

What does matter for AUS/FLUS: size, sex or age?



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BACKGROUND

The clinical attitude to the treatment of Bethesda System Category III lesions has been under controversy. Our aim was to analyse three variables and to establish a possible predictive value for carcinoma in patients with AUS/FLUS nodules.

METHODS

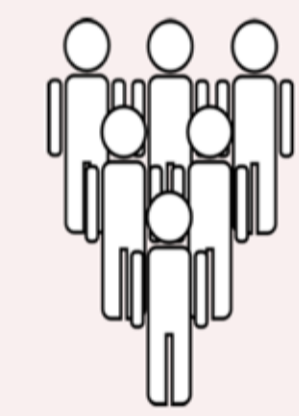
Retrospective study of 671 thyroid fine-needle aspirations (FNAs) classified as AUS/FLUS between January 2012 and June 2015. Size, sex and age were analysed using SPSS.

RESULTS

671 (14.8%) FNAs were initially classified as Bethesda's category III, in a database of 4549 FNAs from 3696 patients.

195 patients underwent surgery. The risk of malignancy for operated patients was 29.7%.

January 2012 – June 2015



N = 3696 patients

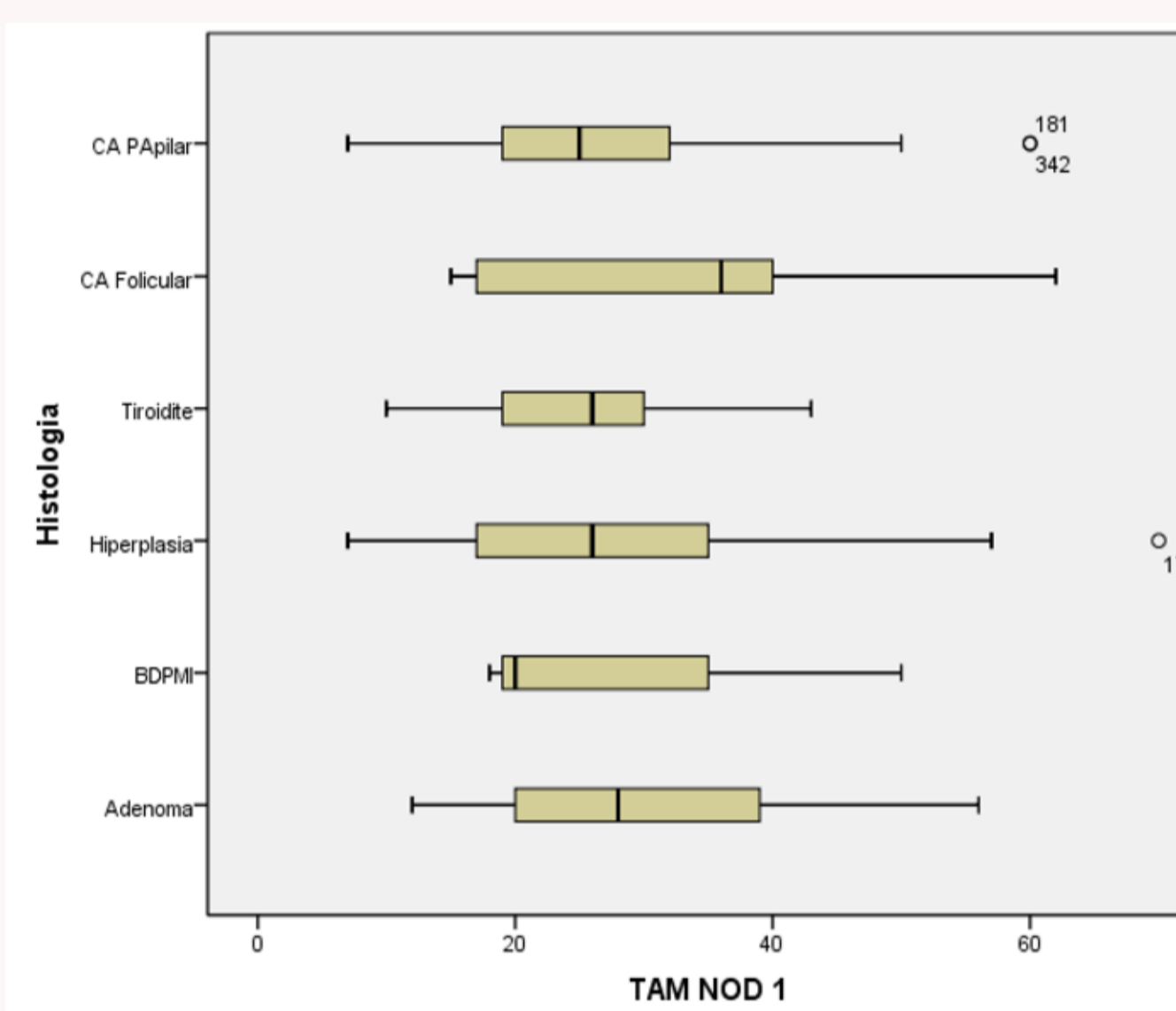
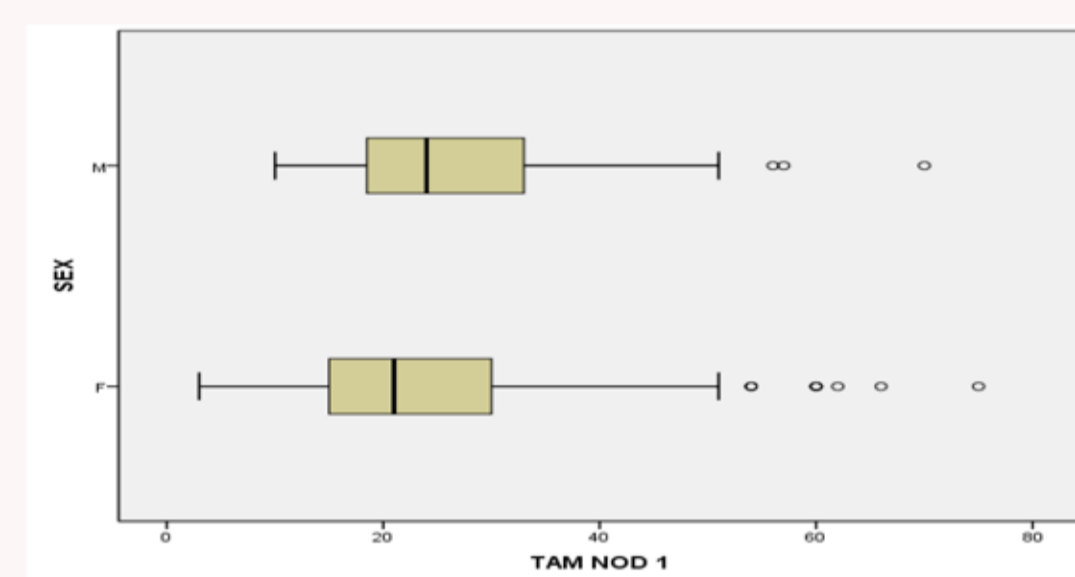
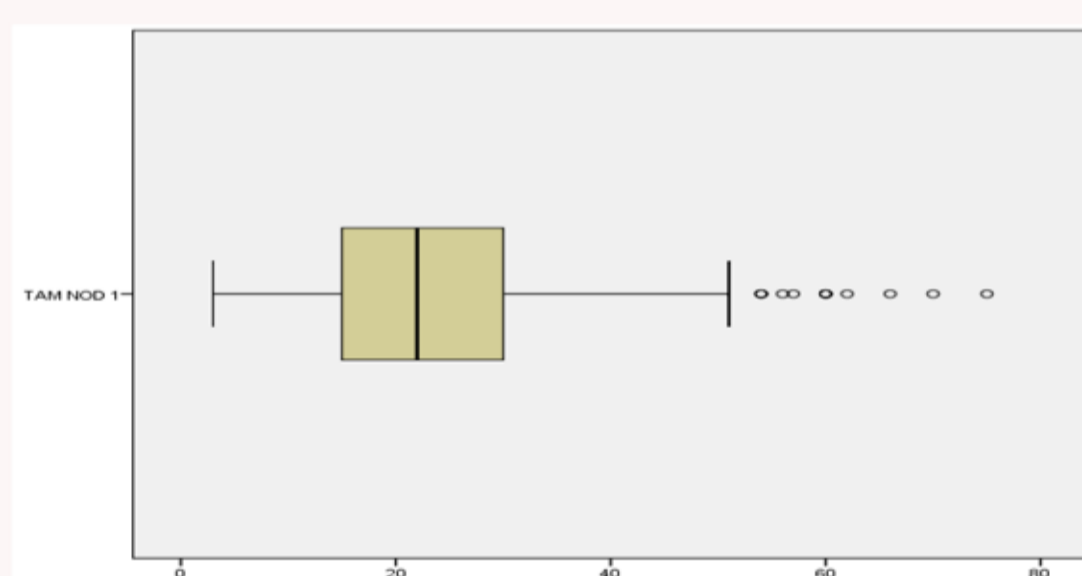
4549 thyroid FNAs

671 AUS/FLUS (14.8%)

N=195 patients operated

Carcinomas: 58 (29.7%)

Benign: 137 (70,3%)



Group Statistics					
NODE	Histology	N	Mean Size	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
	CA Follicular	5	34,00	19,296	8,565
	CA Papillary	53	26,77	12,081	1,659

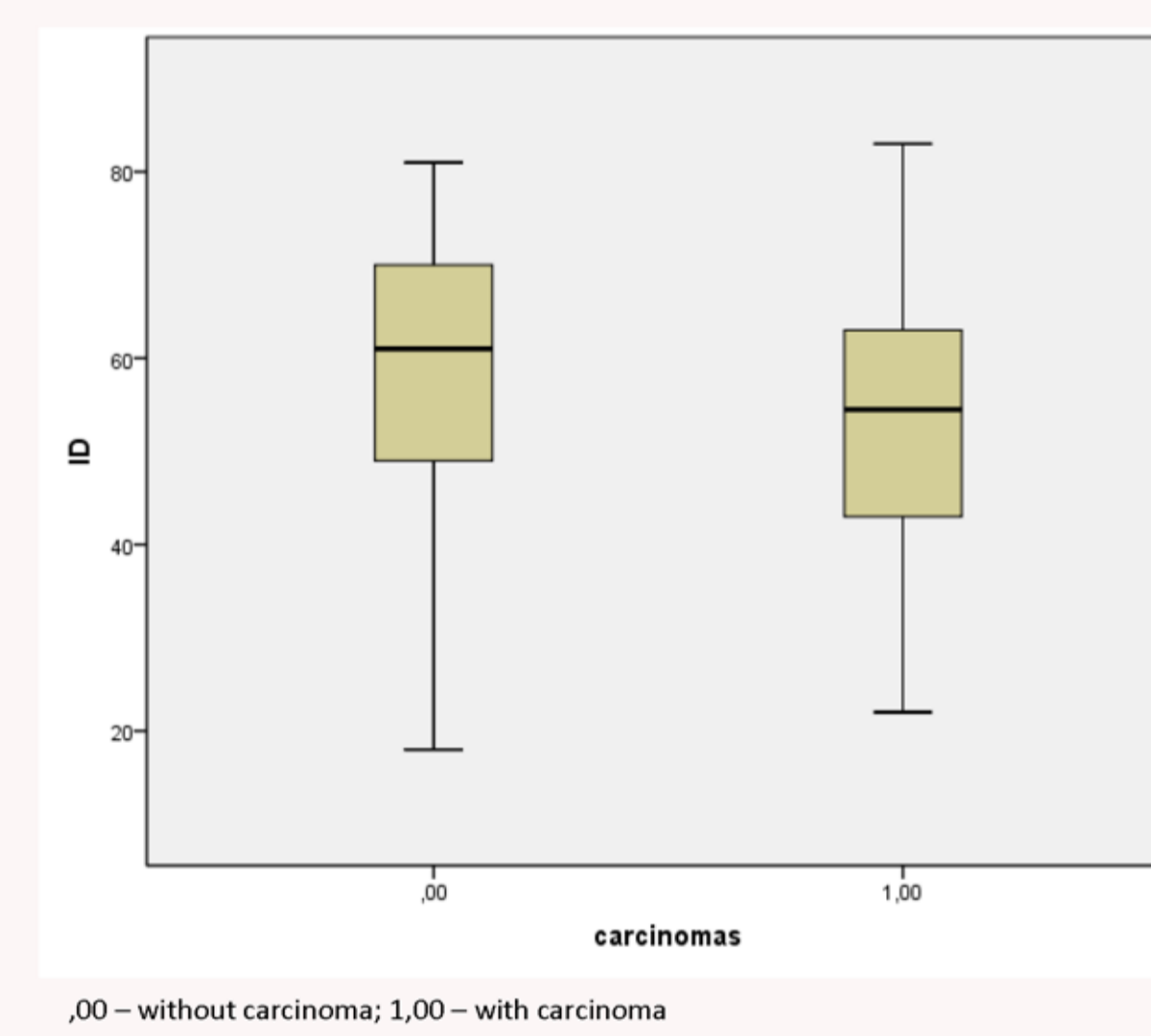
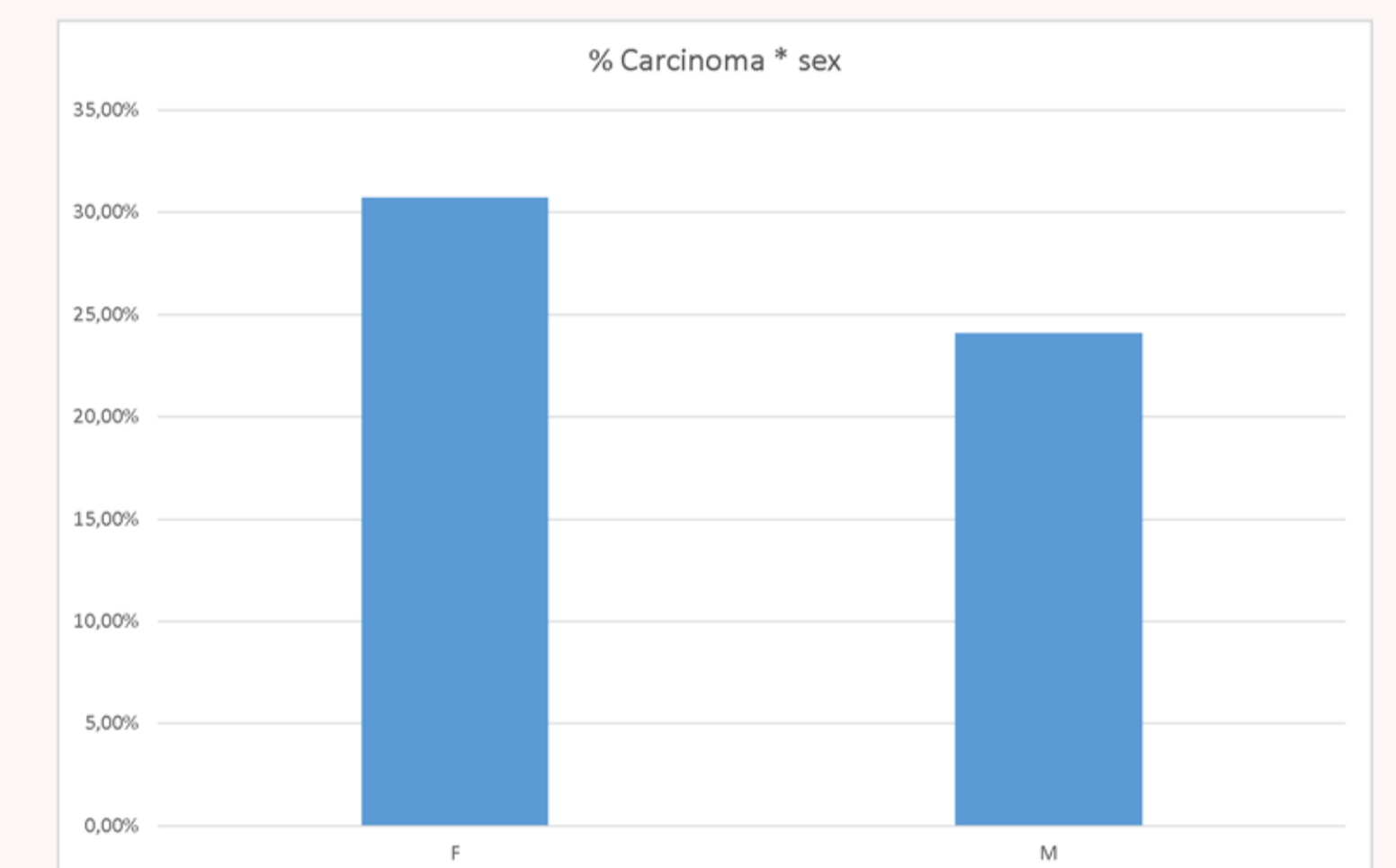
Follicular carcinomas were larger than papillary carcinomas (34mm/26.8mm).

The median size for histologically benign nodules=26.5mm / malignant nodules =25mm

Relation sex*carcinomas is not significant

carcinomas * SEX Crosstabulation				
carcinomas		SEX		Total
		F	M	
,00	Count	115	22	137
	% within SEX	69,3%	75,9%	70,3%
1,00	Count	51	7	58
	% within SEX	30,7%	24,1%	29,7%
Total	Count	166	29	195
	% within SEX	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%

,00 – without carcinoma; 1,00 – with carcinoma



Variables in the Equation							
Step 1 ^a		B	S.E.	Wald	df	Sig.	Exp(B)
	Age	-.029	,011	6,289	1	,013	,972
	Sex	-.376	,477	,619	1	,432	,687
	Size	-.005	,013	,125	1	,724	,995
	Constant	,936	,796	1,583	1	,216	2,550

Variables in the Equation							
Step 1 ^a		B	S.E.	Wald	df	Sig.	Exp(B)
	Sex	-.374	,477	,616	1	,433	,688
	Size	-.005	,013	,131	1	,718	,995
	Decade/Age	-.270	,112	5,814	1	,016	,763
	Constant	,732	,708	1,069	1	,301	2,078

The probability of carcinoma reduces 23,7% per decade according to a multifactorial analysis

DISCUSSION / CONCLUSION

Age was the only variable with predictable value for carcinoma in AUS/FLUS.

The probability of carcinoma reduces 2,3% per year and 23,7% per decade according to a multifactorial analysis.

Patients over 70s have 5 times less probability of carcinoma than those under 40s.

According to that, the authors suggest that surveillance may be enough for patients over 70s with AUS/FLUS nodules.

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