Ablation Outcomes of Low versus High Doses of Radioiodine (131I) in Patients with Differentiated Thyroid Carcinoma Following Thyroidectomy

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Abstract:

ABSTRACT: Objectives: To compare the ablative efficacy of low versus high doses of radioactive iodine (RAI)-131 (131I) in patients with differentiated thyroid carcinoma (DTC) after total or near total thyroidectomy. Material and Methods: A randomized double armed clinical study compared the ablation outcomes of patients with low and intermediate risk DTC after administration of low (30mCi) versus high doses (80-120mCi) of 131I for 20 and 25 patients respectively. All the included patients were re-examined under thyroid stimulating hormone (TSH) stimulation 6-8 months after 131I administration. Successful ablation is defined as follows: Absence of any significant 131I uptake at the thyroid bed or abnormal uptake elsewhere in the body in the diagnostic whole-body scan (Dx-WBS), stimulated serum thyroglobulin (TG)

Keywords:

Keywords: Differentiated thyroid carcinoma, Radioactive iodine-131, thyroid remnant ablation, randomized study.

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