For patients with low-risk thyroid cancer undergoing thyroidectomy, follow-up without use of radiiodine is noninferior to ablation with radiiodine, according to a study published in the March 10 issue of the *New England Journal of Medicine*.

Sophie Leboulleux, M.D., Ph.D., from the Gustave Roussy and Université Paris-Saclay in Villejuif, France, and colleagues conducted a prospective, phase 3 trial involving patients with low-risk differentiated thyroid cancer who were undergoing thyroidectomy. A total of 730 participants were randomly assigned to receive ablation with postoperative administration of radiiodine (1.1 GBq) after injections of recombinant human thyrotropin (radiiodine group) or to receive no postoperative radiiodine (no-radiiodine group); participants were evaluated three years after randomization.

The researchers found that the percentages of patients without a composite end point event (functional, structural, or biologic abnormalities) at three years were 95.6 and 95.9 percent in the no-radiiodine and radiiodine groups, respectively (difference, -0.3 percentage points), which met the noninferiority criteria. In eight patients, events consisted of structural or functional abnormalities, while 23 patients with 25 events had biologic abnormalities. Patients with a postoperative serum thyroglobulin level of more than 1 ng/mL during thyroid hormone treatment had more frequent events. Patients with or without an event had similar molecular alterations. There were no reports of treatment-related adverse events.

"Follow-up without the use of radiiodine after thyroidectomy was noninferior to the administration of 1.1 GBq of radiiodine after the administration of recombinant human thyrotropin," the authors write.


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