

Management of the Neck in Differentiated Thyroid Cancer

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Outline

- **Initial Evaluation & Diagnostic Work-up**
 - **How to evaluate the neck**
- **Neck Dissection**
 - **Is it needed?**
 - **Extent**
 - **Medullary Thyroid Cancer**
- **Adjuvant treatment**

Evaluation and Diagnostic Work-Up
How to evaluate the neck

Initial Evaluation = Physical Exam

- Palpable Cervical LAD?
 - Lateral Neck LAD
 - Supraclavicular LAD



Thyroid US + Lymph Node Mapping

- DTC cervical lymph node metastases = 20%–50%¹
 - May be present even when the primary tumor is small and intrathyroidal
 - Particularly papillary thyroid carcinoma
- Preoperative US identifies suspicious cervical adenopathy in 20%–31% of cases²
 - Altering the surgical approach ~ 20% of patients

1. Chow SM, Law SC, Chan JK, Au SK, Yau S, Lau WH 2003 Papillary microcarcinoma of the thyroid—prognostic significance of lymph node metastasis and multifocality. *Cancer* 98:31–40.

2. Solorzano CC, Carneiro DM, Ramirez M, Lee TM, Irvin GL, III 2004 Surgeon-performed ultrasound in the management of thyroid malignancy. *Am Surg* 70:576–580.

Thyroid US + Lymph Node Mapping

TABLE 7. ULTRASOUND FEATURES OF LYMPH NODES PREDICTIVE OF MALIGNANT INVOLVEMENT^a

<i>Sign</i>	<i>Reported sensitivity, %</i>	<i>Reported specificity, %</i>
Microcalcifications	5–69	93–100
Cystic aspect	10–34	91–100
Peripheral vascularity	40–86	57–93
Hyperechogenicity	30–87	43–95
Round shape	37	70

^aAdapted with permission from the European Thyroid Association guidelines for cervical ultrasound (20).

DTC Initial Management

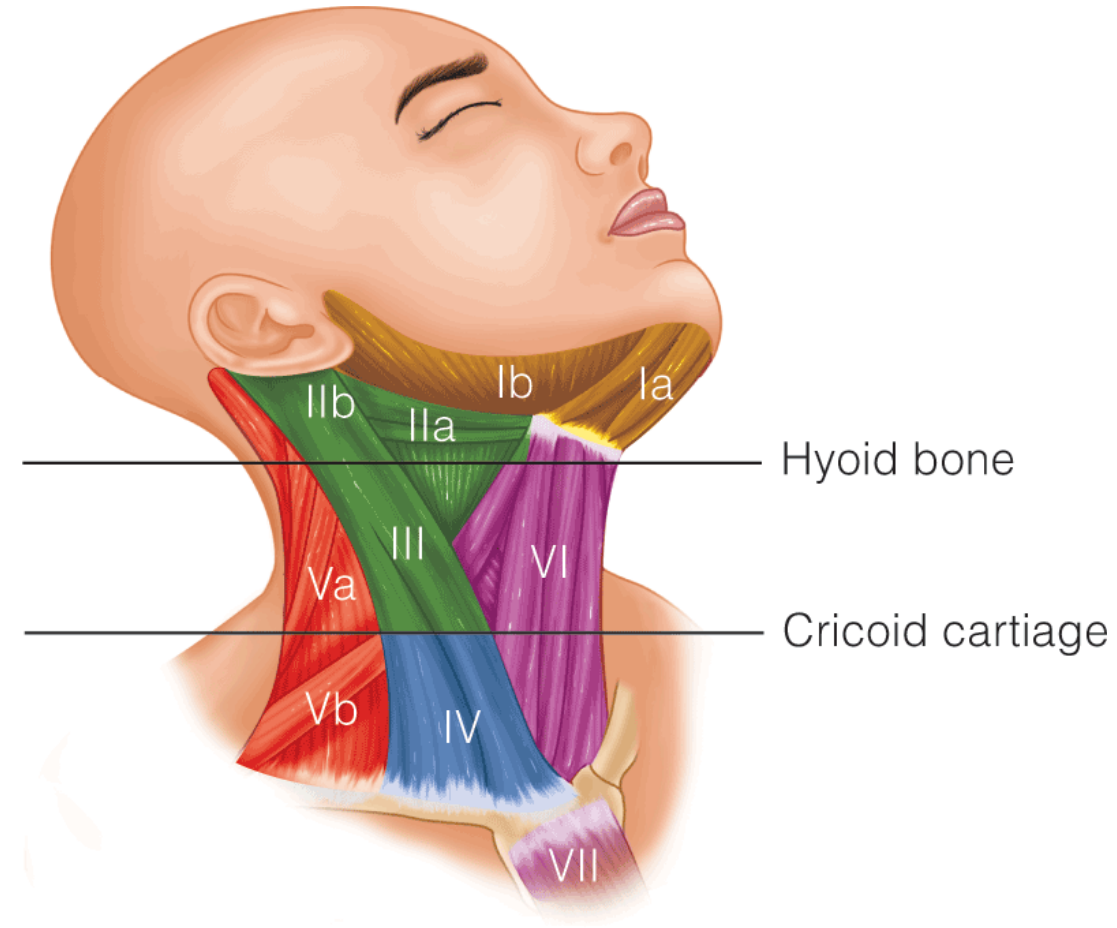
- US Neck
 - Assess for cervical LN metastasis
- FNA of concerning LN
 - If areas of concern noted on US Neck AND would change management
- CT or MRI w/ IV contrast
 - IF suspicion for invasive primary tumor, clinically apparent multiple or bulky LN

Surgical Management of the Neck

When is neck dissection needed
and to what extent?

When to do a Neck Dissection:

- **Central ND:**
 - Clinically involved central nodes
 - Can be performed if clinically uninvolved central neck lymph nodes BUT advanced primary tumor (T3 or T4) or clinically involved lateral neck nodes
- **Lateral ND:**
 - Biopsy-proven metastatic lateral cervical lymphadenopathy



Surgical Treatment of Medullary Thyroid Carcinoma

- Total Thyroidectomy and central neck dissection
 - If dx on hemithyroidectomy → completion thyroidectomy + CND
 - Unilateral intrathyroidal tumors showed LN mets in:¹
 - 81% of central compartment (level VI) dissections,
 - 81% of ipsilateral lateral compartment (levels II to V) dissections
 - 44% of contralateral lateral compartment (levels II to V) dissections

Surgical Treatment of MTC

- When to do a lateral neck dissection?
 - If there are cervical LN noted on preoperative imaging
 - Ipsilateral neck +/- if there is no evidence of cervical LN mets (not a strong recommendation)
 - + ipsilateral lateral neck nodes, - contralateral neck nodes: consider contralateral neck dissection if the basal serum calcitonin level >200 pg/mL

Adjuvant treatment

After neck dissection, is anything else needed?

Role of RAI

- Used as adjuvant therapy following total thyroidectomy for:
 - ATA high risk pts
 - Considered for ATA intermediate risk pts
- Not indicated for ATA low risk pts

High Risk

Gross extrathyroidal extension, incomplete tumor resection, distant metastases, or lymph node >3 cm

Intermediate Risk

Aggressive histology, minor extrathyroidal extension, vascular invasion, or > 5 involved lymph nodes (0.2-3 cm)

Low Risk

*Intrathyroidal DTC
≤ 5 LN micrometastases (< 0.2 cm)*

Key Points

- US Neck is a good preoperative tool to assess for cervical LAD and can change surgical planning
- If there are any clinically involved nodes = do a neck dissection
- Lateral ND for biopsy proven metastasis
- MTC very commonly has LN mets = do the ND

Thank you

Questions?

References

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