

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 micropapillary or minimally invasive follicular carcinomas who underwent only a lobectomies) 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 radioiodine 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)				가 N0, 가	
Stage	45	45		N1	pretracheal, paratracheal, prelayngeal/Delphian lymph node
I	M0	T1	T1	N1a,	
II	M1	T2	T2~4		
III	-	T3N0M0 T1 - 3N1aM0	N1		
IVA		T4a	N1b		N1b
IVB	-	T4b	M1		가 M0,
IVC		M1		M1	
				30	stage I, II,
				III, IV	
				가	
				10	90 ~
98%,	70 ~ 90%	(1 ~ 4).			45
					stage I
				가 stage II가	45
				2cm	가
				stage I,	2.1 ~ 4cm stage II,
				가 (T1 - 3N1a)	stage III,
					(T4a)
				가 (N1b)	stage IVA,
				2cm T1,	(T4b)
2.1 ~ 4cm	T2, 4cm		Stage IVB,	가	stage IVC
				(sternothyroid muscle)	
				T3 ,	stage
				, , (trachea), ,	IV
				(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

	45	45	45	45
(cm)				
< 1	I	I	I	II
1~4	I	II	II	III
> 4	II	III	III	III
	I	II	I	III
	I	II	II	III
	I	II	I	III
	II	III	II	III
	-	-	III	III
	I	III	I	III
	III	IV	III	IV

가 4cm

,
가 stage II
, 가
가 stage III,
stage I
. 45
가 1cm stage II
, 가
stage IV,
stage III . 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 , 1.
가 4cm 가
, 가 stage III, TSH 가
가 stage IV, TSH .
stage II . TSH
45 .

(2, 13), , 가
TSH 가 , 가
.
가 가 1)
.
TSH TSH
가 , TRH TSH
.
가
가
(14~16), (17). , 30~85%
.
가 가 ,
.
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

¹³¹I

100mCi 84% 가
80%
가 (18, 19). 가 가 (23). Beier-
waltes (26)
가 100 ~ 149mCi가
Maxon (27)
dosimetry
가 (20).
(30mCi)
(21). 22 ~ 90% 가
2g
가 40
(1, 2), 2 ~ 5mCi ¹³¹I
가 1.0cm
(23, 28)
150mCi
가
150mCi, 가 200mCi
¹³¹I
가
75 ~ 150mCi
30mCi
(22, 23).
가
TSH ¹³¹I
TSH 가
가 가
30uIU/ml
DeGroot (24) 30mCi 1 83%
6
¹³¹I, T₃ 25ug 2 ~ 3 4
Johansen (25) 29mCi 1 81% 2

(17). T_4 4 , .

TSH ^{131}I 가

T_4 T_3 2 2

^{131}I . T_3 가 .

(Radiation Sialadenitis)

33%

TSH(rhTSH)가 ,

T_4 rhTSH 2 ^{131}I

TSH ^{131}I T_4 ^{131}I (33).

24 ,

(29, 30). 가 1 .

, TSH

가 TSH (salivary duct)

가 1

^{131}I 가 (xerostomia)

가 rhTSH가 . , ,

. ,

^{131}I 2~4 (3) ,

가 (34).

. ^{131}I Lithium car-

bonate ^{131}I 가 ^{131}I 가 ^{131}I

^{131}I . , , 가

가 가 가 (31). (35).

4) 가

(1) .

(Radiation Thyroiditis) 가 가

MRI

(500Gy) (36). 가

20% (32). ^{131}I 1

, , , 가 (37).

가 ^{131}I 가 가
가 (38). . 1,000mCi 가
가 (41). Maxon (45) 13
2,753 ^{131}I
(2) 14 (0.5%)
가 .
 ^{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 (38).
 ^{131}I 30
가 44 (41). 가 ^{131}I
() 가 (47, 48).
167mCi(30 ~ 1,335mCi) ^{131}I
 ^{131}I 103 8 100 ~ 200mCi
(42) ^{131}I 1 .
가 ^{131}I 가
3.
가
 ^{131}I 가 .
가 가 가
(43). ^{131}I 800mCi ^{131}I ,
90% (44),
가 (49).
60%
가 (2).

¹³¹I

가

4.

rhTSH

가

TSH 가

가

TSH 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

가

(55).

(Immunometric assay, IMA)

가

, ¹³¹I

X

가

^{99m}Tc - MDP

25%

가

,

, PET

(10%)

가

1)

가

(55),

가가

가 TSH가 가
(56). 가 .
rhTSH TSH
. rhTSH
rhTSH TSH가 ¹³¹I
가 가
가 가 가 2ng/mL 가 (29).
X ¹³¹I 가
¹³¹I (54).
(57, 58).
3) /¹³¹I
2) ¹³¹I
¹³¹I 가 ¹³¹I
2 ~ 5mCi ¹³¹I 48 ~ 72 ¹³¹I
2 ~ 3mCi 가 .
가
“stunning” ¹³¹I (62).
가 가 (59). 1mm 5mm
¹³¹I 5 ~ 10 가 가
¹³¹I .
가 (70 ~ 150mCi) ¹³¹I X
가 ¹³¹I spiral CT (63).
¹³¹I (54). ^{99m}Tc - MDP
가 ¹³¹I 40% X CT MRI가
(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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