

## 수질성 갑상선 암종 12례의 임상적 고찰

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## A Clinical Study of Medullary Thyroid Carcinoma : 12 Cases

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## ABSTRACT

**Background and Objectives :** Medullary thyroid carcinoma (MTC) accounts for about 5 -10% of all thyroid cancers worldwide, but only for 2 -4% in Korea. Its prognosis is relatively poorer than well-differentiated thyroid carcinoma (WDTC). We performed this study to find the adequate treatment methods through the analysis of clinical features and treatment process : of 12 MTC cases. **Materials and Methods :** We conducted retrospective chart review about 12 cases of pathologically proven MTC treated from 1991 to 1996 at the department of Otolaryngology-Head and Neck Surgery, Korea Cancer Center Hospital. We analyzed their clinical features, treatment modalities and treatment outcomes. **Results :** Male/female ratio was 1:1 (6 : 6) with the mean age of 46.2 (19 -73) years. Mean follow-up periods were 26.8 (3 -48) months and MTC accounted for 2.7% of all thyroid cancers during the period of 1991 to 1996. We performed surgical procedures in all cases. In 5 cases of disease-free status, complete surgical removal of tumor was performed in the first operation, and no recurrence occurred during the follow-up period. In the other 5 cases, incomplete surgical removal was inevitable due to carotid artery invasion or mediastinal extension, etc. These patients received many additional surgery and radiotherapy, but their condition did not improve. In one case, we performed complete excision but he expired with double primary cancer ; one other case who was confirmed as MEN type 2b had been suspicious of recurrence, but she was lost during the follow-up period. **Conclusion :** We confirmed that MTC has relatively poorer prognosis than WDTC, and completeness of surgical excision is important. Persistent tumor is a major cause of mortality, and the tumor is unable to remove through the other methods. So early diagnosis and treatment is the most important prognostic factor. We recommend that aggressive and meticulous surgical removal is important in MTC management. (**Korean J Otolaryngol 1999; 42:627-33**)

**KEY WORDS :** Medullary thyroid carcinoma · Completeness of surgical resection · Calcitonin.

Year	Number of Cases	Percentage (%)	Notes
1991 - 1996	12	2.7%	Medullary thyroid carcinoma (MTC)
1991 - 1996	444	5.2%	Well-differentiated thyroid carcinoma (WDTC)
1991 - 1996	444	3.8%	Neural crest (calcitonin-producing parafollicular C-cell)
1991 - 1996	12	2.7%	Neural crest (calcitonin-producing parafollicular C-cell)

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**Table 1.** Pathologic classification of thyroid carcinoma (Otolaryngology-Head and Neck Surgery, Korea cancer center hospital, 1991 - 1996)

	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	Total	%
Papillary carcinoma	35	75	60	82	107	111	470	79.0
Follicular carcinoma	6	3	2	8	8	9	36	6.1
Medullary carcinoma	1	4	4	2	2	3	16	2.7
Anaplastic carcinoma	2	11	2	10	16	10	51	8.6
Others	1	5	2	3	5	5	22	3.7
Total	45	98	71	71	138	138	595	100

**Table 2.** Age and sex distribution

Age	Male	Female	Total
- 19	-	1	1
20 - 29	1	-	1
30 - 39	1	1	2
40 - 49	1	2	3
50 - 59	1	1	2
60 - 69	1	1	2
70 -	1	-	1
Total	6	6	12

**Table 3.** Clinical presentations of patients (N = 12)

Clinical presentation	Number of patients
Neck mass	12
Anterior	6
Lateral	6
Left	3
Right	2
Bilateral	1
Diarrhea	4
Hoarseness	2
Facial flushing, abdominal pain, high BP, etc (postoperative)	1

**Table 4.** Preoperative fine needle aspiration cytology

	Number of patients
Medullary carcinoma	8
Papillary carcinoma	1
Metastatic carcinoma	2
Total	11

1991 1 1996 12 6  
 - , 12  
 , calcitonin 46.2 (Table 2).  
 12  
 Kaplan - Meier method 가 6 , 가 6  
 1 가 7 , 1  
 5 , 15  
 가 4 (33.3%),  
 2 (16.7%) , 1 (8.3%)  
 595 , (Table 3).  
 79.0% , 2.7%  
 . 12 11 가 (sporadic type)  
 , 1 (MEN) type 2b  
 (Table 1). 12  
 11  
 가 8 72.7%  
 6 . 19 1 , 2  
 73 , 48.2 , 44.2

**Table 5.** Treatment, follow-up and outcome of 12 patients

Case	TNM	Treatment	F/U* Period	Outcome	
1	M/51	T2N1aM0	TT <sup>†</sup> , ND <sup>‡</sup>	33	Alive and well
2	M/31	T4N1aM0	TT, ND	29	Alive and well
3	F/47	T2N1aM0	TT, ND	17	Alive and well
4	F/52	T2N0M0	TT	48	Alive and well
5	F/46	T4N1aM0	TT, ND	43	Alive and well
6	M65	T4N0M0	TT	6	Died of CVA
7	F/19	T3N0M0	TT	20	Lost, may be died of disease
8	F/35	T2N1aM1	TT, ND	3	Died of disease
9	F/66	T4N1aM0	TT, ND	44	Died of disease
10	M/29	T2N1bM0	TT, both ND, MD	30	Died of disease
11	M/40	T4N1bM0	TT, ND, MD	39	Died of disease
12	M/73	T4N1aM0	TT, ND	9	Died of disease

\*F/U : follow-up

MD : mediastinal lymph node dissection

<sup>†</sup>TT : total thyroidectomy

<sup>‡</sup>ND : neck dissection

CVA : cardiovascular accident

2

(Table 4).

calcitonin 7  
300 pg/ml ( <30 50 pg/ml )  
4 1000 pg/ml  
CEA (carcinoembryonic antigen) 4  
5.32, 62.39, 97.27, 148.45 ng/ml  
1 5 ng/ml

(AJCC, 1997)

2 가 3 , 3 가 8 , 4 가 1  
9 (75%) , 2  
가 1 (8.3%)

(MEN type 2b)

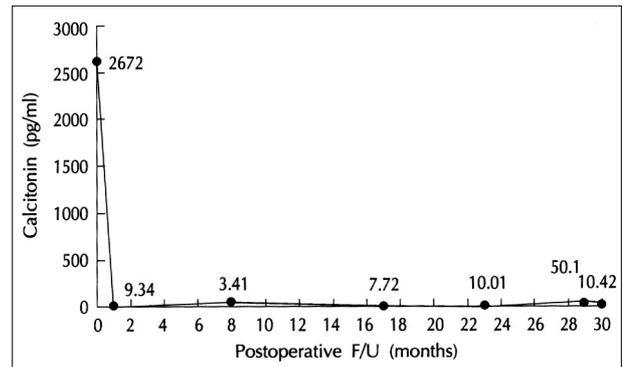
19

2  
(phe-  
ochromocytoma)

5 mm 가  
(neurofibroma)

2b 가

가 가 4



**Fig. 1.** Change of calcitonin level during follow-up (Case 1, M/51).

calcitonin 120 pg/ml  
MIBG 150 mCi  
12 calcitonin 7.36 pg/ml  
20 calcitonin 706.1 pg/ml

(Table 5).

26.8 (3 48 )  
가 1 8

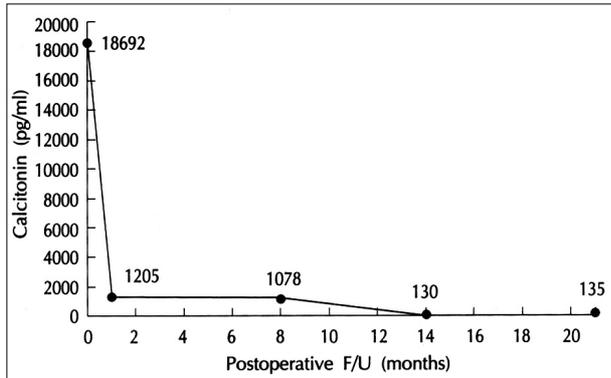


Fig. 2. Change of calcitonin level during follow-up (Case 2, M/31).

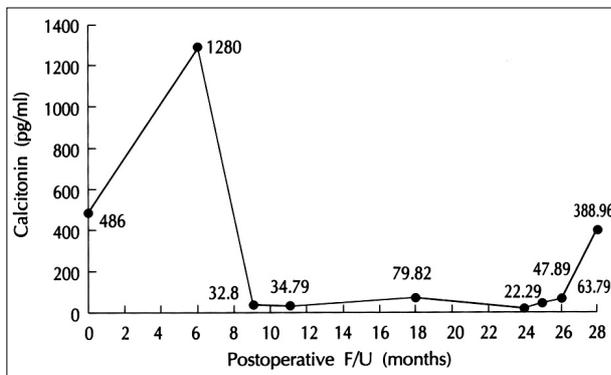


Fig. 3. Change of calcitonin level during follow-up (Case 10, M/29).

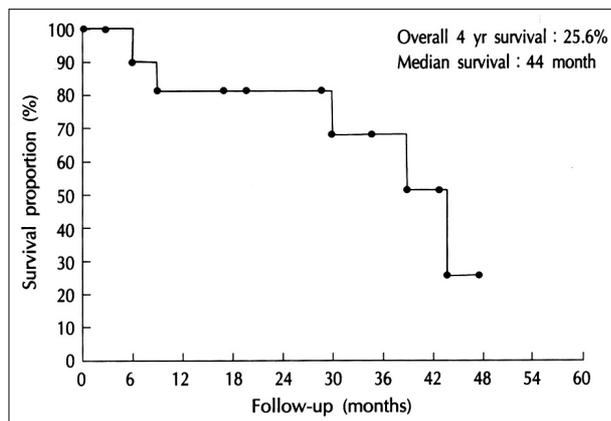


Fig. 4. Overall survival rate with Kaplan-Meier method.

5  
 scan 가 가 MIBG  
 calcitonin 가  
 5  
 가 가  
 가 가

(small cell lung cancer)  
 가  
 1  
 (Table 5).  
 calcitonin  
 3 2 ( 1, 2) 가  
 1 ( 10)  
 가 (Figs. 1 3).

12 Kaplan - Meier  
 4 25.6% 44  
 (Fig. 4).

(neural crest)  
 C- (parafollicular C - cell)  
 가  
 (calcitonin) CEA(carcinoembryonic an-  
 tigen), CGRP(calcitonin gene - related peptide), Cg A  
 (chromogranin A), somatostatin, amyloid, prostagran-  
 dins, serotonin, substance P, NSE(neuron - specific en-  
 olase), histaminase, ACTH(adrenocorticotrop hormone),  
 VIP(vasoactive intestinal peptide), melanin  
 1)2)

5  
 10% 2-6)  
 95, 96  
 1. 9%, 7) 3.8% 8)  
 1.4% 9)  
 96 2.7% 91  
 10)11) 12)

가  
 1-4)6)  
 50 가  
 가 가  
 가 20 40

가<sup>2)3)6)</sup>

12 11 , 48.6 . 가 , , .  
 1 MEN type 2b , 19 (multiple mucosal ganglioneuro-  
 가 , 가 ma), Marfan , . MEN type 2a  
 가 RET proto-oncogene 가 .  
 ,<sup>1)13)</sup> RET proto-oncogene 가 carcinoma) . C-  
 , 가 가<sup>2)4)5)</sup>  
 가 ( )  
 , 가 (Multiple Endocr-  
 ine Neoplasia) type 2a(Sipple's disease),<sup>14)</sup> MEN 2b, . 1)2)16)  
 non-MEN<sup>15)</sup> 가 , ,  
 가 80% , , MEN , ,  
 C- (C-cell hyperplasia) .  
 가<sup>1)4)6)</sup> 10% , 1/3  
 가 ,  
 가<sup>2)</sup>  
 가 10 20% ,<sup>1)4)6)</sup> 30 50%  
 MEN type 2a가 가 , non-MEN type 10  
 , MEN type 2b가 가 20% .  
<sup>1)5)</sup> 가 1/2  
 가 , C- .  
 C- 가  
 , (upper pole) .  
<sup>6)</sup> MEN type 2a 가 , 1)2)4)16)  
 , C- , 1/3  
 (pheochromocytoma) (adrenal me- 가 .  
 dullary hyperplasia) , (phenotype) 가  
 . MEN type 가 , 가  
 50%  
 가 10 , , 1/3 가 , 가  
 가 , , 70 80% ,<sup>2)</sup> ,  
 , MEN 2b, MEN 2a 54%, 53%,  
 가 24% .<sup>17)</sup>  
 MEN type 2b 가 가 , , ,  
 , C- 가<sup>2)4)6)</sup> , , ,  
 가 75% , 8.3% ,

가 .<sup>1)18)</sup>

가 . 가 가

가 .<sup>2)4)17)</sup> 6 (CEA)

가 , 가

C- , 가

C- 가 30%, 가 100% , 가 .<sup>2)</sup> 가

가 , 가

MEN 2a가 . 가

가 .<sup>4)</sup> ,

201TlCI scan somatostatin receptor imaging<sup>19)</sup>

가 . 2 가 ,

(radical neck dissection) 가

(functional neck dissection) 가 .<sup>17)</sup>

가 ,

가 50 80% 5 15

가 .<sup>1)4)20)</sup> RET

2 , , , DNA ploidy,

MEN 2a , 가

4 1/2 ,<sup>1)2)4)20)</sup>

4

가 가 가

가 가 , 가 2a

가 2b ,

가 가 .<sup>4)</sup>

가 90%

가 70%,

가 .<sup>2)</sup> 10 , 가

가 20%

가 .<sup>5)</sup> Dottorini <sup>20)</sup> 23 53

가 (stage), (M stage),

(N stage),

가 .<sup>131)I, 131)I - MIBG, 11)In - pentetreotide , octre - CGRP(calcitonin gene - related peptide) (stage)</sup>



