

Thyroid

OA-T-01

ASSOCIATION BETWEEN OSPITAL NG MAKATI-BASED THYROID ULTRASONOGRAPHY DESCRIPTIVE FINDINGS AND FINE-NEEDLE ASPIRATION BIOPSY FINDINGS WITH HISTOPATHOLOGIC FINDINGS IN THE DIAGNOSIS OF THYROID MALIGNANCIES

<https://doi.org/10.15605/jafes.034.02.S55>

Jose Antonio Bautista, Rosa Allyn Sy, Critopher Cipriano, Buena Sapang

Department of Internal Medicine, Ospital ng Makati, Philippines

**Abstract published in Endocrine Abstracts. 2018;56:1152.*

INTRODUCTION

Thyroid nodules are a common clinical problem. Ultrasonography and fine needle biopsy (FNAB) have been used for diagnosis. Worldwide, the use of international standards of reporting such as the American Thyroid Association (ATA) Sonographic Pattern Risk Assessment and the Bethesda System for Reporting Thyroid Cytopathology are used to detect thyroid malignancies. However, ultrasonography and FNAB reports are different at Ospital ng Makati (OSMAK), wherein these deviate from international standards. The study aimed to validate the association of OSMAK-based reports with histopathology results, and to determine their accuracy in detecting malignancy as confirmed by histopathology.

METHODOLOGY

A retrospective cohort study was utilized among patients 20 years old and above with thyroid malignancies who had thyroid ultrasonography and FNAB done at OSMAK between January 2012 and January 2017. Descriptive statistics were utilized to present the variables. Review of thyroid ultrasonography and FNAB were done based on report descriptions. Fisher's Exact Test was used to test for association. The accuracy of these OSMAK-based descriptions and reports were then analyzed.

RESULTS

There was not enough evidence to conclude that OSMAK-based thyroid ultrasonography was associated with histopathologic findings ($p=0.135$); it had an accuracy of detecting malignancy at 40.5%. There was not enough evidence to conclude that OSMAK-based FNAB was associated with histopathologic findings ($p=0.083$); the test had an accuracy of 56.8%.

CONCLUSION

The use of OSMAK-based ultrasonography and FNAB reporting are not accurate in detecting thyroid malignancies. Hence, the use of validated, internationally-accepted guidelines should be implemented to help physicians provide the most appropriate care for these patients.

KEY WORDS

ultrasonography, biopsy, fine-needle, thyroid neoplasms

OA-T-02

CLINICAL PROFILE OF THYROID DISORDERS IN DR. SOETOMO GENERAL HOSPITAL SURABAYA

<https://doi.org/10.15605/jafes.034.02.S56>

Hendra Gunawan¹ Sony Wibisono Mudjanarko,² Soebagijo Adi Soelistijo,² Agung Pranoto²

¹*Internal Medicine Department – Dr. Soetomo General Hospital – Airlangga University, Indonesia*

²*Endocrinology – Metabolic – Diabetes Division of Internal Medicine Department - Dr. Soetomo General Hospital – Airlangga University, Indonesia*

INTRODUCTION

Thyroid disorders remain a global health problem with devastating consequences which can affect all populations. Among thyroid disorders, hyperthyroid is more prevalent than hypothyroid with prevalence rate 6.9%. However, data regarding its clinical profile remain scarce because only 0.4% of the Indonesian population are diagnosed with hyperthyroidism and there is no data regarding hypothyroidism.

METHODOLOGY

Cross-sectional study with consecutive sampling from June 2018 to May 2019 was conducted in endocrinology, metabolic, and diabetes outpatient department. Inclusion criteria were ages more than 18 years old during examination. Anthropometric and clinical profiles were examined during outpatient visitation. Data were processed with SPSS v21.0.