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Subcutaneous hematoma after thyroid FNAB

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Background: Today, ultrasound-guided fine needle aspiration biopsy (FNAB) is a frequently performed as a minimally invasive diagnostic method in the presence of thyroid nodules. Complications can occur with this diagnostic method. Subcutaneous cervical hematoma developed in our case.

Case: Our case is about an middle aged female patient. In order to obtain a biopsy from the thyroid nodule, ultrasound-guided FNAB was performed. It was forgotten to ask if she was using blood thinners before the procedure. Subcutaneous hematoma developed after the procedure. Medication history was found to be aspirin used 100 mg. It was found that the hematoma was subcutaneous and no bleeding occurred in the thyroid parenchyma.

Discussion: The use of aspirin or other blood thinners may lead to bleeding in surgical procedures. In our case, 100 mg of aspirin caused bleeding. Hematomas may develop in the tissues of the thyroid as well as in the tissues of the needle route. Severe bleeding may require surgical intervention. Even thyroidectomy may be necessary due to severe bleeding. Significant hematoma due to severe bleeding can compress the trachea and cause respiratory distress and emergency hematoma drainage may be required. Bleeding developed in our case, but the complication did not threaten life and spontaneous healing was uncomplicated. Therefore, we feel lucky. In conclusion, we would like to emphasize that the use of blood thinners should be questioned before the procedure.

Biography

Omer Engin is presently serving as an surgeon at Buca Seyfi Demirsoy State Hospital, Turkey.

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