



# Success Rate of <sup>131</sup>I Ablation in Patients with and Without Preliminary Diagnostic Whole Body Scan

Hussein R Farghaly, Mustafa SM

## Abstract:

Abstract. Thyroid stunning is a phenomenon of impaired thyroid tissue function after administration of a therapeutic dose of <sup>131</sup>I subsequent to a diagnostic dose of 111- MBq (3 mCi) or greater. The impact of stunning on the clinical outcomes is still not well documented. Aim: The purpose of this study was to investigate the clinical effects of stunning. Methods: Four to six weeks after total or near-total thyroidectomy forty patients with nonmetastatic papillary or follicular carcinoma of the thyroid were evaluated. TSH level should be above 30 mU/L. They were divided prospectively into 2 groups. Group 1: 20 patients underwent <sup>131</sup>I ablative therapy without a preliminary <sup>131</sup>I diagnostic whole body scan. Group 2: 20 patients underwent <sup>131</sup>I ablative therapy after preliminary <sup>131</sup>I diagnostic whole body scan. Comparisons of the postablation outcomes were evaluated by chi (2) analysis. Successful ablation required a negative follow-up thyroid scan 6 months after ablation and also thyroglobulin level < 1.5 µg/L. Results: Only 30% of patients in the scanned group had the thyroid gland ablated after a single <sup>131</sup>I dose, compared with 85% in the non scanned group (P

## Keywords:

Thyroid cancer- Stunning

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