

Follow-up del carcinoma tiroideo a rischio intermedio-alto



Identikit del paziente a rischio intermedio-alto

Cosimo Durante

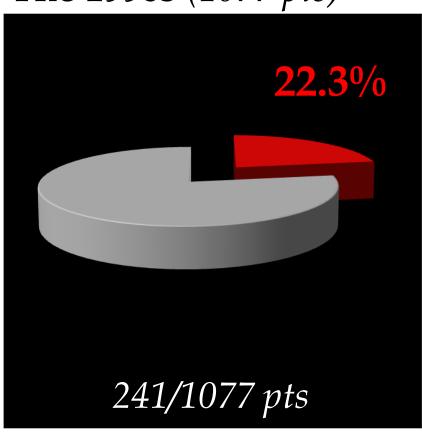
Università di Roma Sapienza Dipartimento di Medicina Interna



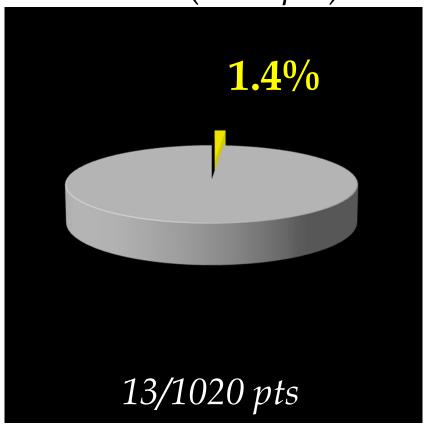
Global risk of recurrence



The 1990s (1077 pts)



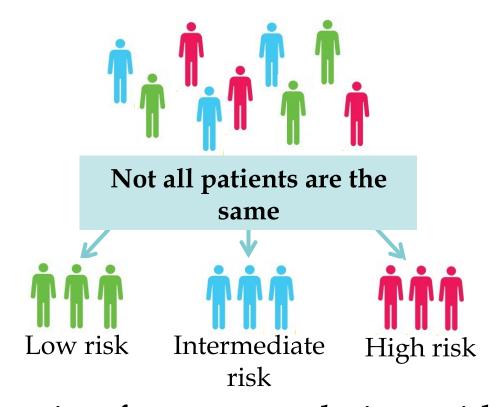
The 2010s (1020 pts)







Why it is important?



We are moving from a population-wide versus individual-based approach





Why it is important?

Risk stratification allows tailoring management strategies to individual risk.

- Administration of ¹³¹I after surgery
- Use of TSH suppression
- Strategies and methods that will be used to detect disease recurrence
- Frequency and duration of follow-up



Clinical cases





51 yrs

 Histology: PTC, classic variant, 12 mm
pT1b, Nx - Stage I



63 yrs

Histology: PTC, follicular variant, 18 mm, extrathyroidal extension, 6 out of 21 metastatic lymph nodes
pT3, N1a - Stage III

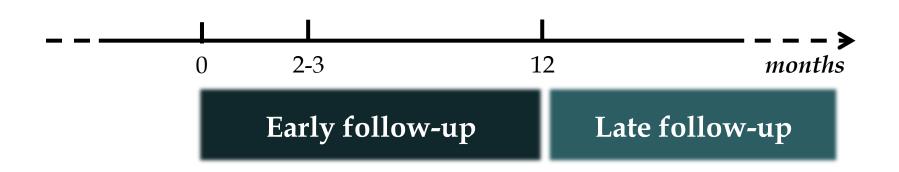
ISSUES

- ✓ What is the risk of persistent/recurrent disease of these patients?
- ✓ How can we estimate their individual risk?





- ✓ At any time during follow-up
- ✓ Reliable assessment requires the use of the right tool at the right time

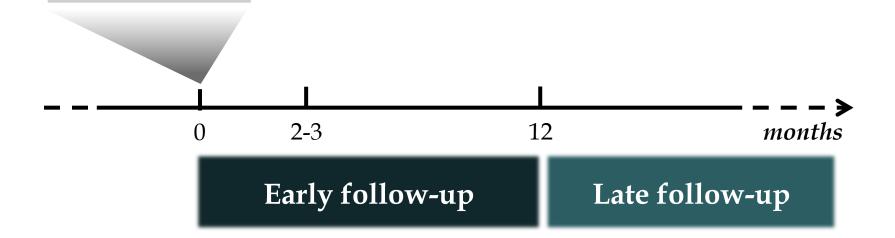






What is the risk of persistent disease?

✓ Initial evaluation *at* diagnosis







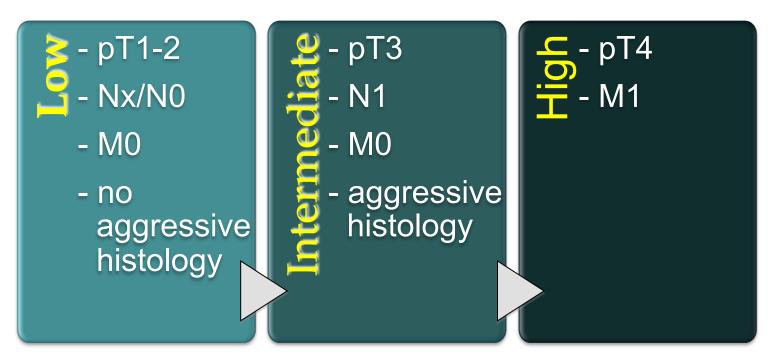
Risk of mortality

	EORTC	AGES	AMES	MACIS	osu	SKMMC	AJCC
Age	X	Χ	Χ	X		X	X
Sex	Χ		X				
Size		X	X	X	X	X	Х
Multicentricity					X		
Grade		X				X	
Histology	X	PTC	X	PTC		X	Х
Invasion	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Nodes					X	X	X
Metastases	X	X	X	X	X	X	Х
Complete excision				X			





Risk of recurrence: ATA staging systems

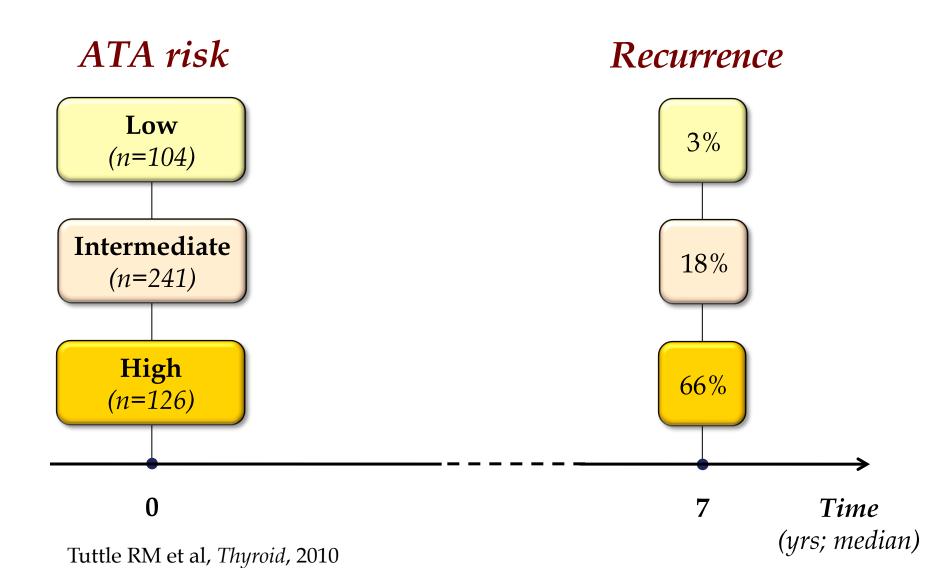


Intrathyroid al disease

Locoregional disease Metastatic disease











Limits

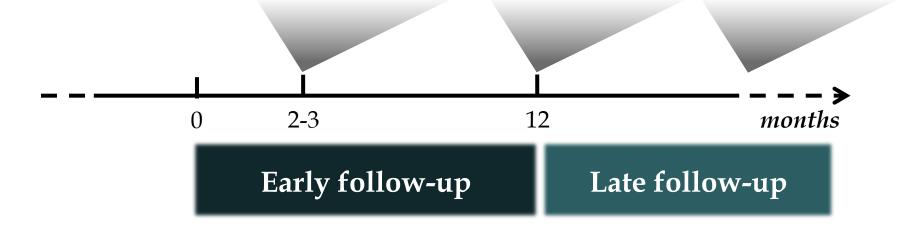
There are two main factors that can significantly alter the odds of recurrence (and death) over time:

- the clinical course of the disease
- its response to the initial therapy and any interventions performed thereafter





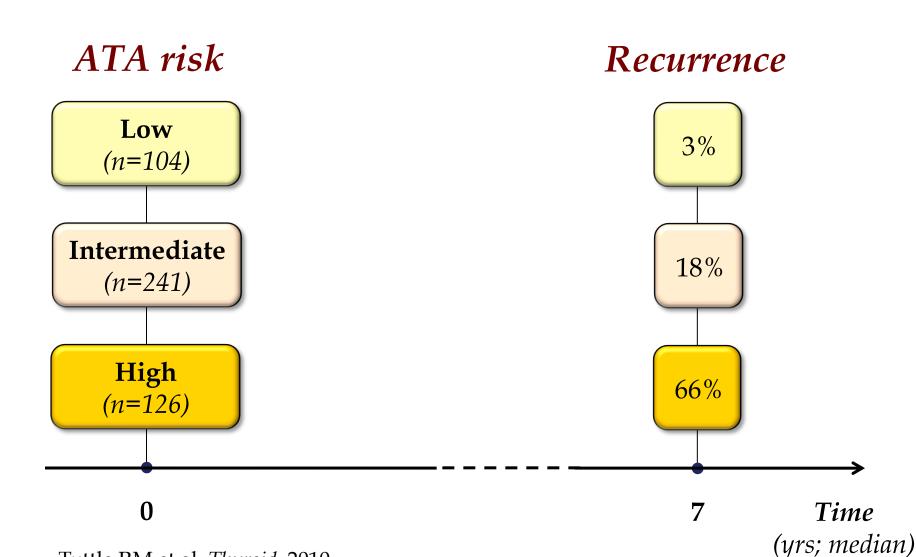
Ongoing revision and refinement of the risk estimate as new data emerge during follow-up





Estimating the ongoing risk

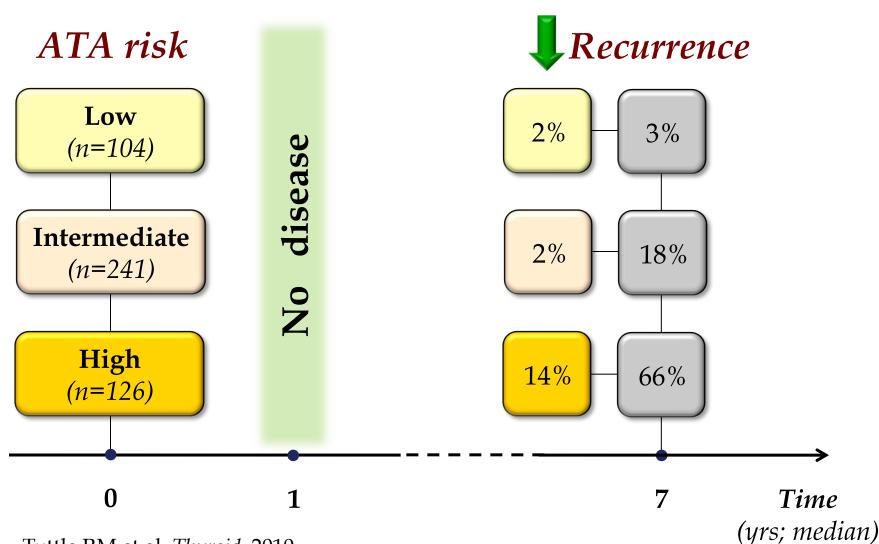






Estimating the ongoing risk



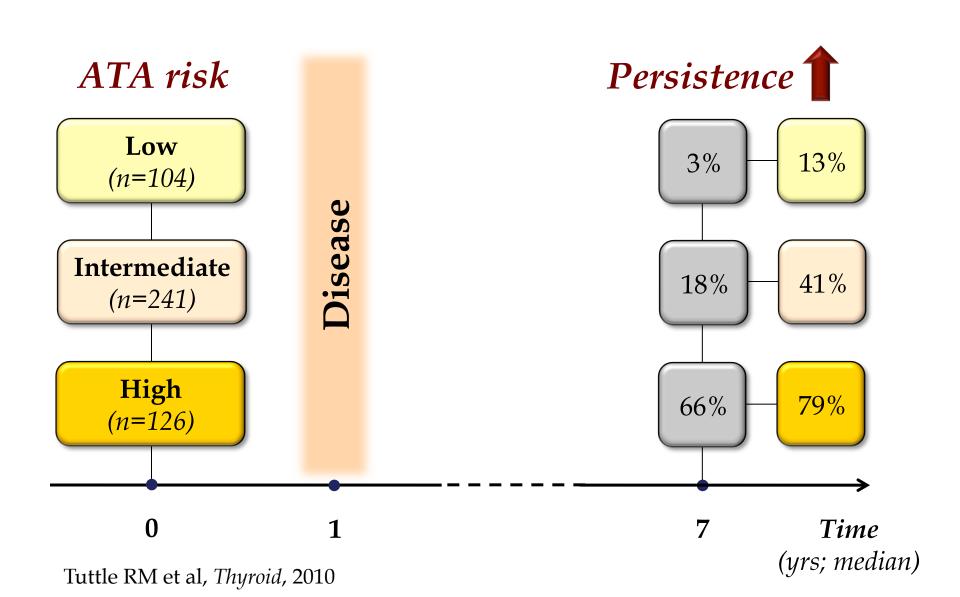


Tuttle RM et al, Thyroid, 2010



Estimating the ongoing risk







Clinical cases





51 yrs

 Histology: PTC, classic variant, 12 mm
pT1b, Nx - Stage I



63 yrs

Histology: PTC, follicular variant, 18 mm, extrathyroidal extension, 6 out of 21 metastatic lymph nodes
pT3, N1a - Stage III

ISSUES

- ✓ Risk at diagnosis (*ATA risk*): **LOW (3%)**
- ✓ 1-yr follow-up visit: no evidence of disease

- ✓ Risk at diagnosis (*ATA risk*): **INTERMEDIATE (18%)**
- ✓ 1-yr follow-up visit: no evidence of disease



Clinical cases





51 yrs

 Histology: PTC, classic variant, 12 mm
pT1b, Nx - Stage I



63 yrs

Histology: PTC, follicular variant, 18 mm, extrathyroidal extension, 6 out of 21 metastatic lymph nodes

pT3, N1a - Stage III

ISSUES

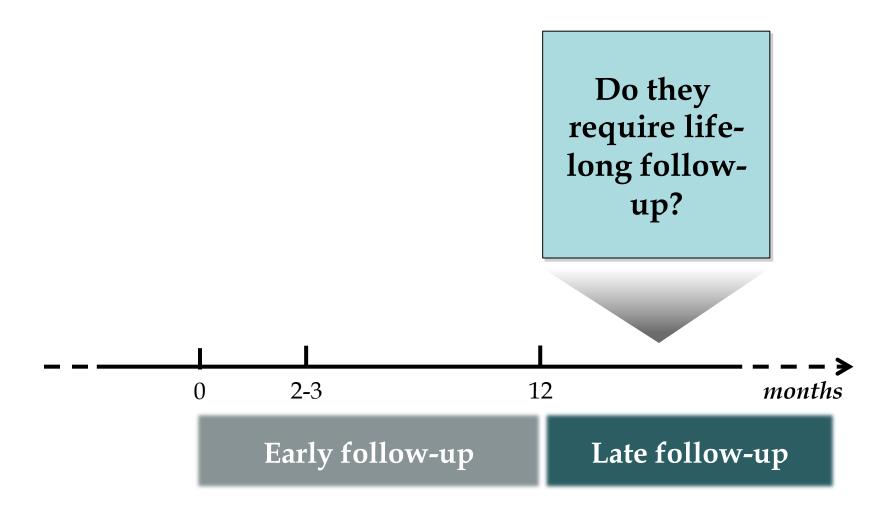
- ✓ Risk at diagnosis (*ATA risk*): **LOW (3%)**
- ✓ Risk reassessment (1-yr F-up): LOW (2%)

- ✓ Risk at diagnosis (*ATA risk*): **INTERMEDIATE (18%)**
- ✓ Risk reassessment (1-yr F-up): LOW (2%)



Time to recurrence



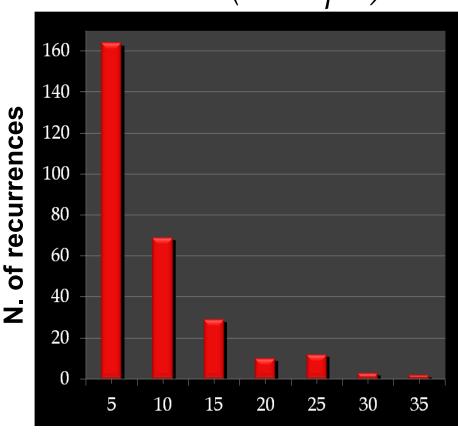




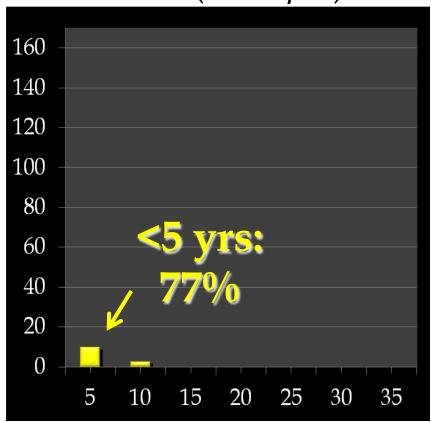
Time to recurrence



The 1990s (1077 pts)



The 2010s (1020 pts)



Yrs after initial therapy



Conclusions



- Today we are moving toward increasingly individualized, risk-tailored diagnostic/ therapeutic protocols
- Tailoring management strategies to individual risk can increase the costeffectiveness of care and in many cases improve the patient's quality of life