

中文題目：用標靶治療末期甲狀腺乳突癌病患合併多發轉移的經驗

英文題目：Case Experience of Target Therapy for Patient with Thyroid Papillary Carcinoma with Advanced Metastasis

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Introduction : The standard treatment of papillary thyroid cancer includes total thyroidectomy, radioiodine and thyroid hormone suppression therapy. However, there is still lack of effective therapy to manage the distant metastasis, especially for patients who have achieved the maximal cumulative dosage of radioiodine. Targeted therapy with tyrosine kinase inhibitor (sunitinib) and anti-angiogenesis (thalidomide) has been developed and applied in treatment of advanced thyroid carcinoma. Here, we presented our limited experience in a case of progressive metastasis of thyroid papillary carcinoma.

Case presentation : A 70-year-old female has ever received surgical excision for benign recurrent neck nodules three times about 40 yrs ago. However, a rapidly growing neck mass occurred and papillary thyroid carcinoma was diagnosed in our hospital in 2005. Total thyroidectomy was done and I¹³¹ whole body scan showed distant metastasis to lung and bone with elevated thyroglobulin 1623 ng/mL. Five times of radioiodine therapy were done to reach the accumulated dose as 930 mCi with adjuvant therapy with thalidomide 100 mg daily within this 5 year period. The thyroglobulin level declined to 7.11 ng/mL gradually. But hematuria, multiple hard subcutaneous nodules over back and left neck and pleural effusion were detected by the routine follow-up in 2010. The cancer work up study proved the advanced metastasis of papillary carcinoma with malignant effusion, left obstructive uropathy and skin metastasis.

Target therapy with Sunitinib was tried with initial dosage of 50mg once daily for 2 weeks, then the neck lymph node metastasis dramatically disappeared by sonographic evaluation. The lung metastatic lesion improved and the obstructive hydronephrosis showed resolution in PET. Dosage of Sunitinib was tapered to 25 mg daily for another 2 weeks because of severe thrombocytopenia and leukopenia. After 2 week-period of drug withdrawal, the lung metastasis worsed rapidly with hilar enlargement and atelectasis. Later she received another course of Sunitinib again. We found target therapy with Sunitinib was actually effective, but it may bring some severe side effect in these several courses of treatment.

Conclusion : This case experience demonstrated the fact thyroglobulin level is not a good tumor marker when the differentiated thyroid carcinoma progressed with advanced courses. And target therapy with tyrosine kinase inhibitor combined with agents to block angiogenesis (thalidomide) may be considered as an option to treat such patients with terminal stage of papillary carcinoma.