



Brazilian Journal of OTORHINOLARYNGOLOGY

www.bjorl.org



ORIGINAL ARTICLE

The first postoperative-stimulated serum thyroglobulin is a prognostic factor for thyroid microcarcinomas[☆]

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Received 27 July 2017; accepted 7 October 2017

KEYWORDS

Biological markers;
Clinical evolution;
Prognosis;
Thyroglobulin;
Thyroid neoplasms

Abstract

Introduction: Endogenous thyroid-stimulating hormone-stimulated thyroglobulin collected after total thyroidectomy is a useful predictor of better prognosis in patients with differentiated thyroid carcinomas in general, but studies with microcarcinomas are scarce.

Objective: To assess whether the first postoperative stimulated thyroglobulin measurement is a prognostic factor in patients with microcarcinoma.

Methods: The medical data of 150 differentiated thyroid carcinoma patients were studied retrospectively, and 54 (36%) cases with microcarcinoma were selected. The first postoperative stimulated thyroglobulin (1st stimulated thyroglobulin), measured after thyroidectomy, initial presentation data, and microcarcinomas treatment were assessed regarding outcome. Worse prognosis was defined as neoplasm persistence/recurrence.

Results: Persistence/recurrence occurred in 27.6% of the cases. These patients were identified according to the following parameters: receiving more than one ¹³¹iodine dose (100% vs. 0%; $p < 0.0001$); accumulated ¹³¹iodine dose (232.14 ± 99.09 vs. 144 ± 33.61 mCi;

[☆] Please cite this article as: Amui IO, Tagliarini JV, Castilho EC, Marques MA, Kiy Y, Corrente JE, et al. The first postoperative-stimulated serum thyroglobulin is a prognostic factor for thyroid microcarcinomas. Braz J Otorhinolaryngol. 2017. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.bjorl.2017.10.005>

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<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.bjorl.2017.10.005>

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$p < 0.0001$); presented active disease in the last assessment (53.3% vs. 0%; $p < 0.0001$); follow-up time (103.07 ± 61.27 vs. 66.85 ± 70.14 months; $p = 0.019$); and 1st stimulated thyroglobulin (19.01 ± 44.18 vs. 2.19 ± 2.54 ng/dL; $p < 0.0001$). After multivariate logistic regression, only the 1stSTg [odds ratio = 1.242; 95% confidence interval: 1.022–1.509; $p = 0.029$] and follow-up time (odds ratio = 1.027; 95% confidence interval: 1.007–1.048; $p = 0.007$) were independent predictors of risk of persistence/recurrence. The cutoff point of 1.6 ng/dL for the 1st stimulated thyroglobulin was significantly associated with disease persistence/recurrence [area under the curve = 0.713 ($p = 0.019$)].

Conclusion: The first stimulated thyroglobulin predicted disease persistence/recurrence in patients with microcarcinoma.

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PALAVRAS-CHAVE

Marcadores biológicos;
Evolução clínica;
Prognóstico;
Tireoglobulina;
Neoplasias da tireoide

A primeira dosagem sérica de tireoglobulina estimulada pós-operatória é um fator prognóstico para os microcarcinomas da tireoide

Resumo

Introdução: A tireoglobulina estimulada pelo hormônio endógeno tireoestimulante coletada após tireoidectomia total é um preditor útil de melhor prognóstico em pacientes com carcinomas diferenciados de tireoide em geral, mas os estudos com microcarcinomas são escassos.

Objetivo: Avaliar se a primeira medida pós-operatória de tireoglobulina estimulada é um fator prognóstico em pacientes com microcarcinoma.

Método: Os dados clínicos de 150 pacientes com carcinoma diferenciado de tireoide foram estudados retrospectivamente e 54 (36%) casos com microcarcinoma foram selecionados. A primeira dosagem de tireoglobulina estimulada pós-operatória, medida após a tireoidectomia, os dados da apresentação inicial e tratamento do microcarcinoma foram avaliados quanto ao resultado. O pior prognóstico foi definido como a persistência/recorrência da neoplasia.

Resultados: A persistência/recorrência ocorreu em 27,6% dos casos. Esses pacientes foram identificados de acordo com os seguintes parâmetros: recebendo mais de uma dose de iodo¹³¹ (100% vs. 0%; $p < 0,0001$); dose acumulada de iodo¹³¹ ($232,14 \pm 99,09$ vs. $144 \pm 33,61$ mCi; $p < 0,0001$); apresentou doença ativa na última avaliação (53,3% vs. 0%; $p < 0,0001$); tempo de seguimento ($103,07 \pm 61,27$ vs. $66,85 \pm 70,14$ meses; $p = 0,019$); e 1^aTgE ($19,01 \pm 44,18$ vs. $2,19 \pm 2,54$ ng/dL; $p < 0,0001$). Após a regressão logística multivariada, apenas a 1^aTgE [Odds Ratio = 1.242; Intervalo de confiança de 95%: 1,022-1,509; $p = 0,029$] e tempo de seguimento (Odds Ratio = 1,027; Intervalo de confiança de 95%: 1,007-1,048; $p = 0,007$) foram preditores independentes de risco de persistência/recorrência. O ponto de corte de 1,6 ng/dL para a 1^a dosagem sérica de tireoglobulina estimulada foi significativamente associado à persistência/recidiva da doença [área abaixo da curva = 0,713 ($p = 0,019$)].

Conclusão: A 1^a dosagem sérica de tireoglobulina estimulada previu a persistência/recorrência da doença em pacientes com microcarcinoma.

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Introduction

The incidence of differentiated thyroid carcinoma (DTCs) has been growing significantly,¹ especially because of higher microcarcinoma (TMC) frequency.^{2,3} Although TMC are generally associated with excellent prognosis,⁴ some patients have more aggressive tumors, resulting in higher rates of persistency/recurrence and active disease in the long-term follow-up.⁵ Thus, many TMC-related clinical, histopathological, and molecular parameters with varying complexities and costs have been assessed in the search for mark-

ers that can predict higher aggressiveness and worse prognosis.⁶ Nevertheless, these parameters vary from one study to another, and the factors associated with worse prognosis have not yet been completely established, preventing consensus on the most effective TMC treatment approach. Larger tumors, multifocality, and capsular invasion have been associated with lymph node metastasis,⁷ while younger age, multifocality, subcapsular location, extrathyroidal extension, intraglandular tumor fibrosis, and BRAF mutation have been associated with higher recurrence.^{8,9}

In this context, a single serum thyroid-stimulating hormone (TSH)-stimulated thyroglobulin (STg) measurement after total thyroidectomy has been useful for predicting a better prognosis in DTC patients.¹⁰ Yet studies that assess this parameter specifically in patients with TMC are scarce. This study assessed whether the first postoperative STg measurement is a prognostic factor in TMC patients.

Methods

This retrospective study assessed the clinical course of TMC patients and compared the first postoperative STg (1stSTg), and many other clinical, laboratory, and therapeutic parameters of patients with and without tumor persistence/recurrence after initial treatment. This study was approved by the Research Ethics Committee of the institution in which it was conducted (protocol n° 4288-2012).

Patients

The medical data of 150 late postoperative DTC patients were assessed. The patients were being followed in an outpatient clinic of thyroid neoplasms of a tertiary hospital in Brazil. Fifty-four (36%) TMC patients submitted to total thyroidectomy (TT) between 1994 and 2010 were selected. These patients did not have other thyroid neoplasms, were not positive for antithyroglobulin antibodies (TgAb), had postoperative follow-up of at least 24 months, and were taking levothyroxine.

The service's treatment/follow-up protocol of DTC patients at the time the cases were enrolled in the study consisted of TT, followed by diagnostic whole-body scan (WBS), and serum endogenous TSH-stimulated thyroglobulin (1stSTg) measurement three months after TT. The patients then received an ablative/therapeutic dose of radioactive iodine (TDI) followed by confirmatory WBS 5 days later. One year after TDI, STg and TSH were measured, and a neck ultrasound (US) was performed. Clinical and laboratory assessments were performed each 4 or 6 months, which included dosing of serum TSH, free thyroxine (FT4), TgAb, and thyroglobulin (Tg). Neck US and chest X-ray were performed annually, and other imaging tests [chest computed tomography (CT), abdominal US, neck and mediastinal magnetic resonance imaging (MRI), new WBS and positron emission tomography (PET-CT)] or cytohistological tests were requested upon suspicion of active disease.

TMCs were defined as tumors observed in the histopathological analysis with largest diameter of 1.0 cm or smaller and histological diagnosis of papillary carcinoma (PC), follicular carcinoma (FC), or Hürthle cell carcinoma.¹¹

Study parameters

The main variable of interest was the 1stSTg. Nevertheless, the general characteristics of the patients, initial presentation of the neoplasm, treatment, and disease outcome were also assessed. Cases with and without disease persistence/recurrence were compared with regards to these parameters to determine possible predictors of the outcome persistence/recurrence. Patients were initially character-

ized by gender, age at the time of surgery, self-reported race, and initial disease presentation, which considered the following: tumor characteristics and stage [risk of recurrence (LATS) and mortality (TNM)],^{12,13} first postoperative WBS (WBS was considered positive if any uptake in any segment was detected by scintigraphy), and percentage of ¹³¹Iodine (¹³¹I) uptake. Treatment-related aspects were also assessed, such as neck dissection during TT, number of ¹³¹I doses, and total accumulated dose (in mCi).

Disease outcome was assessed mainly according to tumor persistence or recurrence. The following were also evaluated: patient's condition in the last assessment, whether with or without active disease; disease-free survival time (in months); and follow-up time (in months). Disease persistence or recurrence was defined as STg \geq 2 ng/mL, or active disease evidenced by imaging tests or biopsy one year after the initial treatment (TT and WBS).^{14,15} Active tumor in the last assessment was defined as death caused by the tumor or presence of the same criteria used for defining persistence or recurrence.

FT4, TSH, and Tg were determined by chemiluminescence (DPC, Los Angeles, CA, USA) at the clinical laboratory of Hospital das Clínicas – Faculdade de Medicina de Botucatu. The reference values for FT4 and TSH were 0.80–1.90 ng/dL and 0.40–4.0 μ IU/mL, respectively, while those for Tg were 0.83–68.0 ng/mL. Tg analytical and functional sensitivities were 0.2 ng/mL and 0.9 ng/mL (for values higher than 2 ng/mL), respectively.

Statistical analyses

The variables underwent univariate analysis in relation to tumor persistence or recurrence. Only age had symmetric distribution, so it was assessed by the Student's *t*-test. The other numerical variables (means \pm standard deviations, SD) were adjusted by the generalized linear model with a gamma distribution (asymmetric). The qualitative variables (percentages) were assessed by the Fisher's exact test. Later, multivariate logistic regression was performed with the univariate analysis variables with $p \leq 0.15$. The response variable was tumor persistence or recurrence. The variables were selected by the stepwise method.

A receiver-operating characteristics (ROC) curve was constructed for the 1stSTg to establish the cutoff and determine the marker's sensitivity and specificity to predict tumor persistence or recurrence. The significance level was set at 5% ($p < 0.05$).

Results

Table 1 shows the patients' general data. Five patients (9.3%) had recurrence and 15 (27.8%) had persistence/recurrence, of which 8 (53.3%) still presented active disease in the last medical assessment. Distant metastases or deaths during the follow-up period did not occur.

The group with disease persistence/recurrence had higher 1stSTg level ($p < 0.0001$), accumulated ¹³¹Iodine dose ($p < 0.0001$), follow-up time ($p = 0.019$), percentage of patients who received two or more ¹³¹I doses ($p < 0.0001$), and percentage of patients with active disease in the last assessment ($p < 0.0001$) (Table 2).

Table 1 Clinical and histopathological data of patients.

General data	
Female, n (%) ^a	48 (88.9)
White reported color, n (%) ^a	53 (98.2)
Age (years) ^b	46.30 ± 13.58
Follow-up (months) ^b	76.91 ± 69.19
Total thyroidectomy, n (%) ^a	
One stage	33 (61.1)
Two stages	21 (38.9)
Lymph node dissection, n (%) ^a	16 (29.6)
Histological subtypes, n (%) ^a	
Papillary carcinoma	
Classic	41 (75.9)
Follicular variant	8 (14.8)
Sclerosing	1 (1.8)
Mucinous	1 (1.8)
Columnar cells	1 (1.8)
Oncocytic cells	1 (1.8)
Follicular	1 (1.8)
Tumor size (cm) ^b	0.61 ± 0.30
Multifocality, n (%) ^a	20 (37.0)
Bilaterality, n (%) ^b	15 (27.8)
Tumor capsule, n (%) ^a	
Complete	13 (24.1)
Incomplete	8 (14.8)
Absent	33 (61.1)
Lymph node metastases, n (%) ^a	7 (13)
TNM staging, n (%) ^a	
I	44 (81.5)
III	1 (1.8)
IV	9 (16.7)
1st whole body scan positive, n (%) ^a	51 (94.4)
1st Thyroglobulin stimulated (ng/dL) ^b	6.72 ± 23.6
Number of doses of 131 Iodine, n (%) ^a	
0	1 (1.9)
1	44 (81.5)
2	8 (14.8)
3	1 (1.9)
Iodine uptake (%) ^b	1.51 ± 1.65
Cumulative dose of 131 Iodine (mCi) ^b	167.79 ± 69.84
Recurrence, n (%) ^a	5 (9.3)
Persistence/recurrence, n (%) ^a	15 (27.8)
Active disease in the last medical evaluation, n (%) ^a	8 (14.8)
Disease-free survival (months) ^b	42.06 ± 65.03

cm, centimeters; mCi, millicuries; n, number; ng/dL, nanograms per decilitre; %, percentage; TNM, tumor-node-metastases, staging system of the American Joint Commission on Cancer (AJCC).¹³

^a Frequencies and percentages for categorical variables.

^b Mean ± standard deviation.

In multivariate logistic regression, 1stSTg [odds ratio (OR)=1.242; 95% confidence interval (CI): 1.022–1.509; $p=0.029$] and follow-up time (OR=1.027; 95% CI: 1.007–1.048; $p=0.007$) were independent predictors of risk of DTC persistence/recurrence.

Based on the ROC curve, the 1stSTg cutoff of 1.6 ng/dL was associated with a sensitivity of 70% and a specificity of 60% (area under the curve=0.713; $p=0.019$) for tumor persistence/recurrence (Fig. 1). Most patients (71.4%) with 1stSTg level equal to or greater than 1.6 ng/dL had tumor persistence/recurrence, and most cases (60.5%) with STg level below 1.6 ng/dL did not (Fig. 2).

Discussion

Serum STg determination after TT and before ¹³¹I ablation, herein called 1stSTg, could help to predict the initial response to therapy and DTC prognosis.^{10,16,17} However, most studies assess DTC in general and do not investigate the 1stSTg specifically in patients with TMC. This study found that 1stSTg can be an independent predictor of carcinoma persistence/recurrence also for these tumors. This marker remained significant even when assessed together with other parameters frequently associated with TMC prognosis.^{8,9,18–20}

An important topic of discussion is the optimal 1stSTg cutoff for the prognosis. For DTCs in general, levels between 20 and 30 ng/mL have been associated with higher sensitivity and specificity for predicting disease persistence/recurrence, while levels <1–2 ng/mL would be strong predictors of remission.⁴ In a recent meta-analysis with almost 4000 patients, Webb et al. found high negative predictive value for disease-free status when pre-ablation serum Tg was below 10 ng/mL.¹⁰ However, the exact Tg levels required to prognosticate DTCs in general or TMCs have not been established as they depend on many factors, such as TSH level,¹⁶ assay sensitivity, and amount of residual tissue, among others.⁴ The cutoff found by the present study for TMC (1.6 ng/dL) was much lower than the cutoffs mentioned earlier, with 70% sensitivity and 60% specificity to predict disease persistence/recurrence. This finding may be explained by many reasons. First, considering that all the study patients underwent TT, and the ¹³¹I uptake after surgery and before ablation was relatively low, we infer that the remaining cervical tissue must have been scanty, which could at least partly explain the lower cutoffs. Moreover, since Tg tends to reach its nadir around three to four weeks after TT,⁴ it could have continued to decrease after this initial period.¹⁵ Hence, since we assessed STg about three months after surgery, this longer interval could have contributed to the lower cutoffs.

Although the rate of TMC recurrence is not high, especially in patients submitted to TT,²¹ it is not negligible. The study rates of disease persistence/recurrence and active disease in the last assessment were almost 30% and 15%, respectively. Therefore, we believe that the therapeutic approach should be individualized, and that STg could be one of the parameters included in this individualization. Based on this study results, in patients with negative TgAb, a STg level below 2 ng/dL, measured in the first three months after

Table 2 Comparative analysis^a of clinical and histopathological data between patients with and without cancer persistence/recurrence.

General data	Persistence/recurrence of the disease		<i>p</i>
	Non = 39 (72.2%)	Yes <i>n</i> = 15 (27.8%)	
Age (years)	44.87 ± 13.19	50.00 ± 14.32	0.217
Female, <i>n</i> (%)	36 (92.3)	12 (80.0)	0.197
Total thyroidectomy in two stages, <i>n</i> (%)	15 (38.5)	6 (40.0)	0.917
Lymph node dissection, <i>n</i> (%)	10 (25.6)	6 (40.0)	0.301
Tumor size (cm)	0.63 ± 0.29	0.57 ± 0.33	0.618
Multifocality, <i>n</i> (%)	15 (38.5)	5 (33.3)	0.727
Bilaterality, <i>n</i> (%)	11 (28.2)	4 (26.7)	0.946
Classic papillary carcinoma, <i>n</i> (%)	31 (79.5)	10 (66.7)	0.324
Encapsulated tumor, <i>n</i> (%)	8 (20.5)	5 (33.3)	0.324
Invasion of tumor capsule, <i>n</i> (%)	4 (10.3)	3 (20.0)	0.306
Lymph node metastases, <i>n</i> (%)	5 (12.8)	2 (13.3)	0.960
Contralateral lymph node metastases, <i>n</i> (%)	2 (5.1)	2 (13.3)	0.147
TNM III/IV, <i>n</i> (%)	8 (20.5)	2 (13.3)	0.543
1st thyroglobulin stimulated (ng/dL)	2.19 ± 2.54	19.01 ± 44.18	<0.0001
¹³¹ Iodine uptake (%)	1.57 ± 1.65	1.36 ± 1.45	0.687
1st whole body scan positive, <i>n</i> (%)	36 (92.3)	15 (100.0)	0.269
Cumulative dose of ¹³¹ Iodine (mCi)	144.08 ± 33.61	232.14 ± 99.09	<0.0001
Follow-up (months)	66.85 ± 70.14	103.07 ± 61.27	0.019
Two or more doses of ¹³¹ Iodine, <i>n</i> (%)	0 (0.0)	9 (60.0)	<0.0001
Disease-free survival (months)	39.44 ± 69.56	48.87 ± 52.97	0.116
Active disease in the last evaluation, <i>n</i> (%)	0 (0.0)	8 (53.3)	<0.0001

cm, centimeters; mCi, millicuries; *n*, number; ng/dL, nanograms per deciliter; %, percentage.

^a Univariate analysis of categorical variables (*n* and %; Fisher's exact test) and numerical [mean ± standard deviation; Student's *t* test for age and adjustment for generalized linear model with gamma distribution (asymmetrically), for the other variables] for the presence of persistence and/or recurrence of cancer. Significance: *p* < 0.05. The variables with *p* ≤ 0.15 in the univariate analysis were evaluated subsequently by the multivariate analysis.

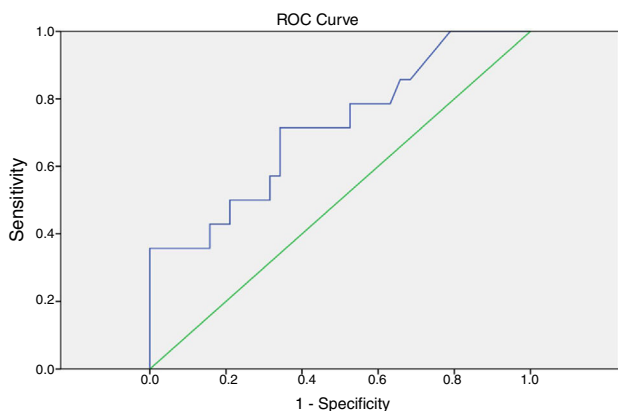


Figure 1 Receiver-operating characteristic curve (ROC) of the first stimulated thyroglobulin [cutoff = 1.6 ng/dL (area under the curve: 0.713; *p* = 0.019)] as predictor of cancer persistence/recurrence.

TT and before eventual therapeutic ¹³¹I dose, indicates good prognosis in TMC patients.

The limitations of this study could have influenced the results and include: its retrospective character, the modest sample size, the various histologic subtypes included (some of them with worse prognosis), the inability to classify the cases according to initial disease presentation (incidental or non-incidental TMC),^{22,23} and the initial treatment of the

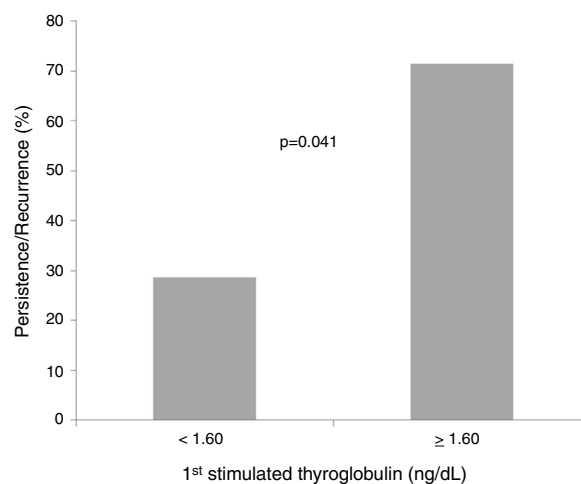


Figure 2 Persistence/recurrence of the tumor in relation to the first stimulated thyroglobulin (smaller or greater than 1.60 ng/dL). Chi-square test. Significance: *p* < 0.05.

patients (total thyroidectomy and therapeutic dose of ¹³¹I), which has not been currently indicated for TMC.⁴ Nevertheless, this study's merit is bringing to light the importance of measuring STg after thyroidectomy to prognosticate TMC.

Conclusion

The first postoperative STg measurement was capable of predicting TMC persistence/recurrence. Other studies with larger sample sizes and different designs are necessary to confirm these results.

Conflicts of interest

The authors declare no conflicts of interest.

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