

# **D'une recommandation à l'autre en oncologie thyroïdienne : RCP virtuelle. Discussion interactive autour de cas cliniques**

**Pour la RCP IGR:  
Sophie Leboulleux**

**Département de Médecine Nucléaire et Cancérologie Endocrinienne  
Institut Gustave-Roussy**

Villejuif

09 Juin 2018



# Cas Clinique

- Patiente âgée de 35 ans,
- Echographie cervicale pour douleurs cervicales
- Découverte d'un nodule thyroïdien du lobe droit de 18mm, EU-TIRADS 5, ponctionné, Bethesda 6
- Thyroïdectomie totale avec curage prophylactique central
- Carcinome papillaire classique de 16mm dans le lobe droit, intra-thyroïdien, absence d'invasion vasculaire et 1 foyer de 1mm de carcinome papillaire du lobe gauche
- 1 ganglion métastatique central de 1mm/9 ganglions prélevés, 1N+/9

# Examen microscopique

## Nodule

**Siège :** Tiers moyen/tiers inférieur gauche

**Type histologique :** CARCINOME PAPILLAIRE CLASSIQUE

**Encapsulation de la tumeur :** absente

**Mitoses /2 mm<sup>2</sup> (grossissement 400) :** 1.

**Invasion vasculaire :** absente.

**Extension extrathyroïdienne :** absente

**Remaniements dans la tumeur :** - sclérose- remaniements fibro-inflammatoires et calcifications associant un petit foyer de métaplasie malpighienne.

**Absence de nécrose.**

Marges de l'exérèse chirurgicale : saines

**Carcinome papillaire classique pT1bmN1a  
Stade I**

**Quel Niveau de risque de récidive ?**

# Quel Niveau de risque de récurrence ?

## Quelle classification ?

- Classification ETA 2006 (Pacini et al. 2006)
- Classification SFE 2008 (Borson-Chazot et al. 2008)
- Classification ATA 2009 (Cooper et al. 2009)
- **Classification ATA 2015 (Haugen et al. 2015)**
- **Classification Française 2017 (Zerdoud et al. 2017)**

# Classifications

| Risque de rechute | % |
|-------------------|---|
| Faible            |   |
| Intermédiaire     |   |
| Elevé             |   |

# Classifications

| <b>Risque de rechute</b> | <b>%</b>        |
|--------------------------|-----------------|
| <b>Faible</b>            | <b>&lt;5%</b>   |
| <b>Intermédiaire</b>     | <b>5-20%</b>    |
| <b>Elevé</b>             | <b>&gt; 20%</b> |

# Risque de rechute: ATA 2015

## Risk of Structural Disease Recurrence

Risk stratification by ATA category

Risk stratification within categories\*

**High Risk**

- ← FTC, extensive vascular invasion (30-55%)
- ← pT4a gross ETE (23-40%)
- ← pN1, any LN > 3 cm (27%)
- ← Clinical N1 (≈22%)
- ← BRAF mutated, not intrathyroidal (11-40%)
- ← PTC, vascular invasion (16-30%)
- ← pN1, > 5 LN involved (≈19%)

**Intermediate Risk**

- ← BRAF mutated, intrathyroidal, < 4 cm (≈8%)
- ← pT3 minor ETE (3-8%)
- ← pN1, all LN < 0.2 cm (≈5%)
- ← pN1, < 5 LN involved (≈4%)
- ← Intrathyroidal 2-4 cm PTC (5-6%)
- ← Multifocal PMC (4-6%)
- ← Minimally invasive FTC (0-7%)

**Low Risk**

- ← BRAF wild type, intrathyroidal, < 4 cm (≈1%)
- ← BRAF mutated, intrathyroidal unifocal PMC (<1%)
- ← Intrathyroidal, encapsulated, FV-PTC (≈1%)
- ← Unifocal PMC (1-2%)

\*See text for specific references that correspond to percentage estimates



# Classification ATA 2015 : risque de rechute

## Faible

Carcinome papillaire de la thyroïde avec les caractéristiques suivantes :

- pT1-2 N0-x M0
- et chirurgie R0
- et absence de sous type histologique agressif (cellules hautes, insulaire...)
- et absence d'invasion vasculaire à l'histologie
- et absence de N1 en pré opératoire ou si N1 sur des curages prophylactiques, leur nombre est  $\leq 5$  et leur taille maximale  $<0,2\text{mm}$
- et si de l'iode est administré, absence de fixation en dehors du lit thyroïdien sur la première scintigraphie corps post-ablation

Carcinome papillaire à variante folliculaire encapsulé pT1-2 et pT3 intra thyroïdien

Carcinome folliculaire bien différencié avec invasion capsulaire pT1-2 et pT3 intra thyroïdien

Carcinome folliculaire bien différencié avec invasion vasculaire minime pT1-2 et pT3 intra thyroïdien

Carcinome pT1a uni ou multifocal avec ou sans mutation V600E BRAF

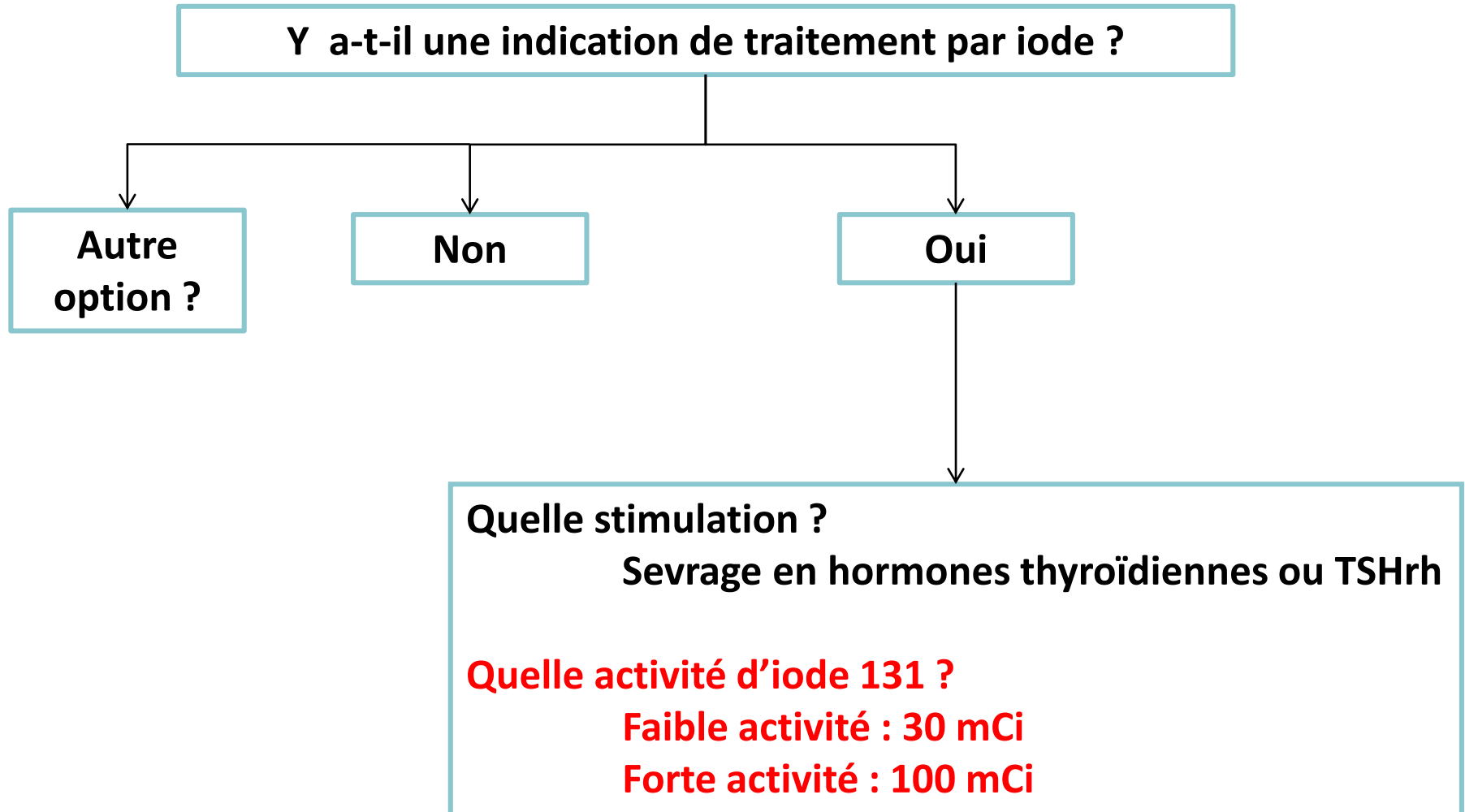
# Question à la RCP?

Y a-t-il une indication de traitement par iode ?

Non

Oui

# Question à la RCP?





# Réponse en clair

| <i>ATA risk Staging (TNM)</i>                        | <i>Description</i>                             | <i>Body of evidence suggests RAI improves disease-specific survival?</i>               | <i>Body of evidence suggests RAI improves disease-free survival?</i> | <i>Postsurgical RAI indicated?</i>  |
|--|--|--|--|---|
| ATA low to intermediate risk<br>T1-3<br>N1a<br>M0,Mx | Central compartment neck lymph node metastases | No, except possibly in subgroup of patients $\geq 45$ years of age (NTCTCSG Stage III) | Conflicting observational data                                       | Consider <sup>b</sup> —Generally favored, due to somewhat higher risk of persistent or recurrent disease, especially with increasing number of large (>2–3 cm) or clinically evident lymph nodes or presence of extranodal extension. Advancing age may also favor RAI use. <sup>a</sup> However, there is insufficient data to mandate RAI use in patients with few (<5) microscopic nodal metastases in central compartment in absence of other adverse features. |



## Recommendation 2 (R2)

In multifocal pT1a with total lesion size > 1 cm or pT1b, without extrathyroidal extension, N0/Nx, in pT1a with minor extrathyroidal extension (mEET), N0/Nx and in follicular carcinoma without vascular invasion, the use of radioactive iodine is optional.

If <sup>131</sup>I therapy is administered, low activity is to be preferred and rhTSH is to be preferred to thyroid hormone withdrawal [22,23]: Strong recommendation, moderate-quality evidence.



# The NEW ENGLAND JOURNAL of MEDICINE

ESTABLISHED IN 1812

MAY 3, 2012

VOL. 366 NO. 18

## Strategies of Radioiodine Ablation in Patients with Low-Risk Thyroid Cancer

Martin Schlumberger, M.D., Bogdan Catargi, M.D., Ph.D., Isabelle Borget, Pharm.D., Ph.D., Désirée Deandreis, M.D., Slimane Zerdoud, M.D., Boumédiène Bridji, M.D., Ph.D., Stéphane Bardet, M.D., Laurence Leenhardt, M.D., Ph.D., Delphine Bastie, M.D., Claire Schvartz, M.D., Pierre Vera, M.D., Ph.D., Olivier Morel, M.D., Danielle Benisvy, M.D., Claire Bournaud, M.D., Françoise Bonichon, M.D., Catherine Dejax, M.D., Marie-Elisabeth Toubert, M.D., Sophie Leboulleux, M.D., Marcel Ricard, Ph.D., and Ellen Benhamou, M.D.,  
for the Tumeurs de la Thyroïde Refractaires Network for the Essai Stimulation Ablation Equivalence Trial\*

## Ablation with Low-Dose Radioiodine and Thyrotropin Alfa in Thyroid Cancer

Ujjal Mallick, F.R.C.R., Clive Harmer, F.R.C.P., Beng Yap, F.R.C.P., Jonathan Wadsley, F.R.C.R., Susan Clarke, F.R.C.P., Laura Moss, F.R.C.P., Alice Nicol, Ph.D., Penelope M. Clark, F.R.C.Path., Kate Farnell, R.C.N., Ralph McCready, D.Sc., James Smellie, M.D., Jayne A. Franklyn, F.Med.Sci., Rhys John, F.R.C.Path., Christopher M. Nutting, M.D., Kate Newbold, F.R.C.R., Catherine Lemon, F.R.C.R., Georgina Gerrard, F.R.C.R., Abdel Abdel-Hamid, F.R.C.R., John Hardman, F.R.C.R., Elena Macias, M.D., Tom Roques, F.R.C.R., Stephen Whitaker, M.D., Rengarajan Vijayan, F.R.C.R., Pablo Alvarez, M.Sc., Sandy Beare, Ph.D., Sharon Forsyth, B.Sc., Latha Kadalayil, Ph.D., and Allan Hackshaw, M.Sc.

E  
S  
T  
I  
M  
A  
B  
L  
E

H  
I  
L  
O

# Objective

Comparison of 2 methods of TSH stimulation and 2 activities of radioiodine ablation (RAI) in a 2x2 factorial design

| TSH stimulation method           | I-131 activity     |                    |
|----------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
|                                  | 1.1 GBq            | 3.7 GBq            |
| rhTSH                            | 1.1 GBq<br>+ rhTSH | 3.7 GBq<br>+ rhTSH |
| Thyroid Hormone Withdrawal (THW) | 1.1 GBq<br>+ THW   | 3.7 GBq<br>+ THW   |

ESTIMABL Primary clinical endpoint  
Thyroid ablation rate at 6-10 months, assessed by:

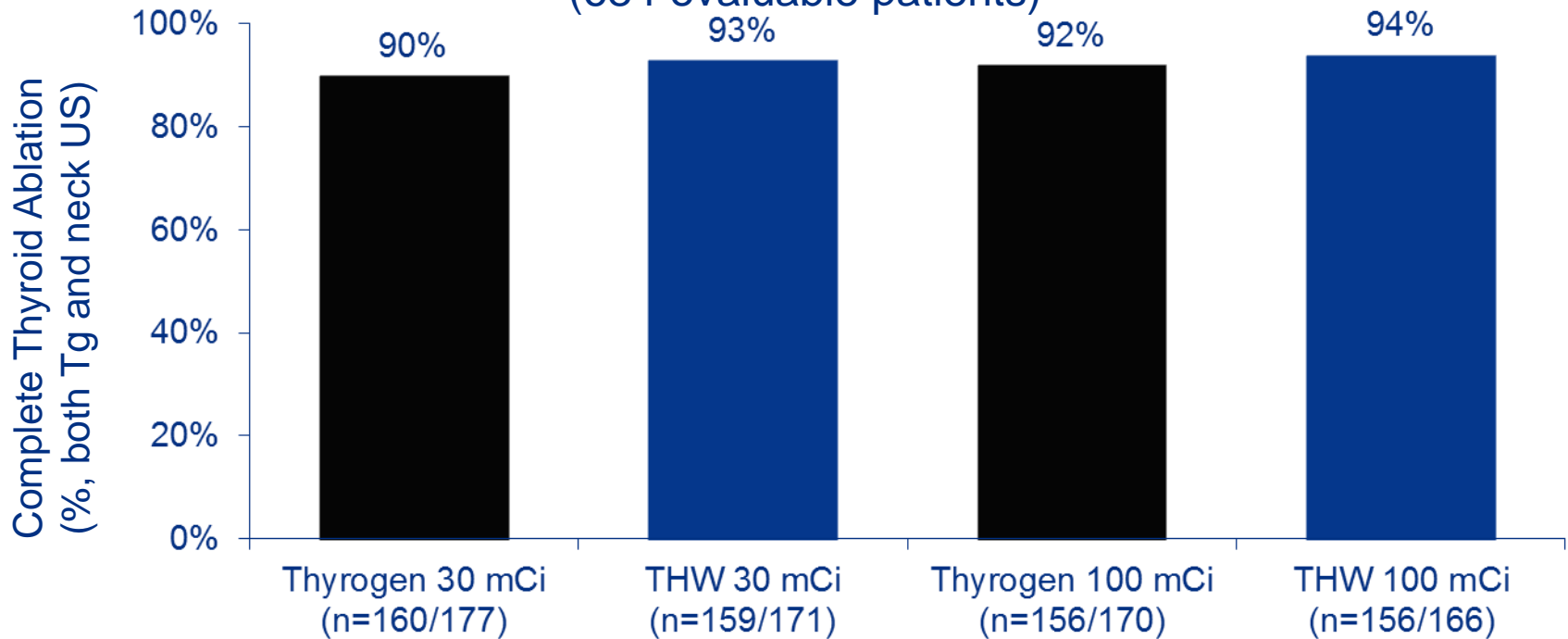
- Neck-US + rhTSH-stimulated Tg determination
- Whole-body scan (WBS) in patients with Tg antibodies

ESTIMABL Secondary endpoints

- Hypothyroidism
- Adverse Event
- Quality of life

# Ablation success with rhTSH vs THW / 30 mCi vs 100 mCi

**Success Rates, 6–10 Months After Ablation**  
(684 evaluable patients)



# Results

|   | ESTIMABL                     | HILO                                     |
|---|------------------------------|--|
| n patients randomized   | 752                          | 438                                      |
| pT1N0, pT1Nx and pT2N0  | 81%                          | 54%                                      |
| Pre ablation Tg/TSH   | ≤ 1 ng/mL in 43%             | < 2 ng/mL in 28%                         |
| Definition of a successful ablation<br>6-12 months after ablation | Neck US & Tg/rhTSH ≤ 1 ng/mL | Dc WBS <b>and/or</b> Tg/TSH < 2<br>ng/mL |
| % of persistent disease (WBS/neck US)                             | 4%                           | nd                                       |
| <b>% Complete Ablation</b>  | <b>92%</b>                   | <b>87%</b>                               |
| <b>Non inferiority rhTSH vs THW</b>                               | <b>Yes</b>                   | <b>Yes</b>                               |
| <b>Non inferiority 1.1GBq vs 3.7<br/>GBq</b>                      | <b>Yes</b>                   | <b>Yes</b>                               |



### **rhTSH: EMA approval (2006, 2010 and 2012)**

Thyrogen is indicated for pre-therapeutic stimulation in combination with a range of 30 mCi (1.1 GBq) to 100 mCi (3.7 GBq) radioiodine for ablation of thyroid tissue remnants in patients who have undergone a total thyroidectomy for well-differentiated thyroid cancer and who do not have evidence of distant metastatic thyroid cancer

### **rhTSH: FDA approval (2007, 2014)**

Thyrogen is indicated for use as an adjunctive treatment for radioiodine ablation of thyroid tissue remnants in patients who have undergone a total thyroidectomy for well-differentiated thyroid cancer and who do not have evidence of distant metastatic thyroid cancer.

## ESTIMABL : Suivi à long terme

752 patients inclus

26 (3%) non suivis : (11 consentements retirés, 3 perdus de vue, 12 violations de protocole)

726 patients suivis : suivi médian de 5,4 années

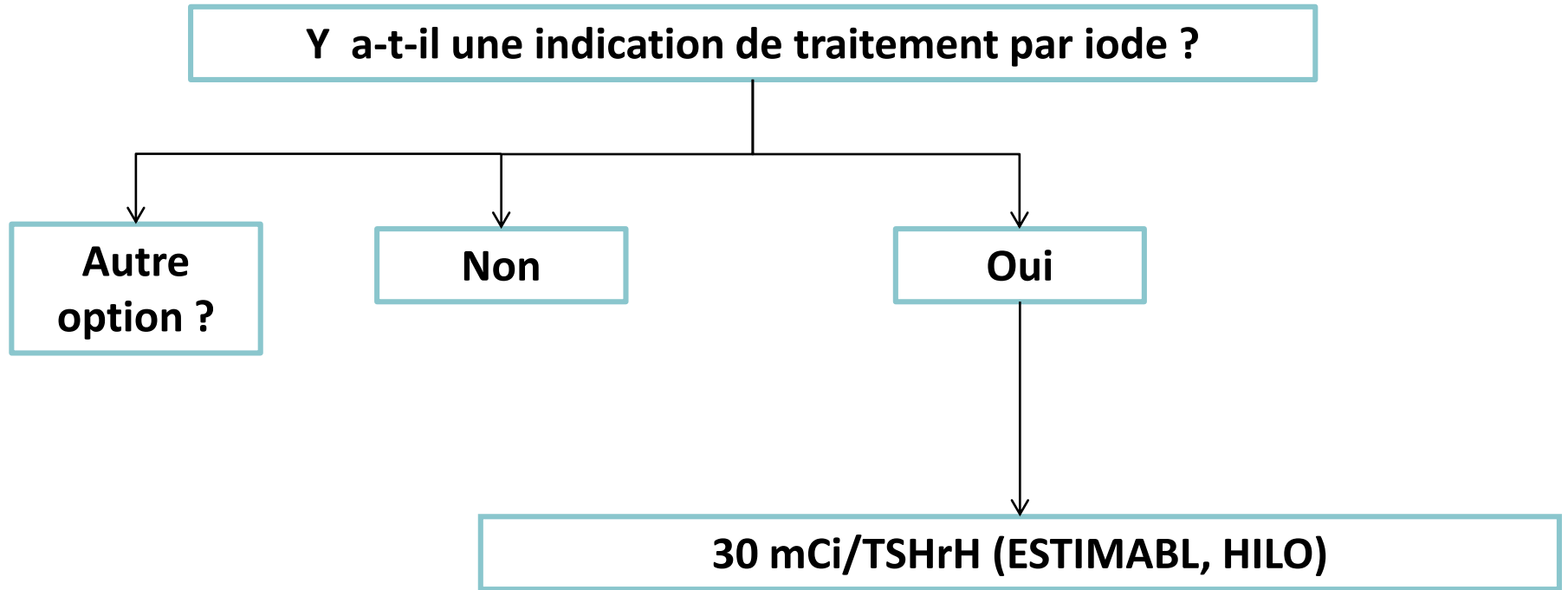
0 DC par cancer de la thyroïde

11 maladie persistante (structurelle ou élévation de la Tg ou Ac anti Tg) au dernier suivi (1,5%)

|                     | <b>TSH rh<br/>30 mCi</b> | <b>TSHrh 100<br/>Mci</b> | <b>Sevrage<br/>30 mCi</b> | <b>Sevrage 100<br/>mCi</b> |
|---------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|
| N                   | 185                      | 182                      | 178                       | 181                        |
| Maladie persistante | 5                        | 2                        | 1                         | 3                          |

A long terme, pas plus de rechute/maladie persistante dans le groupe 30mCi/TSHrh

# Question à la RCP?



# Low risk patients: no effect of RAI ablation on Disease free survival

## A multicentric observational study

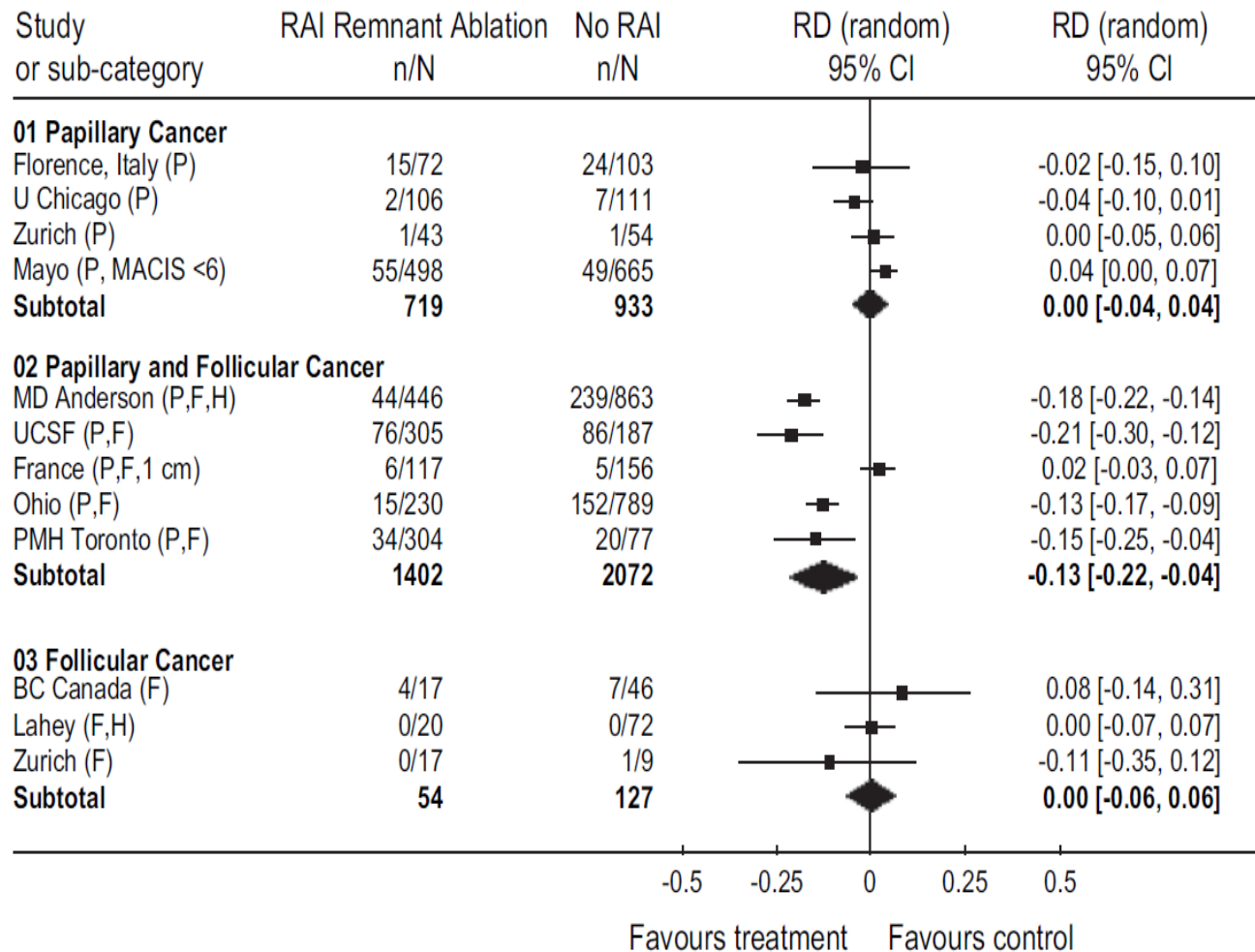
589 stage I patients

TABLE 5. PROPENSITY SCORE ANALYSIS OF RAI (RADIOACTIVE IODINE-131) THERAPY FOR REGISTRY STAGE I PATIENTS, OVERALL COHORT

| <i>Propensity Stratum for adjuvant RAI (1 = lowest likelihood, 5 = highest likelihood)</i> | <i>Adjuvant RAI</i> |                     |                    | <i>No adjuvant RAI</i> |                     |                    | RR     | 95% CI    | <i>p</i> |
|--|---------------------|---------------------|--------------------|------------------------|---------------------|--------------------|--------|-----------|----------|
|  | <i>N</i>            | <i>% of stratum</i> | <i>5 yr DFS, %</i> | <i>N</i>               | <i>% of stratum</i> | <i>5 yr DFS, %</i> |        |           |          |
| 1  | 35                  | 18%                 | 92%                | 164                    | 82%                 | 95%                | 0.61   | 0.25–1.67 | 0.3      |
| 2  | 88                  | 44%                 | 86%                | 111                    | 56%                 | 94%                | 0.66   | 0.37–1.15 | 0.15     |
| 3  | 175                 | 77%                 | 92%                | 53                     | 23%                 | 88%                | 1.22   | 0.63–2.13 | 0.53     |
| 4  | 124                 | 85%                 | 89%                | 22                     | 15%                 | 100%               | 0.0008 | *         | 0.12     |
| 5  | 167                 | 88%                 | 78%                | 23                     | 12%                 | 86%                | 0.83   | 0.33–1.52 | 0.59     |

RR = risk ratio for outcome, no adjuvant RAI/adjuvant RAI. RR > 1 indicates a better outcome associated with adjuvant RAI. \* = lower limit of 95% CI approaches 0.

# Metaanalysis : no effect of RAI ablation on on progression free survival



# Low risk patients: no effect of RAI ablation on overall survival or on progression free survival (RS)

Retrospective bicentric study

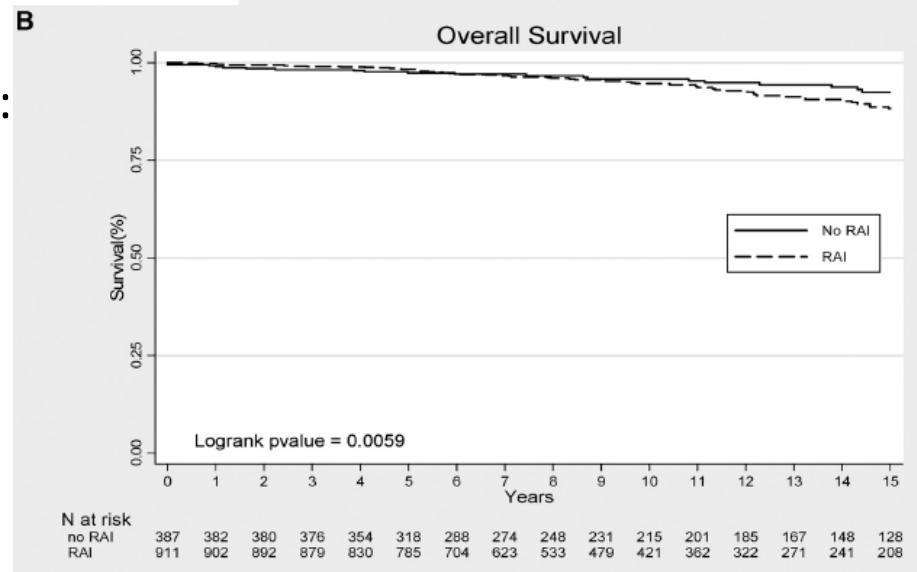
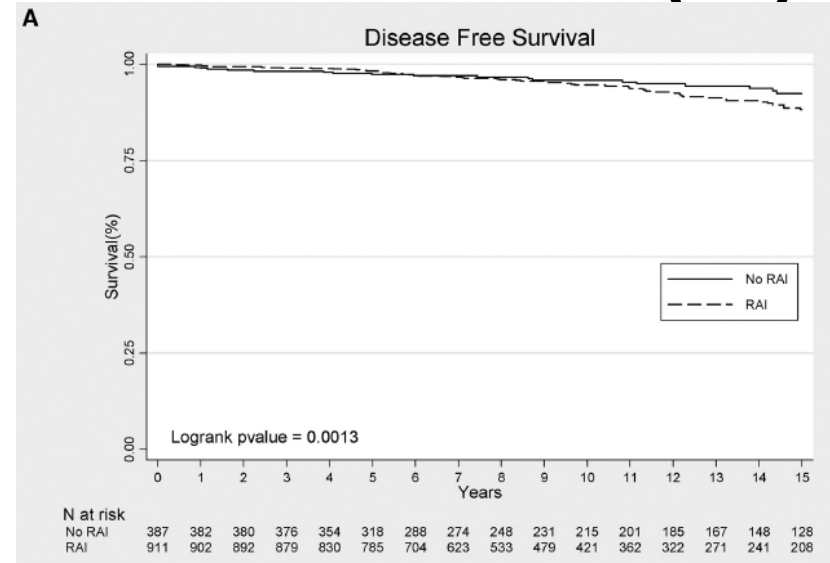
1298 low risk patients (pT1am, pT1b, pT2, N0/x, M0/x) / **Median follow-up: 10.3 years**

Recurrence rate : **1.5%**

Overall 10-year survival rate : 95%

Two independent prognostic factors : age and sex

Schwartz et al, JCEM 2012



**Peut-on sélectionner les patients sur l'écho et  
la Tg post-op?**

# Risk of persistent disease in case of postoperative Tg level <1 ng/mL

|                 | n   | Study design | ATA risk             | Tg (ng/mL)             | Persistent disease | Abnormal RAI WBS | Abnormal Neck US |
|-----------------|-----|--------------|----------------------|------------------------|--------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Rosario 2010    | 132 | Retrospec.   | Low                  | Stimulated Tg <1 ng/mL | <b>0%</b>          | 0                | 0                |
| Giovanella 2008 | 63  | Retrospec.   | Low                  | Tg/T4 < 0.2 ng/mL      | <b>0%</b>          | 0                | 0                |
| Nascimento 2011 | 242 | Retrospec.   | Low and intermediate | Stimulated Tg <1 ng/mL | <b>3%</b>          | 2.9%             | 0.1%             |
| Matrone 2017    | 437 | Retrospec.   | Low and intermediate | Tg/T4 <1 ng/mL         | <b>3.6%</b>        | 1.6%             | 2.1%             |
|                 | 150 |              | Low and intermediate | Tg/T4 <0.1 ng/mL       | <b>0.7%</b>        | 0                | 0.7%             |



## ESTIMABL Suivi : risque d'évènements selon la Tg à l'ablation

|                       |     | Structural disease at ablation | Incomplete ablation | Persistent abnormalities at last follow-up |
|-----------------------|-----|--------------------------------|---------------------|--|
|                       | n   |                                |                     |  |
| Tg/TSH $\leq$ 5 ng/mL | 572 | 2% (11)                        | 4% (21)             | 0.6% (3)                                   |
| Tg/TSH 5-10 ng/mL     | 62  | 3% (2)                         | 10% (6)             | 3% (2)                                     |

Risque d'anomalies au dernier suivi corrélé : Tg/TSH, anomalies structurelles à l'ablation et au bilan 6-12 mois

## ESTIMABL Suivi : risque d'évènements selon la Tg à l'ablation

|                             |           | Structural disease at ablation | Incomplete ablation | Persistent abnormalities at last follow-up |
|-----------------------------|-----------|--------------------------------|---------------------|--|
|                             | n         |                                |                     |  |
| Tg/TSH $\leq$ 5 ng/mL       | 572       | 2% (11)                        | 4% (21)             | 0.6% (3)                                   |
| Tg/TSH 5-10 ng/mL           | 62        | 3% (2)                         | 10% (6)             | 3% (2)                                     |
| <b>Tg/TSH &gt; 10 ng/mL</b> | <b>55</b> | <b>11% (6)</b>                 | <b>25% (14)</b>     | <b>5 (9%)</b>                              |

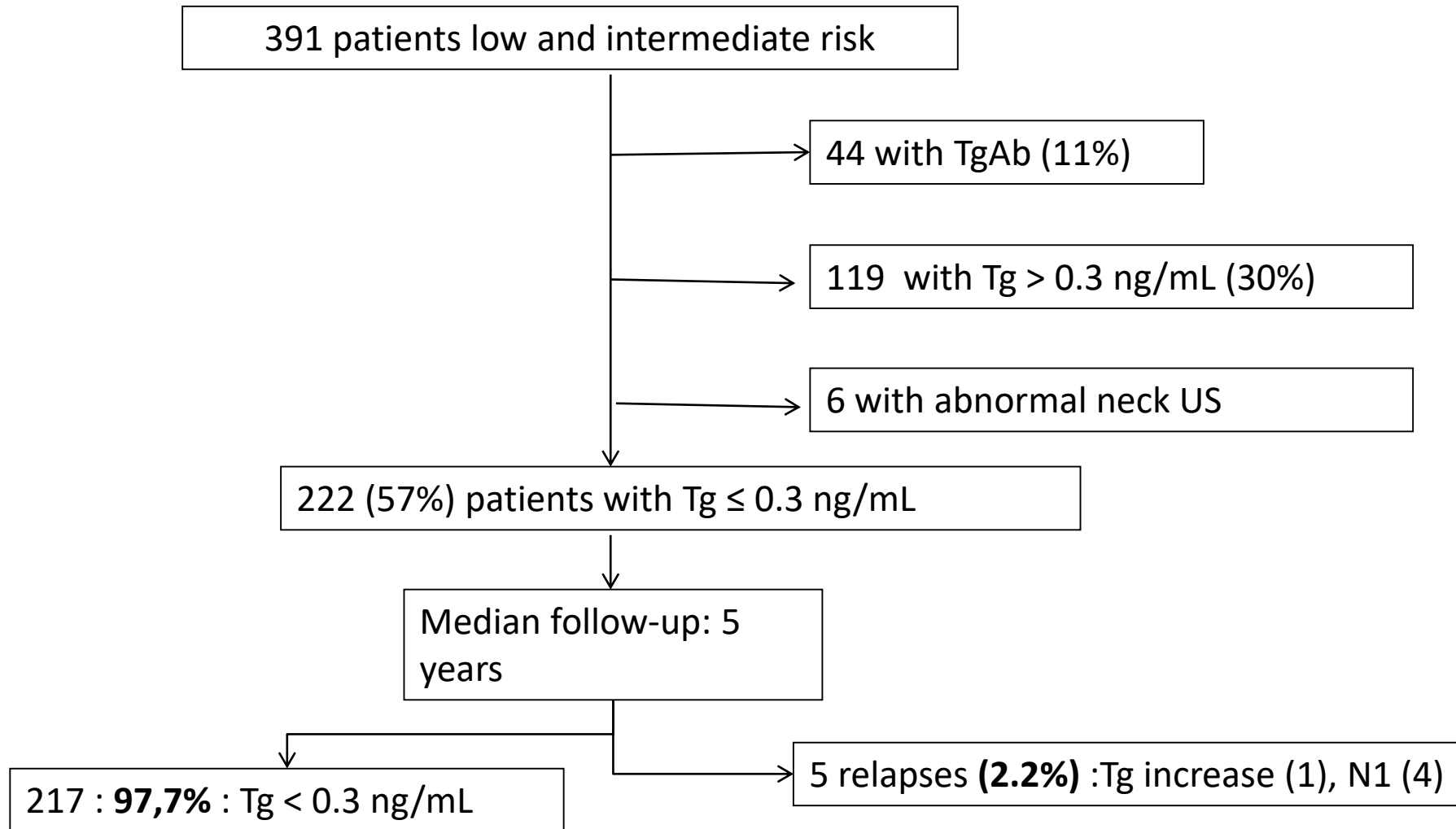
Risque d'anomalies au dernier suivi corrélé : Tg/TSH, anomalies structurelles à l'ablation et au bilan 6-12 mois

## ESTIMABL Suivi : risque d'évènements selon la Tg à l'ablation

|                             |           | Structural disease at ablation | Incomplete ablation | Persistent abnormalities at last follow-up |
|-----------------------------|-----------|--------------------------------|---------------------|--|
|                             | n         |                                |                     |  |
| Tg/TSH ≤ 5 ng/mL            | 572       | 2% (11)                        | 4% (21)             | 0.6% (3)                                   |
| Tg/TSH 5-10 ng/mL           | 62        | 3% (2)                         | 10% (6)             | 3% (2)                                     |
| <b>Tg/TSH &gt; 10 ng/mL</b> | <b>55</b> | <b>11% (6)</b>                 | <b>25% (14)</b>     | <b>5 (9%)</b>                              |
| TgAb                        | 77        | 8% (6)                         | 9% (7)              | 1% (1)                                     |
| Tg missing                  | 11        | 2                              | 5                   |  |

Risque d'anomalies au dernier suivi corrélé : Tg/TSH, anomalies structurelles à l'ablation et au bilan 6-12 mois

# Recurrence rate in the absence of RAI treatment in patients with postoperative Tg level $\leq 0.3$ ng/mL



# RAI treatment : prospective randomized studies recruiting

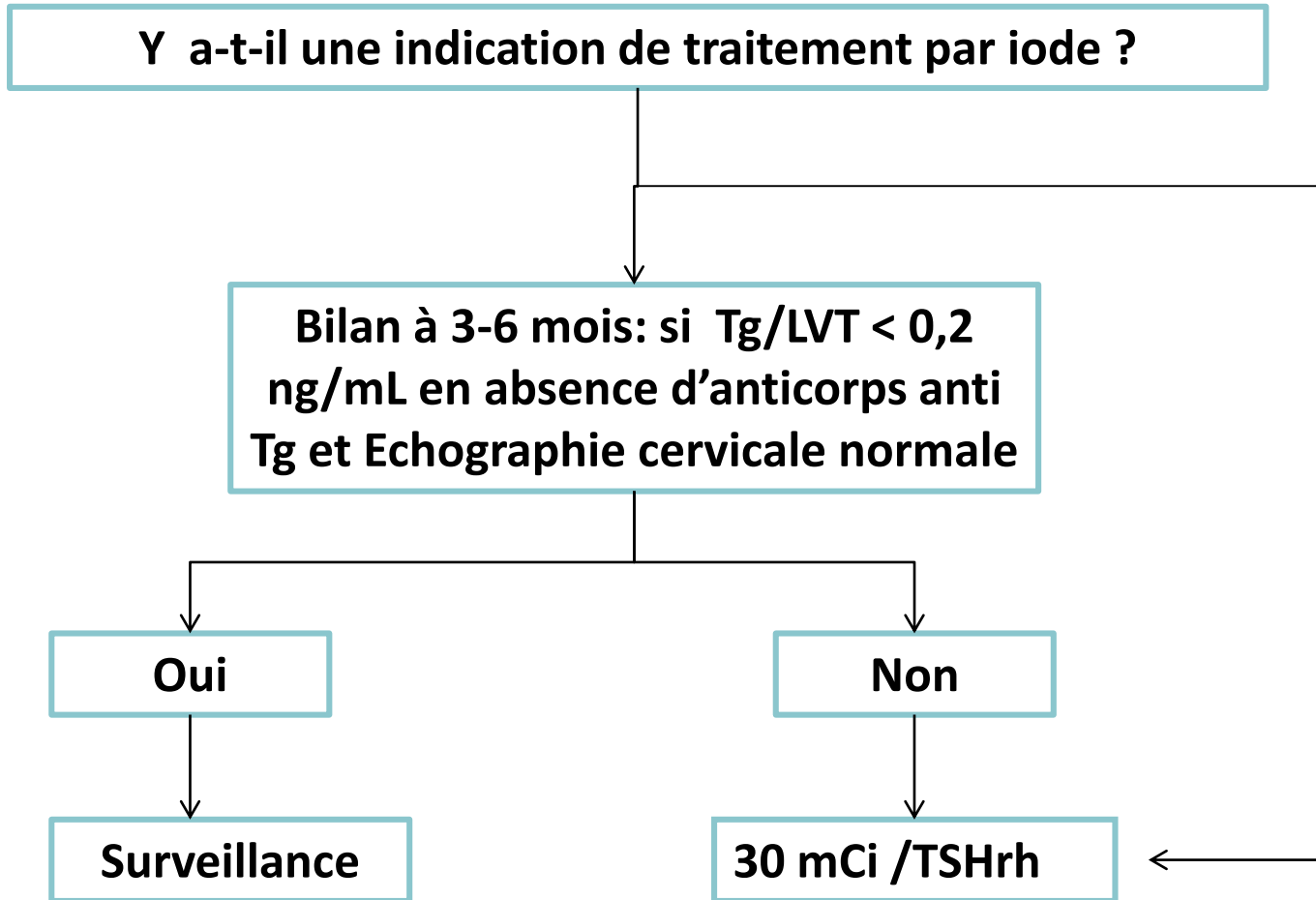
UK : IoN  
RAI : 1,1 GBq vs  
follow-up

France : ESTIMABL 2 :  
RAI: 1,1 GBq vs  
follow-up

PHRC INCA  
Résultats ITC 2020



# Question à la RCP?



# Merci à ...

---

## **Département de Médecine Nucléaire et de Cancérologie Endocrinienne**

Pr Martin Schlumberger

Dr Eric Baudin

Dr Jean Lumbroso

Dr Amandine Berdelou

Dr Marie Terroir

Dr J Hadoux

## **Département de biologie et anatomopathologie**

Dr Abir Al Guzhlan

Dr Voicita Suciu

Dr Ludovic Lacroix

## **Département de Radiologie**

Dr Sophie Bidault

Dr Elizabeth Girard

Dr Marie Attard

## **Département de Chirurgie**

Dr Dana Hartl

Dr Haitham Mirgani

Dr Ingrid Breuskin

## **Département de Biostatistique et Epidémiologie**

Dr Isabelle Borget