

갑상선 수술 후 보조요법과 추적

Postoperative Adjuvant Therapy and Follow - Up of Thyroid Carcinoma

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Abstract

Differentiated thyroid cancer is usually a curable disease, for which treatment modalities such as surgery, radioiodine, and thyroid hormone have been used for the last 50 years, yet little consensus has been established due to the lack of prospective randomized controlled therapeutic trials. After an initial surgery, the patients' outcome can be predicted by staging classification on the basis of several parameters such as the age of the patient, tumor size, tumor grade or differentiation, presence of local invasion, and regional or distant metastases. However, regardless of the pathologic stage, most patients(except those with micro-papillary or minimally invasive follicular carcinomas who underwent only a lobectomy) are supposed to receive radioiodine therapy for ablation of any remnant thyroid tissue, which increases the sensitivity of serum Tg and ^{131}I whole body scan used to detect recurrence or metastasis during a long - term follow - up. Until recently, a high dose of ^{131}I has been preferred, however, low dose therapy(30mCi) is a new trend nowadays, which decreases the incidence of both acute and late complications of radioiodine with the same ablation rate. All patients take thyroid hormone after surgery and radioremnant ablation to suppress the level of serum TSH, which is thought to stimulate tumor cell growth. The T_4 dose should be adjusted according to the age of the patient, other medical conditions and the risk of recurrence. During the follow - up, the serum Tg level with anti - Tg antibody and the TSH level and ^{131}I whole body scan should be checked regularly. Recently the serum Tg level stimulated by T_4 withdrawal or rhTSH injection is suggested to be the most sensitive marker for the detection of recurrence or metastasis. When the stimulated Tg is undetectable (< 2ng/mL), residual or metastatic cancer can be nearly excluded; when it is higher than 10ng/mL, a high dose ^{131}I therapy and posttherapy ^{131}I whole body scan are needed. In cases where the localization fails(Tg - positive/ ^{131}I scan - negative cases), other imaging studies such as high - resolution ultrasonography of the neck, spiral CT of chest, bone X - ray or $^{99\text{m}}\text{Tc}$ - MDP bone scan and ^{18}F - FDG PET scan can be useful. ^{18}F - FDG PET is especially sensitive to detect poorly differentiated thyroid cancers that have lost the ability to uptake radioiodine.

Keywords : **Thyroid cancer; Staging; Radioiodine; Thyroid hormone; Follow - up**

: ; ; ; ;

1. (AJCC)			
Stage	45	45	
I	M0	T1	T1
II	M1	T2	T2~4
III	-	T3N0M0 T1 - 3N1aM0	N1
IVA		T4a	N1b
IVB	-	T4b	M1
IVC		M1	
			30
			III, IV
		가	
	10		90~
98%,	70~90%	(1~4).	
			45
			stage I
		가	stage II
		가	45
		2cm	가
		stage I,	stage II,
		가	(T1 - 3N1a) stage III,
			(T4a)
American Joint Committee on Cancer(AJCC)			
TNM	(1)(5). T		
		2cm	T1,
2.1 ~ 4cm	T2, 4cm (sternothyroid muscle)		Stage IVB,
	T3		가
	,		stage IVC
	,		,
	(trachea),		stage
	,		
	(recurrent laryngeal nerve)		
T4a,			가
		T4b	
			N
			TNM

2.

Staging or Scoring System

EORTC (1979)	AGES (1987)	AMES (1988)	U of C (1990)	MACIS (1993)	OSU (1994)	MSKCC (1995)
0	0	0	-	0	-	0
0	-	0	-	-	-	-
-	0	0	0	0	0	0
-	-	-	-	-	0	-
-	0	-	-	-	-	0
0	*	0	-	*	-	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0
-	-	-	0	-	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0
-	-	-	-	-	0	-

0: , - : , * :

EORTC = European Organization for Research and Treatment of Cancer

AGES : Lahey clinic

AMES, MACIS : Mayo clinic

U of C = University of Chicago

OSU = Ohio State University

MSKCC = Memorial Sloan - Kettering Cancer Center

가

(grade)가

(2)(1, 2, 7~11).

가

(Hürthle cell),

tall cell columnar cell

2

(diffuse sclerosing)

-

가

insular type

(6).

, 가

가

()

가

1986

14

(1, 2).

20

National Thyroid Cancer Treatment

3. National Thyroid Cancer Treatment Cooperation Study Registry

가 4cm

	45	45	45	45			
(cm)							
< 1	I	I	I	II		가	stage II
1~4	I	II	II	III		가	
> 4	II	III	III	III		가	stage III,
							stage I
	I	II	I	III			
	I	II	II	III		45	
	I	II	I	III		가 1cm	stage II
	II	III	II	III			
	-	-	III	III			가
							stage IV,
	I	III	I	III		stage III	
	III	IV	III	IV			stage
					I II	, stage III	IV
							40

Cooperation Study(NTCTCS) Registry가

(12).		(NTCTCS	가
3)	45			
가 4cm	stage I			
가 4cm				
stage II,		가		
stage III	45			
가 1cm	stage I			
가 4cm				가
,	가	stage III,	TSH	가
가	stage IV,		TSH	
stage II				TSH

(2, 13),

TSH 가

가

가

가

1)

TSH

TSH

가

TRH

TSH

가

가

(14~16),

(17).

30~85%

TSH 가

가 , 0.1~0.4uIU/ml

가

TSH가

<0.01~<0.1uIU/ml

TSH 가 <0.1uIU/ml

TRH

TSH

TSH가

2.

(Radioactive Iodine Treatment)

TSH 가

가

^{131}I

가	(18, 19).	100mCi 80%	84%	가
가	waltes (26)	가 가 100~149mCi가	(23).	Beier-
가	Maxon (27)	Maxon (27)	dosimetry	
가	(20).	(30mCi)		
가	(21).	22~90%	가	
가	40	2g		
(1, 2), 가 1.0cm		2~5mCi ^{131}I		
		(23, 28)		
2) ^{131}I		150mCi		
^{131}I	가	150mCi, 200mCi	가	
75~150mCi				
30mCi	3)			
(22, 23).	^{131}I			
가	TSH	^{131}I		
가	30uIU/ml	TSH 가		
DeGroot (24) 30mCi 1	83%			
		6		
		^{131}I , T_3 25ug	2~3	4
Johansen (25) 29mCi 1	81%	2		

(17). T₄ 4 ,
 TSH ¹³¹I 가
 T₄ T₃ 2 2
¹³¹I . T₃ 가
 (Radiation Sialadenitis)
 33%

TSH(rhTSH)가 ,
 T₄ rhTSH 2 ¹³¹I
 TSH ¹³¹I T₄ ¹³¹I (33).
 24 ,
 (29, 30). 가 1
 , TSH
 가 TSH (salivary duct)
 가 1
¹³¹I 가 (xerostomia)
 가 rhTSH가 ,
¹³¹I 2~4 (3) ,
 가 (34).
¹³¹I Lithium car-
 bonate ¹³¹I 가 ¹³¹I 가
¹³¹I , ,
 가 가 가 (31). (35).
 4) 가
 (1) (Radiation Thyroiditis) 가
 MRI
 (500Gy) (36).
 20% (32). ¹³¹I 1
 , , , , ,
 (37).

가 ^{131}I 가 가
가 (38). . 1,000mCi
가

(2) 14 (0.5%)

^{131}I 1 25% ^{131}I 2~10

가 (39). 4~40 (46) ^{131}I .
가 ^{131}I 200mCi 800mCi

¹³¹ I	1,500mCi	1
	(40).	30
¹³¹ I	30	(38).
가	44	(41).
()		가
	167mCi(30~1,335mCi)	(47, 48).
		¹³¹ I

¹³¹I 103 8 100~200mCi

(42) 131 | 1

가 ^{131}I 가

3.

가

131 | 가

가

가

(43). ^{131}I 800mCi ^{131}I
90% (44),
가 (49).

¹³¹I

가

4.

rhTSH

가	TSH	가	가
Droz (50)	5가 protocol	가 2ng/mL	가
49		99%	,
2 (3%)		가 10ng/mL	가
		(54).	
(51, 52),		TSH 가	가
rhTSH	TSH	0.5ng/mL	
		,	rhTSH
	(53),	TSH	20%
		가 2ng/mL	
		(29).	,

가

가

(55).

(Immunometric assay, IMA)

가

, ¹³¹I

, X

가

^{99m}Tc - MDP

25%

가

, PET

(10%)

가

가

1)

가

(55),

가가

가 TSH가 가
(56). rhTSH TSH
rhTSH TSH가
가 가
가 가 2ng/mL 가 (29).
X ¹³¹I 가
¹³¹I (54).
(57, 58).
3) /¹³¹I
2) ¹³¹I
2~5mCi ¹³¹I 48~72 ¹³¹I
2~3mCi 가
“stunning” ¹³¹I 가
가 (59). 1mm 5mm
¹³¹I 5~10
¹³¹I
가 (70~150mCi) ¹³¹I 가
가 ¹³¹I spiral CT (63).
¹³¹I (54). ^{99m}Tc - MDP
가 ¹³¹I 40% X CT MRI
(60, 61). (54).
¹³¹I TSH 30uIU/ml ¹⁸F - FDG PET
T₄ 4, T₃ 2 가 . ¹⁸F - FDG PET
2~4 . 75~90%, 80~90% (64,
65). ¹³¹I 가

^{18}F - FDG	가	^{131}I
^{18}F - FDG	가	flip -
flop		/ ^{131}I
		(66).
^{18}F - FDG PET		
가		rhTSH
^{18}F - FDG PET		
가	가	(67).
^{18}F - FDG PET		
^{131}I	가	
^{18}F - FDG		
		(68). 

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