

~~To date~~ Currently, ~~there is growing number of~~ there are several well-known predictors of ~~malignancy of the~~ thyroid nodule malignancy; ~~these include including a~~ solid, fixed ~~formation~~ tumors that ~~is~~ are detected ~~by on~~ physiological examination, rapid growth, ~~and~~ large size ~~enlargement~~ of the site, tracheostomy, dysphagia, ~~or~~ lymphadenopathy, history of irradiation ~~with in the history of~~ low doses of radiation ~~to of~~ the head and neck during infancy, age ~~less for <20 years and or more than >70 years~~, and male gender. ~~Detection~~ Timely detection of thyroid tumors; ~~that are~~ characterized by a benign course and favorable prognosis; can significantly reduce the number of surgical interventions required. However, ~~in some there are cases, where the malignant potential of malignancy of the tumor cannot~~ can ~~not be determined and. In this case, alternative diagnostic methods are required. These such as those may involving include the detection of BRAF and RAS spot point mutations and; PAX8/-PPAR-γ? and RET/-PTC translocations are required. However, -but~~ given the high cost of genetic testing ~~research data~~ and relatively low sensitivity, these methods are not always suitable for routine diagnostics. ~~Determination~~ The determination of the level of serum hormone levels ~~hormones~~ may be ~~cheaper~~ more cost-effective and yield faster results. This review ~~is devoted to the assessment of the role of current concept on~~ thyroid-stimulating hormone (TSH) role in the development and progression of differentiated thyroid cancer, namely papillary thyroid carcinoma. Numerous studies have demonstrated ~~reported~~ the significance of high (TSH) level in the malignization of thyroid nodules ~~nodes~~ malignisation and disease progression associated with rapid growth, aggressiveness, and metastasis ~~development~~. Many authors have found TSH level ~~find this test to be~~ useful for distinguishing between benign and malignant thyroid tumors and have suggested that it may can be used as an auxiliary diagnostic biomarker for thyroid tumors, ~~in the diagnostics~~. However, ~~there~~ some authors have ~~who did not found any no relationship correlation~~ between TSH level and thyroid cancer. Finally, there is a growing body of investigations evidence on

**Comment [A1]:** Here, the text has been revised to join two sentences for better flow and for brevity.

**Comment [A2]:** The use of "suggest" and "may" in the same sentence is redundant in this context as both words denote a possibility.

**Comment [A3]:** A comma should be used after transition words such as therefore, however, moreover, nevertheless, hence.

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~~opposing associations demonstrating the opposite relations~~ between TSH levels and thyroid ~~malignancies~~ cancers. Nevertheless, some genetic ~~Genetic~~ studies ~~support also are in favor of~~ the ~~presence of a~~ reciprocal association between ~~TSH~~ the levels ~~of TSH~~ and ~~the development~~ of thyroid cancer ~~development~~.

SAMPLE