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Title: Thymoma: A retrospective analysis of 20 years in a cardiothoracic surgery department

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Body: Introduction: Thymoma is a rare tumor but is the most common neoplasm of anterior mediastinum. Not infrequently it is an incidental finding on routine imaging studies. Aims and Objectives: Characterize demographics, clinical presentation, radiology, histological and surgical classification and performed therapy in a population with thymoma. Evaluate survival at 5 and 10 years. Methods: This study was conducted in a cardiothoracic surgery department which covers an area of about one million and a half inhabitants. Medical records of patients diagnosed with thymoma between 1993 and 2012 were reviewed. Statistical analysis was performed with SPSS vs 17.0 for Windows. Results: We identified 107 patients, mean age 58.3+-15.0 years (min: 22; max: 86), 53.3% males. Previous malignancy was reported in 14%. Good Syndrome, pure red cell aplasia or autoimmune thyroiditis were reported in 3,7%. About 27% had previously diagnosed myasthenia gravis. In 32.7% thymoma was an incidental finding. Most common symptoms were dyspnea (27.1%), cough (21.5%) and chest pain (20.6%). Constitutional symptoms were present in 28.0%. According to WHO pathologic classification, most frequent types were: AB (38.3%) and B1 (29.0%). According to Masaoka-Koga staging, most frequent stages were: I (52.3%) and IIA (32.7%). Neoadjuvant treatment was performed in 1.9%. Adjuvant treatment was offered in 25.2%. Survival at 5 and 10 years was 91.0 % and 82.5%. Conclusion: Thymoma occurred in a wide spectrum of ages, without gender preference. Myasthenia gravis was frequent. Thymoma was an occasional finding in about 1/3 of the cases. Most frequent type and stage were AB (WHO) and I (Masaoka-Koga). Ten year survival exceeded 80%.