

甲状腺髓样癌的分子诊断及研究进展

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Title: Molecular diagnosis and research progress of medullary thyroid carcinoma

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摘要: 甲状腺髓样癌是起源于甲状腺滤泡旁细胞(C细胞)的常见的神经内分泌肿瘤,早期即可出现颈部淋巴结及远处器官转移,预后较差。因此选取合适的诊断方法、特异性标志物及相关基因检测等手段早期诊断,对于髓样癌治疗方案的选择及改善预后具有重要的指导意义。本文针对相关文献及指南,就甲状腺髓样癌的分子诊断及研究进展进行综述。

Abstract: Medullary thyroid carcinoma is a common neuroendocrine tumor originated from the parafollicular cells (C cells) of thyroid, cervical lymph nodes and distant organ metastasis may occur at the early stage, and the prognosis is poor. Therefore, it is really meaningful for us to select appropriate diagnostic methods, specific markers and related gene detection methods for early diagnosis, so as to guide the selection of treatment regimens and improve the prognosis for medullary carcinoma. This article reviews the relevant literature and guidelines for the molecular diagnosis of medullary thyroid carcinoma and its related research progress.

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