

FP 13: Clinicopathologic Profile of Pediatric Thyroid Carcinoma

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ABSTRACT

Objective: To determine the clinicopathologic profile of pediatric thyroid carcinoma patients.

Methods: The records of all patients 18 years and younger with surgically treated malignant thyroid diseases in Jose R. Reyes Memorial Medical Center, between 2007 and 2016 were retrospectively reviewed.

Results: Thyroid surgery was performed on 13 pediatric patients. The age range at the time of diagnosis was at 14 to 18 years old with the mean of 16.92 ± 1.27 years. There was predominance of females (85%) than males (15%). Most frequent histologic cancer type was papillary thyroid carcinoma (92%) while follicular thyroid carcinoma was diagnosed in only one case (8%). Surgical interventions performed were thyroid lobectomy (38%), total thyroidectomy with neck dissection (31%), total thyroidectomy (15%) and two (15%) underwent completion thyroidectomy with neck dissection after lobectomy showed malignancy. There were evidences of capsular invasion (46%) and lymph node involvement (23%) showing evidence of aggressiveness of the tumor.

Conclusions: The study depicted that thyroid malignancies in children are uncommon. Pediatric thyroid carcinoma has strong female predilection with papillary type being the most common. All patients had differentiated thyroid carcinoma (DTC) and majority showed pathologic evidence of tumor aggressiveness which include capsular invasion and lymph node involvement. The surgical approach is dependent on the preoperative, intraoperative and postoperative findings. Hence, a multidisciplinary approach must be observed in dealing with children with thyroid carcinoma.

Keywords: papillary thyroid carcinoma, children, thyroid lobectomy, thyroidectomy, neck dissection