

The International Debate on Papillary Thyroid Cancer Pathology-The Modern Challenge for Multiprofile Research Teams

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Papillary thyroid cancer (PTC) constitutes a significant diagnostic problem. For many years cell nuclei images were considered the key morphological parameter of PTC. Within the last few years non-invasive thyroid neoplasm with papillary-like nuclear features (NIFTP) were distinguished and included in the WHO classification (2017). That allows for avoiding onerous treatment in a large percentage of cases, but simultaneously makes PTC diagnostics more complicated in terms of qualifying patients to the risk group. In author's research he used DNA damage markers (53BP1, γ H2A.X) to assess PTC and NIFTP stroma. He aimed at proving the connection between the damaged stroma cells and the type of tumor. The most important PTC prognostic factor is age related to cell aging processes. One of the aging mechanisms is genetic material damage. Damaged cells acquire paracrine features resulting in various secreta (proinflammatory, stimulating growth or angiogenesis, etc.) favoring the development of malignant tumors. The research results determine the difference between the number of damaged fibroblasts in the PTC stroma and the stroma of NIFTP. Expression of 53BP1 and γ H2A.X was significantly larger in

the case of PTC and there was connection between malignancy and stroma consistency. The stroma-cell damage phenomena are not included in the routine histopathological diagnostics and pathologists' knowledge is limited in this respect. This in turn limits the search for new PTC-related solutions. Integrating research teams via digital pathology will broaden research horizons and contribute to developing effective diagnostics and actual PTC prognoses.

Biography:

Konstantin Maksin has completed his PhD at the Poznań University of Medical Sciences (PUMS), Poland, in 2017 and his dissertation is entitled as: "Impact of biological age of cells on the development of papillary thyroid cancer" under the supervision of Prof Aldona Woźniak. The research method he proposed can be highly significant for cancer prognosis. He worked at PUMS Department of Clinical Pathology. He has published his research work in a number of journals, including: Cancer Letters, Oncotarget, Cell Death and Disease, Free Radical Biology and Medicine, and Clinical and Experimental Metastasis.