signaling pathway effector molecule TAZ and the oncogene c-myc. Interestingly, NTZ decreased the expression of epidermal growth factor receptor (EGFR) that plays an important role for RET activation in MTC. Importantly, NTZ increased the expression of p53 upregulated modulator of apoptosis (Puma). Taken together, our findings demonstrate for the first time that NTZ inhibits the growth of MTC cells and decreases the cancer cell metabolism. The mechanisms by which NTZ targets the MTC cells involve the suppression of key oncogenic proteins and upregulation of tumor suppressor molecule. Thus, our study highlights that repurposing this FDA-approved currently used drug may have a greater advantage of being tested in preclinical models of MTC, and therefore, for the rapid consideration of NTZ as a potential therapeutic drug to treat MTC patients in the near future.

Adrenal

ADRENAL MEDICINE — CLINICAL APPLICATIONS AND NEW THERAPIES

Increased Overall Mortality and Cardiovascular Morbidity in Patients with Adrenal Incidentalomas and Autonomous Cortisol Secretion: Results of the ENS@T NAPACA-Outcome Study

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Reproductive Endocrinology

CLINICAL STUDIES IN FEMALE REPRODUCTION

II

Variable Presentation of Two Patients with Gestational Trophoblastic Disease and Hyperthyroidism.

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SUN-009

Background: Gestational trophoblastic disease (GTD) represents a group of tumours caused by abnormal proliferation of trophoblastic cells, including molar pregnancy. Elevated β-hCG levels are an established marker for the presence of the disease and useful for monitoring. Due to the shared structural homology of β-hCG and TSH, hyperthyroidism can occur.

Clinical Cases: We present two patients with GTD associated with hyperthyroidism. Case 1, a 20 year old female (G1P0) presented to the emergency department complaining of vaginal bleeding associated with abdominal pain. She was estimated to be 13 weeks. Laboratory
Neuroendocrinology and Pituitary TUMORS I

Pituitary and Neuroendocrine Tumors Exhibit Distinct Transcriptomes on Single Cell RNA Sequencing

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SAT-314
Neuroendocrine tumors (NETs) comprise a group of complex heterogeneous and increasingly prevalent neoplasms. They arise from diverse body regions, share derivation from primitive neuronal stem cells, secrete various