

A Cross Sectional Study to Assess the Association of Thyroid Autoantibodies with Thyroid Malignancies in a Tertiary Care Hospital in Bangladesh

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Abstract: Thyroid cancer is the most common endocrine malignant lesion and its incidence continues to rise. The aim of this study was to assess association between thyroid antibodies and thyroid malignancies. This was a cross sectional study of 120 patients with thyroid nodules undergoing thyroidectomy with recorded preoperative thyroid antibodies [autoantibodies to thyroglobulin (TgAb) and/or thyroid peroxidase (TPOAb)] levels from 2017 to 2018 admitted at the ENT Department of Chittagong Medical College Hospital, Chittagong. Analysis was done to assess the association between preoperative thyroid antibody levels, fine needle aspiration cytology (FNAC) results, type of thyroid surgery and final histopathology. Mean age of the study population was 35.58 years (SD:±11.36). According to the final histopathological diagnosis of the 120 patients 80% were benign and other 20% were malignant. Men are more likely to suffer from thyroid malignancy than women (33.3% versus 18.9%). Multinodules are predominant group than solitary nodule (55% versus 45%). Though the prevalence of thyroid malignancies is more in solitary group than multinodules group (22.2% versus 18.2%) the difference is not statistically significant. Among the benign nodules most of them (88.5%) were nodular goiter and among the malignancies most of them were (80.3%) were papillary thyroid carcinoma. There is moderate agreement between FNA and histopathological diagnosis (kappa is .405). The patients with high TSH level in comparison to low TSH level were significantly associated with thyroid malignancy. The patients with preoperative elevated TgAb (≥ 40 IU/mL) has 2.55 times of more chance to have malignant lesion than the patients who has normal TgAb level. The study revealed that elevated level of TgAb may act as an independent prediction factor for thyroid malignancy.

Keywords: Thyroid Nodule, Autoantibody, Malignancy

1. Introduction

Thyroid cancer is a cancer originating from follicular or parafollicular thyroid cells. These cells give rise to both well-differentiated cancers (i.e., papillary and follicular) and anaplastic thyroid cancer. The second cell type, the C or

parafollicular cell, produces the hormone calcitonin and is the cell of origin for medullary thyroid carcinoma (MTC) [1]. Thyroid cancer is the most common endocrine cancer (approximately 1.0%–1.5% of all new cancers diagnosed each year in the USA) [2], and its incidence has continuously increased in the last three decades all over the world. This trend is present on every continent except Africa [3], where

detection is possibly insufficient. The increasing incidence is indicated by the annual percent change that in the USA was 2.4% from 1980 to 1997 and 6.6% from 1997 to 2009 [4]. Based on recent data, thyroid cancer is the fifth most common cancer in women [5]. Genetic factors, environmental influences, and access to medical care can explain the high variability in the thyroid cancer incidence by geographic area and ethnicity. Recent reports indicated similar age-specific trends by racial/ethnic groups. Although the lowest rates of thyroid cancer are observed in blacks, the greatest rate of papillary thyroid cancer acceleration occurs in black females. Male and female annual percent change was 6.3% and 7.1% for white patients, 4.3% and 8.4% for black, 4.2% and 6.7% for Hispanic and 3.4% and 6.4% for Asian patient's respectively [6].

There was paucity of published reports on the spectrum of thyroid disorders in Bangladesh. The range of thyroid disorders other than iodine deficiencies was considered same in Bangladesh as in other countries of Asia [7]. However the relative prevalence of the different thyroid disorders was dominated by iodine deficiency disorders. Such a study published in 1995 reported 35% cases of all thyroid disorders to be due to iodine deficiency as the primary etiology. The rest were autoimmune (26%), malignant (2.58%) and other thyroid disorders [8]. Iodine deficiency is the main cause goiter development in Bangladesh. In Bangladesh, goiter is prevalent in bank of river Jamuna, northern part of the country also hilly areas in Sylhet and Chattogram [9]. Thyroid carcinoma, in most cases, presents, clinically as a solitary nodule or as a dominant nodule within a multinodular thyroid gland. The appearance of a thyroid nodule is a frequent occurrence. In the general population, thyroid nodules are found in 4% to 7% of adults through palpation and in 19% to 67% through ultrasonography [10]. The challenge to clinicians is to identify the minority of thyroid nodules (5-15%) that harbors' malignancy from the majority, which can be managed conservatively [11]. There are a number of well-established predictors of malignancy in thyroid nodules including the finding of hard and fixed lesion on clinical examination, rapid growth of nodules, associated hoarseness, dysphagia or lymphadenopathy, although all of these symptoms and signs are relatively uncommon at diagnosis. Further risk factors include young (<20years) or old age (>70years), male gender and history of irradiation exposure [11]. Fine needle aspiration (FNA) is currently the most accurate, cost effective method for evaluating thyroid nodules and is the procedure of choice. However, FNA alone may be insufficient to detect cancer as false negative for malignant cytology occurs in 2-5% and inadequate cytology occurs in up to 20% [12]. In addition, many retrospective studies have linked higher serum TSH level with an increased risk of Differentiated thyroid carcinoma (DTC). Although these potential predictors may play an important role in the preoperative diagnosis of thyroid carcinoma, the need for other prediction factors exist [13-15].

As a matter of fact, in an attempt to identify other risk factors to help with risk stratification, serum thyroglobulin

(Tg) and their antibodies have been studied. Previous reports have shown a relationship between elevated measurements of Tg and well-differentiated thyroid carcinoma (WDTC). Tg has been recognized as an established tumor marker for thyroid cancer [16-19]. However, serum thyroglobulin antibody (TgAb) levels may interact with Tg and give a lower serum Tg value. In fact, Tg complexed with TgAb cannot be detected by the currently available immunometric assay methods, which impairs in those cases the clinical utility of Tg as a prognostic factor for WDTC. However, this has led to another question on the potential significance of TgAb in risk stratification of thyroid nodule. Depending on the population studied and the assay used, patients with WDTC have two fold elevated TgAb levels as compared to general population of elevated TgAb level [20]. Also, high titers of TgAb are present in the serum of most patients with chronic lymphocytic thyroiditis (CLT). In 2010, Kim et al [21]. reported for the first time that a positive TgAb test was an independent predictor of thyroid nodule malignancy, regardless of the presence of CLT. Subsequently, other reports showed conflicting results. The association between autoimmune thyroiditis (AIT) and thyroid cancer is still not clear despite many previous reports. Anti-thyroid antibodies are good markers for the assessment of thyroid autoimmunity. Prevalence of auto immunity in the patients with thyroid disease is quite high in Bangladesh. Moreover, autoimmunity in an appreciable number of thyroid patients may remain undetected unless they are checked for anti-thyroid antibodies [22]. This led us to conduct this study to assess association between thyroid antibodies and thyroid malignancies. The aim of the present study is to assess whether higher levels of preoperative TgAb correlate with an increased likelihood of a thyroid nodule being malignant.

2. Materials and Methods

This is a hospital based cross sectional study was carried out in the Department of ENT, Chittagong Medical College Hospital Chittagong during the period of July 2017 to June 2018. Consecutive sampling of 120 cases with thyroid nodule who were admitted for thyroidectomy in ENT ward with inclusion criteria include all patients of 18 years and above with thyroid nodule and provided consent for participating in the study but patient with previous thyroid surgery and surgically unfit patients were excluded. Both qualitative and quantitative data were collected by using pre designed case record form. All relevant data that were recorded in a predesigned questionnaire, were processed and analyzed using SPSS Version 23, IBM. Written informed consent was taken from each participant with approval of the study protocol from the Institutional Ethical Committee before commencement of the study. Thyroid profiles, including serum TgAb and TPOAb levels at fasting state were measured prior to thyroidectomy. The measurements of TPOAb and TgAb were performed with an automated analyzer: Siemens Advia Centaur CP immunoassay system/2005/US. The normal ranges for TPOAb and TgAb

were 0–34IU/mL and 0–40IU/mL, and the analytical sensitivities for TPOAb and TgAb were 5IU/mL and 10IU/mL, respectively. A titer of greater than the upper limit

was defined as positive. Finally after operation, tissue was sent for histopathological diagnosis.

3. Results

Table 1. Distribution of the study population by their age and histopathological diagnosis.

Age, in years	Histopathological diagnosis		Total (n=120)	P value
	Benign (n=96)	Malignant (n=24)		
Category				
≤20 years	12 (12.5%)	1 (4.2%)	13 (10.8%)	0.58*
21-30 years	29 (30.2%)	8 (33.3%)	37 (30.8%)	
31-40 years	28 (29.2%)	9 (37.5%)	37 (30.8%)	
41-50 years	20 (20.8%)	3 (12.5%)	23 (19.2%)	
>50 years	7 (7.3%)	3 (12.5%)	10 (8.3%)	
Median (IQR)	35 (27.25-45)	36 (28-43.75)	35 (28-45)	0.569†
Mean (±SD)	35.29 (±11.96)	36.71 (±10.06)	35.58 (±11.36)	

IQR: Intraquartile range; SD: Standard deviation; Data are presented either in frequency (percentage) or in Median (IQR)/Mean (±SD). †: P value derived from Mann-Whitney U test and not significant; *: P value derived from Fisher’s Exact test and not significant.

Table 2. Distribution of the study population by their sex and histopathological diagnosis.

Sex	Histopathological diagnosis		Total (n=120)	P value
	Benign (n=96)	Malignant (n=24)		
Male	6 (6.7%)	3 (33.3%)	9 (7.5%)	0.381*
Female	90 (81.1%)	21 (18.9%)	111 (92.5%)	

Data are presented either in frequency (percentage); *: P value derived from Fisher’s Exact test and not significant.

Table 3. Distribution of the study population by their education and occupation and histopathological diagnosis.

Variables	Histopathological diagnosis		Total (n=120)	P value
	Benign (n=96)	Malignant (n=24)		
Education				0.6.5*
Up to or below Primary	81 (84.4%)	19 (79.2%)	100 (83.3%)	
Up to or below SSC	12 (12.5%)	4 (16.7%)	16 (13.3%)	
Up to HSC or above	3 (3.1%)	1 (4.2%)	4 (3.3%)	
Occupation				0.267*
Housewife	80 (33.3%)	20 (83.3%)	100 (83.3%)	
Farmer	5 (5.2%)	3 (12.5%)	8 (6.7%)	
Others	11 (11.5%)	1 (4.2%)	12 (10.0%)	

Data are presented either in frequency (percentage); *: P value derived from Fisher’s Exact test and not significant.

Table 4. Distribution of the study population by their risk factors and histopathological diagnosis.

History of	Histopathological diagnosis		Total (n=120)	P value*
	Benign (n=96)	Malignant (n=24)		
Family history of thyroid malignancy				--
Yes	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	
No	96 (100%)	24 (100%)	120 (100%)	
Radiation exposure				--
Yes	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	
No	96 (100%)	24 (100%)	120 (100%)	

Data are presented either in frequency (percentage); *: P value is not calculable.

Table 5. Distribution of the study population by their USG findings and histopathological diagnosis.

USG findings	Histopathological diagnosis		Total (n=120)	P value
	Benign (n=96)	Malignant (n=24)		
Solitary	42 (77.8%)	12 (22.2%)	54 (45%)	0.582*
Multinodular	54 (81.8%)	12 (18.2%)	66 (55%)	

Data are presented either in frequency (percentage); *: P value derived from Chi-square test and not significant.

Table 6. FNAC diagnosis of thyroid nodules.

Cytologic types of thyroid nodules	(%)Within group	Percentage of total
Benign		
Nodular goiter	97 (91.5%)	80.8%
Hashimoto thyroiditis	5 (4.7%)	4.2%
Benign neoplasm	4 (3.8%)	3.3%
Total	106	88.3%
Malignant		
Papillary carcinoma	7 (87.5%)	5.8%
Medullary carcinoma	1 (12.5%)	0.8%
Total	8	6.7%
Indeterminate		
Follicular neoplasia	6 (100%)	5.0%
Total	6 (100%)	5.0%
Grand total	120	100%

Data are presented either in frequency (percentage).

Table 7. Histopathologic diagnosis of thyroid nodules.

Histopathologic type of thyroid nodules	Within group%	Percentage of total
Benign		
Nodular goiter	85 (88.5%)	70.8%
Hashimotos thyroiditis	5 (5.2%)	4.2%
Benign neoplasm	6 (6.3%)	5.0%
Total	96	80.0%
Malignant		
Papillary carcinoma	20 (80.3%)	16.7%
Medullary carcinoma	2 (8.3%)	1.7%
Follicular carcinoma	2 (8.3%)	1.7%
Total	24	20.0%
Grand total	120	100%

Data are presented either in frequency (percentage).

Table 8. Correlation between cytologic and histopathological diagnosis of the patients.

Cytologic diagnosis	No. of patients	Histologic diagnosis No. of patients					
		NG	HT	BN	PCT	MC	FC
Nodular goiter	97	75	3	6	12	0	1
Hashimotos thyroiditis	5	2	2	0	1	0	0
Benign neoplasm	4	3	0	0	1	0	0
Papillary carcinoma	7	1	0	0	6	0	0
Medullary carcinoma	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
Follicular neoplasia	6	4	0	0	0	1	1

Data are presented as frequency. NG: Nodular goiter; HT: Hashimotos thyroiditis; BN: Benign neoplasm; PCT: Papillary thyroid carcinoma; MC: Medullary carcinoma; FC: Follicular carcinoma

Table 9. Correlation between FNAC & histological diagnosis of thyroid nodules (n=114).

Cytological diagnosis	No. of cases	Histopathological diagnosis				Kappa	P value
		Concordant		Discordant			
		n	%	n	%		
Benign	106	91	85.8	15	14.2	0.405 ^a	<0.001*
Malignant	8	7	87.5	1	12.5		
Total	114	98	86.65	16	13.35		

^aModerate agreement between tests. *P value derived from Chi-square test and significant.

Table 10. Diagnostic reliability of FNAC of thyroid nodules as compared with histopathological diagnoses (n=114).

Statistical parameters	Percentages (%)	95% CI* (%)
Sensitivity	98.91	94.09 to 99.79
Specificity	31.82	13.86 to 54.87
Positive predictive value	88.85	82.0 to 88.91
Negative predictive value	87.50	47.57 to 98.88
Accuracy	85.96	78.21 to 91.76

*CI: Confidence interval

Table 11. Distribution of the study population by their TgAb level and histopathological diagnosis.

Tg Ab, in IU/ml	Histopathological diagnosis		Total (n=120)
	Benign (n=96)	Malignant (n=24)	
Category			
Normal (<40 IU/ml)	75 (84.3%)	14 (15.7%)	89 (74.2%)
Elevated (\geq 40 IU/ml)	21 (67.7%)	10 (32.2%)	31 (25.8%)
Odds ratio: 2.55; 95% CI: (0.992 to 6.562); p value=0.048 [†]			
Mean \pm SD	52 \pm 85.51	99 \pm 158.51	63 \pm 105.07
Median (IQR)	23 (23-32.77)	25 (23-61.05)	23 (23-48)

CI: Confidence interval; IQR: Intraquartile range; SD: Standard deviation; Data are presented either in frequency (percentage) or in Median (IQR)/Mean (\pm SD). [†]: P value derived from Chi-square test and is significant.

Table 12. Diagnostic reliability of TgAb \geq 40IU/ml as a test for thyroid malignancy as compared with histopathological diagnoses (n=120).

Statistical parameters	Percentages (%)	95% CI* (%)
Sensitivity	41.67	22.11 to 63.36
Specificity	78.12	68.53 to 85.92
Positive predictive value	32.26	20.62 to 46.60
Negative predictive value	84.27	78.99 to 88.42
Accuracy	70.83	61.84 to 78.77

*CI: Confidence interval

Table 13. Distribution of the study population by their TPOAb level and histopathological diagnosis.

TPOAb, in IU/ml	Histopathological diagnosis		Total (n=120)
	Benign (n=96)	Malignant (n=24)	
Category			
Normal (<35 IU/ml)	48 (78.7%)	13 (21.3%)	61 (50.8%)
Elevated (\geq 35 IU/ml)	48 (81.4%)	11 (18.6%)	59 (49.2%)
Odds ratio: 0.846; 95% CI: (0.345 to 2.075); p value=0.846			
Mean \pm SD	139.08 \pm 313.73	197.21 \pm 427.29	150 \pm 338.24
Median (IQR)	28.50 (20-63.5)	20 (20-66.73)	20 (20-64.4)

CI: Confidence interval; IQR: Intraquartile range; SD: Standard deviation; Data are presented either in frequency (percentage) or in Median (IQR)/Mean (\pm SD). [†]: P value derived from Chi-square test and not significant.

Table 14. Distribution of the study population by their TSH level and histopathological diagnosis.

TSH, in IU/ml	Histopathological diagnosis		Total (n=120)
	Benign (n=96)	Malignant (n=24)	
Category			
Low (<0.4)	22 (22.9%)	2 (8.3%)	24 (20.0%)
Normal (0.4-4.5)	69 (71.9%)	19 (79.2%)	88 (73.3%)
Elevated (>4.5)	5 (5.2%)	3 (12.5%)	8 (6.7%)
p value=0.149 (Derived from Fisher's Exact test & not significant)			
Mean \pm SD	1.52 \pm 3.39	1.69 \pm 1.89	1.56 \pm 3.15
Median (IQR)	0.76 (0.5-1.33)	1.06(0.5-1.53)	0.84(0.44-1.38)

IQR: Intraquartile range; SD: Standard deviation; Data are presented either in frequency (percentage) or in Median (IQR)/Mean (\pm SD).

Table 15. Association between thyroid antibodies and indeterminate FNA types.

Sl. No.	FNA result	Histologic type	TgAb level	TPOAb level
1.	Follicular neoplasia	Medullary carcinoma	Elevated	Elevated
2.	Follicular neoplasia	Follicular carcinoma	Elevated	Elevated
3.	Follicular neoplasia	Nodular goiter	Normal	Elevated
4.	Follicular neoplasia	Nodular goiter	Normal	Normal
5.	Follicular neoplasia	Nodular goiter	Normal	Normal
6.	Follicular neoplasia	Nodular goiter	Normal	Normal

Table 16. Univariate association of TgAb with age, sex, nodule type, TSH and TPOAb level of the patients.

Variables	TgAb level of the patient		P value
	Normal (<40IU/ml) (n=89)	Elevated (≥40IU/ml) (n=31)	
Age, in years			
Median (IQR)	35 (28-45)	35 (26-42)	0.445 [†]
Sex			
Male (n=9)	7 (77.8%)	2 (22.2%)	0.797*
Female (n=111)	82 (73.9%)	29 (26.1%)	
Nodule type			
Solitary (n=54)	42 (77.8%)	12 (22.2%)	0.44*
Multinodular (n=66)	47 (71.2%)	19 (28.8%)	
TPOAb level			
Normal (n=61)	55 (90.2%)	6 (9.8%)	<0.001**
Elevated (n=59)	34 (57.6%)	25 (42.4%)	
TSH level			
Low (n=24)	16 (18.0%)	8 (25.8%)	0.405*
Normal (n=88)	68 (76.4%)	20 (64.5%)	
Elevated (n=8)	5 (5.6%)	3 (9.7%)	

IQR: Intraquartile range; Data are presented either in frequency (percentage) or in Median (IQR). [†]: P value derived from Mann-Whitney U test and not significant; *: P value derived from Fisher's Exact test and not significant. **: P value derived from Fisher's Exact test and significant statistically.

Table 17. Univariate association of TPOAb with age, sex, nodule type, and TSH level of the patients.

Variables	TPOAb level of the patient		P value
	Normal (<35IU/ml) (n=61)	Elevated (≥35IU/ml) (n=59)	
Age, in years			
Median (IQR)	38 928-45.5)	32 (26-40)	0.045 [†]
Sex			
Male (n=9)	3 (33.3%)	6 (66.7%)	0.275*
Female (n=111)	58 (52.3%)	53 (47.7%)	
Nodule type			
Solitary (n=54)	27 (50.0%)	27 (50.0%)	0.869*
Multinodular (n=66)	34 (51.5%)	32 (48.5%)	
TSH level			
Low (n=24)	12 (19.7%)	12 (20.3%)	0.007**
Normal (n=88)	49 (80.3%)	39 (66.1%)	
Elevated (n=8)	0 (0%)	8 (13.6%)	

IQR: Intraquartile range; Data are presented either in frequency (percentage) or in Median (IQR). [†]: P value derived from Mann-Whitney U test and not significant; *: P value derived from Fisher's Exact test and not significant **: P value derived from Fisher's Exact test and significant statistically.

Table 18. Multivariate logistic regression analysis predicting thyroid malignancies.

Variables	Odds ratio (OR) (95% confidence interval)	P value
Age, in years	1.002 (0.960-1.046)	0.924*
Sex, male	2.551 (0.498-13.079)	0.261*
Solitary nodule	1.334 (0.526-3.386)	0.544*
TgAb ≥ 40IU/mL ^a	3.724 (1.236-11.216)	0.019**
TPOAb ≥ 35 IU/mL ^b	0.485 (0.162-1.455)	0.197*
TSH, Low vs. Normal	3.827 (0.741-19.77)	0.109*
TSH, Low vs. High	13.93 (1.36-42.87)	0.027**

*: Not significant; **: Significant; Serum TgAb and serum TPOAb concentrations were analyzed as categorical variables. ^aCompared with TgAb <40IU/mL group. ^bCompared with TPOAb <35IU/mL group.

4. Discussion

The present study was conducted in ENT Department of Chittagong Medical College Hospital, Chattogram, Bangladesh to assess association between thyroid antibodies (TgAb and TPOAB) and thyroid malignancies among 120 adults with thyroid nodules who were undergone thyroidectomy between July 2017 to June 2018. As a result,

we observed that high levels of TgAb were associated with increased risk of thyroid malignancy. The current study demonstrates that the prevalence of thyroid malignancy was higher in patients with high TgAb, compared to patients with normal TgAb. Our results suggest that a TgAb count ≥40 IU/ml may be specific for thyroid malignancy, although a lower count should not be used to rule out malignancy. In accordance with our data, other authors have reported that

elevated TgAb levels could be an indicator that a thyroid nodule is at increased risk for malignancy. As mentioned earlier, Kim *et al.* were the first to report that a positive TgAb test was an independent predictor of thyroid nodule malignancy, regardless of the presence of CLT [21]. A more recent study conducted by Grani *et al.* showed that an isolated TgAb positivity could be a mild risk factor for thyroid cancer, as opposed to Hashimoto's thyroiditis, which did not correlate positively with malignant pathology [35]. Similarly Hosseini *et al.*, suggested that an elevated TgAb level might indicate that a thyroid nodule is at increased risk for malignancy [30]. Although several studies reported there was no relationship between thyroid autoantibodies and thyroid cancer, they were not focused on TgAb. Boelaert *et al.*, evaluated the relationship by analyzing only TPOAb and not TgAb [36]. Other studies [37, 38] evaluated the association with malignancy by considering positive thyroid autoantibodies as a whole, including TPOAb and TgAb, but association with individual antibodies were not considered. Further analysis in our study revealed that TgAb ≥ 40 IU/mL might be a predictive marker for thyroid carcinoma independent of other potentially confounding factors such as age, single nodule, and elevated TSH level. To the best of our knowledge, this is the first large retrospective study examining the relationship between ATAs and thyroid in Bangladeshi population. Similar independent predictive value of TgAb level ≥ 40 IU/ml for DTC was also observed by Quin *et al.*, in Chinese population [31]. Since Dailey *et al.* [39] proposed an association between thyroid malignancy and Hashimoto disease as stated by Qin *et al.*, the relationship between these two disorders has long been disputed. In one recent prospective study, [40] Azizi *et al.* suggested that the association between Hashimoto disease and thyroid cancer is antibody specific. In partial agreement with it, we observed that elevated TgAb concentration is associated with high prevalence of thyroid malignancy but not with elevated TPOAb. It means that, our study showed that AIT was not predictive of malignancy. It is because TPOAb, a more specific serum marker of AIT, showed no association with malignancy and because histological AIT was not present in malignant specimens. Therefore, our study results could be interpreted that TgAb itself is a predictor of thyroid cancer, not a reflecting of AIT. This was in full agreement with the retrospective review of Kim *et al.* [21]. Measurement of TgAb was stressed in thyroid cancer, because it could interfere with measurement of Tg levels [41], in thyroid malignancy, the prevalence of TgAb, 10-30%, [42] is much higher than that of normal population and decreases subsequently after cancer treatment in 3 years [43]. So, some studies suggest that persistent increases in TgAb titers could be an early relapse marker as a Tg surrogate [44, 45]. These findings imply that TgAb elevation is present before surgery in malignant nodules.

Regarding TSH, its role of prediction for malignancy was also apparent in our study [21, 46]. Malignancy rate was increased with elevated TSH levels and the level >4.5 IU/ml was as an independent predictor of malignancy in

comparison to level <0.4 IU/ml. The reason why TSH acts as a predictive factor for malignancy is not ascertained, but it has been proposed that TSH might cause tumor growth through the TSH receptor in WDTC as in normal thyroid tissue, which results in occult cancer progression into overt cancer [46].

Prevalence of malignancy in our study was 20% among 120 thyroid nodule cases. The rate was in accordance with another study conducted in Bangladesh where the prevalence was 18% [12]. It was slightly higher than other studies conducted in ordinary thyroid nodules [48]. This might have resulted from the fact that our institution is a tertiary referral hospital. The proportion of PTC among thyroid cancer diagnosed in our study was 80.3%. It was lower than 98.5% noted in other study [21], but in concordance with previous study conducted in Bangladesh [12].

Many clinical risk factors, such as male gender, younger age, large nodule size, and single nodule, have long been recognized as predictors of malignancy in patients with thyroid nodules [49-51]. When we investigated such clinical variables as risk factors for cancer, we found no such difference regarding age, sex and nodule number. Comparatively small sample size of the present study and differences in inclusion criteria might explain this dissimilarity.

The sensitivity, specificity, positive predictive value and negative predictive value of TgAb as a predictive parameter of thyroid malignancy were 16.04%, 90.67%, 65.38% and 49.58% respectively in the study of Hosseini *et al.* In the present study the corresponding figures were 41.67%, 90.67%, 65.38% and 49.08% respectively. These differences might be explained by the different cut-off values used in the studies. In our study it was ≥ 40 IU/ml and in the previous study it was ≥ 30 IU/ml. It is important to mention that in the current literature there is no defined threshold of what is considered an elevated TgAb titer in WDTC. Most studies published set their cut-off values according to the recommendations of the assay kit provided by the manufacturer, which are calculated for its use in the diagnosis of CLT. When used for that purpose, the cut-offs are set higher as it is believed that higher titers of TgAb are needed to interfere with Tg levels in patients with CLT compared to WDTC [52]. In the aforementioned studies by Kim *et al.* [21], and Grani *et al.* [35], the patient's final diagnostic outcome was established following FNAC, with only a minority of diagnoses confirmed by histological follow-up. One limitation of using FNAC as a diagnostic tool is that the cytological features observed in the sample obtained are not necessarily representative of the entire thyroid tissue and cannot consequently offer a definitive diagnosis. An alternative to this problem consists of using the final pathology report obtained after surgical excision, which is the only diagnostically conclusive method. However, the latter also presents limitations, namely the bias caused by the selection of patients with high suspicion of thyroid cancer, and hence requiring thyroidectomy. This study revealed a high sensitivity and an acceptable specificity for the FNAC

test in diagnosis of different types of neoplasia. In an Iranian study overall, the sensitivity of FNAC diagnosis was found to be 95.2%, specificity was 68.4%, positive predictive value was 83.3%, negative predictive value was 89.6%, and accuracy was 85.14% [53]. Moreover, some studies have reported higher rates of sensitivity and specificity than we observed in this research. This contradiction is because these studies dealt with a smaller number of cases and a lower percentage of malignancy [54, 55]. In addition, in some studies, some or all of the undetermined or suspicious cases were excluded from statistical computation [56]. However, the problem is that this will lead to a reduction in the number of reported FN and FP cases and thus result in an exaggerated rate of accuracy [57].

5. Conclusion

The presence of elevated TgAb correlated with an increased risk for thyroid malignancy. High serum TgAb levels may serve as a predictive marker for DTC independent of TSH levels. Patients who have preoperative elevated TgAb level has significantly higher chance to have malignant lesion though there is no significant association with TPOAb level but preoperative elevated TgAb, TPOAb and high TSH level were independent risk predictors for thyroid malignancy. Due to some limitation in sample size, a large randomized control trial hopefully will be helpful to established the association between autoantibody level with thyroid malignancy in future.

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