INTRODUCTION: Thyroid cancer is the most common pediatric endocrine cancer, constituting 0.5%–3% of all childhood malignancies. Cancer can be present in multinodular thyroid disease but the majority of malignant nodules are solitary. Thyroid malignancies in children are almost always well differentiated.

AIM: Prevalence, clinical features, pathological profile and therapy of thyroid cancer in children.

PATIENTS AND METHOD: Retrospective study of patients admitted with diagnosis of nodular goiter at Endocrinology Department, St. Spiridon Hospital, Iasi, Romania, between 2011-2018. Demographic data (sex/age), clinical examination, thyroid ultrasonographic features, hormonal profile, treatment (surgery or active surveillance) as well as histological aspects were recorded.

CONCLUSIONS: Nodular goiter is more frequent at the age of 12, 15 and 16. The prevalence of thyroid cancer is quite high (20%) with predominance of papillary carcinoma. The clinical examination and thyroid ultrasound are mandatory in diagnostic algorithm of thyroid carcinoma.

References: