

Scientific Symposium 5

Thyroid Committee

Tuesday, June 28, 2022 / 15:00-18:00 / Channel 1

Session Title

Radiodine Refractory (RAI-R) Thyroid Cancer - Much More Than a Definition Problem

Chairperson

Désirée Deandreis (Turin, Italy)

Programme

15:00 - 15:20 **Désirée Deandreis** (Turin, Italy): Which are the Clinical Challenges in Refractory Thyroid Cancer? A Brief Overview

15:20 - 15:50 **Fernanda Vaisman** (Rio de Janeiro, Brazil): Clinical Presentation and Genomic Profile

15.50 – 16.20 **Joanna Klubo-Gwiezdzinska** (Bethesda, United States of America): The Value of Radiobiology

16:20 - 16:35 Break

16:35 - 17:05 **James Nagarajah** (Munich, Germany.): New Targets for Theranostics

17:05 - 17:25 **Marco Calandri** (Turin, Italy): The Role of Interventional Radiology - Local Treatments and Beyond

17:25 - 17:55 **Camille Buffet** (Paris, France): New Perspective for Systemic Treatments

17:55-18:00 Session Summary by Chairperson

Educational Objectives

1. Focus on the clinical challenges to define Thyroid Cancer as refractory to radioactive iodine
2. Improve knowledge about clinical, biological and molecular imaging tools to define Thyroid Cancer as refractory to radioactive iodine
3. New insights in therapeutic management (local treatments, systemic treatment and redifferentiation strategies)

Summary

Differentiated Thyroid Cancer (DTC) generally is treated by the first-line modality represented by surgery, radioactive iodine (RAI) with [131I] and suppressive therapy with L-thyroxine (L-T4) and presents a very high survival rate in case of localized disease.

RAI therapy has also a therapeutic intent in case of metastatic disease and about 50% of these patients obtains complete remission or stabilization of the disease on a long-term period with RAI therapy. Unfortunately, the remaining 50% develops a RAI-refractory disease with consequently poor outcomes. Nevertheless, the definition of refractory thyroid cancer is still challenging and the decision to stop radioactive iodine and switch the therapeutic approach is still based on an individualized choice. This symposium has the aim to focus on the clinical challenges in this setting, in particular how to define advanced thyroid cancer as refractory to radioactive iodine from different points of view, which are the mains clinical/imaging/therapeutic tools available that can be used or are under research to improve patient outcome within and beyond nuclear medicine options.

Key Words

refractory thyroid cancer, clinical challenges, radiobiology, redifferentiation strategies, multimodal treatments