



PRIMARY PAPILLARY CARCINOMA IN A THYROGLOSSAL CYST: A CASE REPORT

Pathology

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ABSTRACT

Thyroglossal cyst associated carcinoma is a rare and comprise 1% of all thyroid carcinoma. (1) We in this report present a case of primary papillary carcinoma arise in a thyroglossal duct cyst. A 36 year old male presented with cystic mass in front of neck, ultrasound scanning was suggestive of a complex cystic lesion and normal thyroid, FNAC showed Thyroglossal cyst with inflammation. The Sistrunk procedure was performed and histopathology confirmed the diagnosis of Papillary carcinoma thyroid in thyroglossal cyst.

KEYWORDS

Papillary carcinoma, Thyroglossal cyst, Sistrunk operation

INTRODUCTION

Thyroglossal cyst is a commonest congenital anomaly occurs during thyroid development. (2) The most common primary thyroglossal duct cyst carcinoma is papillary carcinoma (75-85%), but other cancers also have been reported (3,4). Thyroglossal duct cyst carcinomas are commonly during 3rd to 4th decade of life (7,8). These tumors exhibit a similar biological behavior to their primary gland counterpart. The thyroglossal duct cyst carcinoma presents as an asymptomatic midline mass in the neck. Few cases reported arising from lateral location (5). Dysphagia, dysphonia, progressive weight loss with rapid growth in size of mass are signs of malignancy (8).

Case Report

A 36-year-old man presented with complaints of painless cystic mass in front of neck gradually increasing in size for the past one year. USG neck showed a single well-defined thin-walled cystic lesion measuring 4.4x2x2 cm noted in midline of neck at hyoid level, deep to subcutaneous tissue of neck. Free-floating internal echoes and non-dependant echogenic areas noted within the cyst. No internal vascularity, no deeper extension. Both lobes of thyroid appear to be normal. Aspiration cytology was suggestive of Thyroglossal cyst with inflammation. Patient underwent Sistrunk operation removed thyroglossal cyst with hyoid bone.

Macroscopy

We received a nodular mass and a bony fragment. Nodular tissue measuring 4.5x2.5x2 cm. Cut section of nodular mass identified both solid and cystic areas. Solid area cut section is grey white to brownish. Cystic area filled with grey white granular material. Bony fragment measuring 1.5x1x0.3 cm - which was decalcified and processed.



Fig 1: Cut section of nodular mass grey white to brown with solid and cystic area

Microscopy

Showed a cyst wall lined partly by pseudostratified ciliated columnar epithelium (Fig 2) and partly by stratified squamous epithelium (Fig 3) with focal normal thyroid tissue (Fig 4) and an invasive neoplasm composed of cells arranged in a papillary pattern, individual cells are cuboidal to columnar with moderate

eosinophilic cytoplasm, ovoid nuclei with nuclear clearing (orphan Annie like) grooving, overlapping and crowding noted (Fig 5,6,7). No invasion noted in bony fragment.

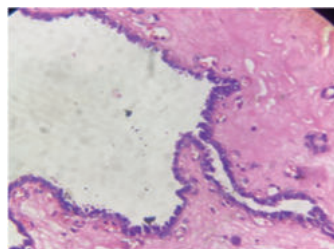


Fig 2: cyst lined by pseudostratified ciliated columnar (10X: H&E)

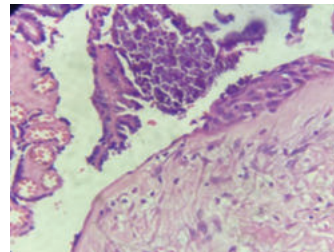


Fig 3: Cyst lined by stratified squamous epithelium (10x: H&E)

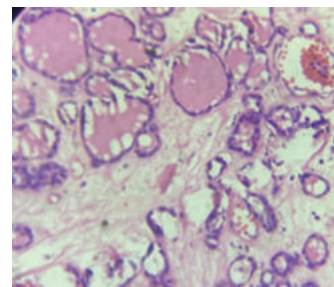


Fig 4: Normal thyroid tissue (10X: H&E)

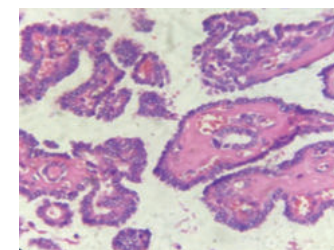


Fig 5: Papillae lined by cuboidal cells with elongated nuclei with nuclear clearing (40X: H&E)

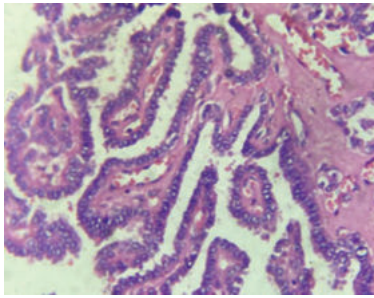


Fig6: Papillary carcinoma with nuclear clearing(40X:H&E)

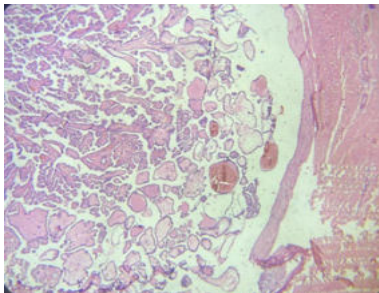


Fig7: Thyroglossal cyst wall with hemorrhage and papillary carcinoma(5X:H&E)

DISCUSSION

In case of thyroglossal cyst Sistrunk operation regarded as the commonest surgical procedure for treatment modality. Further management of patients who are incidentally diagnosed as carcinoma after surgery depends on spread of tumour. Primary thyroglossal duct tumors without spread managed by regular monitoring, while more aggressive ones are managed by total thyroidectomy and radioablation. (6,7). In our case patient underwent post surgical scanning and found out that his both lobe of thyroid were normal, hence he is under follow up only. 7.7% to 12.9% of primary papillary carcinoma in thyroglossal duct cyst shows lymphnode metastasis and it is rare to find distant metastases (9). A definitive diagnosis of most cases are based on post surgical histopathology examination. Aspiration cytology only yields correct diagnosis in 55-66% cases, hence pre-planned surgical procedure for a carcinoma is very difficult in this case (10).

CONCLUSION

Papillary carcinoma in thyroglossal cyst is mostly a histology finding after surgical removal of thyroglossal cyst, hence pathologist always take a caution in reporting thyroglossal cyst as a benign one. Whole embedding of specimen and serial section evaluations can be done to rule out microfocus of papillary carcinoma or other carcinomas arising from thyroglossal cyst.

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