

# **Klinička važnost genetskog testiranja u sindromima multiple endokrine neoplazije**

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# ENDOKRINI SUSTAV

## MEN tip 1

**P**ARATIREOIDNI ADENOMI (>90%)

**P**ANKREATIČNI NET (60%)

**P**ITUITARNI ADENOM (15-20%)



## MEN tip 2

**M**EDULARNI CA ŠTITNJAČE (>90%)

**P**ARATIREOIDNI ADENOM

**F**EOKROMOCITOM



♀, 21 godina

- **P**rolaktinom hipofize od 17. godine
- urološka ambulanta – nefrokolike
  - kreatinin 158  $\mu\text{mol/L}$  ( $< 107 \mu\text{mol/L}$ )
  - Ca 3.83  $\text{mmol/L}$  (2.14-2.55  $\text{mmol/L}$ );
  - P 0.65  $\text{mmol/L}$  (0.77-1.37  $\text{mmol/L}$ )
  - PTH 5.0  $\text{pmol/L}$  (2.0-6.0  $\text{pmol/L}$ )
  - UZV vrata: uvećana donja lijeva paratireoidna žlijezda (18 mm)
- **P**aratireoidna žlijezda – primarni hiperparatireoidizam

Ima li razlike između sporadične pojave tumora i pojave tumora u sklopu genetskih sindroma?

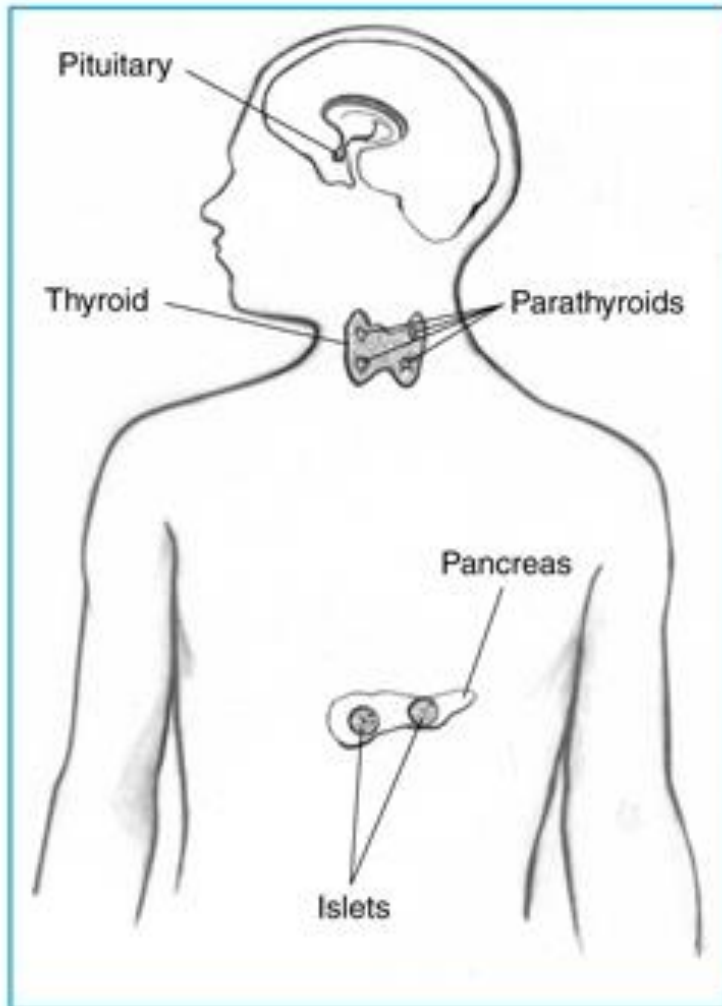
# MEN1 pridruženi tumori - liječenje

- Liječenje MEN1 pridruženih tumora koje ne razlikuje od liječenja istovrsnih tumora kod bolesti koji nemaju mutaciju gena za MEN1

Potrebno je modificirati kirurški pristup

Subtotalna paratireoidektomija

# Multipla endokrina neoplazija (MEN 1)



## **MEN tip 1**

**PARATIROIDEA (>90%)**

**PANKREAS - NET (60%)†**

**PITUITARY (15-20%)**

♀, 21 godina

- **P**rolaktinom hipofize od 17. godine
- **P**aratiroidna žlijezda – primarni hiperparatiroidizam

gen *MENIN* - pozitivan nalaz genetske analize

subtotalna paratiroidektomija + timektomija

redovito praćenje/rano otkrivanje drugih tumora u sklopu sindroma  
(neuroendokrini tumori)

- **kalcij**
- **prolaktin**
- **EUS/MR/CT gušterače (svake g.)**
- **MR selarne regije (svake 3 g.)**

genetsko testiranje članova obitelji

♀, 34 godine

- EUS gušterače - **dvije nodozne lezije** (15 i 18 mm)
- Biopsija: neuroendokrini tumor
- Kirurška resekcija
  - PHD: neuroendokrini tumor, G1 (Ki-67 1%, mitoze 1/50 VVP)
- Nema znakova metastatske bolesti



# MEN 1 – važnost genetskog testiranja

- potvrda dijagnoze
- promjena kirurškog pristupa
- rano otkrivanje i liječenje tumora drugih žlijezda
- otkrivanje bolesti kod drugih članova obitelji

♀, 32 godine

- totalna tireoidektomija zbog **medularnog ca štitnjače** (prodor tumora kroz čahuru)
- Učinjena genetska analiza – *mutacija MEN2 gen (RET protoonkogen)*

♀, 32 godine

## **MEN tip 2**

**MEDULARNI CA ŠTITNJAČE (>90%)**

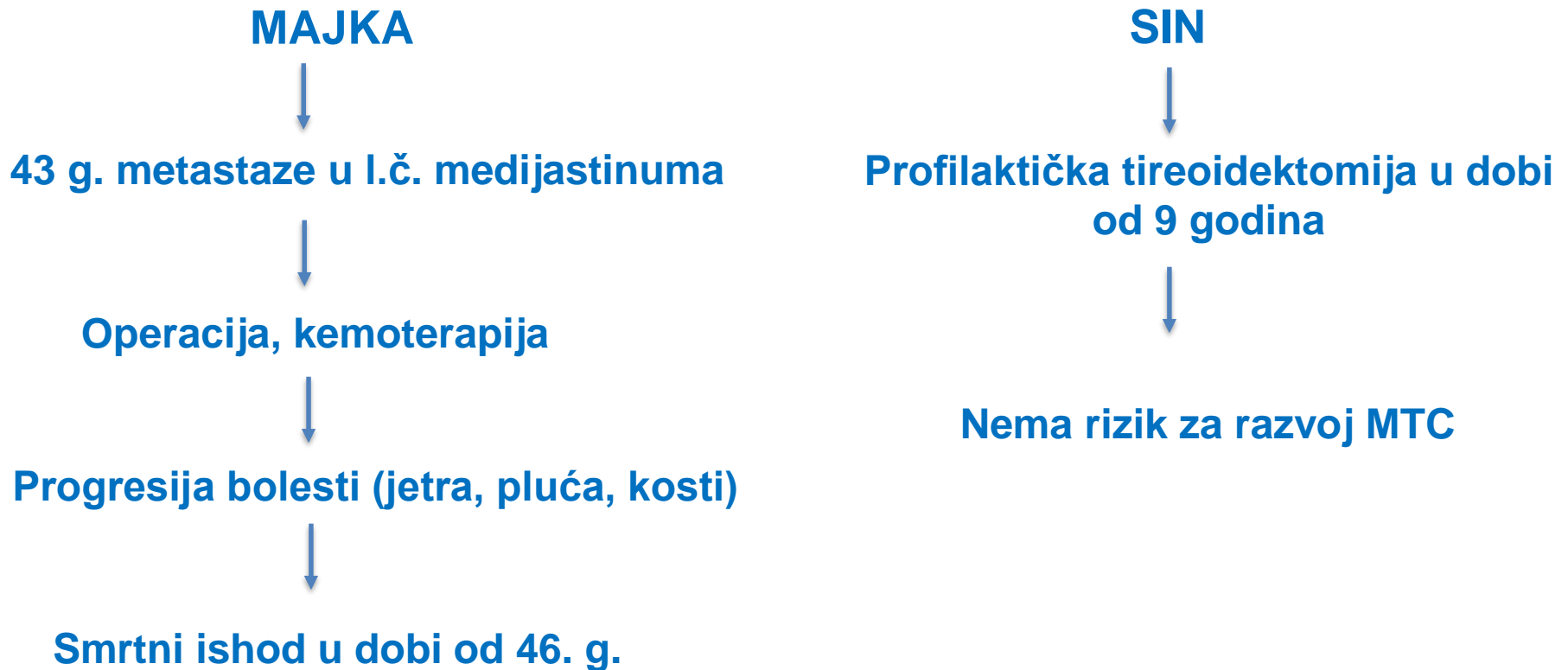
PARATIREOIDNI ADENOM

FEOKROMOCITOM

- **godišnje kontrole**
  - Mjerenje kalcitonina (tm biljeg za MTC)
  - Mjerenje metanefrina (feo)
  - Mjerenje kalcija (hiperparatireoidizam)

♀, 34 godine

- rodila sina
- genetska analiza kod sina: **pozitivna mutacija gena za MEN2A**



**Clinical monitoring for medullary thyroid cancer and timing of thyroidectomy in carriers of a mutation in the *RET* gene**

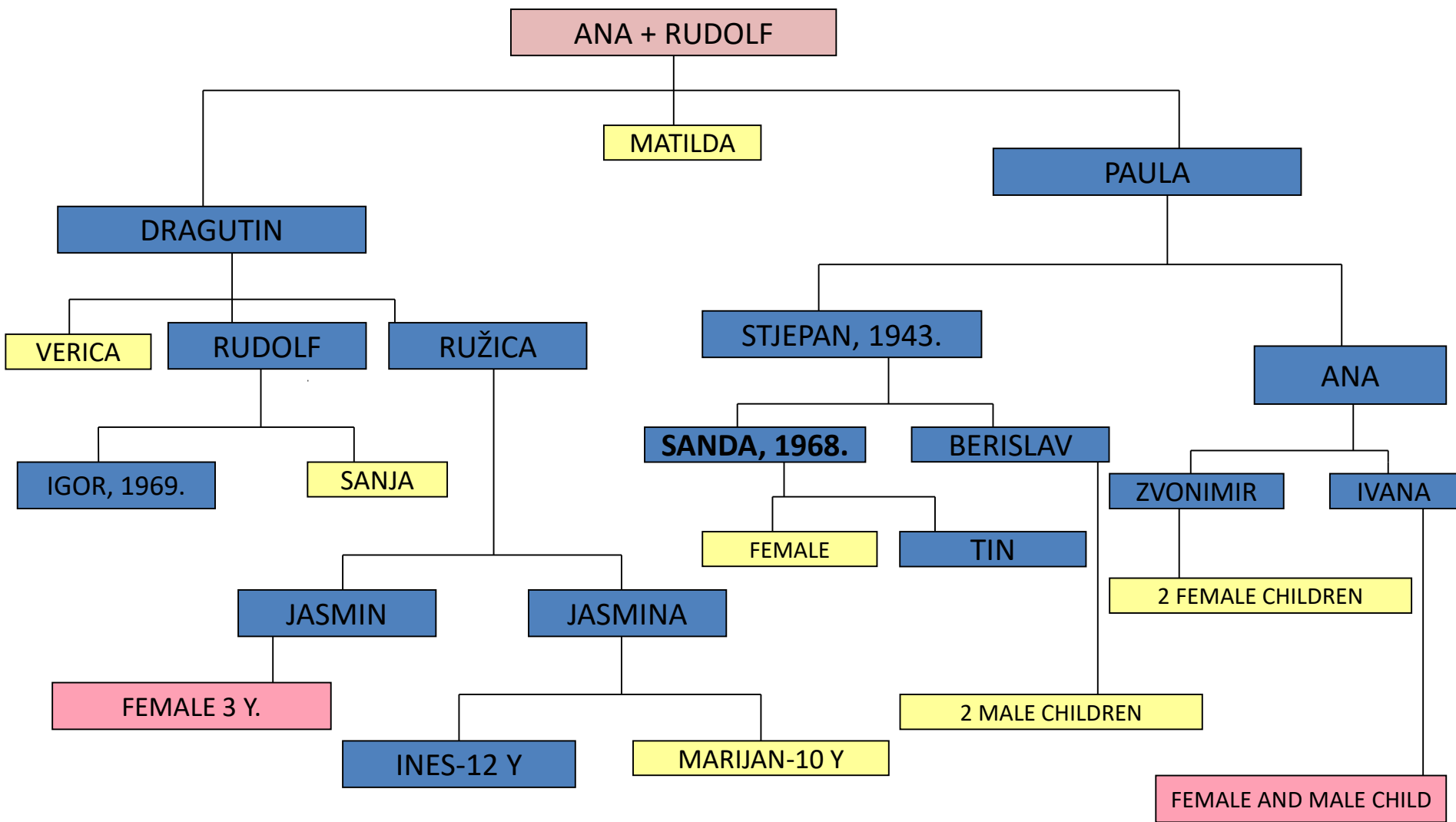
Risk	<i>RET</i> codon mutation	Recommended age to begin annual screening for MCT*	Recommended timing of prophylactic thyroidectomy <sup>†</sup>
Highest	918	Not applicable	In the first months to year of life
High	634, 883	Three years	At or before age five years
Moderate	533, 609, 611, 618, 620, 630, 666, 768, 790, 804, 891, 912	Five years	Childhood or young adulthood

**RET mutation-related youngest age of onset of MTC**

Age-related progression of hereditary MTC depends on <i>RET</i> genotype	
<i>RET</i> genotype of MTC	Youngest age at first diagnosis
918	9 months
630	12 months
634	15 months
609	5 years
620	6 years
804	6 years
611	7 years
618	7 years
790	10 years
891	13 years
912	14 years
533	21 years
791	21 years
768	22 years
666	35 years
649	44 years

MTC: medullary thyroid cancer.

Data from: de Groot JW, Links TP, Plukker JT, et al. *RET* as a diagnostic and therapeutic target in sporadic and hereditary endocrine tumors. *Endocr Rev* 2006; 27:535.



Legend: blue-MEN2A, yellow-healthy, pink-not tested/no evidence

Ljubaznošću dr. Tanje Škorić Polovine



**Hvala na pažnji**