

Registres des Cancers général de la Manche, général du Calvados, digestif du Calvados et des hémopathies malignes de Basse-Normandie



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EPIDEMIOLOGY AND CHARACTERISTICS OF MEDULLARY THYROID CANCER: DATA FROM THE FRENCH MARNE-ARDENNES REGISTRY FROM 1975 TO 2018

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<u>Context</u>: Medullary thyroid cancer MTC is a rare disease. The main objective of our study was to analyze the incidence evolution of MTC with a follow-up of more than 40 years. In a second time, a descriptive and survival analysis was performed.

Design : This is a retrospective epidemiological study using data from the Marne-Ardennes registry from 1975 to 2018.

<u>Results</u>: 260 patients with MTC are included. The incidence was calculated in the territory of the register (Marne and Ardennes departments of France) and standardized on the demographic structure of metropolitan France. Patient and tumor characteristics were described. An analysis in subgroup comparing hereditary and sporadic forms was performed. Analyzes of survival have been achieved.

The standardized incidence shows an increasing trend over time. The incidence increased from 0.41 to 0.57/100,000 person-years between 1986-1996 and 2008-2018. The MTC was hereditary in 21.2% of cases. The sex ratio was 0.73. The average age at diagnosis was 53 years. 97 patients were N1, 26 were M1 and 56 developed metastases during the follow up. Total thyroidectomy was the reference treatment, associated in 75.8% with lymph node dissection. Complete remission was obtained in 58.5% of patients. The disease was refractory for 18.1% of patients. The 5-year survival rate was 88.4%. Sporadic cases had a poorer prognosis than hereditary MTC.

<u>Conclusion</u>: Our study demonstrates a moderate increase in the incidence of MTC between 1975 et 2018. The prognosis remains good but less than for papillary or folliculary cancer.





31st MAY - 2nd JUNE 2023