

BÖLÜM 30

Tiroidin Borderline Patolojilerinde Yaklaşım

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Özet

Tiroidin borderline tümörleri malignite potansiyeli kesin olmayan folliküler tümör (FT-UMP), malignite potansiyeli kesin olmayan iyi diferansiye tümör (WDT-UMP) ve papiller benzeri nükleer özellikler gösteren non-invaziv folliküler tiroid neoplazisi (NIFTP) olarak sınıflandırılır. WDT-UMP ve FT-UMP bütünüyle malignite kriterlerini karşılamayan, şüpheli yapısal yada sitolojik özellikler içeren borderline, kapsüllü, folliküler paterde tiroid tümörleridir. Tümör kapsüllü veya iyi sınırlı, vasküler veya kapsüller invazyonu kesin olmayan, papiller tiroid karsinomu (PTK) benzeri nükleer özellikleri göstermeyen bir tümör ise FT-UMP, kapsüllü veya iyi sınırlı, vasküler veya kapsüller invazyonu kesin olmayan ancak PTK benzeri nükleer özellikleri parsiyel ya da yaygın olarak izlenen bir tümörler ise WDT-UMP olarak adlandırılır. NIFTP ise kapsüllü folliküler varyant papiller tiroid karsinomunun (FVPTK) bir alt tipidir. FVPTK vakalarının bir kısmı kapsüllü veya iyi sınırlı olup, invaziv özellik göstermez ve klasik PTK'dan farklı moleküler profil sergiler. Bunlar nükleer özellikleri PTK benzeri olan ancak histopatolojik olarak folliküler adenoma benzeyen tümörlerdir. Bu bölümde, borderline tiroid tümörlerinin klinik, sitolojik, histopatolojik ve moleküler bulguları ile tedavisi konularından bahsedilecektir.

Anahtar kelimeler: Malignite potansiyeli kesin olmayan folliküler tümör, malignite potansiyeli kesin olmayan iyi diferansiye tümör, papiller benzeri nükleer özellikler gösteren non-invaziv folliküler tiroid neoplazisi

Sonuç

NIFTP tanısı şu anda morfolojik, moleküler ve biyolojik bilgilerin ışığında sentezlenen yeni bir yorumdur. Bu konseptin hala doğrulanmaya ve

gerekirse modifikasyona ihtiyacı vardır. Açıklığa kavuşması gereken konular onkositik folliküller paternli lezyonlar, multifokal lezyonlar ve 1 cm'den küçük lezyonlardır. Bu gruplar için ek çalışmalarla ihtiyaç vardır.

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