

Thyroid carcinoma in relation to gender and age in patient who were treated with total thyroidectomy for different thyroid disorders.

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Objectives:

Thyroid cancer comprises the most common endocrine malignancy and a variety of studies have examined the incidence of carcinomas in n thyroid disorders. Objective of the present retrospective study was the assessment of the possible influence of age and gender parameters in the presence of thyroid carcinoma in a patient who underwent total thyroidectomy.

Methods:

we studied 107 patients (96 females/11 males) underwent total thyroidectomy because of nodular goiter in our Department. The classification of patients in both genders was conducted in the following age-groups: *a=16–39 y, b=40-59 y, c=>60 y*. *Thyroid specimens were histopathologically examined at our Pathology Department for the establishment of the final diagnosis of benignity or malignancy. Thyroid cancer cases were categorized in relation to gender and age group.*

Results:

40 patients (37.3%) were diagnosed with carcinoma (rate females:males 9:1), while 67 patients (62.7 %) were free of malignancy. The incidence of thyroid cancer in male subjects was 36.5% (4/11). The respective cancer frequency in female subjects was 37.5 0% (36/96). The incidence of carcinoma per age group was in males: *a=3/4;75 %*, *b=0* and *c=1/5 ; 20 %* . *In females it was respectively: a=13/27;48.1 %*, *b= 20/51; 39.2%*, *c=3/18; 16.62% .*

Conclusions:

We found the highest prevalence of thyroid carcinomas among the females . Age-specific rates of thyroid carcinoma were higher among women than men across all age groups,. In males groups there was a high incidence in the age group 20–39 y and >60 y. Total thyroidectomy appears to be the therapeutic method of choice in men with indication of surgical removal of an goiter which belong to the above age groups. Contrarily, there was a high incidence in women age group 15-39 with a pick 40-59 y.

References:

