Case Report

Lymph Nodes Close to the Thyroid Isthmus Can Masquerade as Malignant Thyroid Nodules in Chronic Lymphocytic Thyroiditis

Abstract

We present a 40 year old lady who was previously reviewed in a different center with a neck swelling and a clinical and biochemical picture of post-partum thyroiditis. She underwent a fine-needle aspiration (FNA) biopsy of a hypoechoic isthmus nodule that was reported as being a follicular neoplasm and diagnostic surgery was recommended. She presented to ourselves for a second opinion. She had clinically improved by this time and on re-do sonography was found to have multiple lymph nodes in close proximity to the isthmus and prominent appearances of thyroiditis, but no suspicious thyroid nodules per se. Follow-up ultrasonography revealed unchanged appearances and on review at the regional thyroid nodule and cancer multi-disciplinary meeting an unanimous consensus was reached that no invasive procedures or treatments were indicated apart from clinical and sonographic monitoring. The likely original course of events is that the small lymph nodes in close association to the thyroid isthmus were mistaken for thyroid nodules and the subsequent FNA picked up some lymphoid material from areas of active inflammation and that is why it was reported as being consistent with a follicular neoplasm. The main focus of this study is to emphasize to all practitioners that deal with thyroid disease that reactive lymph nodes in chronic lymphocytic thyroiditis can sometimes be confused with thyroid nodules because of their close proximity with the thyroid gland.
heterogeneous or, even speckled appearances and, ultimately, a small atrophic and hypovascular gland [2,3] and biochemically by the development of overt hypothyroidism. Pseudonodular appearances may be confused in ‘less experienced hands’ with a multi-nodular goitre [2,3] but other sonographic features together with the clinical picture should guide to the correct impression. Diffuse heterogeneity, cyst with colloid clot, spongiform configuration and ‘giraffe pattern’ have previously been reported to confer 100% specificity for benign nodules in the landmark article by Bonavita et al. [4], and biopsy-avoidance is recommended when these features are present. Reactive lymph nodes are almost universally found in CLT; they are commonly found at levels III and IV [5], as well as in the pre- and para-tracheal region [6]. Given the higher prevalence of papillary thyroid cancer in CLT, such lymph nodes need to be distinguished from malignant lymph nodes using the same sonographic criteria as per patients without CLT [2,3,5]. Features such as presence of an echogenic hilum, oval shape with a short-to-long axis ratio of less than 0.5, hilar vascularity (as opposed to peripheral or chaotic vascularity), and absence of calcifications and cystic necrosis are consistent with benignity.

This case emphasizes the need to be well aware of sonographic aspects of CLT and always correlate the clinical, biochemical and radiological characteristics in order to diagnose CLT. Reactive lymph nodes in close proximity to the isthmus are common in CLT and can easily be mistaken for thyroid nodules, potentially leading to unnecessary investigations and treatment, and patient anxiety. A limitation to our study is that the FNA was not repeated but given the lack of any suspicious features on sonography when this patient presented to ourselves and on follow-up imaging, the consensus reached by our very experienced MDT, and patient preference factors, we believe that further FNA could not be justified.

We propose that whenever uncertainty exists one approach is to radiologically follow the lesion in question. This allows for assessment of development of any new concerning morphological

Sonographic features of chronic lymphocytic thyroiditis (CLT) are well recognised and include the following: heterogeneously hypoechoic gland with a pseudomicronodular (‘swiss cheese’ or ‘honeycomb’) or pseudomacronodular pattern and occasionally profoundly hypoechoic appearances without nodules [2,3]. Late in the natural history of CLT there may be fibrous replacement of the gland that can be reflected sonographically as hyperechoic and isthmus area (or elsewhere), it is almost certain that because of the close proximity of the lymph nodes to the isthmus in an acutely inflamed gland, these were originally mistaken for thyroid nodules and targeted for FNA; the fact that the FNA result was reported as showing a follicular lesion indicates that some material has been obtained from the thyroid parenchyma (because of its adjacency to the lymph nodes) and was misinterpreted because it was thought to originate from a thyroid nodule.
features or change in the dimensions of a lesion. The relevant time lag may also allow for the inflammation to ameliorate in line with the natural history of the disease. Moreover, evidence exists to suggest that thyroxine replacement therapy may have a beneficial effect in the clinical course of the disease and the antibody titer [7].

Finally, when thyroid FNA samples are sent for cytology it is prudent to inform the cytopathologist of whether there is underlying thyroiditis as it is not uncommon for thyroid nodules to be misdiagnosed as Thy 3a and 3f (Bethesda classification stage 3 and 4) in the presence of CLT.

Conclusion

In summary, reactive lymph nodes in CLT are common and can be mistaken with thyroid nodules because of their close proximity with the thyroid gland.

References