

# PAROTID METASTASES AS THE FIRST MANIFESTATION OF PAPILLARY THYROID CARCINOMA. CASE REPORT

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## Introduction

Well differentiated thyroid carcinoma is the most common endocrine neoplasm. The incidence is 3000 new cases per year. Papillary carcinoma in Spain accounts for 80% of all thyroid malignancies.

## Aim

We report a case of parotid gland metastasis as the first manifestation of an occult papillary carcinoma.

## Case report

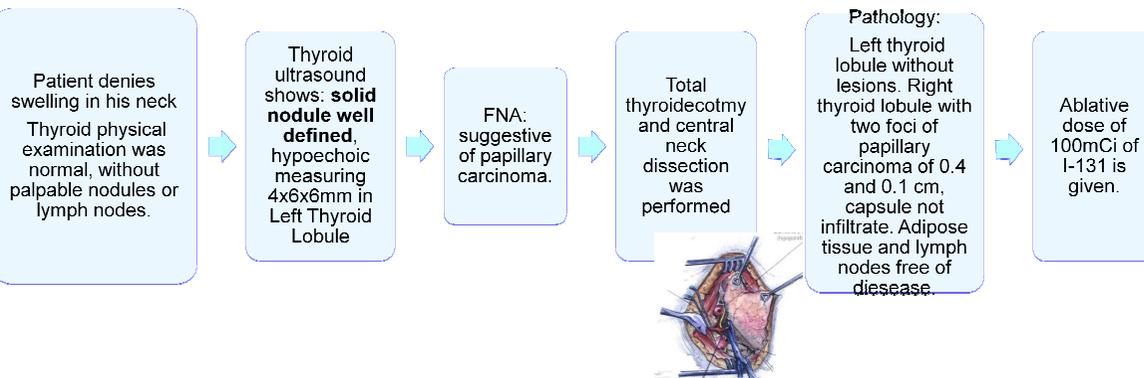
30 years old man, smoker of 30 cigarettes per day, moderate drinking habits, no other relevant history. Sent to maxillofacial surgery by the appearance of painless swelling in right parotid.

Cervical ultrasound showed a mass compatible with Warthin tumour or pleomorphic adenoma.

FNA pathology shows results of **parotid oncocytoma**.

Tumour was resected, and pathology revealed parotid with **papillary adenocarcinoma infiltrating intraparotid lymph nodes**. Resection margins were free from disease. Lymphnodes without neoplastic infiltration. This findings led to endocrinology evaluation.

## Follow up in Endocrinology



The patient is asymptomatic on treatment with levothyroxine at doses of 150mcg waiting for repeat surveillance testing.

## Conclusions

Papillary thyroid carcinoma usually metastasizes to cervical lymph nodes. Distant metastases are rare and most often affect the lungs, liver and bone.

Despite their anatomical proximity, the parotid has not been described to be affected by metastatic papillary thyroid carcinoma. It has been described in medullary thyroid carcinoma, which tends to be a more aggressive tumour.

This case is more unusual, since the thyroid carcinoma was located in the left lobe, while the right parotid gland was affected.