To date, currently, there is a growing number of well-known predictors of malignancy of the thyroid nodule; these include a solid, fixed formation tumors that are detected by-on physiological examination, rapid growth, and large-size enlargement of the site, tracheostomy, dysphagia, or lymphadenopathy, history of irradiation with low doses of radiation to 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 cases, where the malignant potential of malignancy of the tumor cannot be determined and 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 cases, where the malignant potential of malignancy of the tumor cannot be determined and in this case, alternative diagnostic methods are required. These, such as those may involve include the detection of BRAF and RAS spot mutations and PAX8/PPARγ and RET/PTC translocations are required. However, but given the high cost of genetic testing 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 malignization 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 be used as an auxiliary diagnostic biomarker for thyroid tumors in the diagnostics. However, there are some authors who did not find any correlation between TSH level and thyroid cancer. Finally, there is a growing body of investigations evidence on...
opposing associations demonstrating the opposite relations between TSH levels and thyroid malignancies/cancers. Nevertheless, some genetic studies support also are in favor of the presence of a reciprocal association between TSH levels and the development of thyroid cancer development.