



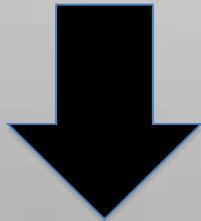
In memoriam del Dr. Juan Potenciano Mora



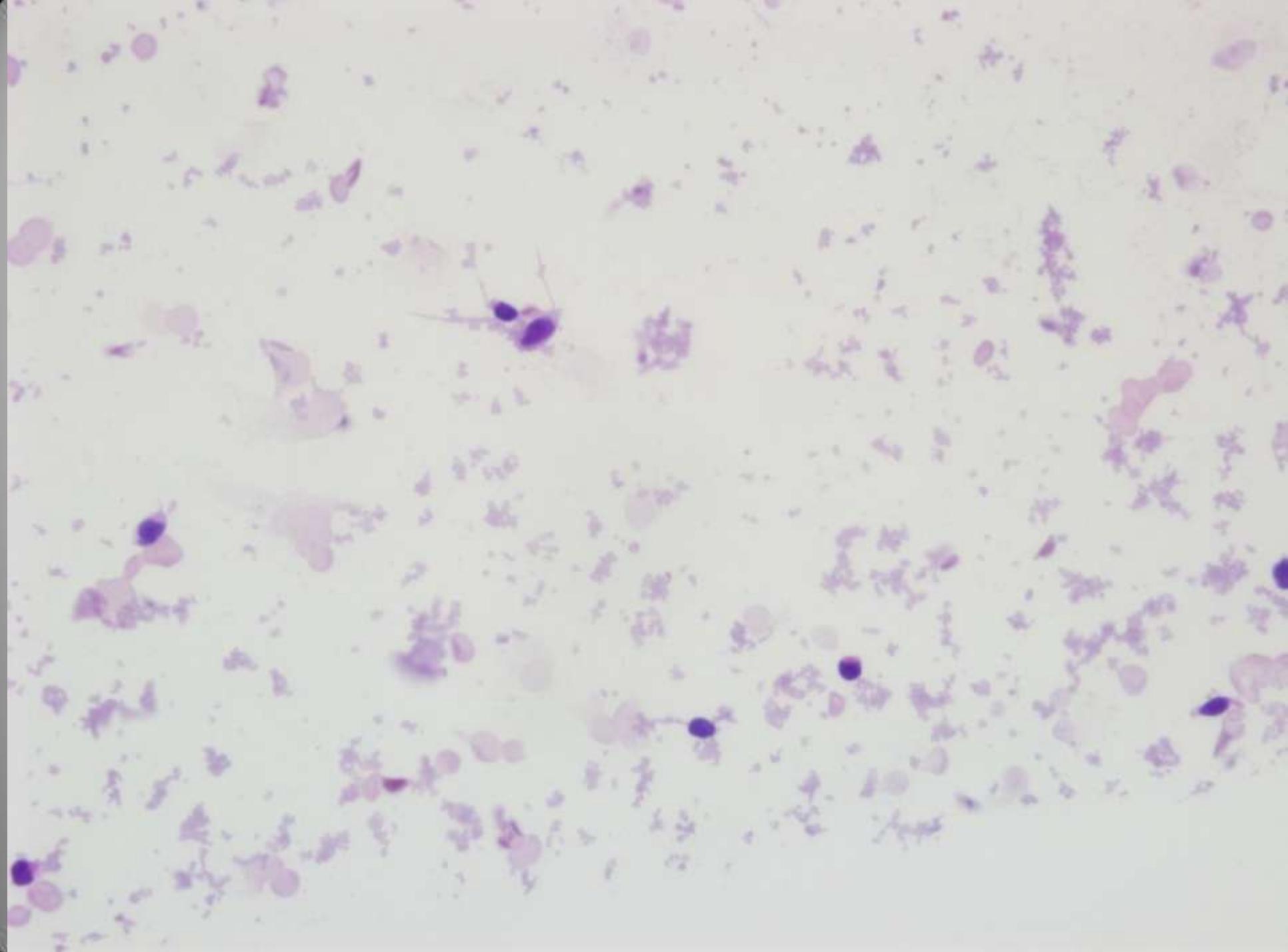
Rufo Rodríguez Merlo
Sonsoles Aso

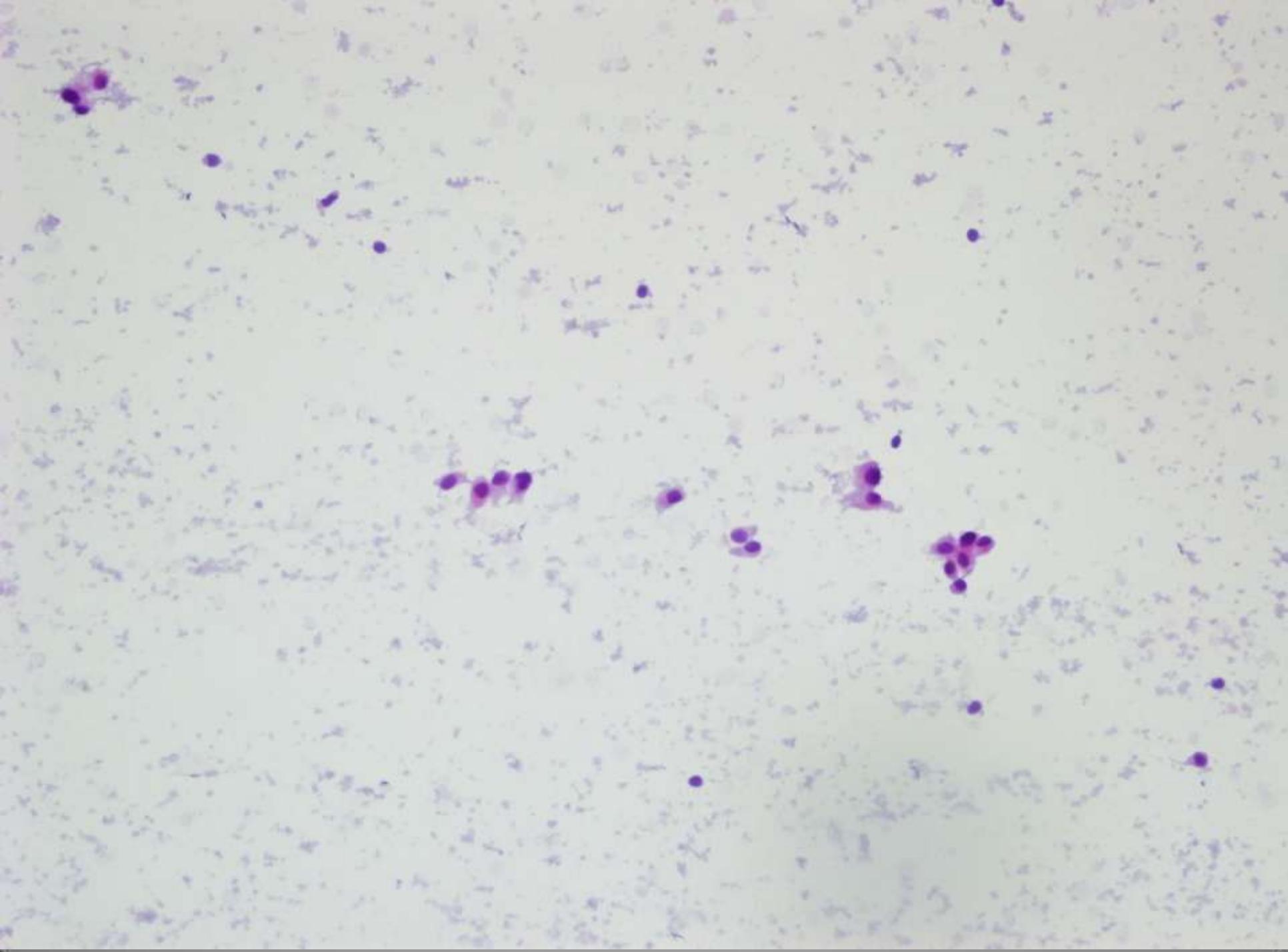
HISTORIA CLINICA

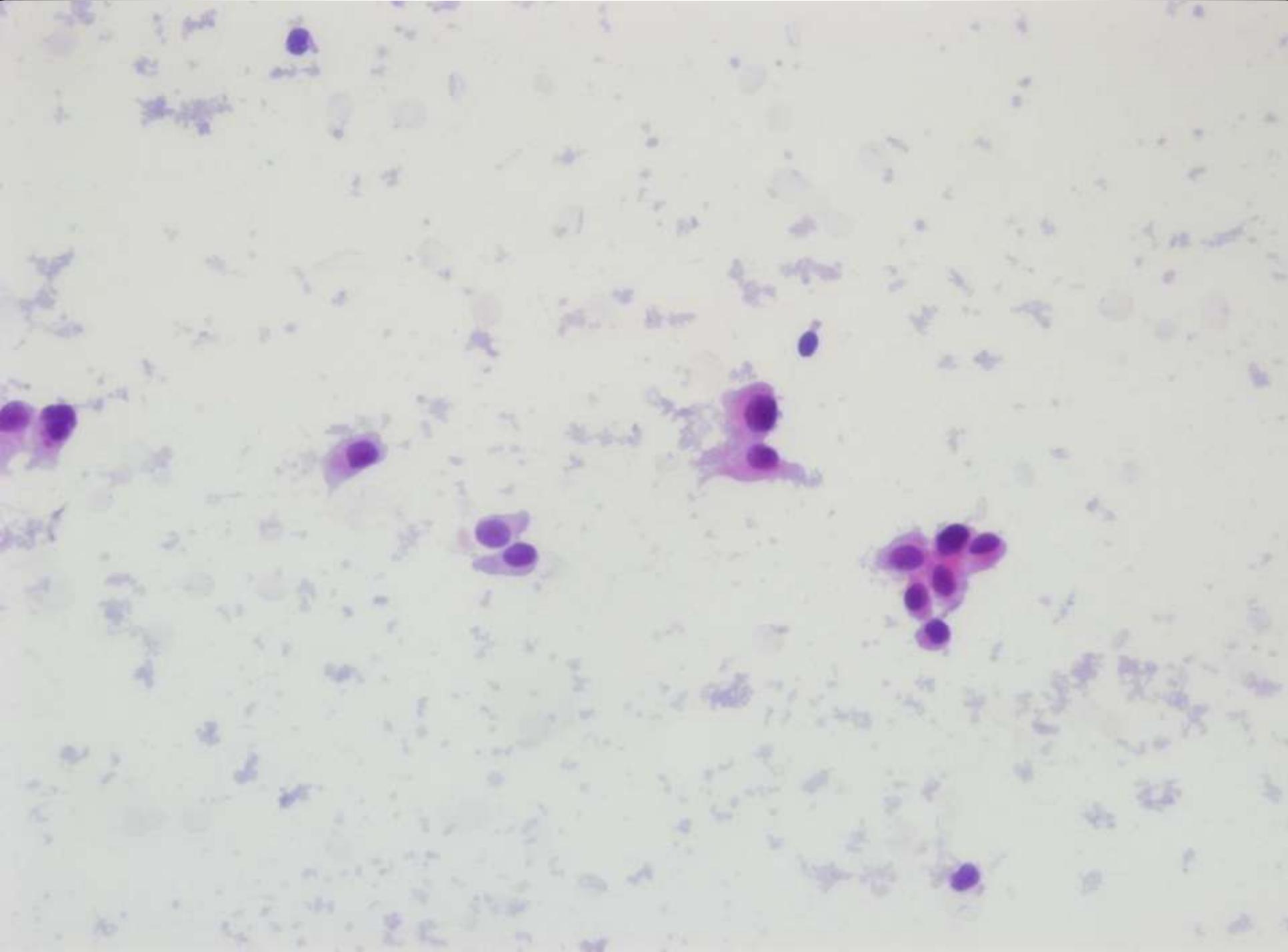
- Niña de 11 años de edad con adenopatía cervical izquierda
- No AF
- AP: Tiroidectomía total y linfadenectomía bilateral reciente



PAAF ADENOPATIA CON CONTROL ECOGRAFICO (menos de 1 cm)

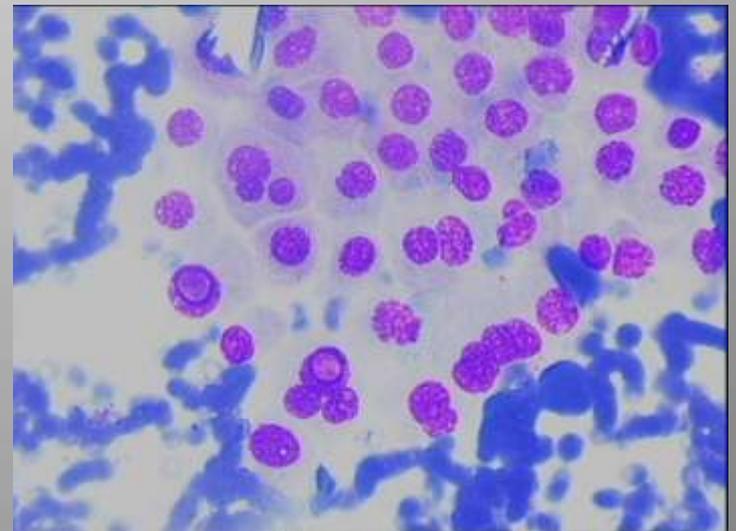
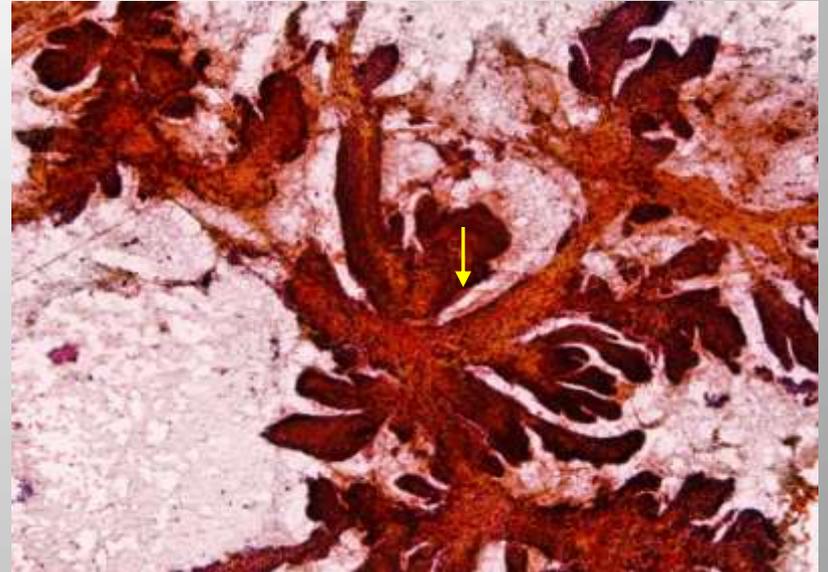
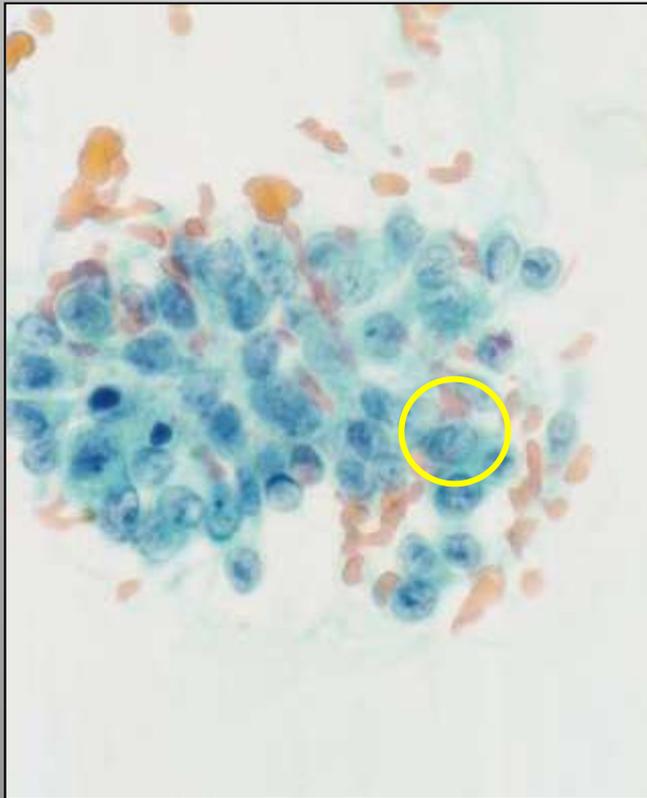




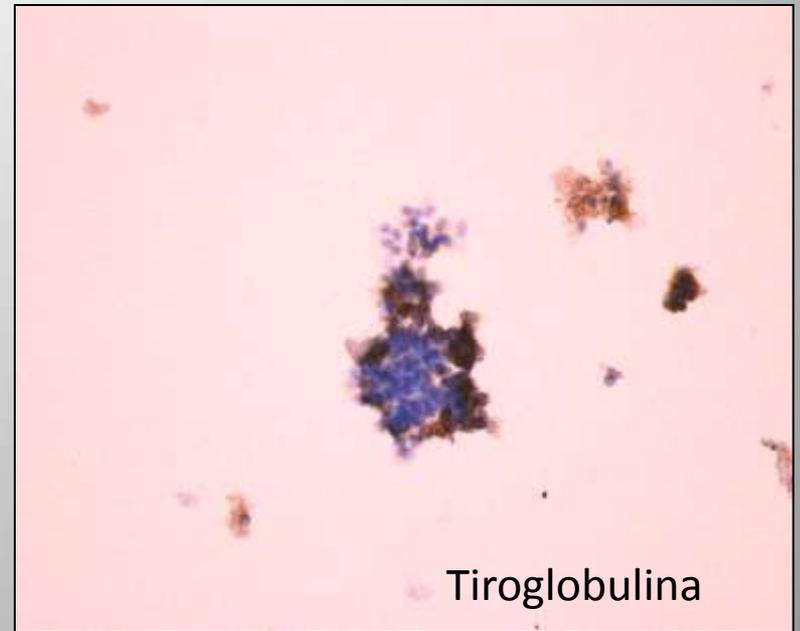
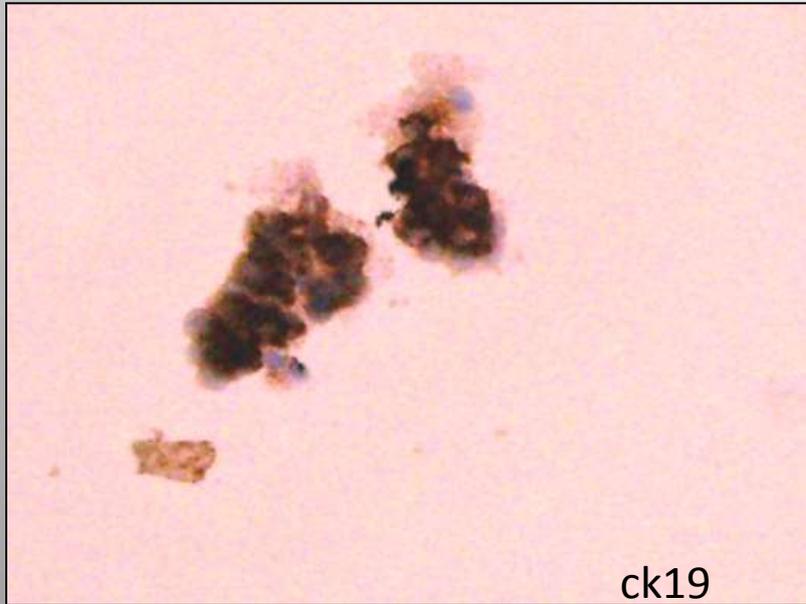


1. Linfadenitis reactiva
2. Metástasis de carcinoma papilar de tiroides
3. Lesión granulomatosa
4. Tejido tiroideo ectópico

PAAF NODULO TIROIDEO PREVIO



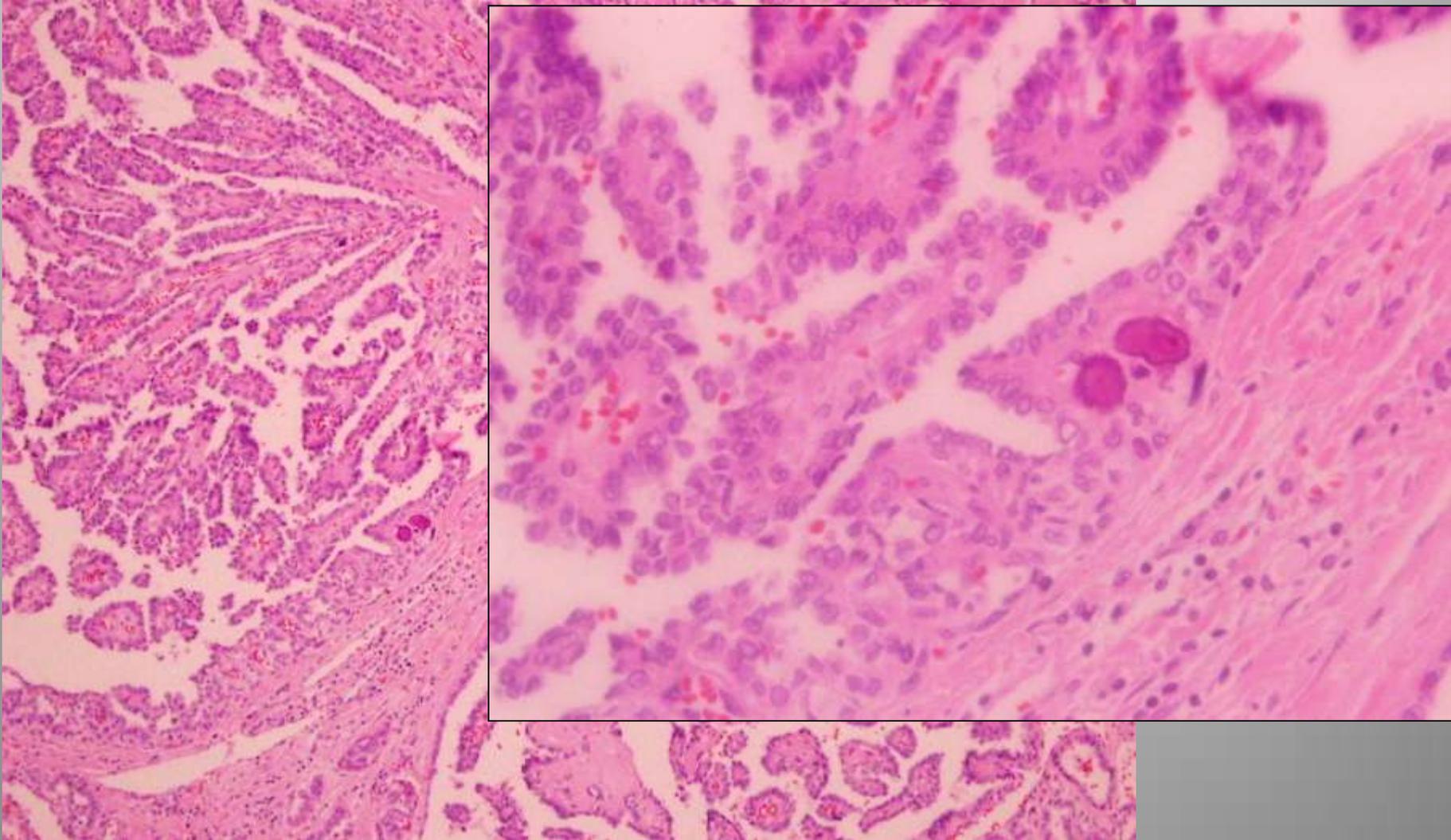
INMUNOHISTOQUIMICA



CARCINOMA PAPILAR



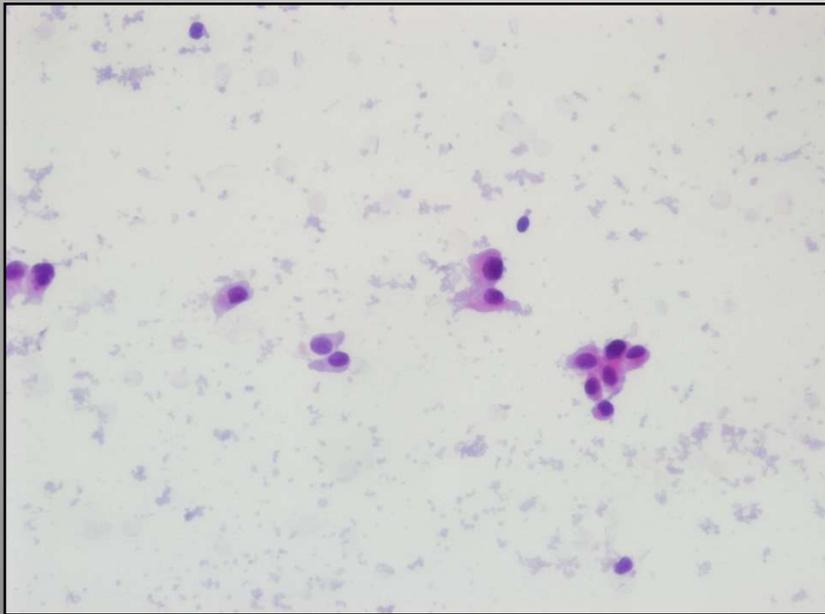
CARCINOMA PAPILAR



SEGUIMIENTO

ECO: 2 adenopatías cervicales de menos de 1 cm.

Rastreo post-dosis ablativa patológica



**TIROGLOBULINA
INTRAGANGLIONAR:
9 ng/ml**

Research

Open Access

Utility of Thyroglobulin measurement in fine-needle aspiration biopsy specimens of lymph nodes in the diagnosis of recurrent thyroid carcinoma

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CLINICAL STUDY

Thyroglobulin detection in fine-needle aspirates of cervical lymph nodes: a technique for the diagnosis of metastatic differentiated thyroid cancer

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NUESTRA SERIE PEDIÁTRICA

	Edad	Sexo	Tamaño Localización	Tipo	Ganglios	Tiroiditis	B-raf	Pronostico
1	14 a	H	15 mm LTD	Papilar	Sí	sí	Negativo	?
2	11 a	M	42 mm LTD, LTI	Papilar	Sí	No	Negativo	?
3	8 a	M	25 mm LTI	Papilar	Sí	No	Negativo	?

MULTIDISCIPLINARIO

CONCLUSIONES



- El seguimiento del carcinoma papilar de tiroides con PAAF y medición de la tiroglobulina intraganglionar presenta una sensibilidad y especificidad alta.
- Se pueden puncionar adenopatías menores de 1 cm. con control ecográfico.
- Fiabilidad de la tiroglobulina con PAAF negativa (92%)

Gracias