THYROID NODULES IN CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS













Authors: Grau Bolado G¹, Pérez de Ciriza Cordeu M², Cerezo Aguirre A³, Nuñez Rodriguez J^{3,4}, Vela Sojo A^{1,4}, Rodriguez Estevez A¹, Rica Echevarria I¹, Fernández Ramos C^{3,4}.

- 1.PEDIATRIC ENDOCRIINOLOGY UNIT, CRUCES UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL, BIOCRUCES. BARACALDO, VIZCAYA.SPAIN
- 2.ENDOCRINOLOGY. BASURTO UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL. BILBAO. VIZCAYA. SPAIN
- 3.PEDIATRIC ENDOCRINOLOGY UNIT. BASURTO UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL. BILBAO. VIZCAYA . SPAIN
- 4. EHU/UPV. BASQUE COUNTRY. SPAIN

Background:

The presence of a thyroid nodule (TN) is a rare clinical condition during childhood and adolescence. In children, classically was considered malignant and total thyroidectomy was recommended whenever a TN was detected or in the case of cold nodules. There are not long time series in children, but recent clinical guidelines recommend an initial management as in adults.

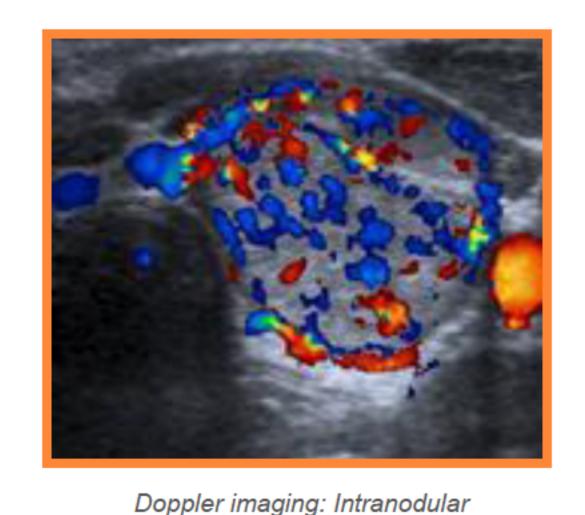
Objective:

Review TN in children in our area.

Method:

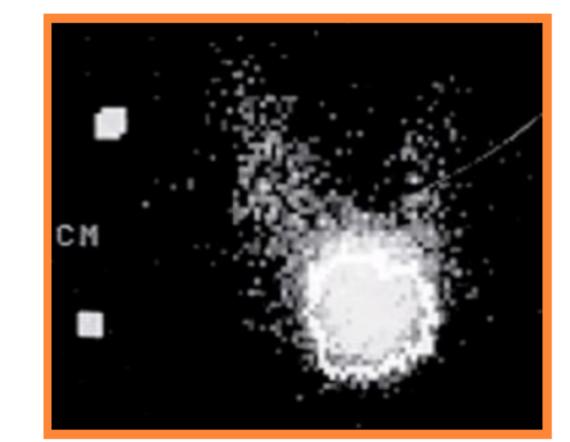
Retrospective study (1999-2014) of TN > 1 cm in children (0-15 years) in our area (Biscay; 138.000 pediatric population).

Results:

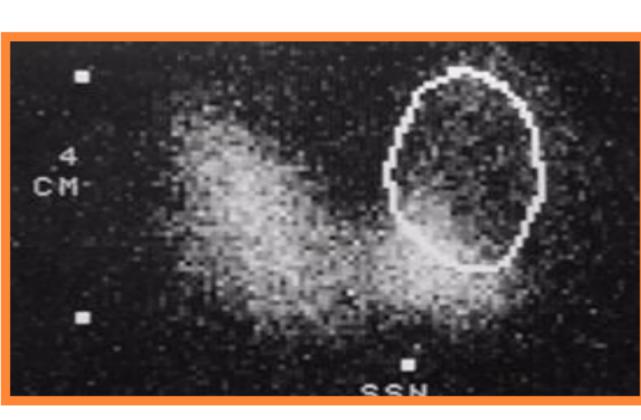


central vascularization

We found 15 TN, determining an incidence of 0.7/100.000/year. Diagnostic
was done by palpation in 40%. Mean age was 12.6 years and 80% were girls.
Thyroiditis was associated in a 26.7%. Radiation history was related in a
13.3% and a 46% had familiar history of non malignant thyroid disease.
Thyroid function was normal in all cases. Long diameter in U.S. was 2.6 ± 1.6
cm. Only in 6 cases scintingraphy was performed, being 3 cold nodules. Fine
needle aspiration biopsy (FNAB) and/or guided aspiration biopsy (GAB) was
done in all nodules. 5 of them were considered "non benign" and surgery was
indicated. Malignant diagnostic in macroscopic study was confirmed in 4 TN:



Scintingraphy: Hot nodule



Scintingraphy: Cold nodule

	U.S (cm)	Scint	PAAF	GAB	Surgery	Diagnostic	Follow-up
Case I	7,5	No	Papillary	No	Total	C.Papillary	NR
Case 2	5	Cold	Folicular	No	Total	C.Folicular	NR
Case 3	3	Cold	No	Folicular	Hemi	A.Folicular	Benign
Case 4	2,5	Hot	Folicular	Benign	Total	C.Papillary	NR
Case 5	2	No	No	Papillary	Total	C.Papillary	NR

NR: No recurrence. C:Cancer. A:Adenoma

Conclusion:

TN > 1cm is a rare and a serious clinical condition in children. In this study, 26,6% of TN were malignant. In children, as in adults, we consider the use of PAAF and/or GAB always necessary to a correct management of TN.







