BENIGN AND MALIGNANT THYROID DISEASE IN PATIENTS WITH ACROMEGALY

Irina Tenu, Antonia Kiraly, Ileana Duncea, Ana Valea, Alina Silaghi, Cristina Ghervan
"Iuliu Hațeganu" University of Medicine and Pharmacy, Department of Endocrinology, Cluj-Napoca, Romania

Introduction and objectives:
• Acromegaly is characterized by a chronic increase of GH and IGF-1 levels that may induce various clinical symptoms and multisystem comorbidities.
• The purpose of this study: to evaluate the type and frequency of thyroid disease most often associated with acromegaly patients.

Methods:
• retrospective observational study (data obtained from observation charts).
• 77 patients (58 females and 19 males).
• mean age = 54 years.
• recorded data: acromegaly status, sonographic thyroid morphology, thyroid function, and pathological data after surgical cure.
• 5 patients were excluded due to insufficient data.

Results:
• Acromegaly status: active for 49% of the patients, controlled in 37% and cured in 14%.
• 96% of the patients received treatment for the acromegaly - most common combination: surgical treatment + radiotherapy + medication (39%).
• Thyroid disease was diagnosed in 54 patients (70.12%).
• Thyroid disease – most frequent ≥ 60 years old range.
• Acromegaly - most frequent in the 40 - 50 years old range.
• Thyroid cancer prevalence = 10.38%.
• Other malignant disease diagnosed in 5% of the patients (insulinoma, cervical cancer, endometrial cancer, testosterone secreting adenoma).
• No cases of colon cancer were identified.

Conclusions:
• An increased risk of thyroid cancer is speculated in patients with acromegaly.
• Careful screening and systematic thyroid evaluation is recommended.
• Larger scale prospective studies are needed in order to more accurately determine the risk of thyroid disease in acromegaly patients.

References:
.pdf
http://czasopisma.viamedica.pl/ep/article/view/25407/20231
https://www.jstage.jst.go.jp/article/endocrj/55/1/55_K07E-010/_pdf