

ADENOMA TOXICUM – RADIOIODINE THERAPY WITH ¹³¹I. OUR RESULTS

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AIM: The retrospective survey of the patients treated for toxic adenoma in the Thyroid out - patient department of the Cabinet for nuclear medicine.

PATIENTS AND METHODS: During the period from 1994 to 2001 we treated 14 patients (11 female and 3 male). The criteria for the establishing diagnosis were typical clinical symptoms of hyperthyroidism (heart palpitation, loss of weight, warmth, and fatigue), failure of thyreostatic therapy, increased values of thyroid hormones and typical scintigram of the thyroid gland. Five of them were treated with antithyroid drugs, and all of them went through the examination for the thyroid hormones TT3 and TT4 (RIA method), before the therapy with radioiodine and after 7, 14, 21, 28 days, as well as 3, 6 and 12 months. The radioiodine dose for the therapy was determined by using formula based on 24-hour binding of radioiodine, i.e. every patient got 10 - 15 mCi of ¹³¹I.

RESULTS: 10 patients had become euthyroid after the first dose. Four patients received the second dose; 3 of them reached the euthyroid state and one patient was operated on because of being incapable of the desired results. We noticed the increased values of thyroid hormones 2-3 weeks following the therapy due to cellular necrosis. The values were normalized later on.

CONCLUSION: The application of radioiodine for the therapy purposes is simple, available and doesn't cost much while, on the other hand, the results one gets are satisfactory with rare problems in early or late phases of treatment.

Key words: adenoma toxicum, radioiodine, therapy