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INTRODUCTION:

402 patients who were admitted and FNA was done in the endocrinology clinic at EBEAH were enrolled in this study. 340 (85 %) of them were female and 62 (15%) of them were male. The age range was between 16-82. There weren't any statistical differences in age between both sexes.

Thyroid cancer is reported to constitute less than 2% of cancers in humans. At the same time, it is the most lethal endocrine malignancy. In the literature it is stated that 3% of all cancers in women and 1% of all cancers in men is thyroid cancer. Papillary thyroid carcinoma is the most common malignant neoplasm of thyroid, it generates approximately 80% of all thyroid cancers.

RESULTS:

340 of the examined 402 cases were female and cytopathological results of 303 (89.11%) were benign, 37 (10.88%) were malignant. A total of 62 male patients, 55 (88.70%) were benign, 7 (11.29%) were malignant. Totally 358 cases were reported as benign, 44 cases were reported as malignant. (Table 1)

Of the 37 patients who were female, 26 had malignant papillary carcinoma, 8 had papillary microcarcinoma and 3 had follicular carcinoma. Of the 7 male cases which were histopathologically reported as malignant, 4 had papillary carcinoma, 2 had papillary microcarcinoma, and one of them was reported as a well-differentiated neoplasm of uncertain malignant potential. (Table 2)

When the results of FNAB were analyzed according to the gender distribution, there wasn't any statistically significant difference. The results of FNAB were reported as benign in 89.11% of female and 88.70% of male patients. The positive assessment in terms of malignancy were 10.88% in female and 11.29% in male.

Although some malignancies are more common in women and some in men, thyroid malignancies can develop at any gender. In this study which includes 402 cases there was no significant difference in terms of gender. And these findings are very close to the values reported in the literature.

FNAB guided with ultrasound has been shown to increase the diagnostic accuracy and to reduce the proportion of insufficient material. Malignancy and thyroid nodules tend to be higher in women than men.

	Female	Male	Total
N	340	62	402
Malign	37 (10,88%)	7 (11,29%)	44 (10,94%)
Benign	303 (89,11%)	55 (88,7%)	358 (89,06%)

Table 1: Female male patients counts of malign or benign lesions.

	Papillary	Papillar Micro	Follicular	Total
Female	26	8	3	37
Male	4	2	1	7

Table 2: Distrubition of malign patients.

