

CHILDHOOD THYROID CANCER AFTER RADIOIODINE THERAPY

OUIDAD BAZ, IMANE CHELGHOU, FELLA HASBELLAOUI, LYNDA BELABAS, ANISSA KHALIFA, Z ZIANI, AHMED CHAHBOUNE, SAFIA MIMOUNI ZERGUINI

PIERRE AND MARIE CURIE CENTER, Algiers, Algeria

Introduction

Differentiated thyroid cancer (DTC) is a rare disease in children and adolescents, it concerns approximately 1.4% of all pediatric malignancies. Papillary thyroid carcinoma (PTC) is the most common subtype of DTC in pediatric as well as in adult with necessity of radio iodine therapy after surgery.

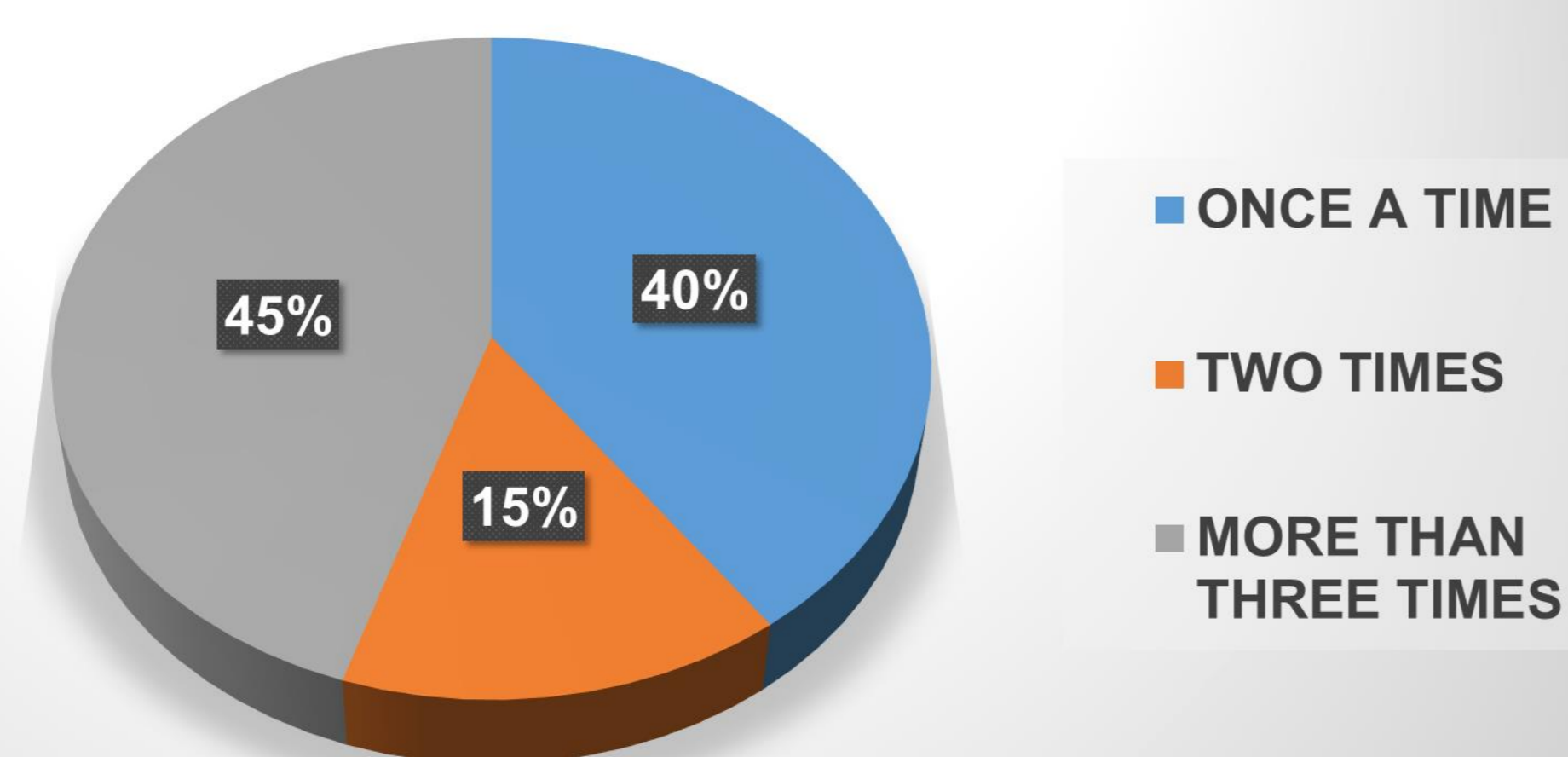
Objectives

The aim of our study is to evaluate follow up after iodine therapy in childhood patients treated for PTC.

Methods

A cohort of children with PTC diagnosis were follow up in our clinic after surgery and for more than 03 years after the first radio iodine therapy, they were assessed with clinical examination, biochemical and radiologic assessments.

RADIO IODINE THERAPY



	Response to Initial Therapy			
	Excellent	Indetermina te	Biochemical incomplete	Structural incomplete
Number of patient (%)	12 (60)	0	5(25)	3(15)

Results

20 children (07 Boys and 13 girls) with age rang between 06 to 16 years, with no history of exposure to external irradiations, 15 children underwent total thyroidectomy once a time and 05 went throught twice time surgery. Lymphnodes surgery was performed in13cases. Radio iodine therapy with 1,8 to 3,7 GigaBq were administrate in once a time for 08 children, in two times for 03 cases, and more than three times in 09 patients. The post therapeutic scan showed iodine uptake outside the thyroid bedin 15% of the patients (lung metastases) while 85% had uptake only in the thyroid bed.

In our study 12 patients have an excellentresponse with indetectable thyroglobuline after more than five years of follow, whereas 05 patients have biochemical incomplete response and 03 patients present recurrence disease.

Conclusions

We conclude that young patients with DTC have a more aggressive clinical presentation with more frequent lymph node and distant metastasis comparing to what is usually seen in adults. The patients treated with high activities of radioactive iodine, especially children cases, should be carefully followed up during their whole lifespan.

References:

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