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BRAF V600E immunoexpression profile in patients with papillary thyroid carcinoma in Indonesia

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Aim: The aim of this study is to provide additional information regarding the clinicopathological characteristics of papillary thyroid carcinoma (PTC).

Methods: In this study BRAF V600E mutation was detected in 50 patients with PTC by immunohistochemical staining and assessed with H score. The mutation profiles were linked to prognostic factors such as age, gender, size of tumor and histologic variant.

Result: BRAF V600E mutations were detected in 17 (34%) cases. The cases with positive BRAF V600E mutation had mean age of 44.71 years, and the size of the tumor between 0.1-4 cm. 6 cases of them were male and 11 female. There were 7 cases with extrathyroidal extension (ETE) $p=0.04$, 11 cases with lymph node metastasis (LNM) $p<0.001$, and 8 cases with tall cell variant $p=0.047$.

Conclusion: There were significant relationships between BRAF V600E mutation with ETE, LNM, and tall cell variant. There was no significant relationship between BRAF V600E mutation, either with age, gender, or size of the tumor. Hence, BRAF V600E immunohistochemical examination can be performed to predict the prognosis of PTC patients.

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