

عنوان مقاله:

Coexistence of malignant struma ovarii with abdominal wall metastasis and cervical papillary thyroid carcinoma with RET/PTC1 rearrangement

محل انتشار:

اولین کنگره بین المللی ژنومیک سرطان (سال: 1402)

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خلاصه مقاله:

Introduction: Struma ovarii is a mature cystic teratoma composed predominantly or entirely of thyroid tissue ($\geq 50\%$). Struma ovarii is a rare medical condition, and malignant transformation is even rarer. The coexistence of malignant struma ovarii and cervical thyroid carcinoma is also scarce, with data insufficiency in molecular analysis. Here, we described the first report of coexistent malignant struma ovarii with abdominal wall metastasis and cervical papillary thyroid carcinoma with RET/PTC1 rearrangement. **Methods:** A 47-year-old multigravida woman with abnormal uterine bleeding was referred, and the evaluations revealed bilateral adnexal and lower abdominal wall masses. Then, a hysterectomy, bilateral salpingo-oophorectomy, and surgical removal of the abdominal wall mass were performed. Furthermore, a nodule within the left lobe of the cervical thyroid gland was located during examination and ultrasound. Consequently, the patient underwent a total thyroidectomy. Finally, samples of all affected tissue, including adnexal and abdominal wall masses and cervical thyroid gland, were examined for BRAFV600E, N-RAS, and RET/PTC1 rearrangement. Then, the patient was followed for six years after receiving radioactive iodine ablation. **Results:** In histopathological evaluations, papillary thyroid carcinoma (PTC) was found within struma ovarii, and metastatic PTC was located in the abdominal wall fibro adipose tissue. Moreover, the cervical thyroid gland pathological examination illustrated bilateral and multifocal PTC. Furthermore, RET/PTC1 rearrangement was detected in the PTC arising in struma ovarii, abdominal wall metastasis, and cervical thyroid gland. Finally, six years of follow-up

showed no evidence of recurrence or distant metastasis. Conclusion: In light of these findings, considering suspected cervical thyroid carcinoma while diagnosing malignant struma ovarii might be beneficial. In addition, according to the rarity of concurrent development of malignant struma ovarii and cervical thyroid carcinoma, the molecular investigation could yield valuable results to explain the underlying mechanism of coexisting conditions, the tumor's malignant behavior, and the patient's prognosis.

کلمات کلیدی:

malignant struma ovarii, papillary thyroid carcinoma, cervical thyroid carcinoma, molecular diagnostic, RET rearrangement

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