> Consequently, it is frequently challenging to make an accurate preoperative assessment of the central neck compartment. 59 patients with unifocal PTC were included in our study, 23 (38.9%) of them had cervical LN involvement. Four patients of the 23 had incidental findings of central LN involvement in the presence of negative preoperative imaging.

With regard to age, age was considered a major factor in staging differentiated thyroid carcinomas (DTCs).



**Figure 3:** Computed tomography of neck and thorax showing cystic metastatic necrotic lymph node on the right side of the neck at level IV (white arrow) showing an enhancing component inferiorly with the largest superior inferior dimension of 41 mm. This abuts but does not involve the internal jugular vein or the common carotid artery.



**Figure 4:** Neck ultrasonography scan showing multiple enlarged, heterogeneous, level II–VI left neck lymph nodes (white arrow) with disorganized vascularity measuring up to 24 mm. Metastasis was confirmed on fine-needle aspiration cytology.

Many studies reported that age < 45 years could be used as an independent predictor of LN involvement in DTC.<sup>[21,22]</sup> In addition, it was reported that patients under the age of 20 years had a higher risk of developing LN metastasis.<sup>[23]</sup> The correlation coefficient between age and cervical LN involvement in our study was weakly negative ( $r = -0.154$ ,  $P = 0.2$ ), which indicates that cervical lymph involvement was more common in younger individuals and we are in agreement with other studies that recommended CLND in this age group.<sup>[23]</sup>

Regarding gender, despite claims to the contrary, studies conducted in the past revealed that men were more likely to develop cervical LN metastasis than women.<sup>[24,25]</sup> Comparatively, we found in our study that of the 23 patients with cervical LN metastasis, 17 (73.9%) were females and 6 (26.1%) were males.

Another independent predictor of LN metastasis is multifocal disease.<sup>[26]</sup> According to numerous studies, multifocal carcinomas make up between 20.3% and 33.5% of PTC.<sup>[24,27]</sup> In our study, 86 patients with PTC were diagnosed; of these, 59 patients (68.6%) had unifocal disease, and 27 patients (31.4%) had multifocal disease. Of the 27 patients with multifocal disease, 14 patients (51.9%) had cervical LN involvement. On the other side, of the 59 patients who had unifocal disease; 23 (38.9%) of them had cervical LN metastasis, which means that the disease is more common in patients with multifocal disease than unifocal disease.

Another prognostic factor is the size of the tumor. The American Thyroid Association published guidelines for the various DTC management options based on tumor size in 2015. For patients with T1a DTC, only unilateral lobectomy was advised; prophylactic central neck dissection was not advised for either T1 or T2 patients; and only patients with thyroid nodules > 4 cm complicated by extrathyroidal invasion were advised to undergo central neck dissection.<sup>[16]</sup> The correlation coefficient between the tumor size and cervical LN involvement, however, was only moderately strong in our study ( $r = 0.332$ ,  $P < 0.05$ ). Six (23%) out of the 23 patients who had cervical LN involvement had micropapillary carcinoma with tumor size <1 cm. Our results were consistent with other studies which reported a rate of metastatic LN as high as 12–64% in patients with PTC <1 cm.<sup>[26,28,29]</sup> Consequently, it was recommended that patients with micro PTC should not have prophylactic central neck dissection routinely. Still, the decision should be individualized based on multiple factors such as age, sex, location of the tumor, and other predictors.<sup>[23]</sup>

We have some limitations in our study. First, the sample size was relatively small. It may be attributed partially to including patients with unifocal PTC only and excluding patients with other subtypes or multifocal disease. Second, we collected our data retrospectively; however, we included the accurate data and any patient with missed or incomplete data were excluded from the study. Third, we did not consider other predictors such as tumor location or the patients' presentation because our main aim was to compare the tumor size with the cervical LN involvement.

## CONCLUSION

The decision regarding CLND should be selected on an individual basis as routine performance could increase the risk of permanent complications. Many factors could contribute to this decision including the patient's age, gender,

tumor size, location, and the presence or absence of involved lateral cervical LNs. Although the tumor size is an important predictor factor, the correlation between the size of the tumor and cervical LN involvement was relatively weak, which means that even small micro PTC could metastasize to the local LNs.

## Ethical approval

Ethical approval was not required as the data included in our study was retrospectively collected, fully anonymised, and not including any biological samples, as per the University of Oxford Guides.

## Declaration of patient consent

Patient's consent not required as the figures are retrospectively collected, fully anonymised and does not include any patient's details in this study.

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Nil.

## Conflicts of interest

There are no conflicts of interest.

## Use of artificial intelligence (AI)-assisted technology for manuscript preparation

The authors confirm that there was no use of artificial intelligence (AI)-assisted technology for assisting in the writing or editing of the manuscript and no images were manipulated using AI.

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