

EVALUATION OF THE INCIDENCE OF THYROID CANCER IN PATIENTS THYROIDECTOMY IN ARAGUAINA

Medrado, Rhuana¹; Pedreira, Taiana¹; Feltrim, Élder².

¹ITPAC, Araguaína, Brazil; ²Instituto Harmonia, Araguaína, Brazil.

Background/Purpose: Patients with thyroid nodules have low risk of malignancy, representing about 5.0 to 10.0% of cases. The decision between conservative and surgical treatment of nodules depends on the clinical findings and the exams.

Methods: Data were collected from medical records of patients who underwent thyroidectomy between January / 2011 and April / 2012, the information relating to sex, age and results of laboratory tests. We used the chi-square test in order to assess whether the observed proportions in the study show differences.

Results: According to the literature there is a low incidence of malignant nodules in the thyroid, which was observed in the study with an incidence of 17.0% of malignant disease were divided into follicular cancer, Hurthle cell and papillary. Analyzing the results pathology observed the prevalence of benign disease, comparing sex and pathological incidence was higher in women, but no correlation between sex and malignancy. Between pathology and size of the nodule is observed as compared to the results obtained. In between FNA and pathological analysis revealed that 18 suspected cases, six were confirmed as malignant tumors and 27 benign only three were confirmed.

Discussion & Conclusion: The prevalence of benign thyroid disease, representing 83.0% of cases, with 17.0% presenting histopathological and cancer and a higher incidence in women. Note that malignant nodules are present in ≥ 3 cm and FNA is reliable when their results suggest malignancy and benignity. The management of patients depends on the results of the investigation, requiring the standardization of exams.