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THYROGLOBULIN MEASUREMENT IN NEEDLE ASPIRATION FOR DETECTION OF RECURRENCES AND NECK METASTASES IN PATIENTS WITH DIFFERENTIATED THYROID CARCINOMA: SIGNIFICANCE OF ANTI-TG ANTIBODIES

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SUMMARY – The worldwide incidence of differentiated thyroid cancer (DTC) has increased in recent decades, likely due to frequent use of cervical ultrasonography (US) and US-guided fine needle aspiration biopsy (FNA)., US is performed during follow-up after thyroidectomy, and US-guided FNA with cytology is used if suspicious cervical lymph nodes (LN) or thyroid bed masses are detected. Knowing that serum anti-Tg antibodies (sTgAb) affect the use of serum Tg (sTg) as a tumor marker, the aim of our study was to assess the usefulness of Tg determination in needle aspirates (FNA-Tg) in presence of sTgAb. This retrospective study included 149 patients with DTC and 159 aspirations of suspicious LN and thyroid bed masses. As expected, there was a negative correlation between sTg and sTgAb levels ($p < 0.05$), while FNA-Tg levels had a positive correlation with FNA-TgAb levels ($p < 0.05$). Furthermore, we found a positive correlation between sTg and FNA-Tg levels ($p < 0.05$), but not between sTgAb and FNA-TgAb or sTgAb and FNA-Tg. In conclusion, these results show that FNA-Tg values were not affected by sTgAb and that FNA-Tg measurement were highly effective in detecting cervical DTC metastases. However, combined use with cytology is suggested for neck evaluation because cytology could reveal metastases from other tumor sites.

Key words: neck ultrasonography, differentiated thyroid carcinoma, fine needle aspiration (FNA), serum thyroglobulin (sTg), serum anti-Tg antibodies (sTg-Ab), thyroglobulin (Tg) in FNA (FNA-Tg), FNA anti-Tg antibodies (FNA-TgAb)

Introduction

The worldwide incidence of thyroid cancer has increased several times in recent decades (1). Croatia is

currently the third country in Europe due to an incidence rate of 15.9 per 100.000 in 2016, whereas mortality has steadily declined (2,3). This change is most likely due to the increased use of cervical ultrasonography (US) and US-guided fine needle aspiration biopsy (FNA). Patients with differentiated thyroid cancer (DTC) have a good prognosis, but since the implementation of a long-term follow-up monitoring scheme

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it has become clear that up to a third of patients present with persistent disease or recurrences (4). Recent studies demonstrated that patients with DTC have the highest incidence of local recurrences within the first 5 years (5). The risk of recurrences ranges from 2% to 14%, in case of excellent response to therapy, while an incomplete response to initial therapy (suppressed Tg >1 ng/mL, stimulated Tg >10 ng/mL, rising Tg values, or structural disease identification within the first 2 years of follow-up) increases the likelihood of persistent structural disease or recurrence from 13% to 79% in high-risk patients (6). Therefore, the risk of recurrence is associated with initial risk stratification based on clinico-pathologic features, but the estimated recurrence risk needs to be continually modified during follow-up, since it can change in response to therapy (6-8). Locoregional metastases are most often located in the cervical lymph nodes (LN) (60-75%), and in the thyroid bed (20%), with a diameter frequently under 1 cm (29-50%) (9,10). Follow-up of these patients after total thyroidectomy and radioiodine ablation of the thyroid remnant is mostly based on cervical US, serum thyroglobulin (sTg) measurement, and thyrotropin (TSH) measurement. Additional methods include SPECT/CT, bone scintigraphy, chest X-ray, CT, MR, or PET-CT, which should be used when necessary.

Cervical US is considered to be the best modality for the early detection of locoregional recurrences and thyroid bed recurrences of DTC in patients after thyroidectomy (11-13). The majority of recurrences are rarely palpable but are detected by US in 94-96% of cases (9). US-guided FNA with cytology is performed when suspicious cervical masses are detected. Tg measurement in fine needle aspirates was introduced in 1992 (14). US-guided FNA with cytology should be performed simultaneously with the measurement of Tg in needle aspirates (FNA-Tg) of suspicious nodes to confirm malignancy (11,15-17). Published data suggested that cytology alone was indicative of malignancy in 84.8%, whereas cytology together with FNA-Tg measurement was accurate in 95.6% patients (9). US characteristics of a suspicious mass in the thyroid bed include hypoechogenicity, microcalcifications, cystic changes, irregular borders, and increased intranodal vascularity. Sonographic features essential in evaluation of metastatic LN include loss of the fatty hilus, a rounded rather than oval shape, hypoechogenicity, cystic change, calcifications, and peripheral vascularity.

With regard to location location, malignant LN are much more likely to occur in levels VI, IV, and III than in level II. Cervical US can detect metastases as small as 2-3 mm, but benefits of early discovery have not been demonstrated (8). Small (short axis <5-7 mm) cervical LNs in the lateral neck can remain stable during long periods of time and should just be regularly followed with serial US. That being said, it has been proposed to perform US guided FNA and Tg measurement for suspicious LNs >5-7 mm in its smallest diameter and thyroid bed lesions ≥ 10 mm (8,11.)

Measurement of sTg is a sensitive and specific tumor marker for follow-up of patients with DTC after surgical removal of the thyroid gland and ablation of the remnant tissue (18,19), with high degree of sensitivity and specificity in detecting recurrent disease and LN metastases. Immunochemistry assays are used to measure sTg in most laboratories. These assays are prone to interference from serum Tg autoantibodies (sTgAb), which are present in about 25% of patients and can falsely lower sTg values (20). The Level of interference can be dependent on the methodology used for analyzing Tg and TgAb, with newer immunoassay techniques being less prone to false negative results. Regardless, TgAb should be always quantitatively assessed with measurement of sTg (21). Confirmed interference of sTgAb on sTg has raised potential concerns about using FNA-Tg results in presence of sTgAb. In 2013 Boi *et al.* (22) presented results showing no significant correlation between sTgAb and FNA-Tg values. In comparison, Jeon *et al.* (23), stated that FNA-Tg measurement was reliable in the diagnosis of neck metastases in PTC, even in cases with positive sTgAb, but high sTgAb levels could interfere with FNA-Tg measurements resulting in falsely low FNA-Tg levels.

The aim of our study was to assess the usefulness of FNA-Tg in the presence of sTgAb, while considering the possibility of LN contamination by sTgAb and alternatively active LN TgAb synthesis.

Methods

This retrospective study included 149 patients (101 women and 48 men) with DTC, with ages ranging from 12 to 86 years. All subjects were Caucasians of Croatian origin. The medical records of patients were obtained from 2014 to 2016 at the Sestre milosrdnice

Clinical Hospital Centre (Zagreb, Croatia) and reviewed retrospectively. All patients had received total thyroidectomy. Thyroxin therapy had been administered to patients after I-131 therapy. Patients were followed up by cervical US, sTg, and sTgAb determination and I-131 scintigraphy when necessary. When necessary, chest X-ray, bone scintigraphy, CT, MR, or PET-CT were performed. All procedures were in accordance with good clinical practice and with the Helsinki Declaration of 1975, as revised in 1983.

Clinical measurements

Cervical US was performed with “Xario” Toshiba using a linear 7-12 MHz probe and small convex 7 MHz probe for the evaluation of the upper mediastinum and for US-guided FNA. US of the thyroid bed and entire neck, including lateral cervical compartments and upper mediastinum, was performed. Color flow and power Doppler examination was included. US characterization of a suspicious mass in the thyroid bed included assessment of hypoechogenicity, microcalcifications, cystic changes, and increased intranodal vascularity. US features suggestive of metastatic LN included loss of the fatty hilus, a rounded rather than oval shape, hypoechogenicity, cystic change, calcifications, and peripheral vascularity. The location of the LN was also useful for decision-making. Malignant LN were much more likely to occur in levels VI, IV, and III than in level II.

US-guided FNA with cytology and FNA-Tg was obtained from US-suspicious neck masses. A 23-24 --gauge needle with parallel approach was used for US-guided FNA. US guidance and free hand technique was employed. A specimen for cytology was obtained by applying suction. The cytological specimen was prepared by making a slide smear and stained with May-Grünwald-Giemsa. The FNA cytology results were categorized as nonmalignant (reactive LN, some other benign disease), malignant cytology (metastatic DTC), or inadequate (cystic fluid, not enough cells for analysis). After smear preparation, the same needle and syringe were rinsed with 0.5 mL MultiAssay Diluent (Roche) to assess Tg in samples. This procedure does not require additional FNA. Tg was measured in washout fluid (FNA-Tg). When the aspiration samples were serous fluid, Tg was measured in the serous fluid without adding diluent. All smears were examined by the same cytologist.

Serum Tg was determined using the Cobas e411 (Roche Diagnostics, Mannheim, Germany) automated immunochemistry analyzer using ElectroChemiluminescence (ECL) technology with an analytical sensitivity threshold of 0.04 ng/mL and a functional sensitivity threshold of 0.1 ng/mL. Immunoassay was calibrated against the CRM-457 international standard. Tg in all aspirates (FNA-Tg) was measured with the same assay. Tg measurement in needle washout or cystic samples was performed using the same method as for sTg. In all patients, Tg-Ab was measured using the Cobas e411 (Roche Diagnostics, Mannheim, Germany) automated immunochemistry analyzer using ElectroChemiluminescence (ECL) technology with the analytical sensitivity <10 IU/mL and a functional sensitivity threshold of 40 IU/mL; antibody positivity was defined as a TgAb value exceeding 115 IU/mL.

Serum Tg, TgAb, and TSH were measured within a few weeks before the US-guided FNA procedure.

The suspected LNs or suspected cervical tissue were categorized as benign or malignant. Relevant diagnostic procedures for confirming or excluding diagnosis were histology results from subsequent surgical excisions or FNA cytology results and/or FNA-Tg results and long-term US follow-up without changes in size if the surgery was not performed. Positive diagnosis was established if there was histological confirmation of metastasis or clear US evidence of metastasis with malignant cytology and/or FNA-Tg results. Negative diagnosis was established for those LN or masses with negative histology, cytology, and/or FNA-Tg results.

Statistical analysis

Clinical data was reported using descriptive statistics. The results, expressed as means (\bar{x}) \pm standard deviation (SD) or medians, were evaluated with Statistica 10 Software. The correlation of data was evaluated using Spearman's correlation coefficient. The differences in the frequencies were evaluated using the Chi-square test. The level of significance was set to a p-value less than 0.05.

Results

Descriptive statistics

In total, 149 patients were included in this study, 101 (67.79%) women and 48 (32.21%) men. Their me-

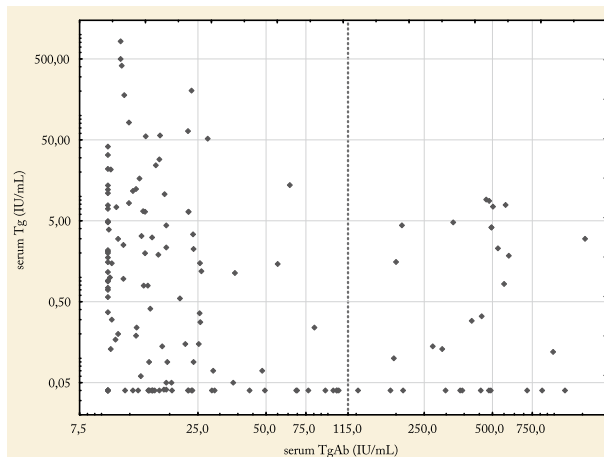


Figure 1. The patients were divided into two groups according to their sTgAb (IU/mL) levels.

dian age was 48 years (ranging from 12 to 86 years). Cervical US revealed 159 cervical LNs or masses in the thyroid bed suspected for malignancy. US-guided FNA with cytology was performed in all suspicious nodes. STg and sTgAb were determined in all 149 patients with US findings indicative for malignancy. FNA-Tg and Tg antibodies were determined in all washouts or cystic samples.

The patients were divided into two groups according to their sTgAb values (Figure 1). There were 31 (20.81%) patients with positive sTgAb values and 118 (79.19%) patients with negative sTgAb values.

Descriptive statistics of patients divided into two groups according to their sTgAb levels is presented in Table 1. In 31 patients with positive sTgAb, cervical US revealed 34 suspicious nodes. Elevated FNA-Tg values were found in 11 patients and 13 samples, confirming locoregional malignancies. Among patients with positive FNA Tg values, there was a large discrepancy in FNA Tg Ab values. Namely, two patients had FNA TgAb values above 450 while the remaining 11 had values below 115. In 10 of those samples with low FNA-TgAb, cytology was positive and was false negative in 1 sample. FNA-Tg values ranged from 1.26 ng/mL to >500 ng/mL. In the remaining two samples, FNA-Tg values were elevated to >500 ng/mL, accompanied by high FNA-TgAb values, while cytology revealed malignancy in both samples without false negative results. Of those 31 patients with positive sTgAb, 20 had negative FNA-Tg with negative cytology findings for malignancy in 19 of those patients and nondiagnostic in one.

From a total of 118 patients with negative sTgAb and 125 nodes suspected for malignancy, 33 samples from 32 patients had elevated FNA-Tg values ranging from 1.62 to >500 ng/mL. In 19 of those, FNA-Tg positive cytology findings were positive for malignancy, 3 were suspicious for malignancy, 7 samples were negative for malignancy, and 4 samples were not suitable for diagnostics.

In total, 46 samples were positive for locoregional metastases of thyroid cancer or thyroid bed recurrences. Out of 46 samples with elevated FNA-Tg values, 34 had cytology findings positive or suspicious for thyroid malignancy, while 12 were negative on cytology for DTC. From those 12, 7 were in fact residual thyroid tissue and 5 were false negative. Cytology was positive for metastases of mucinous adenocarcinoma in one patient with undetectable FNA-Tg.

Table 1. Descriptive statistics

	sTgAb positive	sTgAb negative
Patients/suspicious nodes	31/34	118/125
Age-median (years)	43 (26-86)	51 (12-85)
s-Tg-median (ng/mL)	0.14	0.79
FNA-Tg-median (ng/mL)	0.04	0.07
FNA-TgAb-median (IU/mL)	24.78	22.97
FNA-Tg-positive patients /nodes	11/13	32/33
Cytology (patients /nodes)		
Positive	10/13	21/22
Negative	20/20	81/82
Nondiagnostic	1/1	17/17
Potentially malignant	0	4/4

Correlation statistics

Our results revealed a significant inverse correlation of sTg levels with sTgAb levels (Spearman's $\rho = -0.275$, $p < 0.05$) (Figure 1). On the other hand, our results showed a significant positive correlation of FNA-Tg values with FNA-TgAb levels (Spearman's $\rho = 0.514$, $p < 0.05$) (Figure 2). FNA TgAb values are not a commonly measured value and there is no accepted cutoff value. But if we consider a cutoff value of 115 for serum TgAb, then there is a significant difference in the distribution of FNA-Tg values ($\chi^2 = 44.13$, $p < 0.0001$) among the groups of patients with FNA-

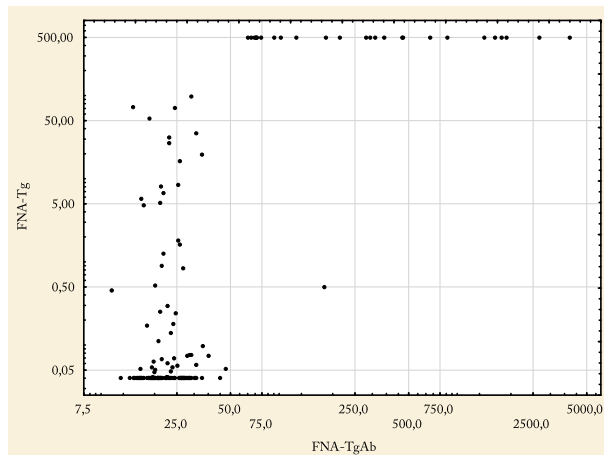


Figure 2. Correlation between FNA TgAb (IU/mL) and FNA Tg (ng/mL).

TgAb values of over and under 115. In the group of patients with higher FNA-TgAb values, almost all had positive FNA-Tg values (17/18), while the proportion of patients with positive FNA-Tg was low among patients with low FNA-TgAb values (29/141).

Furthermore, there was also a significant positive correlation between sTg and FNA-Tg levels (Spearman's $\rho=0.277$, $p<0.05$). The majority (63.64%) of patients with FNA-Tg-positive values had also positive s-Tg values and vice versa (Chi 8.87, $p<0.004$).

On the other hand, our results have shown that there was no correlation between sTgAb and FNA-TgAb (Spearman's $\rho=0.118$, $p>0.05$), or between sTgAb and FNA-Tg (Spearman's $\rho=-0.013$, $p>0.05$).

Discussion

Long-term follow-up of patients with DTC after total thyroidectomy should include appropriate methods for detecting possible recurrences. Patients with higher risk of recurrence should undergo follow-up examinations more frequently than the patients unlikely to develop relapse of disease. Measurement of sTg, cervical US, and occasionally whole-body scintigraphy are commonly used in the detection of metastases in patients with DTC (8,24).

The measurement of sTg levels is an important modality included in follow-up of patients after a total thyroidectomy for DTC and radioiodine ablation of the remnant tissue (18,25). sTg has a high degree of sensitivity and specificity for the detection of a recur-

rent disease. The highest sensitivity is achieved following thyroid hormone withdrawal or stimulation using recombinant TSH (20). It is known that 1 gram of neoplastic tissue will increase sTg values by approximately 1 $\mu\text{g/L}$ during levothyroxine treatment and by 2-10 $\mu\text{g/L}$ following TSH stimulation (26,27). Patients considered disease free should have sTg <0.2 ng/mL while on thyroid hormone therapy or sTg <1 ng/mL after TSH stimulation (8). However, sTg measurement obtained during thyroid hormone suppression of TSH, and less commonly during TSH stimulation, may fail to detect patients with a relatively small amount of tumor tissue which are usually related to locoregional metastases (12,28). Another drawback of this method is that sTg assays are prone to interference with sTgAb, which are present in about 25% of patients and falsely lower sTg values (20,21). Our results also demonstrated a negative correlation between sTg and sTgAb values, although our automatic immunoassay method is more advanced than those cited, with less possible interference in sTg and sTgAb detection.

Cervical US is a sensitive, but not specific tool for detection of locoregional recurrences (29,30). US-guided FNA with cytology of suspicious nodes is performed to confirm malignancy. However, FNA samples potentially have low cellularity that is lacking characteristic cytological features of thyroid cancer (31). Additionally, cystic changes in metastatic LN may be another diagnostic pitfall in FNA cytology. Determination of Tg in samples was introduced to overcome these disadvantages (14). A number of studies showed that FNA-Tg improves the sensitivity of cytology for the identifications of metastatic LN and thyroid bed recurrences (9,11,16,21,23,32-35). Measurement of FNA-Tg enhances the sensitivity of cytology in up to 20% of aspirates (33,36). Furthermore, it is important to point out the fact that the neck region is involved in a variety of extrathyroidal malignancies and that metastases of other cancer can potentially be detected by cytology in this region. That being said, we found that one patient suspected of DTC with undetectable FNA-Tg had a cytology result positive for metastases of mucinous adenocarcinoma. Most of the studies reported that diagnostic accuracy of FNA-Tg in the detection of neck malignancies is highly reliable even in cases with negative stimulated serum Tg (20,32,37). Furthermore, there is the ques-

tion of FNA-Tg cutoff which varies between studies. The most used cutoff values are: FNA-Tg <1 ng/mL suggests a benign nodule, while values of Tg >10 ng/mL suggest presence of malignancy. When FNA-Tg measures are between 1 ng/mL and 10 ng/mL, results should be compared with serum Tg (11). A more recent study suggested a value of 1.0 ng/mL FNA-Tg as a cutoff for diagnosing metastasis of papillary cancer (15,38), which we also used in this study. Borel *et al.* described that low FNA Tg values below 10 ng/FNA can indicate DTC metastasis without a correlation to serum Tg, even when expressed as total Tg left in needle after aspiration and not as concentration after washout. On the other hand, our results showed a significant positive correlation between sTg and FNA-Tg levels.

While it is known that serum TgAb interferes with serum Tg measurement, producing underestimation of Tg concentration, some previous studies have shown that FNA-Tg measurement is valid in patients with circulating serum Tg-Ab (9,16,20,32,34,37,39). A possible explanation was that intracellular Tg was not exposed to circulating sTgAb, but these results have not been confirmed in all studies (16). Jeon *et al.* reported in 2013 that LN metastases presented with lower FNA-Tg values in patients who were sTgAb positive than in patients without sTgAb, suggesting that high sTgAb levels could interfere with FNA-Tg measurements and thereby result in falsely low FNA-Tg levels (23). In comparison, in his more recent study Jeon described that preoperative FNA-Tg levels were not related to TSH or sTgAb (40). Furthermore, a study by Jo *et al.* suggested lower diagnostic accuracy of FNA-Tg in patients with positive sTgAb, but just in preoperative cases (41), while Shin *et al.* reported a possible effect of sTgAb on FNA-Tg cutoff values (42). On the other hand, Duval *et al.* reported no difference between FNA-Tg cutoff values in relation to sTgAb (43). It is very important to mention that these studies did not perform FNA-TgAb measurements as we have in our study. FNA-TgAb measurement is not a routinely used method, and it is important to emphasize that cut-off values for FNA-TgAb have not been determined. The question is what we can classify as a positive FNA-TgAb value. If we hypothetically take the same cutoff as for the 115 Iu/mL serum sTgAb, our results show a strong correlation of FNA-Tg values with FNA-TgAb levels as confirmed by Spearman

correlation analysis, but further research is needed to set the actual cutoff for FNA-TgAb. In addition to these results, we demonstrated no statistically significant direct correlation between serum TgAb and FNA-Tg.

Our assumption that serum TgAb affects FNA-Tg implies that serum TgAb can affect FNA-TgAb. Alternatively, there is a possibility of metastatic LN active TgAb synthesis as proposed in 1984 (44). In this study, we demonstrated that there was no correlation between serum TgAb and FNA-TgAb values. Based on these results, we concluded that there can be no effect of TgAb on FNA-Tg except from potentially active metastatic LN TgAb synthesis. In that regard, we demonstrated a positive correlation between FNA-TgAb and FNA-Tg in both serum TgAb positive and negative patients, thus excluding the negative effect of FNA-TgAb on FNA-Tg values by active FNA-TgAb synthesis in LN.

The limitations of statistical analysis consisted in significantly elevated values of Tg in certain samples because no further sample dilution was performed. High FNA-Tg values over 2000 ng/mL can lead to false-elevated FNA-TgAb (39,45). The limitation of our study design was that we did not have enough histological data for further comparison with cytology and FNA-Tg results. The reason for this was that our patients with smaller locoregional metastases were not sent for surgical removal until significant enlargement, which rarely occurred. When confirmation of malignancy was achieved by US-guided FNA with cytology and/or measurement of FNA-Tg, the preferred initial treatment was surgical removal of primary tumor and locoregional metastases (46,47). While the resection of large, clinically apparent recurrences and locoregional metastases often provides a clinical benefit, it is uncertain whether the resection of small locoregional recurrence has any meaningful clinical impact. Small cervical LN metastases and thyroid bed recurrences can remain stable for longer periods of time and their significance is unclear (8,10,28).

Combined use of US and US-guided FNA with cytology and FNA-Tg measurement are indicated for neck evaluation because of enhanced sensitivity for DTC, while metastases from other tumors could also be revealed by cytology findings. US-guided FNA performed to obtain both cytology samples and Tg determination is considered the best available technique for

the early diagnosis of locoregional metastases. Our study indicates that determination of elevated Tg levels in fine needle samples is effective in detection of cervical LN metastases and/or recurrences even in cases where cytology is nondiagnostic or negative and regardless of positive sTgAb.

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Sažetak

ODREĐIVANJE VRIJEDNOSTI TIREOGLOBULINA U CITOLOŠKOM ASPIRATU U SVRHU OTKRIVANJA RECIDIVA I METASTAZA NA VRATU U BOLESNIKA S DIFERENCIRANIM KARCINOMOM ŠTITNJAJE: ZNAČAJ ANTI-TG PROTUTIJELA

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Svjetska incidencija diferenciranog karcinoma štitnjače (DTC) u porastu je posljednjih desetljeća najvjerojatnije zbog povećane uporabe ultrazvuka (US) i US vođene aspiracijske biopsije tankom iglom (FNA). Nakon provedene tireoidektomije, onkološko praćenje uključuje US i US vođenu FNA i citološku analizu aspirata ukoliko se otkriju sumnjivi cervikalni limfni čvorovi (LN) ili tkivo u ležištu štitnjače. Kako je poznato da serumska protutijela na tireoglobulin (sTgAb) utječu na vrijednost serumskog Tg (sTg) kao tumorskog markera, cilj našeg istraživanja je procijeniti korisnost određivanja Tg u aspiratima suspektnih lezija (FNA-Tg) u prisutnosti sTgAb. Ova retrospektivna studija obuhvatila je 149 bolesnika s DTC-om i 159 uzoraka sumnjivih LN ili tkiva u ležištu štitnjače. Očekivano su razine sTg pokazale obrnutu korelaciju s razinom sTgAb ($p < 0,05$), ali su vrijednosti FNA-Tg imale značajnu pozitivnu korelaciju s vrijednošću FNA-TgAb ($p < 0,05$). Našim rezultatima smo pokazali pozitivnu korelaciju vrijednosti sTg i FNA-Tg ($p < 0,05$), ali ne i korelaciju između sTgAb i FNA-TgAb, kao niti sTgAb i FNA-Tg. Zaključujemo da vrijednosti sTgAb ne utječu na FNA-Tg te da je određivanje FNA-Tg visoko učinkovita metoda dijagnostike regionalnih metastaza DTC. Međutim, preporučuje se kombinirana upotreba s citologijom za procjenu suspektnih čvorova vrata jer se citologijom mogu istodobno otkriti metastaze i drugih tumora.

Ključne riječi: *ultrazvuk vrata, diferencirani karcinom štitnjače, aspiracijska biopsija tankom iglom (FNA), serumski tireoglobulin (sTg), serumska anti-Tg protutijela (sTg-Ab), tireoglobulin (Tg) u aspiratu (FNA-Tg), anti-Tg protutijela u aspiratu (FNA-TgAb)*