Medullary thyroid carcinoma

Medullary thyroid carcinoma originates from **parafollicular**, also called C-cells, of the thyroid gland. In four clinical forms:

- **sporadic** (70-80% medullary ca, most aggressive)
- **familial** (AD inherited)
- **MEN 2A and MEN 2B syndromes** (together with pheochromocytoma, neurofibromas, parathyroid adenomas, ...)

Clinical picture + diagnostics

- Similar to differentiated thyroid cancer,
- secretes calcitonin (marker),
- is more aggressive than differentiated carcinoma, at the time of diagnosis Molecular mechanisms of metastasis in more than 50% of cases,
- in medullary thyroid carcinoma in connection with MEN 2A and MEN 2B syndromes, vanillic acid is measured,
- 50% of medullary ca produces CEA (carcinoembryonic antigen).

Therapy

Total thyroidectomy, external radiation (C cells do not accumulate iodine), chemotherapy.

Forecast

Despite the aggressiveness, the prognosis is favorable - 75% of patients survive for 15 years.

Links

Related Articles

- Thyroid tumors
- Differentiated thyroid cancer
- Anaplastic thyroid cancer

Used literature

-
-

Template:Pahýl Template:Navbox - onemocnění štítné žlázy

Source

- ws:Medulární karcinom štítné žlázy