

Papillary Thyroid Cancer in Children: Single Center

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Introduction:

Thyroid cancers are rare cancers in children and their incidence is 1.4% in pediatric malignancies. Radiotherapy, which is applied to the neck region, and hashimoto disease are the risk factors. The prognosis is very good when appropriate treatment is applied. Most patients are diagnosed with thyroid nodules or neck lymph nodes.

The clinical and pathologic features and prognosis of patients with papillary thyroid cancer were analyzed retrospectively.

The data of 19 patients diagnosed in our clinic were evaluated retrospectively in the last 10 years. 14 of the patients were female and 5 of them were male and the mean age at diagnosis was 13.6. there were 5 patients, all female, with thyroid nodule and hashimoto thyroiditis. Nodules were detected after 7 years following hashimoto diagnosis in 2 of the patients, after 3 years in one, 1 year in one and at the same time with hashimoto in 1 patient. Nodules were detected by USG in all patients and none with examination.



The most common complaint was neck swelling. 6 patients had lymph node metastasis in the neck, and 1 patient had lung metastasis at the time of diagnosis. The mean nodule sizes were 14.2 mm. One patient had macrocalcification and 6 patients had microcalcification.

All patients were operated. Total thyroidectomy and bilateral lymph node dissection were performed in two patients and total thyroidectomy and unilateral lymph node dissection in seven patients. The pathology of all patients was consistent with papillary thyroid cancer. Differently, the patient who had distant metastasis at the time of diagnosis had hobnail cells. Except 2, all of them received radioactive iodine treatment after the operation.



	total	girls	boys
n	19	14	5
Operation	19	10	5
Hashimoto	5	5	0
Radiotherapy	17	12	5

Table 1: Number of the patients

The most frequent complaint	Neck swelling
Distant metastasis	1
Lymph node metastasis	6
Papillary classic	14
Papillary follicular	4
Papillary cribriform morular	1
Papillary microcancer	3

Table 2: Clinic and pathologic features

Result:

In recent years, the incidence of thyroid papillary cancer has increased. In addition, it has been observed that patients diagnosed with hashimoto have also increased in patients diagnosed in recent years. Therefore, we would like to emphasize the importance of performing an annual ultrasound scan of hashimoto thyroiditis.

