

CASE REPORT

Thyroid hemiagenesis with primary hyperparathyroidism or papillary thyroid carcinoma: A report of two cases and literature review

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Abstract

The combination of TH and PHPT or PTC is extremely rare. A better comprehension of the normal anatomy of the thyroid gland and its variations, congenital anomalies, and related pathologies is essential for safe surgical intervention.

KEYWORDS

papillary thyroid carcinoma, parathyroidectomy, primary hyperparathyroidism, thyroid hemiagenesis, thyroidectomy

1 | INTRODUCTION

Thyroid hemiagenesis (TH) is a rare congenital anomaly of the thyroid gland in which one lobe is absent. We present relatively rare combinations of TH with primary hyperparathyroidism (PHPT) and papillary thyroid cancer (PTC). Additionally, a summary of all PubMed-indexed cases of TH associated with PHPT or PTC is provided.

Thyroid hemiagenesis (TH) is the failed embryological development of one thyroid lobe. TH exhibits gender propensity for female predominance, and the left thyroid lobe is most commonly affected.^{1,2} TH is believed to be an exceptionally unusual developmental anomaly with an estimated prevalence of 0.02%-0.2%.² Usually, TH is detected incidentally during routine screening or workup of other thyroid diseases. The underlying etiology of this anomaly is unknown; however, genetic factors may play a role in such pathogenesis.³ TH can be associated with some thyroid diseases including hypothyroidism, Grave's disease, multinodular goiter, chronic thyroiditis, papillary thyroid carcinoma (PTC), and hyperparathyroidism.¹

Herein, we present two cases of TH with relatively rare associations. The first case is a right-sided TH in association

with contralateral primary hyperparathyroidism (PHPT) and incidental papillary thyroid microcarcinoma (PTMC) in a 36-year-old female patient. The second case is a left-sided TH in association with PTC in a 40-year-old male patient. To the best of our knowledge, this is the first report of such combinations from Saudi Arabia, and the findings of the first case have not been previously reported in the literature. In addition, we provide a summary of all PubMed-indexed published cases of TH in association with PHPT or PTC.

2 | CASE 1

A 36-year-old female patient presented to the surgical clinic with neck swelling for three months. Another systematic review was unremarkable. Physical examination revealed a 2 × 2 cm swelling on the left side of the neck without palpable cervical lymphadenopathy. Laboratory tests demonstrated thyroid-stimulating hormone (TSH) of 2.9 μIU/mL (reference range: 0.5-5.1 μIU/mL), parathyroid hormone (PTH) of 426 pg/mL (reference range: 14-72 pg/mL), serum calcium of 2.18 mmol/L (reference range: 2.1-2.5 mmol/L), and alkaline phosphatase of 131 U/L (reference range: 50-136 U/L).

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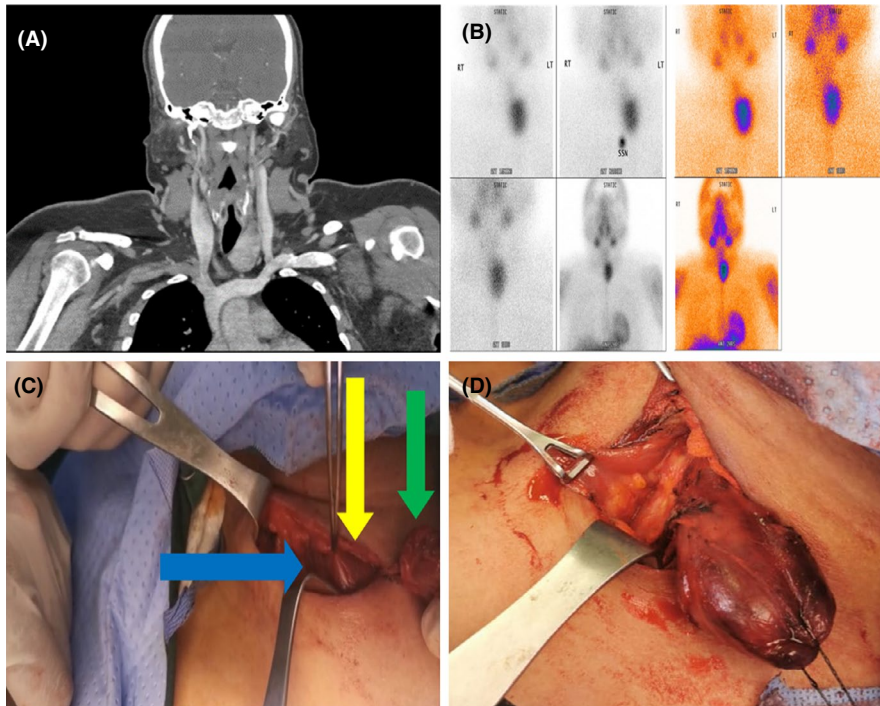


FIGURE 1 A, Coronal computed tomography scan of the neck showing absent right thyroid lobe. B, Nuclear scan localizing the left inferior parathyroid adenoma and confirming the right thyroid hemiagenesis. C, Intraoperative image showing absent right thyroid lobe (blue arrow), left thyroid lobe (yellow arrow), and the left inferior parathyroid adenoma (green arrow). D, Intraoperative image showing the left inferior parathyroid adenoma

Neck ultrasound (US) confirmed an absent right thyroid lobe and enlargement of the left thyroid lobe and isthmus. Few nodules were noted on the left thyroid lobe; the largest nodule measured 1.73×0.91 cm. computed tomography (CT) of the neck showed a 4.2×2.0 cm, well-defined, oval-shaped heterogeneously enhanced lesion just posterior to the left thyroid lobe, and lateral to the left side of the trachea. The right thyroid lobe was not visualized (Figure 1A). Nuclear scans localized a parathyroid adenoma at the lower pole of the left thyroid lobe and also confirmed the absence of the right thyroid lobe (Figure 1B). US-guided fine-needle aspiration cytology (FNAC) of the nodule was compatible with benign thyroid.

The intraoperative findings included a right-sided TH, a suspicious multinodular left thyroid lobe with the presence of an isthmus, and a left inferior parathyroid adenoma. In addition, size and position of the other parathyroid glands were normal. Left lobectomy with left inferior parathyroidectomy was performed (Figure 1C and D). The final histopathology showed a $3.5 \times 2.5 \times 1.5$ cm parathyroid adenoma, and a 2 mm PTMC involving the superior pole of the left lobe associated with lymphocytic thyroiditis and multinodular goiter. After parathyroidectomy, the PTH level dropped to 99.9 pg/mL and the frozen section confirmed the diagnosis of PA. On the second postoperative day, the patient was discharged in good health condition. On her follow-up examination in the clinic, the PTH level was 70 pg/mL.

3 | CASE 2

A 40-year-old male patient presented to the surgical clinic complaining of neck swelling for one year. No other complaints

were reported. On physical examination, a 2×2 cm palpable swelling was detected on the right side of the neck. According to the laboratory tests, TSH was 1.5 μ IU/mL (reference range: 0.5-5.1 μ IU/mL), serum calcium 2.2 mmol/L (reference range:



FIGURE 2 Intraoperative image showing the right lobe with isthmus

TABLE 1 A summary of all PubMed-indexed case reports about thyroid hemigenesis in association with primary hyperparathyroidism

No.	Study	Year	Ref	Age	Sex	Site of TH	Site of PA	TH with PA	Type of operation	Size of adenoma
1	Maganimi and Narendran	1977	[13]	37	M	Lt	Lt inferior	Ipsilateral	Lt lower PTx + resection of the right lower pole of the thyroid mass	1.5 cm
2	Woods and Loury	1992	[5]	31	F	Lt	Lt superior	Ipsilateral	Lt upper PTx	1.3 × 0.8 × 0.3 cm
3	Duh et al	1994	[14]	62	M	Lt	Parathyroid hyperplasia	Not applicable	Subtotal PTx + bilateral thymectomy	Rt superior: 1.8 × 1.2 × 1 cm Rt inferior: 1 × 1 × 0.5 cm Lt superior: 0.8 × 0.4 × 0.3 cm Lt inferior: 1.8 × 0.5 × 0.4 cm
4	Duh et al	1994	[14]	34	M	Isthmus	Parathyroid hyperplasia	Not applicable	Subtotal PTx + bilateral thymectomy	Rt superior: 0.9 × 0.7 × 0.3 cm Rt inferior: 1.2 × 0.8 × 0.4 cm Lt superior: 0.8 × 0.7 × 0.4 cm Lt inferior: 1.1 × 0.9 × 0.5 cm
5	Sakurai et al	2007	[6]	42	M	Rt	Lt inferior	Contralateral	Lt lower PTx	1.5 × 1 × 1 cm
6	Mydlarz et al	2010	[15]	55	F	Lt	Lt superior and inferior	Ipsilateral	Lt lobectomy + Lt upper and lower PTx	Lt superior: 2.2 cm Lt inferior: 2.4 cm
7	Isreb et al	2010	[16]	75	F	Lt	Lt inferior	Ipsilateral	Lt lower PTx	NR
8	Kroesker et al	2011	[17]	41	M	Lt	Lt inferior	Ipsilateral	Lt lower PTx	NR
9	Oruci et al	2012	[18]	66	F	Rt	Lt inferior: hyperplasia Rt superior: adenoma	Ipsilateral	left lobectomy + Lt lower and Rt upper PTx	Lt inferior: NR Rt superior: 1.5 × 0.8 cm
10	Ferrari et al	2014	[9]	15	F	Lt	Rt inferior	Contralateral	Rt lower PTx	1.1 × 0.5 × 0.4 cm
11	Eroglu et al	2015	[19]	27	F	Rt	Rt	ipsilateral	PTx	2 × 1.1 cm
12	Simsek et al	2015	[4]	49	F	Rt & Lt	Rt inferior	Not applicable	Rt lower PTx + isthmusectomy	2 × 1 × 0.4 cm
13	Present study	2021		36	F	Rt	Lt inferior	Contralateral	Lt lobectomy + Lt lower PTx	3.5 × 2.5 × 1.5 cm

Abbreviations: F: female; Lt: left; M: male; No: number; NR: not reported; PA: parathyroid adenoma; PTx: parathyroidectomy; Ref: reference; Rt: right; TH: thyroid hemigenesis.

TABLE 2 A summary of all PubMed-indexed case reports about thyroid hemigenesis in association with thyroid cancer

No	Study	Year	Ref	Age	Sex	Site of Cancer	Site of TH	Type of thyroid cancer
1	Hamburger et al	1970	[21]	14	F	Rt lobe	Lt	Papillary + follicular
2	Harada et al	1972	[22]	74	F	Lt lobe	Rt	Papillary
3	Greening et al	1980	[23]	51	F	Rt lobe	Lt	Papillary
4	Khatri et al	1992	[24]	41	F	Lt lobe	Rt	Papillary
5	McHenry et al	1995	[25]	58	F	Rt lobe	Lt	Follicular
6	Shaha et al	1997	[26]	30	F	Lt lobe	Rt	Papillary
7	Huang et al	2002	[7]	47	F	Lt lobe	Rt	Papillary
8	Pizzini et al	2005	[20]	54	M	Rt lobe	Lt	Papillary
9	Ammaturo et al	2007	[27]	39	F	Rt lobe	Lt	Papillary
10	Lee et al	2008	[28]	69	F	Rt lobe	Lt	Papillary
11	Canani et al	2008	[29]	35	F	Thyroglossal duct	Rt	Papillary cancer of Thyroglossal duct cyst
12	Wang et al	2014	[8]	49	F	Lt lobe	Rt	Medullary
13	Wang et al	2014	[8]	60	F	Rt lobe	Lt	Papillary
14	Karatag et al	2013	[11]	59	F	Rt lobe	Lt	Papillary
15	Vayisoglu et al	2013	[30]	43	F	Lt lobe	Isthmus	Papillary
16	Campenni et al	2015	[31]	36	M	Rt lobe	Lt	Papillary
17	Rajbhandari et al	2016	[32]	28	M	Rt lobe	Isthmus	Papillary
18	Sato et al	2017	[2]	64	F	Nodule on the site of absent lobe	Lt	Papillary + poorly differentiated thyroid carcinoma
19	Ugur et al	2019	[33]	54	F	Both lobes	Isthmus	Papillary
20	Present study [Case 2]	2021	-	40	M	Rt lobe	Lt	Papillary
21	Present study [Case 1]	2021	-	36	F	Lt lobe	Rt	PTMC

Abbreviations: F: female; Lt: left; M: male; No: number; PTMC: papillary thyroid microcarcinoma; Ref: reference; Rt: right; TH: thyroid hemigenesis.

2.1–2.5 mmol/L), thyroglobulin assay 0.1 ng/mL (reference range: 3.5–77 ng/mL), and thyroglobulin antibody 26.3 IU/mL (reference range: 0–115 IU/mL).

US of the neck showed a normal-sized right thyroid lobe containing an ill-defined hypoechoic, hypervascular focal lesion measuring 1.2 × 0.7 cm. In addition, the isthmus was normal and the left thyroid lobe was not visualized. No significant cervical lymphadenopathy was noted. US-guided FNAC of the right thyroid lobe nodule was suggestive of PTC. Intraoperatively, a normal-appearing isthmus, a left-sided TH, and a right thyroid lobe nodule were identified (Figure 2). The patient underwent total thyroidectomy, and the final histopathology confirmed PTC associated with Hashimoto's thyroiditis. The postoperative course was uneventful. FIGURE 2 Intraoperative image showing the right lobe with isthmus

4 | DISCUSSION

TH is an uncommon embryological disorder of the thyroid gland. It was first reported by Handsfield-Jones in 1866.¹ Anatomically, TH usually affects the left side of the thyroid

gland. The isthmus is present in 50% of all TH patients, with a distinctive hockey stick sign on scintigraphic imaging.¹ Epidemiologically, TH exhibits gender predilection for females. Budny et al proposed that TH could be linked to various genetic mutations involving thyroid transcription factors and proteasome-related genes.³ Herein, we reported two cases of TH. The first case described a female patient with a right-sided TH, whereas the second case described a male patient with a left-sided TH; the isthmus was present in both cases.

Thyroid agenesis may involve both lobes, one lobe, or the isthmus.⁴ In contrast to ectopic thyroid where there is a failure of thyroid descent, hemigenesis results from the inability of the thyroid to split into two separate lobes.^{5,6}

TH usually does not lead to specific symptoms. Rather, TH is often detected incidentally during screening or workup of other thyroid diseases.^{7–9} In the cases reported here, both patients exhibited symptoms. Moreover, Case 1 was associated with parathyroid adenoma, whereas Case 2 was accompanied by PTC.

Most patients with TH are euthyroid, as noted in our reported patients. High TSH can result in diffuse or nodular goiter and increase the probability of neoplastic transformation

and thyroid cancer. Thus, TSH levels should be closely monitored in TH patients in which surgical interventions are not indicated.¹⁰

Earlier studies investigated the role of neck US in the assessment of TH. Neck US is a well-accepted and cost-effective investigational tool. Herein, it confirmed the TH diagnosis in our patients and this was in accordance with what had been reported previously.^{7,11}

Thyroid scintigraphy is helpful in detecting ectopic thyroid and other diseases.¹² However, this radiological investigation may be misleading. Therefore, further investigations, such as CT and magnetic resonance imaging along with neck US, can aid in establishing the definitive diagnosis.^{1,7,11}

The combination of TH and PHPT is extremely rare. Only 12 cases have been reported to date in the English-language PubMed-indexed literature (Table 1).^{4-6,9,13-19} Out of 12 patients, five (42%) were males and seven (58%) were females. The ages of patients ranged from 15 to 75 years. Our Case 1 report is unique; we describe a female patient with right-sided TH in addition to contralateral parathyroid adenoma and incidental PTMC involving the left thyroid lobe. This association has never been published before in the English language PubMed-indexed literature.

The co-occurrence of TH and thyroid cancer is quite a rare condition. So far, 19 cases have been documented in the PubMed-indexed literature (Table 2).^{2,7,8,11,20-33} The ages of patients ranged from 14 to 74 years. Only three patients were males (16%), while the majority were females (n = 16, 84%). Including our two cases, 16 cases were associated with PTC, one with medullary thyroid cancer, one with follicular thyroid cancer (FTC), one with both PTC and FTC, and one with PTC and poorly differentiated thyroid carcinoma. The remaining case showed PTMC. Our Case 2 is a male patient with left-sided TH in association with PTC affecting the right lobe. This is the third-reported case in the PubMed-indexed literature with such combinations.

Being a rare condition, management is individualized and depends on the accompanying pathological diseases in the remaining lobe.²⁸

In conclusion, based on literature review, only few cases of TH related to PTC or PHPT have been reported. Furthermore, no correlation was identified between the TH and PHPT sites (contralateral vs. ipsilateral), implying separate embryological origins. A better comprehension of the normal anatomy of the thyroid gland and its variations, congenital anomalies, and related pathologies is important for safe surgical intervention and better outcomes.

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CONFLICT OF INTEREST

None declared.

AUTHOR CONTRIBUTIONS

SMA, SA, and YA: substantially contributed to study conception and design, acquisition of data, analysis and interpretation of data, and clinical management of patients; SMA: drafted the article; SA and YA: revised manuscript critically for important intellectual content; All authors: read and approved the version to be published; SMA: acted as the guarantor for the content.

CONSENT

Informed consent was obtained from both patients.

RESEARCH INVOLVING HUMAN PARTICIPANTS

Informed consent was obtained from both patients.

DATA AVAILABILITY STATEMENT

All data are available in the manuscript.

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