

AIM OF THE WORK AND SCOPE OF THESIS

Thyroid enlargement is a very common disease especially among females with an age ranging from fifteen to forty five years. In this work only toxic and simple goitres either multinodular or solitary nodules are concerned. Cases with malignant thyroid and thyroiditis were excluded from the study.

Many of them present in the surgical out-patient by neck swelling moving up and down with deglutition. The main complaint of many of them is cosmetic appearance, rarely compression symptoms in cases of simple nodular goitre and tremors, irritability palpitation, easy fatigability, loss of weight, and diplopia in cases of toxic goitre.

Many authors have shown hypercalcemia in thyrotoxicosis to be followed by hypocalcemia after thyroidectomy. Some of them have evidenced slow correction towards normal levels which can be reached within six months.

The aim of this work is to study the effect of thyroidectomy in cases of simple and toxic goitres on

serum calcium and phosphorus which have been done as a comparative study in the following periods one day preoperatively, 3 days, one week, 3 months, and 6 months postoperatively.