

Tabla 1. Resumen del análisis estadístico descriptivo y analítico de cada uno de los estudios.

Autor	Población	LTC+, n (%)	LTC-, n (%)	LTC+:LTC-	CPT+, n (%)	CPT con LTC, n (%)	CPT sin LTC, n (%)	RP (IC ₉₅ %)	P
1985, Yamashita	3219	53 (1,6)	3166 (98,4)	1:59,7	627 (19,5)	11 (20,8)	616 (19,5)	1,016 (0,885 - 1,168)	0,813
1988, McLeod	816	147 (18,0)	669 (82,0)	1:4,5	143 (17,5)	30 (20,4)	113 (16,9)	1,044 (0,956 - 1,141)	0,310
2006, Roberti	1396	131 (9,4)	1265 (90,6)	1:9,6	93 (6,7)	17 (13,0)	76 (6,0)	1,080 (1,010 - 1,156)	0,002
2007, Kurukahvecioglu	922	101 (11,0)	821 (89,0)	1:8,1	199 (21,6)	37 (36,6)	162 (19,7)	1,267 (1,088 - 1,475)	0,000
2007, Larson	812	98 (12,1)	714 (87,9)	1:7,2	179 (22,0)	34 (34,7)	145 (20,3)	1,220 (1,051 - 1,416)	0,001
2008, Repplinger	1198	217 (18,1)	981 (81,9)	1:4,5	293 (24,5)	63 (29,0)	230 (23,4)	1,079 (0,984 - 1,183)	0,083
2010, Mazokopakis	140	42 (30,0)	98 (70,0)	1:2,3	32 (22,9)	12 (28,6)	20 (20,4)	1,114 (0,898 - 1,383)	0,292
2010, Siriweru	4809	349 (7,3)	4460 (92,7)	1:12,7	145 (3,0)	33 (9,5)	316 (7,1)	1,077 (1,040 - 1,114)	0,000
2011, Buyukasik	917	77 (8,4)	840 (91,6)	1:10,6	61 (6,7)	9 (11,7)	52 (6,2)	1,062 (0,978 - 1,154)	0,064
2012, Zhang	6109	653 (10,7)	5456 (89,3)	1:8,3	2821 (46,2)	381 (58,3)	2440 (44,7)	1,327 (1,208 - 1,458)	0,000
2013, Konturek	7545	452 (6,0)	7093 (94,0)	1:15,6	636 (8,4)	106 (23,5)	530 (7,5)	1,209 (1,148 - 1,273)	0,000
2013, Ye	2052	254 (12,4)	1798 (87,6)	1:7,1	1024 (49,9)	188 (74,0)	836 (46,5)	2,059 (1,666 - 2,545)	0,000
2014, Giagourta	2204	681 (30,9)	1523 (69,1)	1:2,2	1380 (62,6)	441 (64,8)	939 (61,7)	1,088 (0,965 - 1,227)	0,000
2014, Liu	6432	1328 (20,6)	5104 (79,4)	1:3,8	1722 (26,8)	581 (43,8)	1141 (22,4)	1,380 (1,313 - 1,451)	0,000
2014, Paparodis	2733	582 (21,3)	2151 (78,7)	1:3,7	807 (29,5)	242 (41,6)	565 (26,3)	1,262 (1,173 - 1,358)	0,000
2014, Zayed	863	75 (8,7)	788 (91,3)	1:10,5	137 (15,9)	8 (10,7)	129 (16,4)	0,936 (0,861 - 1,018)	0,196
2014, Zhang Yi	647	108 (16,7)	539 (83,3)	1:5,0	134 (20,7)	41 (38,0)	93 (17,3)	1,334 (1,145 - 1,554)	0,000
2014, Zhang Yung	8524	839 (9,8)	7685 (90,2)	1:9,1	1735 (20,4)	247 (29,4)	1488 (19,4)	1,143 (1,092 - 1,195)	0,000
2016, Gabalec	1603	559 (34,9)	1044 (65,1)	1:1,8	325 (20,3)	166 (29,7)	159 (15,2)	1,206 (1,136 - 1,280)	0,000
2017, Liang	7354	1682 (22,9)	5672 (77,1)	1:3,3	1392 (18,9)	357 (21,2)	1035 (18,2)	1,038 (1,009 - 1,067)	0,006
2018, Uhliarova	2117	315 (14,9)	1802 (85,1)	1:5,7	487 (23,0)	155 (49,2)	332 (18,4)	1,606 (1,437 - 1,794)	0,000
2019, Osorio	1136	169 (14,9)	967 (85,1)	1:5,7	183 (16,1)	44 (26,0)	139 (14,4)	1,158 (1,055 - 1,271)	0,000
TOTAL	63548	8912 (14,0)	54636 (86,0)	1:6,0	14555 (22,9)	3203 (35,9)	11556 (21,2)	2,509 (2,407 - 2,615)	0,000

TLC: tiroiditis linfocítica crónica; CPT: carcinoma papilar de tiroides; RP: rango de prevalencia. Fuente: Elaborado por los autores.

con TLC son más frecuentes en el grupo de piezas con CPT, que la mayoría de los pacientes con TLC no serán intervenidos quirúrgicamente en el desarrollo de la historia natural de la enfermedad, y que la sospecha clínica preoperatoria de CPT puede ser, en la mayoría de los casos, el motivo que indica su manejo quirúrgico, pudiendo ser la causa del sesgo de selección.

Conclusiones

La literatura actual sugiere que existe un mayor riesgo de documentar un CPT en piezas quirúrgicas en las que se observen cambios compatibles con TLC; sin embargo, existen fuentes de sesgo que no será posible controlar en estudios retrospectivos, por lo que recomendamos estudiar la hipótesis que sugiera una mayor probabilidad de

diagnosticar un CPT en especímenes con cambios compatibles con TLC mediante metodologías prospectivas. Para ello, se deben controlar las posibles fuentes de sesgo realizando un cálculo del tamaño de la muestra en función de la prevalencia de CPT en especímenes con y sin TLC para cada uno de los escenarios clínicos, para garantizar un poder estadístico real. Finalmente, que la sospecha preoperatoria de una neoplasia maligna es, entre otros, el principal motivo que indica la realización de tiroidectomía en pacientes con o sin impresión clínica de enfermedad tiroidea autoinmune; este hecho seguirá comportándose como una limitante de difícil control y puede considerarse como la posible principal fuente de sesgo en estos estudios.

Cumplimiento de normas éticas

Consentimiento informado: El presente estudio fue evaluado y aprobado por el Comité Metodológico y Ético de la Subdirección de Investigación de E.S.E. Hospital Universitario del Caribe y registrado bajo Código Institucional 46 - 22102020. De acuerdo con este comité y la Declaración de Helsinki no se requirió la solicitud de consentimiento informado para la realización del estudio.

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