



## Relatório do Software Anti-plágio CopySpider

Para mais detalhes sobre o CopySpider, acesse: <https://copyspider.com.br>

### Instruções

Este relatório apresenta na próxima página uma tabela na qual cada linha associa o conteúdo do arquivo de entrada com um documento encontrado na internet (para "Busca em arquivos da internet") ou do arquivo de entrada com outro arquivo em seu computador (para "Pesquisa em arquivos locais"). A quantidade de termos comuns representa um fator utilizado no cálculo de Similaridade dos arquivos sendo comparados. Quanto maior a quantidade de termos comuns, maior a similaridade entre os arquivos. É importante destacar que o limite de 3% representa uma estatística de semelhança e não um "índice de plágio". Por exemplo, documentos que citam de forma direta (transcrição) outros documentos, podem ter uma similaridade maior do que 3% e ainda assim não podem ser caracterizados como plágio. Há sempre a necessidade do avaliador fazer uma análise para decidir se as semelhanças encontradas caracterizam ou não o problema de plágio ou mesmo de erro de formatação ou adequação às normas de referências bibliográficas. Para cada par de arquivos, apresenta-se uma comparação dos termos semelhantes, os quais aparecem em vermelho.

Veja também:

[Analisando o resultado do CopySpider](#)

[Qual o percentual aceitável para ser considerado plágio?](#)



Relatório gerado por: [daise.ise4@gmail.com](mailto:daise.ise4@gmail.com)

Arquivos	Termos comuns	Similaridade
A question.docx X <a href="https://www.sciencedirect.com/topics/medicine-and-dentistry/fluorescence-in-situ-hybridization">https://www.sciencedirect.com/topics/medicine-and-dentistry/fluorescence-in-situ-hybridization</a>	24	0,83
A question.docx X <a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fluorescence_in_situ_hybridization">https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fluorescence_in_situ_hybridization</a>	32	0,63
A question.docx X <a href="https://www.microscopyu.com/applications/fluorescence-in-situ-hybridization-fish/fluorescence-in-situ-hybridization">https://www.microscopyu.com/applications/fluorescence-in-situ-hybridization-fish/fluorescence-in-situ-hybridization</a>	13	0,36
A question.docx X <a href="https://www.future-science.com/doi/10.2144/000112811">https://www.future-science.com/doi/10.2144/000112811</a>	38	0,24
A question.docx X <a href="https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1002/9780470988732.ch24">https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1002/9780470988732.ch24</a>	3	0,23
A question.docx X <a href="https://www.sciencedirect.com/topics/chemistry/fluorescence-method">https://www.sciencedirect.com/topics/chemistry/fluorescence-method</a>	8	0,17
A question.docx X <a href="https://theconstructor.org/transportation/shape-tests-on-aggregates/1397">https://theconstructor.org/transportation/shape-tests-on-aggregates/1397</a>	3	0,14
A question.docx X <a href="https://www.crisisgroup.org/africa/southern-africa/zimbabwe/zimbabwe-waiting-future">https://www.crisisgroup.org/africa/southern-africa/zimbabwe/zimbabwe-waiting-future</a>	3	0,02
A question.docx X <a href="https://psycnet.apa.org/record/2016-06264-010">https://psycnet.apa.org/record/2016-06264-010</a>	0	0
A question.docx X <a href="https://www.gene.com/stories/her2">https://www.gene.com/stories/her2</a>	- - Parece que o documento não existe ou não pode ser acessado. HTTP response code: 403 - Server returned HTTP response code: 403 for URL: <a href="http://www.gene.com/stories/her2/">http://www.gene.com/stories/her2/</a>	



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**Arquivo 1:** [A question.docx](#) (940 termos)

**Arquivo 2:** <https://www.sciencedirect.com/topics/medicine-and-dentistry/fluorescence-in-situ-hybridization> (1972 termos)

**Termos comuns:** 24

**Similaridade:** 0,83%

**O texto abaixo é o conteúdo do documento [A question.docx](#). Os termos em vermelho foram encontrados no documento <https://www.sciencedirect.com/topics/medicine-and-dentistry/fluorescence-in-situ-hybridization>**

=====

answer:

HER-2 also known as ErbB2 is an oncogene located on chromosome 17. Immunohistochemical examination **can be used as a** complementary study for pathological diagnosis or for scientific research purposes. This process detects and analyzes tissue components (Antigen-Ag) by rebreathing specific antibodies (Ab) and **the use of** chromogens (chromogens). The antigen-antibody binding (Ag-Ac) shows visual markers through a microscope, and the **most commonly used** methods are fluorescent staining and enzymatic reactions (Enzymes are proteins that catalyze chemical reactions that occur in living beings. They accelerate the speed of reactions, which contributes to metabolism. Almost all reactions of cellular metabolism are catalyzed by enzymes). The significant advantage of this test is to understand the distribution **and location of** biomarkers between and in relation to the rest of the sample material. Immunohistochemical examination helps to obtain more accurate data, especially when the pathogen cannot be observed in the conventional form. The in-depth study of this tissue is usually decisive for prognostic evaluation and direction of the most appropriate treatment, being widely **used in the** differentiation of tumor cells in surgical pathology.

Immunohistochemistry examination steps:

Obtaining the biological sample; Fixation; Processing; Microtomy; Antigenic Recovery; Blockade of endogenous substances; Application of antibodies and chromogens; Histological analysis, interpretation, and diagnosis

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**FISH is a fluorescent in situ hybridization** technique, so probes marking the target gene are marked with a fluorophore with a specific wavelength, and the results can only be evaluated under **a fluorescence microscope** with a specific filter to excite each marked wavelength. The FISH technique is done manually, and the blades have shelf life because the fluorescence will dissipate quickly.

The main indication of this test is for patients diagnosed with breast or gastric cancer and with weak HER-2/NEU immunohistochemical markers, and the results are dubious (score 2+). In this case, the **fluorescence in situ hybridization** method (**FISH**) **can be used to** prove or abandon gene amplification.

**Fluorescent in situ hybridization (FISH)** is the most modern method in molecular pathology, capable of detecting genetic alterations related to cellular morphology, such as amplification, fusion, and translocation



, essential for the diagnosis, prognosis, and treatment guidance of a large number of tumors. The **fluorescence in situ hybridization** test is a **molecular** pathology method, which is characterized by the identification and **localization of target** nucleic acid by complementary connection of probes (known DNA sequences, generally commercially available) marked with fluorescent molecules (fluorescent dyes) (**DNA or RNA** sequence). Using more than one fluorescent dye in the same material allows multiple identification of genetic changes by observing different colors/wavelengths of light.

The HER2 receptor is located on the membrane of epithelial cells being a protein. The acronym stands for Human **Epidermal growth factor Receptor**-type 2, i.e., receptor type 2 **of the human epidermal growth factor**. It is a protein that, in normal amounts, plays an important role in the growth and development of various epithelial cells. This subtype of breast cancer is very aggressive, so patients need to receive the most appropriate treatment to control it. The stage called metastasis is the most advanced stage of breast cancer and occurs when the tumor reaches other organs of the body besides the breast. Tumors that appear in other organs are called metastases, and breast cancer can be of different types. The presence of receptors for the female hormone's estrogen and progesterone or her2 protein in tumor components determines the characteristics of the disease. Therefore, two women with breast cancer may have very different cancer cells from each other and therefore require specific treatments for their types of disease to obtain more effective results. In some cases, **the use of** specific medications can slow the growth of tumors and reduce the impact of side effects on patients, thus prolonging life.

HER2-related breast cancer is associated with a higher probability of recurrences of the disease, depending on the stage of the disease, its biological characteristics and the patient's condition (age, menopausal status, comorbidities, and preference), treatment methods may vary. Her2-positive breast cancer treatment can be divided into local surgery and radiotherapy (in addition to breast reconstruction); Systemic therapy: chemotherapy, hormone therapy and biological therapy. Systemic treatment will be determined **based on the** risk of recurrence (patient age, lymph node involvement, tumor size, degree of differentiation) and tumor characteristics that determine the most appropriate treatment.

#### References:

1. Understand what the her2 receptor is and its relationship to breast cancer. (2021, March 17). Professor Dr. Silvio bromberg. [HTTPS://SILVIOBROMBERG.COM.BR/ENTENDA-MELHOR-O-QUE-E-O-HER2/](https://silviobromberg.com.br/entenda-melhor-o-que-e-o-her2/)
2. Laboratory Hermes Pardini - test help. (2020). Labhpardini.com.br. [Http://www.labhpardini.com.br/scripts/mgwms32.dll?mgwlpn=hphostbs&app=helpe&exame=div%7c%7cfpah](http://www.labhpardini.com.br/scripts/mgwms32.dll?mgwlpn=hphostbs&app=helpe&exame=div%7c%7cfpah)
- 3rd Admin. (2018, April 9). Immunohistochemistry: **a powerful tool** for tissue investigation and pathological diagnosis – PHD pathology. Patologiaphd.com.br. [Http://www.patologiaphd.com.br/2018/imuno-histoquimica-uma-ferramenta-poderosa-para-a-investigacao-do-tecido-e-diagnostico-anatomopatologico/#:~:text=o%20exame%20de%20imuno%20dhistoqu%3%adm,crom%3%b3genos%20\(reagents%20de%20cor\).](http://www.patologiaphd.com.br/2018/imuno-histoquimica-uma-ferramenta-poderosa-para-a-investigacao-do-tecido-e-diagnostico-anatomopatologico/#:~:text=o%20exame%20de%20imuno%20dhistoqu%3%adm,crom%3%b3genos%20(reagents%20de%20cor).)
4. **In situ hybridization** | source diagnostic medicine. (2018, May 3). Source diagnostic medicine | we performed pathological examinations and scientific research, with emphasis on immunohistochemistry and molecular pathology (fish, cish and pcr), for the whole country. [Http://fontemd.com/exames/hibridizacao-in-](http://fontemd.com/exames/hibridizacao-in-)



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5. Oncoguia Institute. (2017). Breast Cancer HER2 - Oncoguia Institute. Oncoguia Institute. <http://www.oncoguia.org.br/conteudo/cancer-de-mama-her>



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**Arquivo 1:** [A question.docx](#) (940 termos)

**Arquivo 2:** [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fluorescence\\_in\\_situ\\_hybridization](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fluorescence_in_situ_hybridization) (4167 termos)

**Termos comuns:** 32

**Similaridade:** 0,63%

**O texto abaixo é o conteúdo do documento [A question.docx](#). Os termos em vermelho foram encontrados no documento [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fluorescence\\_in\\_situ\\_hybridization](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fluorescence_in_situ_hybridization)**

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HER-2 **also known as** ErbB2 is an oncogene located on chromosome 17. Immunohistochemical examination **can be used as a** complementary study for pathological diagnosis or for scientific research purposes. This process detects and analyzes tissue components (Antigen-Ag) by rebreathing specific antibodies (Ab) and the use of chromogens (chromogens). The antigen-antibody binding (Ag-Ac) shows visual markers through a microscope, and the most commonly used methods are fluorescent staining and enzymatic reactions (Enzymes are proteins that catalyze chemical reactions that occur in living beings. They accelerate the speed of reactions, which contributes to metabolism. Almost all reactions of cellular metabolism are catalyzed by enzymes). The significant advantage of this test is to understand the distribution and location of biomarkers between and in relation to the rest of the sample material. Immunohistochemical examination helps to obtain more accurate data, especially when the pathogen cannot be observed in the conventional form. The in-depth study of this tissue is usually decisive for prognostic evaluation and direction of the most appropriate treatment, being **widely used in the** differentiation of tumor cells in surgical pathology.

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- 3rd Admin. (2018, April 9). Immunohistochemistry: a powerful tool for tissue investigation and pathological diagnosis – PHD pathology. Patologiaphd.com.br. [Http://www.patologiaphd.com.br/2018/imuno-histoquimica-uma-ferramenta-poderosa-para-a-investigacao-do-tecido-e-diagnostico-anatomopatologico/#:~:text=o%20exame%20de%20imuno%20dhistoqu%3%adm,crom%3%b3genos%20\(reagents%20de%20cor\).](http://www.patologiaphd.com.br/2018/imuno-histoquimica-uma-ferramenta-poderosa-para-a-investigacao-do-tecido-e-diagnostico-anatomopatologico/#:~:text=o%20exame%20de%20imuno%20dhistoqu%3%adm,crom%3%b3genos%20(reagents%20de%20cor).)
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**Arquivo 1:** [A question.docx](#) (940 termos)

**Arquivo 2:** <https://www.microscopyu.com/applications/fluorescence-in-situ-hybridization-fish/fluorescence-in-situ-hybridization> (2604 termos)

**Termos comuns:** 13

**Similaridade:** 0,36%

**O texto abaixo é o conteúdo do documento [A question.docx](#). Os termos em vermelho foram encontrados no documento <https://www.microscopyu.com/applications/fluorescence-in-situ-hybridization-fish/fluorescence-in-situ-hybridization>**

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2. Laboratory Hermes Pardini - test help. (2020). Labhpardini.com.br. [Http://www.labhpardini.com.br/scripts/mgwms32.dll?mgwlpn=hphostbs&app=helpe&exame=div%7c%7cfpah](http://www.labhpardini.com.br/scripts/mgwms32.dll?mgwlpn=hphostbs&app=helpe&exame=div%7c%7cfpah)
- 3rd Admin. (2018, April 9). Immunohistochemistry: a powerful tool for tissue investigation and pathological diagnosis – PHD pathology. Patologiaphd.com.br. [Http://www.patologiaphd.com.br/2018/imuno-histoquimica-uma-ferramenta-poderosa-para-a-investigacao-do-tecido-e-diagnostico-anatomopatologico/#:~:text=o%20exame%20de%20imuno%20dhistoqu%3%adm,crom%3%b3genos%20\(reagents%20de%20cor\).](http://www.patologiaphd.com.br/2018/imuno-histoquimica-uma-ferramenta-poderosa-para-a-investigacao-do-tecido-e-diagnostico-anatomopatologico/#:~:text=o%20exame%20de%20imuno%20dhistoqu%3%adm,crom%3%b3genos%20(reagents%20de%20cor).)
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**Arquivo 1:** [A question.docx](#) (940 termos)

**Arquivo 2:** <https://www.future-science.com/doi/10.2144/000112811> (14854 termos)

**Termos comuns:** 38

**Similaridade:** 0,24%

**O texto abaixo é o conteúdo do documento [A question.docx](#). Os termos em vermelho foram encontrados no documento <https://www.future-science.com/doi/10.2144/000112811>**

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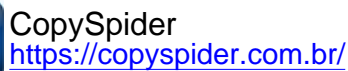
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2. Laboratory Hermes Pardini - test help. (2020). Labhpardini.com.br. [Http://www.labhpardini.com.br/scripts/mgwms32.dll?mgwlpn=hphostbs&app=helpe&exam=div%7c%7cfpah](http://www.labhpardini.com.br/scripts/mgwms32.dll?mgwlpn=hphostbs&app=helpe&exam=div%7c%7cfpah)
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4. **In situ hybridization** | source diagnostic medicine. (2018, May 3). Source diagnostic medicine | we performed pathological examinations and scientific research, with emphasis on immunohistochemistry and molecular pathology (fish, cish and pcr), for the whole country. [Http://fontemd.com/exames/hibridizacao-in-situ/](http://fontemd.com/exames/hibridizacao-in-situ/)



5. Oncoguia Institute. (2017). Breast Cancer HER2 - Oncoguia Institute. Oncoguia Institute. <http://www.oncoguia.org.br/conteudo/cancer-de-mama-her>



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**Arquivo 1:** [A question.docx](#) (940 termos)

**Arquivo 2:** <https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1002/9780470988732.ch24> (324 termos)

**Termos comuns:** 3

**Similaridade:** 0,23%

**O texto abaixo é o conteúdo do documento [A question.docx](#). Os termos em vermelho foram encontrados no documento <https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1002/9780470988732.ch24>**

=====

answer:

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Immunohistochemistry examination steps:

Obtaining the biological sample; Fixation; Processing; Microtomy; Antigenic Recovery; Blockade of endogenous substances; Application of antibodies and chromogens; Histological analysis, interpretation, and diagnosis

The pre-analytical phase is related to the sample at its origin. It refers to tissue processing with the intention of ensuring the quality of the sample for examination. The analytical phase involves the selection of primary antibodies and the visualization system. Antigenic rehabilitation can be acquired by different methods and the right choice depends on factors such as: fixation time, type of fixator and the nature of the antigen and antibody. In the post-analytical phase, there is the interpretation of the results obtained immunohistochemicals for the precise clinical configuration.

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2. Laboratory Hermes Pardini - test help. (2020). Labhpardini.com.br. [Http://www.labhpardini.com.br/scripts/mgwms32.dll?mgwlpn=hphostbs&app=helpe&exame=div%7c%7cfpah](http://www.labhpardini.com.br/scripts/mgwms32.dll?mgwlpn=hphostbs&app=helpe&exame=div%7c%7cfpah)
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**Arquivo 1:** [A question.docx](#) (940 termos)

**Arquivo 2:** <https://www.sciencedirect.com/topics/chemistry/fluorescence-method> (3767 termos)

**Termos comuns:** 8

**Similaridade:** 0,17%

**O texto abaixo é o conteúdo do documento [A question.docx](#). Os termos em vermelho foram encontrados no documento <https://www.sciencedirect.com/topics/chemistry/fluorescence-method>**

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answer:

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**Arquivo 1:** [A question.docx](#) (940 termos)

**Arquivo 2:** <https://theconstructor.org/transportation/shape-tests-on-aggregates/1397> (1141 termos)

**Termos comuns:** 3

**Similaridade:** 0,14%

**O texto abaixo é o conteúdo do documento [A question.docx](#). Os termos em vermelho foram encontrados no documento <https://theconstructor.org/transportation/shape-tests-on-aggregates/1397>**

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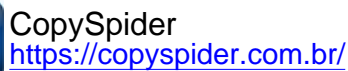
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**Arquivo 1:** [A question.docx](#) (940 termos)

**Arquivo 2:** <https://www.crisisgroup.org/africa/southern-africa/zimbabwe/zimbabwe-waiting-future> (11780 termos)

**Termos comuns:** 3

**Similaridade:** 0,02%

**O texto abaixo é o conteúdo do documento [A question.docx](#). Os termos em vermelho foram encontrados no documento <https://www.crisisgroup.org/africa/southern-africa/zimbabwe/zimbabwe-waiting-future>**

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**Arquivo 1:** [A question.docx](#) (940 termos)

**Arquivo 2:** <https://psycnet.apa.org/record/2016-06264-010> (1 termos)

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answer:

HER-2 also known as ErbB2 is an oncogene located on chromosome 17. Immunohistochemical examination can be used as a complementary study for pathological diagnosis or for scientific research purposes. This process detects and analyzes tissue components (Antigen-Ag) by rebreathing specific antibodies (Ab) and the use of chromogens (chromogens). The antigen-antibody binding (Ag-Ac) shows visual markers through a microscope, and the most commonly used methods are fluorescent staining and enzymatic reactions (Enzymes are proteins that catalyze chemical reactions that occur in living beings. They accelerate the speed of reactions, which contributes to metabolism. Almost all reactions of cellular metabolism are catalyzed by enzymes). The significant advantage of this test is to understand the distribution and location of biomarkers between and in relation to the rest of the sample material. Immunohistochemical examination helps to obtain more accurate data, especially when the pathogen cannot be observed in the conventional form. The in-depth study of this tissue is usually decisive for prognostic evaluation and direction of the most appropriate treatment, being widely used in the differentiation of tumor cells in surgical pathology.

Immunohistochemistry examination steps:

Obtaining the biological sample; Fixation; Processing; Microtomy; Antigenic Recovery; Blockade of endogenous substances; Application of antibodies and chromogens; Histological analysis, interpretation, and diagnosis

The pre-analytical phase is related to the sample at its origin. It refers to tissue processing with the intention of ensuring the quality of the sample for examination. The analytical phase involves the selection of primary antibodies and the visualization system. Antigenic rehabilitation can be acquired by different methods and the right choice depends on factors such as: fixation time, type of fixator and the nature of the antigen and antibody. In the post-analytical phase, there is the interpretation of the results obtained immunohistochemicals for the precise clinical configuration.

FISH is a fluorescent in situ hybridization technique, so probes marking the target gene are marked with a fluorophore with a specific wavelength, and the results can only be evaluated under a fluorescence microscope with a specific filter to excite each marked wavelength. The FISH technique is done manually, and the blades have shelf life because the fluorescence will dissipate quickly.

The main indication of this test is for patients diagnosed with breast or gastric cancer and with weak HER-2/NEU immunohistochemical markers, and the results are dubious (score 2+). In this case, the fluorescence in situ hybridization method (FISH) can be used to prove or abandon gene amplification.

Fluorescent in situ hybridization (FISH) is the most modern method in molecular pathology, capable of detecting genetic alterations related to cellular morphology, such as amplification, fusion, and translocation, essential for the diagnosis, prognosis, and treatment guidance of a large number of tumors. The fluorescence in situ hybridization test is a molecular pathology method, which is characterized by the



identification and localization of target nucleic acid by complementary connection of probes (known DNA sequences, generally commercially available) marked with fluorescent molecules (fluorescent dyes) (DNA or RNA sequence). Using more than one fluorescent dye in the same material allows multiple identification of genetic changes by observing different colors/wavelengths of light.

The HER2 receptor is located on the membrane of epithelial cells being a protein. The acronym stands for Human Epidermal growth factor Receptor-type 2, i.e., receptor type 2 of the human epidermal growth factor. It is a protein that, in normal amounts, plays an important role in the growth and development of various epithelial cells. This subtype of breast cancer is very aggressive, so patients need to receive the most appropriate treatment to control it. The stage called metastasis is the most advanced stage of breast cancer and occurs when the tumor reaches other organs of the body besides the breast. Tumors that appear in other organs are called metastases, and breast cancer can be of different types. The presence of receptors for the female hormone's estrogen and progesterone or her2 protein in tumor components determines the characteristics of the disease. Therefore, two women with breast cancer may have very different cancer cells from each other and therefore require specific treatments for their types of disease to obtain more effective results. In some cases, the use of specific medications can slow the growth of tumors and reduce the impact of side effects on patients, thus prolonging life.

HER2-related breast cancer is associated with a higher probability of recurrences of the disease, depending on the stage of the disease, its biological characteristics and the patient's condition (age, menopausal status, comorbidities, and preference), treatment methods may vary. Her2-positive breast cancer treatment can be divided into local surgery and radiotherapy (in addition to breast reconstruction); Systemic therapy: chemotherapy, hormone therapy and biological therapy. Systemic treatment will be determined based on the risk of recurrence (patient age, lymph node involvement, tumor size, degree of differentiation) and tumor characteristics that determine the most appropriate treatment.

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