

Index

A

- Ablation therapy, 39
- Ablative iodine 131 therapy
 - post-thyroidectomy, 29
- Activated inflammatory processes, 46
- American Joint Committee on Cancer (AJCC)
 - classification, 28
- Anaplastic carcinoma, 11, 12, 28
- Anaplastic thyroid cancer, 21
- Arytenoid and vocal cord activity, 49
- Autoimmune thyroiditis, 21, 48

B

- Benign nodules, 26
- Benign thyroiditis, 48
- British Association of Endocrine and Thyroid Surgeons (BAETS), 16
- British Thyroid Association (BTA) Thyroid Cancer Guidelines 2014, 3, 16–19

C

- Central compartment nodal disease, 18, 29
- Central lymph node dissections, 16, 18
- Chemotherapy, 1, 21
- Clinical assessment, thyroid cancer, 2, 3, 16
- Cytological diagnosis, pre-operative, 7

D

- Differentiated thyroid cancer (DTC), 4, 5, 16–20, 62, 64
- Diffuse FDG uptake, 68, 69
- Diffuse thyroid autonomy, 62–63
- ¹⁸F-Dihydroxyphenylalanine (¹⁸F-DOPA), 61–63, 65
- Discordant nodule, 37

- Distant metastases, 17, 29
- Dynamic risk stratification (DRS), 19

E

- Endemic goitre, 2
- Esophageal cancer, 69
- Evidence-based thyroid cancer practice, 16
- External beam radiotherapy (EBRT), 19–21, 41
- Extrathyroidal tumour extension, 17, 26

F

- Familial disease, 17
- ¹⁸F-dihydroxyphenylalanine (¹⁸F-DOPA), 61–63, 65
- ¹⁸F-FDG PET/CT, 64, 65
 - beam hardening artefacts, 47
 - bilateral breast carcinoma, 49
 - bilateral intra-parotid lymph nodes, 53
 - in bilateral pterygoid muscles, 56
 - in bilateral vocal cords, 55
 - biodistribution, 46
 - brown fat uptake, 58
 - FDG-avid emboli, paravenous injections, 51
 - incidental pathologies, 46–48
 - ¹³¹I negative and ¹⁸F FDG PET/CT positive, 78
 - ¹³¹I positive and ¹⁸F FDG PET/CT negative, 77
 - local CT artefacts, 46
 - in longus capitis muscle, 56
 - normal variant head and neck uptake, 49, 50
 - patient management, 48
 - patient movement, 46
 - physiological tracer uptake, 52
 - pulmonary nodules, 51
 - renal cell carcinoma, 54

- ¹⁸F-FDG PET/CT (*cont.*)
 scanning, 62–63
 strap muscles of the neck, 56
 technical problems, 46
 UK oncologic clinical practice, 45
 variant and incidental pathology, 51
 Waldeyer's ring of lymphoid tissues, 57
- Fine needle aspiration cytology (FNAC)
 biopsy, 3, 4, 16, 26–28, 36, 62
- ¹⁸F-Fluoro-deoxy-glucose positron emission tomography (FDG PET) scan, 4
- Follicular carcinoma, 10
- Follicular epithelial-derived cancers, 11
- Follicular-type tumours, 17
- Follicular variant papillary carcinoma, 10
- G**
- Gallium 68 peptide imaging, 29
- Gallium-68-somatostatin (68Ga-SMS), 61, 63
- Gamma camera planar imaging, 36
- Genetic syndromes, 2
- Graves' disease, 48, 68
- H**
- Hemithyroidectomy, 10, 16, 17, 20, 21, 49, 62
- High-resolution collimators, 41
- Hurthle (oncocytic) cell-variant follicular tumours, 11, 17, 18, 40, 73
- Hyperfunctioning thyroid nodules, 37, 39
- Hypofunctioning thyroid nodule, 37, 39
- I**
- Incidental lung carcinoma, 81
- Incidental medullary thyroid cancer, 75
- Incidental papillary thyroid cancer, 74
- Incidental squamous tumour or lymphoma, 50
- Iodine
- ¹²³I imaging, 41
- ¹²⁴I imaging, 61, 62
- ¹³¹I MIBG imaging, 29
- ¹³¹I negative and ¹⁸F FDG PET/CT positive, 78
- ¹²⁴I PET/CT scanning, 63, 64
- ¹³¹I positive and ¹⁸F FDG PET/CT negative, 77
- ¹³¹I radioiodine ablative therapy, 29
- ¹³¹I therapy, 18, 19
- K**
- Kim criteria, 3
- L**
- Lateral lymph node dissections, 18
- Liver function tests, 3
- Lymphoid activation, Waldeyer's ring, 50
- M**
- Malignant nodules, 26, 27
- MALT lymphoma, 21
- Management of Thyroid Cancer 2014 guidance, 19
- Medullary and anaplastic cancers, 29, 30
- Medullary thyroid cancer (MTC), 20, 21, 65
- Metabolic PET/CT imaging
 anatomical imaging techniques, 64
 clinical applications, 62
 distant metastases, 64
 glucose transporter upregulation, 64
 morphological information, 61
 posttreatment response, 64
 prognostic tool, 64
 Tg level, 64
 thyroid tumors with iodine avidity, 62
 TSH stimulation, 64
- Metastatic disease, 17, 18, 29, 40, 51, 62, 63, 65
- Micro-medullary thyroid cancer, 20
- Micro-papillary carcinomas, 17
- Minimally invasive follicular carcinoma, 11, 17, 18
- Mixed solid cystic lesions, 27
- Modulated radiotherapy, 29
- Motion artefacts, 46
- Multifocal disease, 17, 28
- Multinodular goiter
 heterogeneous tracer uptake, 72
 with Hurthle cell change, 73
- Multiple endocrine neoplasia (MEN), 20, 29
- Muscular uptake, 49
- Myelofibrosis, 69
- N**
- Neck lymph node, 2, 18, 79
- Neck musculature, 49
- Nodal disease and distant metastases, 26
- Nodal metastases in MTC, 20, 28
- Nodal staging, 28
- Nodular goiter, 68, 70, 71
- Non-medullary thyroid cancer, 2
- O**
- Oncocytic tumour, , 17–18, 11
- Oropharyngeal carcinoma posttreatment, 50

P

- Papillary cancer, 1, 9, 10, 18, 28–30
- Papillary microcarcinoma, 10, 17
- Papillary thyroid carcinoma, 9
 - with anaplastic elements, 79
 - with reactive neck node, 76
- Patient-centred approach, 16
- Peptide receptor radionuclide therapy, 63
- Physiological thyroid uptake, 69
- Poorly differentiated thyroid cancer, 11
- Post-¹³¹I ablation scintigraphy, 41
- Post-ablation scan, 19
- Pre-ablative imaging methods, 41
- Pre-therapy scanning, 41
- Primary tumour staging, 28
- Prophylactic lateral neck lymph node dissection, 18
- Prophylactic surgery, 21
- Pulmonary metastases, micronodular/macronodular, 29

R

- Radiation exposure, 1–2
- Radio-immunotherapy, 21
- Radioiodine (RAI)
 - ablation, 4, 21, 41, 62, 64
 - scan, 61
 - therapy, 64
- Radioiodine remnant ablation (RRA), 18, 19
- Radio-iodine therapy, 11
- Radioisotope treatment, 21
- Radiological imaging
 - benign nodule, 26
 - incidence, 25
- Radionuclide imaging
 - clinical examination, 36
 - evaluation and clinical management, 35
 - indications, 36
- Radiopharmaceuticals, 38
- Radiotherapy planning, 29

S

- Scintigraphy for staging/restaging, 39–41
- Skeletal metastases, 51
- Solitary discordant thyroid nodules, 37
- Staging systems, 4, 5

T

- Thyroidal tissue stunning, 41
- Thyroid cytology, 4
- Thyroid incidental uptake (TIU)
 - of the tracer, 62
- Thyroiditis, 48, 63, 68
- Thyroid lymphoma, 21
- Thyroid nodules
 - goitre, 3
 - hyperfunctioning, 37
 - hypofunctioning, 37
- Thyroid scan reporting, 37, 39
- TNM staging system, 4, 5, 28
- Total thyroidectomy, 17, 74
- Treatment, 4, 7, 10, 16, 18–21, 28, 35, 36, 63
- Tyrosine kinase inhibitor, 79, 80

U

- Ultrasound, 3, 4, 16, 18, 26–30, 63
 - classification system, 27
- Union for International Cancer Control (UICC) classification, 28

V

- Vascular follicular bone lesions, 3

W

- Widely invasive follicular carcinoma, 11, 17