## **2015 ATA Thyroid Nodules and Cancer Guidelines**

מה חדש?

## ד"ר איל רובינשטוק

המכון לאנדוקרינולוגיה, מרפאת סרטן בלוטת התריס מרכז רפואי רבין, בי"ח בילינסון



RABIN MEDICAL CENTER
ביה״ח בילינסון | ביה״ח השרון



# **Disclosures**

**Advisory board: Genzyme** 

Speaker: Genzyme, Bayer, Veracyte

#### **DRAFT**

# 2014 American Thyroid Association Management Guidelines for Patients with Thyroid Nodules and Differentiated Thyroid Cancer

The American Thyroid Association (ATA) Guidelines Taskforce on Thyroid Nodules and Differentiated Thyroid Cancer

### 101 המלצות, 317 עמודים

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2015 American Thyroid Association Management Guidelines for Adult Patients with Thyroid Nodules and Differentiated Thyroid Cancer

101 המלצות

411 עמודים

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### צבור כל שאלה:

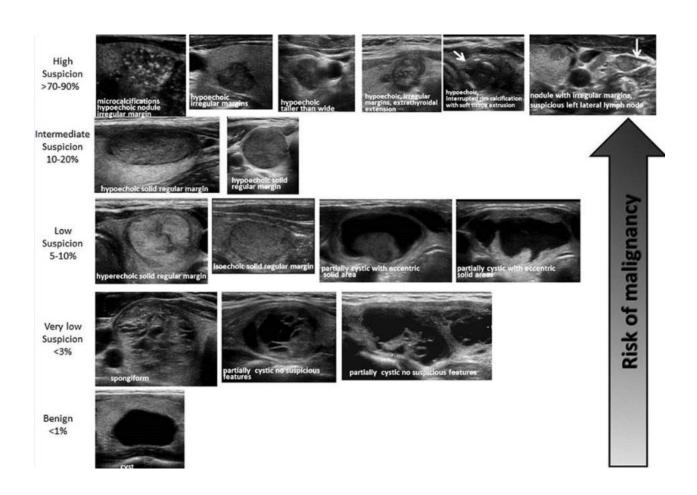
- 1) <u>אחראי ראשי</u> חיפוש ספרות, סיכום, כתיבת הטקסט והצעת המלצה
  - 2) אחרי משנה מעבר על כל החומר והצעת תיקונים עד להסכמה
    - 3) דיון באימייל
    - 4) פגישה של הפאנל
    - 5) הערות חברי ה-ATA
    - 6) הערות מארגונים שותפים
    - Thyroid journal הערות משישה סוקרים של

## מה החידושים העיקריים?

- 1) פחות ניקורים מניעת אבחון יתר
- טיפול פחות אגרסיבי בחולים בסיכון נמוך (2
  - 3) הערכת תגובה לטיפול

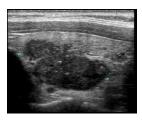
# את מי לנקר?

• החל מ-1 ס"מ, לפי המראה באולטרסאונד





**Intermediate** 



High risk



(Strong recommendation, Moderate-quality evidence)

קשר איזואקואי או היפראקואי – מעל 1.5 ס"מ





Low risk



קשר spongiform מעל 2 ס"מ או מעקב –



Very low risk

ציסטה פשוטה – אין צורך בניקור



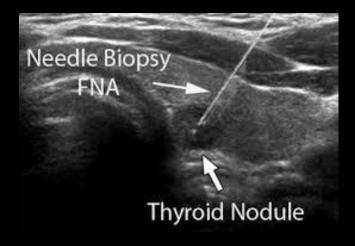
## איזה ניתוח לעשות?

PTC < 1cm

#### ■ RECOMMENDATION 35

(C) If surgery is chosen for patients with thyroid cancer <1 cm without extrathyroidal extension and cN0, the initial surgical procedure should be a thyroid lobectomy unless there are clear indications to remove the contralateral lobe. Thyroid lobectomy alone is sufficient treatment for small, unifocal, intrathyroidal carcinomas in the absence of prior head and neck radiation, familial thyroid carcinoma, or clinically detectable cervical nodal metastases.

(Strong recommendation, Moderate-quality evidence)



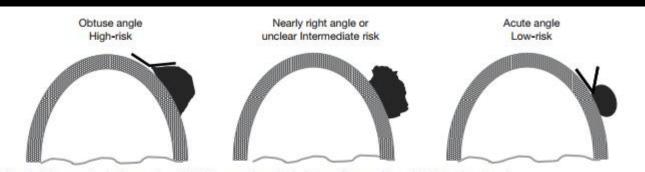
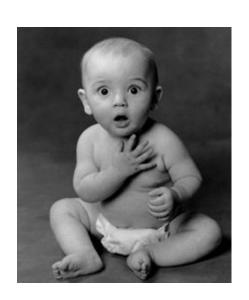


Fig. 1 Schema of typical examples of PMCs presenting a high, intermediate, and low risk for trachea invasion

Ito Y et al. WJS 2016

# גידולים גדולים יותר:



## גידולים גדולים יותר:

### ■ RECOMMENDATION 35

(B) For patients with thyroid cancer >1 cm and <4 cm without extrathyroidal extension, and without clinical evidence of any lymph node metastases (cN0), the initial surgical procedure can be either a bilateral procedure (neartotal or total thyroidectomy) or a unilateral procedure (lobectomy). Thyroid lobectomy alone may be sufficient initial treatment for low-risk papillary and follicular carcinomas; however, the treatment team may choose total thyroidectomy to enable RAI therapy or to enhance follow-up based upon disease features and/or patient preferences.

(Strong recommendation, Moderate-quality evidence)

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- 326. Nixon IJ, Ganly I, Patel SG, Palmer FL, Whitcher MM, Tuttle RM, Shaha A, Shah JF 2012 Thyroid lobectomy for treatment of well differentiated intrathyroid malignancy. Surgery **151:**571–579.

מעל 4 ס"מ חדירה מחוץ לבלוטה גרורות לבלוטות לימפה

| Low risk | Intermediate | high |
|----------|--------------|------|
| Change   |              |      |

## יוד רדיואקטיבי



# **2009 Guidelines**

TABLE 5. MAJOR FACTORS IMPACTING DECISION MAKING IN RADIOIODINE REMNANT ABLATION

|         |   | Expected benefit              |                                    |  |  | 2.0                        |
|---------|---|-------------------------------|------------------------------------|--|--|----------------------------|
| Factors | Description   | Decreased<br>risk of<br>death | Decreased<br>risk of<br>recurrence | May facilitate<br>initial staging<br>and follow-up | RAI ablation<br>usually<br>recommended | Strength<br>of<br>evidence |
| T1      | 1 cm or less, intrathyroidal or<br>microscopic multifocal | No                            | No                                 | Yes  | No                                     | Е                          |
|         | 1-2 cm, intrathyroidal                                    | No                            | Conflicting data <sup>a</sup>      | Yes  | Selective use <sup>a</sup>             | I                          |
| T2      | >2-4 cm, intrathyroidal                                   | No                            | Conflicting data <sup>a</sup>      | Yes  | Selective use <sup>a</sup>             | С                          |
| T3      | >4 cm   |                               |                                    |  |  |                            |
|         | <45 years old   | No                            | Conflicting data <sup>a</sup>      | Yes  | Yes                                    | В                          |
|         | ≥45 years old   | Yes                           | Yes                                | Yes  | Yes                                    | В                          |
|         | Any size, any age, minimal extrathyroidal extension       | No                            | Inadequate data <sup>a</sup>       | Yes  | Selective use <sup>a</sup>             | 1                          |
| T4      | Any size with gross<br>extrathyroidal extension           | Yes                           | Yes                                | Yes  | Yes                                    | В                          |
| Nx,N0   | No metastatic nodes documented                            | No                            | No                                 | Yes  | No                                     | I                          |
| N1      | <45 years old   | No                            | Conflicting data <sup>a</sup>      | Yes  | Selective use <sup>a</sup>             | C                          |
|         | >45 years old   | Conflicting data              | Conflicting data <sup>a</sup>      | Yes  | Selective use <sup>a</sup>             | C                          |
| M1      | Distant metastasis present                                | Yes                           | Yes                                | Yes  | Yes                                    | A                          |

# יוד רדיואקטיבי - המלצות 2015



RAI not routinely recommended : אימן מ-1 סיים PTC •

מה לגבי PTC גדול יותר?

### ■ RECOMMENDATION 51 (details in Table 14)

(A) RAI remnant ablation is not routinely recommended after thyroidectomy for ATA low-risk DTC patients. Consideration of specific features of the individual patient that could modulate recurrence risk, disease follow-up implications, and patient preferences are relevant to RAI decision-making.

(Weak recommendation, Low-quality evidence)

|              | Table 11. ATA 2009 Risk Stratification System with Proposed Modifications   |
|--------------|---|
| ATA low risk | <ul> <li>Papillary thyroid cancer (with all of the following): <ul> <li>No local or distant metastases;</li> <li>All macroscopic tumor has been resected</li> <li>No tumor invasion of loco-regional tissues or structures</li> <li>The tumor does not have aggressive histology (e.g., tall cell, hobnail variant, columnar cell carcinoma)</li> <li>If <sup>131</sup>I is given, there are no RAI-avid metastatic foci outside the thyroid bed on the first posttreatment whole-body RAI scan</li> <li>No vascular invasion</li> <li>Clinical N0 or ≤5 pathologic N1 micrometastases (&lt;0.2 cm in largest dimension)<sup>a</sup> Intrathyroidal, encapsulated follicular variant of papillary thyroid cancer Intrathyroidal, well differentiated follicular thyroid cancer with capsular invasion and no or minimal (&lt;4 foci) vascular invasion<sup>a</sup> Intrathyroidal, papillary microcarcinoma, unifocal or multifocal, including BRAF V600E mutated (if known)<sup>a</sup></li> </ul> </li> </ul> |

### :סיכון נמוך

- פוגבל לבלוטה (ללא מגבלת גודל) PTC
  - ללא וריאנטים אגרסיביים
    - ללא חדירה לכלי דם
  - כולל בלוטות לימפה "תת קליניות"
- Minimally invasive follicular carcinoma כולל

## כמה יוד רדיואקטיבי?

### ■ RECOMMENDATION 55

(A) If RAI remnant ablation is performed after total thyroidectomy for ATA low-risk thyroid cancer or intermediate-risk disease with lower risk features (i.e., low-volume central neck nodal metastases with no other known gross residual disease or any other adverse features), a low administered activity of approximately of 30 mCi is generally favored over higher administered activities.

(Strong recommendation, High-quality evidence)

חולים בסיכון "בינוני פלוס" וחולים בסיכון גבוה – ללא שינוי

# הכנה לטיפול ביוד רדיואקטיבי

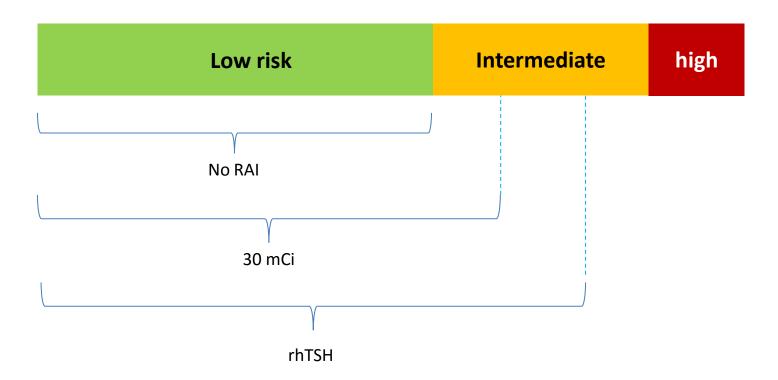
### ■ RECOMMENDATION 54

(A) In patients with ATA low-risk and ATA intermediaterisk DTC without extensive lymph node involvement (i.e., T1–T3, N0/Nx/N1a, M0), in whom RAI remnant ablation or adjuvant therapy is planned, preparation with rhTSH stimulation is an acceptable alternative to thyroid hormone withdrawal for achieving remnant ablation, based on evidence of superior short-term quality of life, noninferiority of remnant ablation efficacy, and multiple consistent observations suggesting no significant difference in long-term outcomes.

(Strong recommendation, Moderate-quality evidence)

:rhTSH •

## יוד רדיואקטיבי







## סיכום ביניים

- $\mathbf{U}/\mathbf{S}$  פחות ניקורים החל מ-1 ס"מ, לפי מאפיינים
- ניתוח לובקטומיה ל-PTC מוגבל לבלוטה עד 4 ס"מ •
- יוד רדיואקטיבי לא טיפול רוטיני בחולים בסיכון נמוך
- 30 מיליקירי המינון המומלץ לחולים בסיכון נמוך ובינוני-נמוך
  - T1-3, N0-N1 מירוגין לחולים עם •

## הערכת סיכון מתמשכת

- 21 עמודים! ( 8 עמודים בגרסה הסופית)
- ATA risk classification שינויים מינוריים ל

**Response to therapy** 



Excellent response

Negative imaging

and either

Suppressed Tg <0.2 ng/mLb

or

TSH-stimulated Tg <1 ng/mL<sup>b</sup>



Biochemical incomplete

Negative imaging

and

response Suppressed Tg ≥1 ng/mL<sup>b</sup>

or

Stimulated Tg ≥10 ng/mL<sup>b</sup>

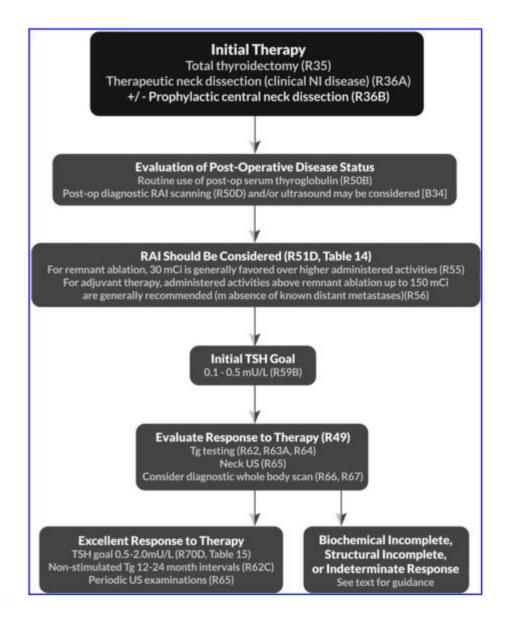
or

Rising anti-Tg antibody levels

Structural incomplete response Structural or functional evidence of disease With any Tg level

With or without anti-Tg antibodies

Indeterminate response







יש להכיר הגדרה של תגובה מצוינת לטיפול

גם ללא יוד רדיואקטיבי ולאחר לובקטומיה

בחולים בסיכון נמוך ובינוני עם תגובה מצוינת:

TSH לא צריך דיכוי ${
m Tg}$  כל שנה-שנתיים מישוש הצוואר,  ${
m U/S}$  כל כמה שנים

# לסיכום

- הנחיות Evidence based
  - שינויים משמעותיים •
- עיקר השינויים בטיפול בחולים בסיכון נמוך
  - הערכת סיכון מתמשכת
  - מטרה: התאמת טיפול לפי דרגת הסיכון





### ■ RECOMMENDATION 9

Thyroid nodule FNA cytology should be reported using diagnostic groups outlined in the Bethesda System for Reporting Thyroid Cytopathology.

(Strong recommendation, Moderate-quality evidence)



# הדו"ח הפתולוגי

### ■ RECOMMENDATION 46

(A) In addition to the basic tumor features required for AJCC/UICC thyroid cancer staging including status of resection margins, pathology reports should contain additional information helpful for risk assessment, such as the presence of vascular invasion and the number of invaded vessels, number of lymph nodes examined and involved with tumor, size of the largest metastatic focus to the lymph node, and presence or absence of extranodal extension of the metastatic tumor.

### (Strong recommendation, Moderate-quality evidence)

(B) Histopathologic variants of thyroid carcinoma associated with more unfavorable outcomes (e.g., tall cell, columnar cell, and hobnail variants of PTC; widely invasive FTC; poorly differentiated carcinoma) or more favorable outcomes (e.g., encapsulated follicular variant of PTC without invasion, minimally invasive FTC) should be identified during histopathologic examination and reported.

### (Strong recommendation, Low-quality evidence)

