A 22-Year Retrospective Epidemiological Review Of Thyroid Cancer Trends In Northern Ireland: 1993-2014

V A O Penfold, G Gray, D A Fitzpatrick, E Morgan, C B Donnelly, I M Black, A T Gavvin

a = University of Bristol b = Royal Victoria Hospital, Belfast c = NICR

Background and objectives

Thyroid cancer incidence has increased globally since the 1970s. Numerous studies have confirmed this striking trend including studies from: the United states,2,5 Puerto Rico,6 Canada,7,8 China,9,10 Saudi Arabia,11 Australia,11,12 France,11,13 Nordic countries,14 Portugal,14 Croatia,15 Slovak Republic,15 Great Britain as a whole17 and Scotland.18 Wales and England20 alone. Some authors have identified the trend as early as the 1960s.15-18 The importance of studying trends worldwide is evident from the results in the literature. We aimed to produce a detailed report of trends in Northern Ireland (NI) to expand on previous work including a report of all cancers in NI21 and the cancer statistics presented on the NI Cancer Registry (NICR) website annually (http://qub.ac.uk/research-centres/nicr/cancerinformation/).

Methods

A retrospective, descriptive epidemiological review was performed using anonymised data from the NICR. C73 is the thyroid cancer ICD-10 code. We used STATA to calculate incidence statistics and Joinpoint Regression Analysis22,23 to analyse trend significance. Registry ethical approval was previously granted.

Results

There were 1,212 cases over the 22 years (27.06% male, 72.94% female). F:M=2.7:1). Incidence increased significantly in females (1999-2014, annual percentage change (APC) +4.6%, p<0.05, 95% confidence interval (CI) +2.4, +6.9). Frequency increased predominantly in ages 40-64 (1995-2014, APC +4.6%, p<0.05, CI +2.6, +5.9). 55.63% of the 320 cases with staging data (2010-2014) were stage I. Papillary carcinoma frequency increased dramatically (2004-2014, APC +11.01%, p<0.05, CI +5.8, +16.4).

Conclusions

This study shows that thyroid cancer incidence has increased in NI in the last 2 decades in females and middle-aged patients. This is shown to be mainly due to papillary carcinomas, potentially mostly stage I. These findings corroborate the findings in the literature.14-20 This data may support the hypothesis put forward in the literature19 that over-diagnosis, due to the advent and increased use of sensitive technologies such as ultrasound and fine needle aspiration, has resulted in apparent increasing trends in thyroid cancer incidence.

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References: