

# Differentiated Thyroid Cancer: Tendency changes from 1970 to 2012 in the southwest of Spain

Elena Navarro González<sup>1</sup>, Antonio J Martínez Ortega<sup>1</sup>, Raquel Guerrero Vázquez<sup>1</sup>, Ana de los Reyes Romero Lluch<sup>1</sup>, José Manuel Martos<sup>2</sup>, Ignacio Cuenca Cuenca<sup>3</sup>  
<sup>1</sup>Endocrinology Dept. <sup>2</sup>Endocrine surgery Dept. <sup>3</sup>Nuclear Medicine Dept. Hospital Universitario Virgen del Rocío (Seville, Spain)

There is a specific unit specialized in Differentiated Thyroid Cancer (DTC) at the Endocrinology and Nutrition Department (END) from "Virgen del Rocío" University Hospital (Seville, Spain); this unit's area of influence comprises the province of Huelva and Seville. Due to environmental pollution, Huelva has higher incidence of certain types of cancer.

## OBJECTIVE:

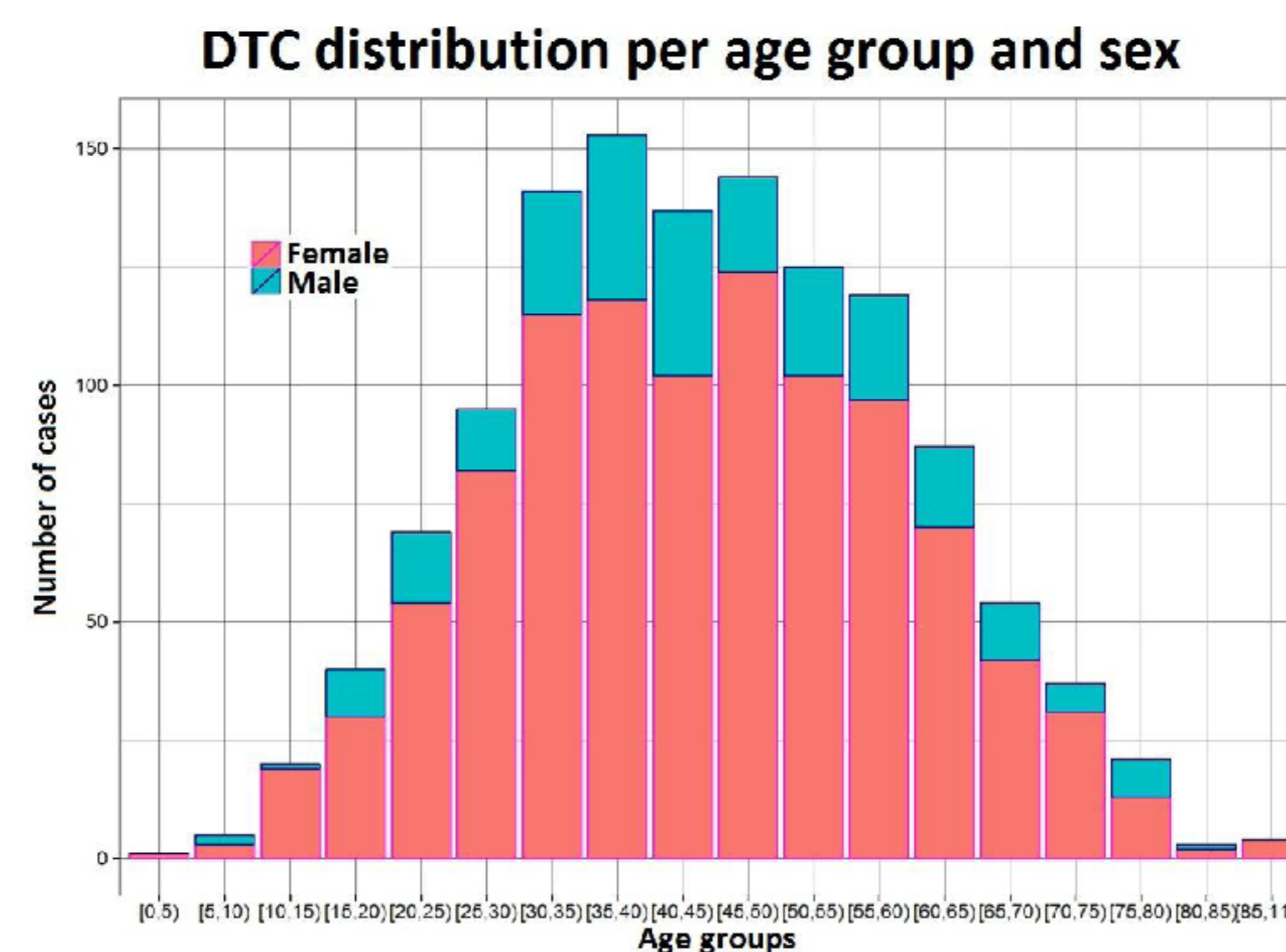
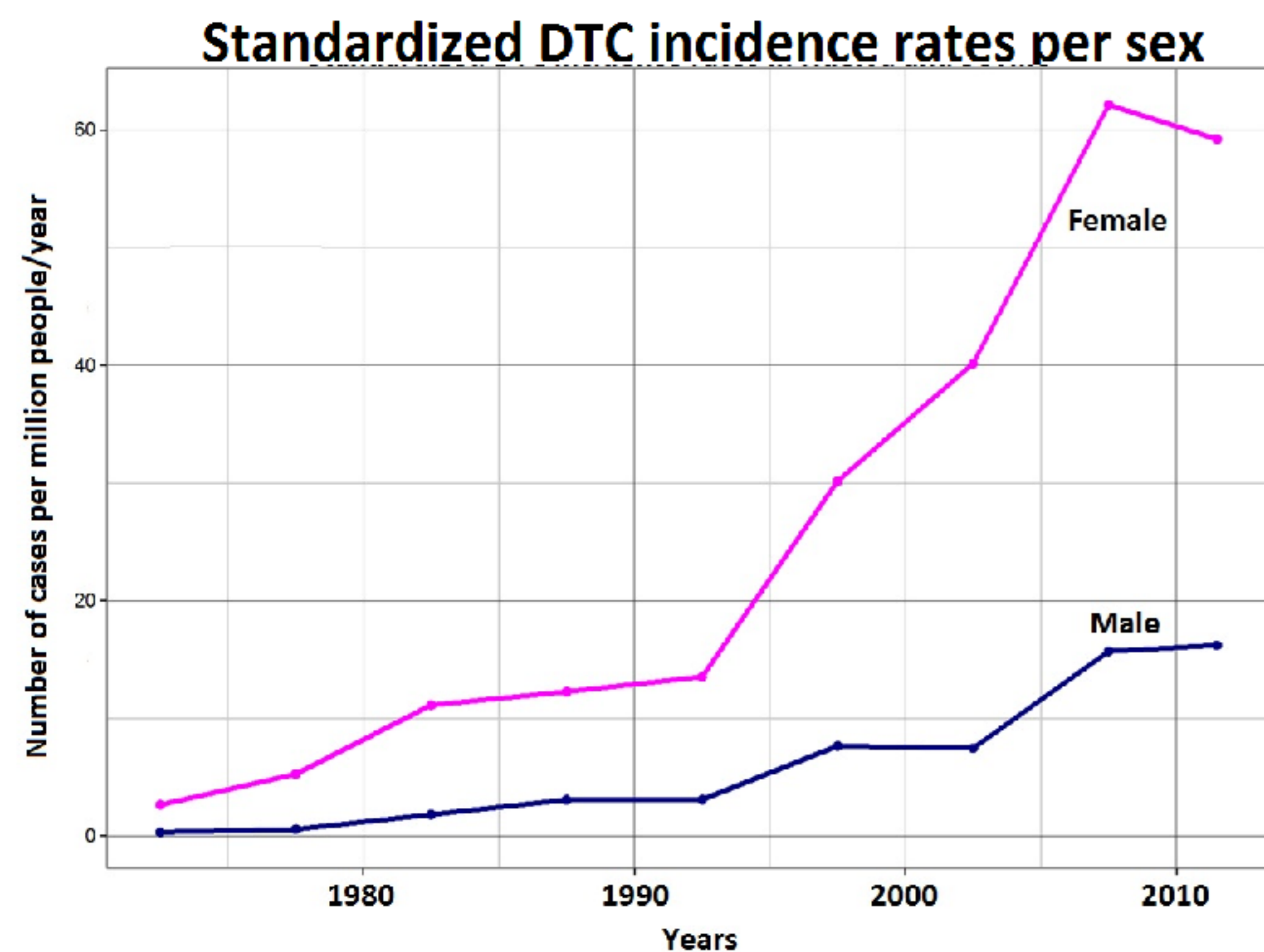
- To evaluate the changes in the clinical presentation of DTC through 44 years in a cohort of patients admitted to a specific unit specialized in this disease.
- To analyze possible differences between patients from Huelva and Seville.

## MATERIAL & METHODS

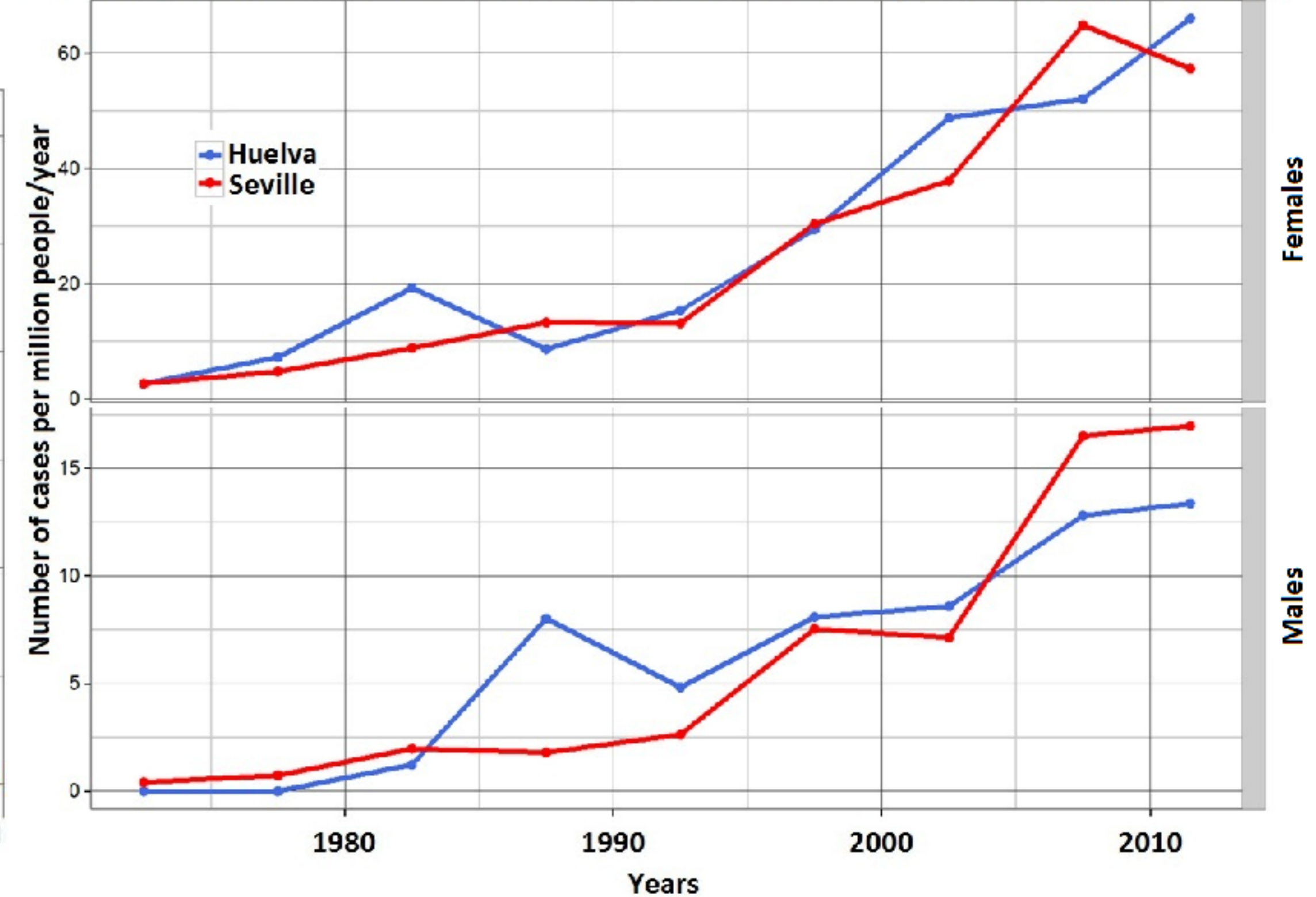
Descriptive retrospective study, including all patients diagnosed with DTC admitted to the END from January 1970 to March 2014. Quantitative variables are expressed as Median [Interquartile range], and qualitative variables as percentage (n patients). A p value of <0.05 was considered as statistically significant. All the results were standardized using specific population records from the National Institute for Statistics for each time period.

TABLE I. STUDY POPULATION

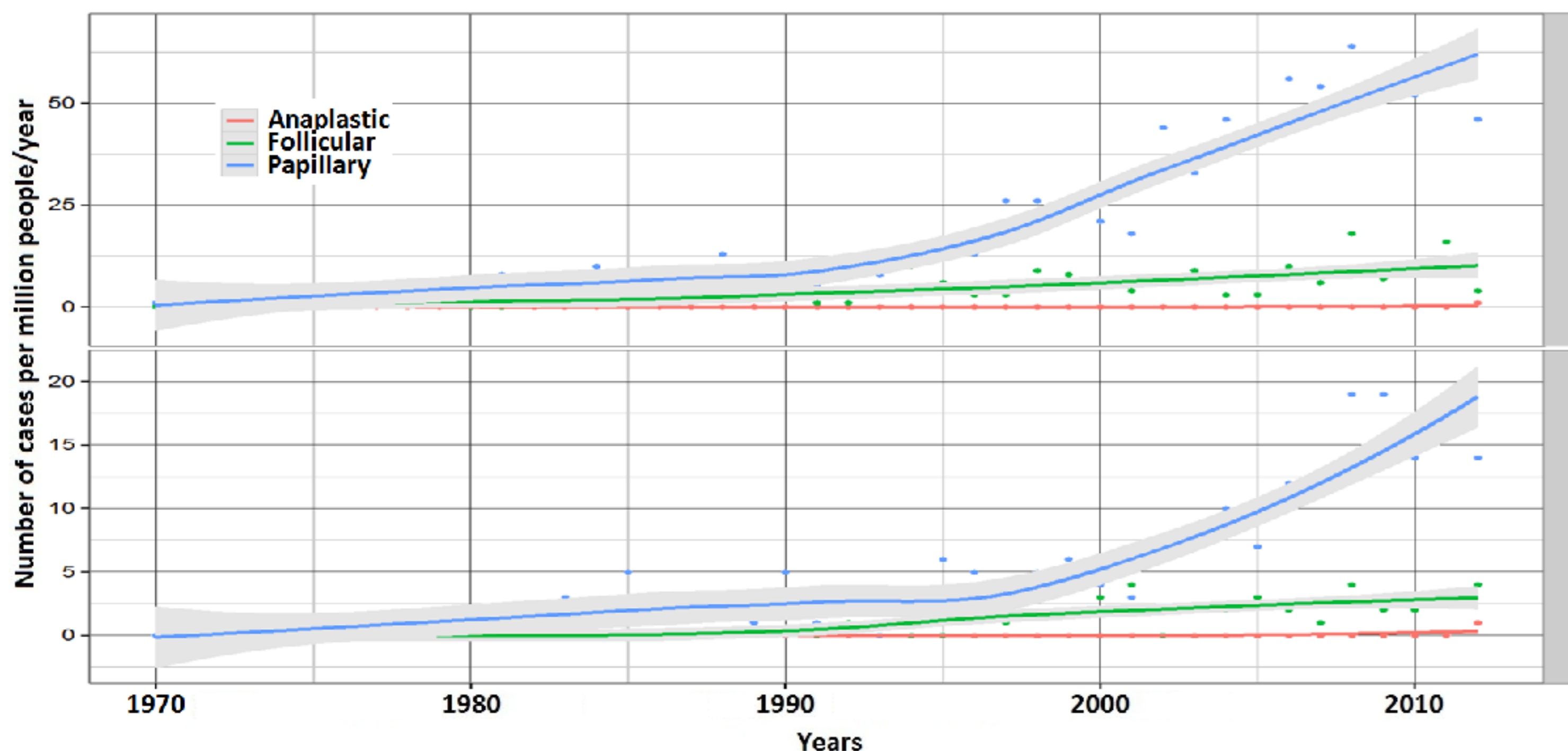
n= 1289	Males (n=255)	Age at diagnosis 42 [32.75-56]
	Females (n=1034)	43 [33-55]



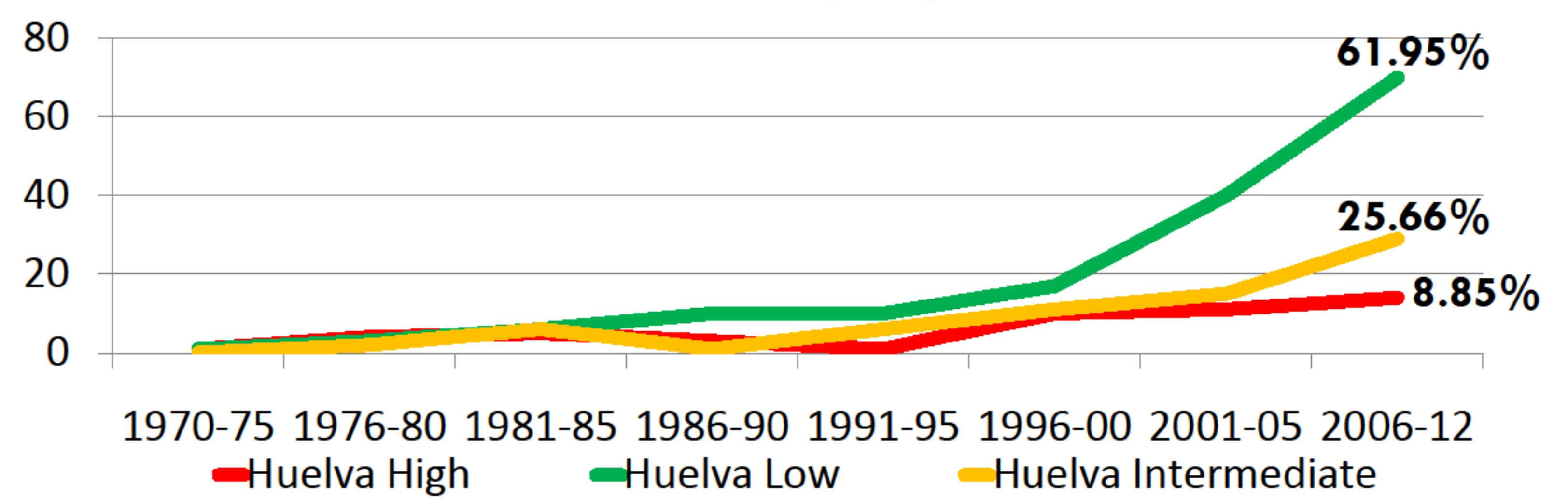
Standardized DTC incidence rates in Huelva and Seville



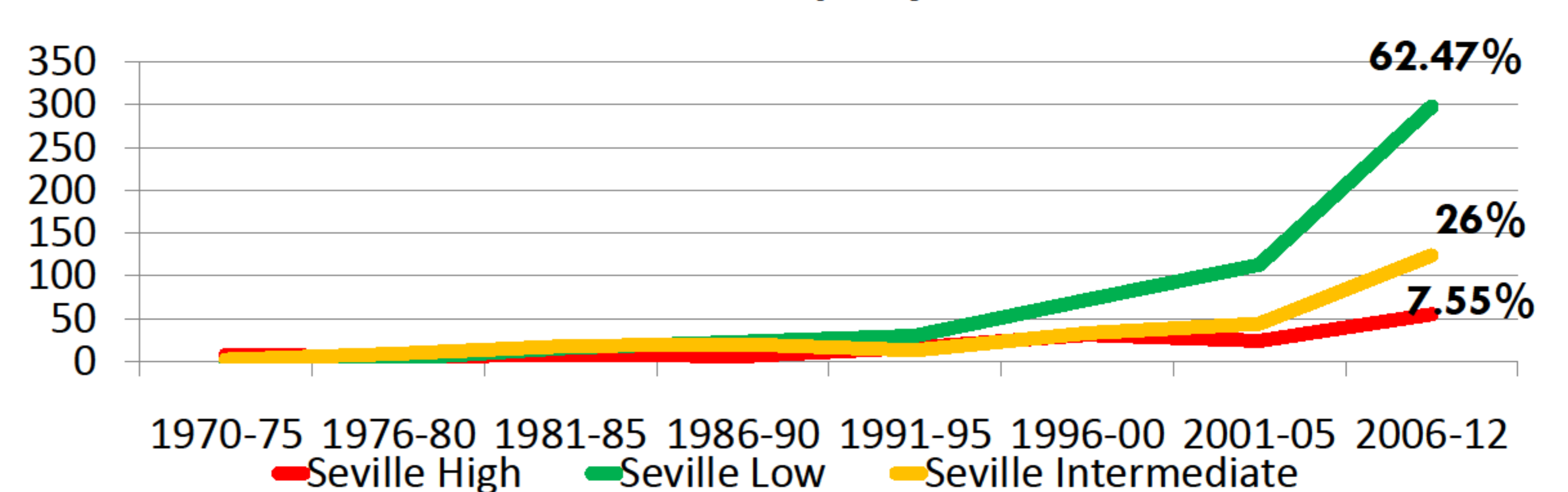
Standardized DTC histology per province and year



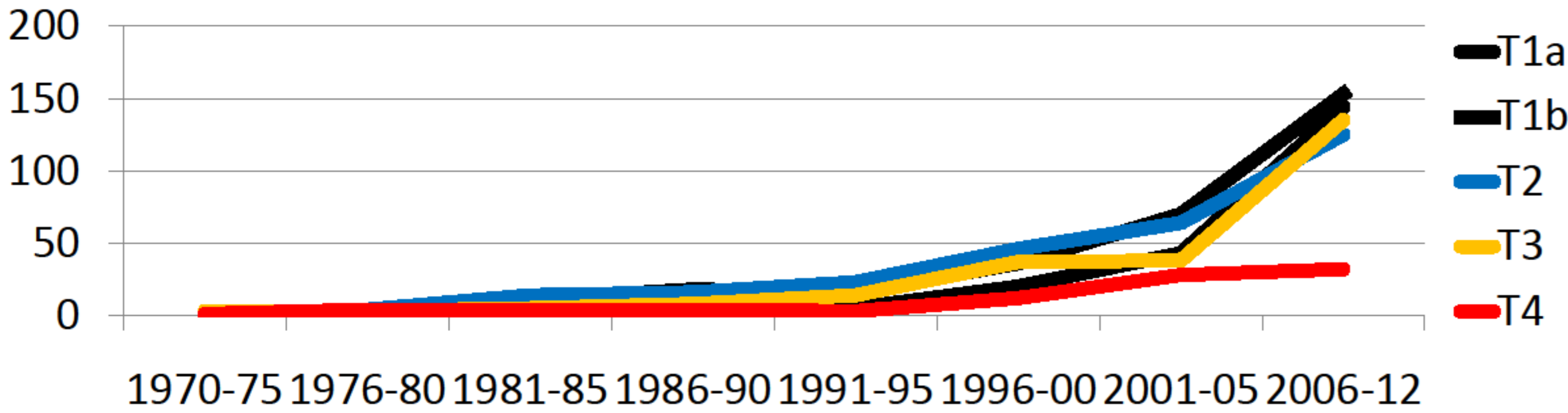
DTC recurrence risk per year in Huelva



DTC recurrence risk per year in Seville



DTC: Tumor staging



## CONCLUSIONS:

In our series, DTC incidence is steadily rising over the last 40 years, mainly due to an increase in low-risk PTC's (T1, 2 y 3, N0 and M0) in the age groups between 21-45 and 45-65 years. We found no significant differences between provinces in terms of incidence and/or aggressiveness, although we observed that in the province of Huelva (More polluted) DTC tends to have higher risk of recurrence.

ECE 2015. Dublin, Ireland 16-20 May 2015

