

Table 1 Classification of thyroid tumors (References 1 and 2).

A) Follicular Cell Derived Tumors

1. Benign: Follicular Adenoma
2. Borderline Tumors
 - 1) Hyalinizing Trabecular Tumor
 - 2) Other encapsulated follicular patterned thyroid tumors
 - ① Tumor of uncertain malignant potential (UMP)
 - ② Non-invasive follicular thyroid neoplasm with papillary-like nuclear features (NIFTP)
 - 3) Non-invasive encapsulated papillary RAS-like thyroid tumor (NEPRAS)
3. Malignant
 - 1) Papillary Carcinoma [common (classic) and aggressive variant]
 - 2) Follicular Carcinoma (minimally, angio- and widely invasive)
 - 3) Poorly Differentiated Carcinoma
 - 4) Anaplastic Carcinoma
4. Others: Hurthle Cell Tumor Squamous Cell Carcinoma

B) C Cell Derived Tumors

C Cell (Medullary) Carcinoma
Mixed Medullary and Follicular Thyroid Carcinoma

C) Tumors of Other Histological Origins

1. Hematolymphoid Tumors: Primary Thyroid Malignant Lymphoma
2. Tumors with Thymic Differentiation
 - 1) Ectopic Thymoma
 - 2) Spindle epithelial tumor with thymus-like differentiation (SETLE)
 - 3) Intrathyroid thymic carcinoma
3. Germ Cell Tumors:
Benign (Mature)Teratoma Immature Teratoma Malignant Teratoma
4. Others (Paraganglioma and mesenchymal/stromal tumors)

D) Secondary Tumors

*In addition to follicular epithelial cell-derived tumors, tumors of other histological origins, such as C-cell-derived and lymphocyte-derived tumors, develop in the thyroid.