

## HEALTHY ARIZONA WORKSITES PROGRAM (HAWP) PRESENTS:

## LATEST IN THYROID AND ENDOCRINE CANCERS







Endocrine/General Surgeon Dignity Health St. Joseph's Hospital and Medical Center – Surgical Specialties Clinic in the Arizona Service Area



#### WEBINAR HOUSEKEEPING

#### **WELCOME**

All lines have been muted.

Please type any questions into the chat or Questions panel and we will do our best to answer them all at the end.

All handouts and a copy of the presentation slides are available in the Handouts panel.

Please complete the survey that will be emailed out after the presentation

A recording will be added to the library of HAWP webinars on our website within 48 hours.

Special thanks to our supporting partner Dignity Health for their generous support in making this webinar possible.



## PLEASE ENTER YOUR QUESTIONS IN THE CHAT.

### Latest in Thyroid Cancer – Facts, Symptoms and Risks

Kathryn Coan, MD Endocrine Surgeon September 16, 2020





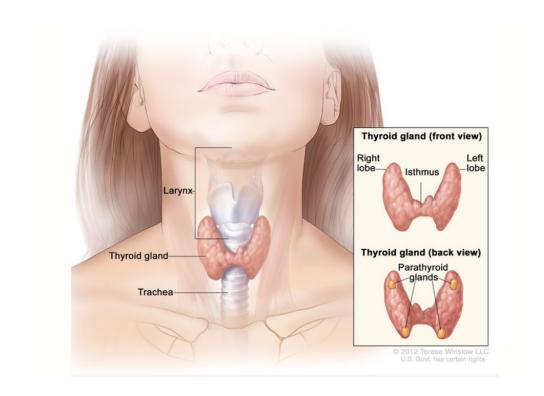
#### **Objectives**

- Thyroid anatomy and function
- National and statewide incidence rates of thyroid cancer
- Workup for thyroid cancer
- Types of thyroid cancer
- Prognosis of thyroid cancer
- Treatment for thyroid cancer
- The role of a multidisciplinary team in the treatment of thyroid cancer
- How employers can support employees undergoing thyroid cancer treatment



#### Thyroid Anatomy and Function

Gland located in the neck overlying the trachea





**Source:** cancer.gov/types/thyroid/patient/thyroid-treatment-pdq

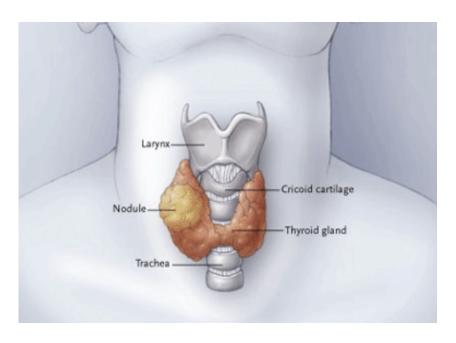
#### Thyroid Anatomy and Function

- Thyroid takes up iodine to make thyroid hormone
- Acts on every cell and organ in the body
  - Metabolism impacting weight gain and loss
  - Heart rate
  - Body temperature
  - Rate of food digestion
  - Muscle contraction
  - Rate of cell turn over





#### Thyroid nodules



- Thyroid nodules are extremely common
- By age 60, 50% of people will have thyroid nodules on US
- The majority of nodules are benign (>90%)



Estimated new cases, 2020

52,890

Estimated deaths, 2020

2,180

Incidence rates, 2012-2016

**14.5** 

Average annual rate per 100,000, age adjusted to the 2000 US standard population. Death rates, 2013-2017

0.5

Average annual rate per 100,000, age adjusted to the 2000 US standard population. Rates for PR are for 2011-2015.

- 2.9% of new cancer diagnoses
  - 13<sup>th</sup> most common cancer
- 0.4% of cancer deaths
  - 23<sup>rd</sup> most common for deaths



**Source:** American Cancer Society

#### Statewide and National Incidence Rates of Thyroid Cancer

#### **Thyroid Cancer Nationwide**

Estimated new cases, 2020

52,890

Estimated deaths, 2020

2,180

Incidence rates, 2012-2016

14.5

Average annual rate per 100,000, age adjusted to the 2000 US standard population. Death rates, 2013-2017

0.5

Average annual rate per 100,000, age adjusted to the 2000 US standard population. Rates for PR are for 2011-2015.

#### Thyroid Cancer Arizona

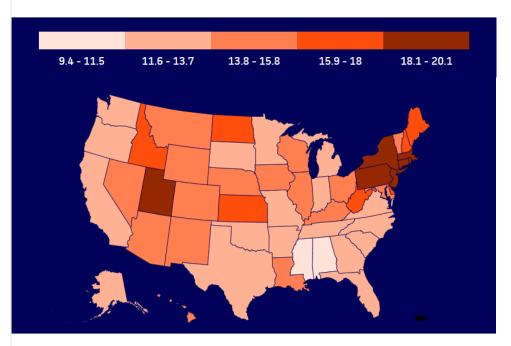


#### Statewide and National Incidence Rates of Thyroid Cancer

Arizona mid range 14.6

#### Incidence rates, 2012-2016

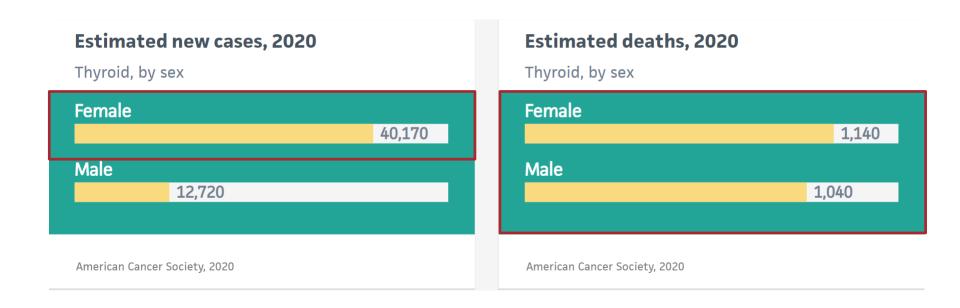
Thyroid, by state



Average annual rate per 100,000, age adjusted to the 2000 US standard population.

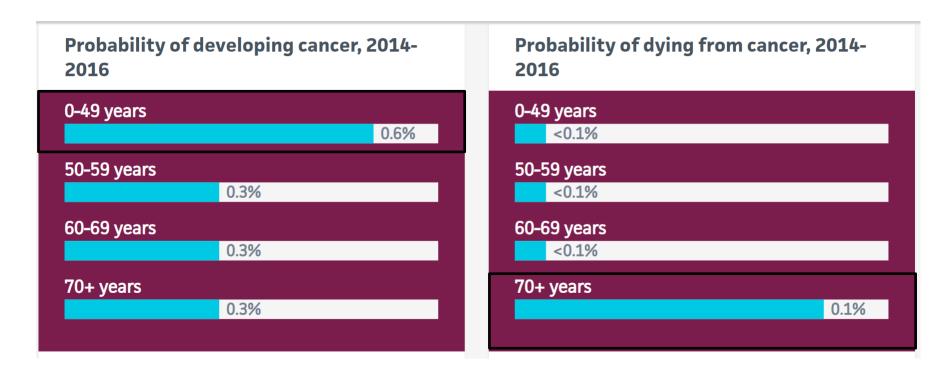
Data sources: North American Association of Central Cancer Registries (NAACCR), 2019





- Woman are more commonly diagnosed with thyroid cancer
- More aggressive in men



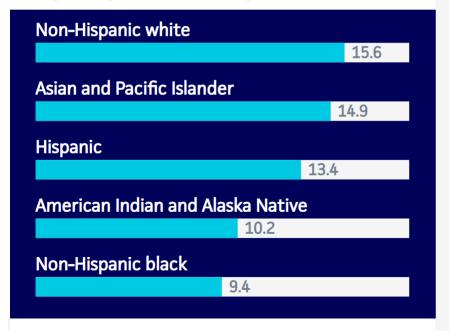


- Impacts younger patients
- Probability of dying higher in older patients



#### Incidence rates, 2012-2016

Thyroid, by race and ethnicity

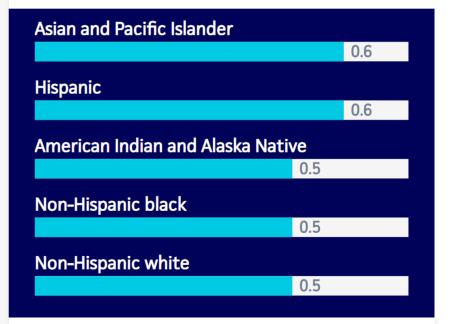


Average annual rate per 100,000, age adjusted to the 2000 US standard population.

Data sources: North American Association of Central Cancer Registries (NAACCR), 2019

#### Death rates, 2013-2017

Thyroid, by race and ethnicity

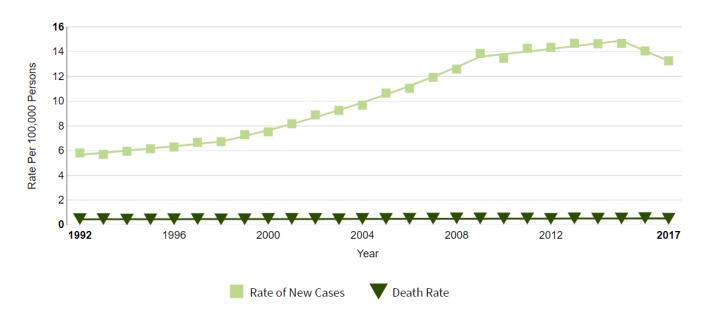


Average annual rate per 100,000, age adjusted to the 2000 US standard population. Rates for PR are for 2011-2015.

Data sources: National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS), Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. 2019



- Incidence of thyroid cancer has increased
- Some, but not all, likely secondary to increased testing



New cases come from SEER 13. Deaths come from U.S. Mortality.

All Races, Both Sexes. Rates are Age-Adjusted.

Modeled trend lines were calculated from the underlying rates using the Joinpoint Trend Analysis Software.



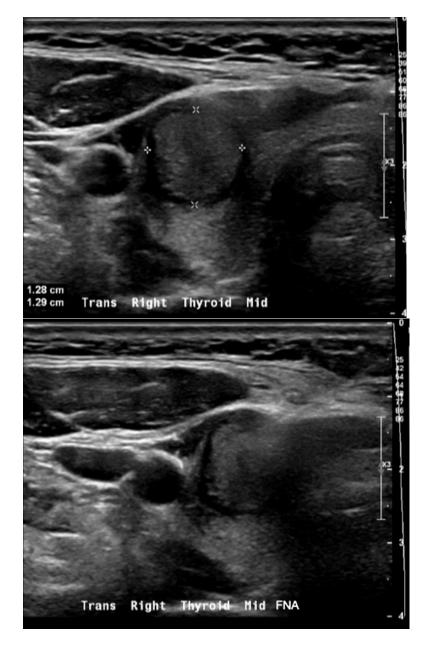
#### Workup for Thyroid Cancer

- Patient History
  - History regarding thyroid nodule
  - Compressive Symptoms
  - Symptoms of hyper or hypothyroidism
  - Family history of thyroid Cancer
  - History or head or neck radiation exposure
- Physical Exam
  - Evaluation of thyroid
  - Evaluation of lymph nodes



#### Workup for Thyroid Cancer

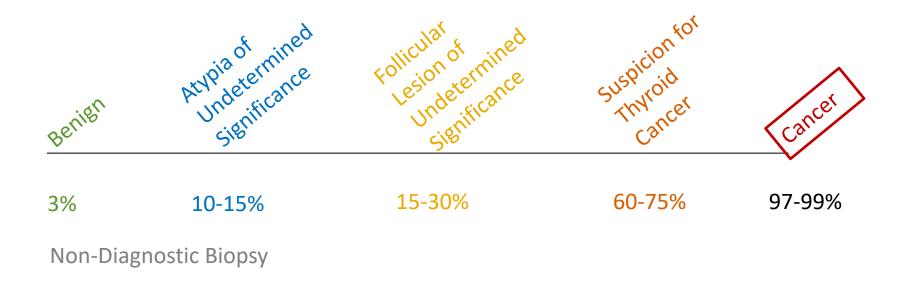
- Laboratory Testing
  - Thyroid function testing
- Imaging
  - Ultrasound
- Fine Needle Aspiration





#### Workup for Thyroid Cancer

Results of Fine Needle Aspiration



Depending on results determines next steps



#### Types of Thyroid Cancer

- Well differentiated thyroid cancer (90%)
- Papillary thyroid cancer (most common)-80%
- Follicular thyroid cancer 10%
- Hurthle Cell 3%
- Medullary thyroid cancer (2-4%)
- Neuroendocrine cancer
- Different workup and treatment
- Possible genetic syndrome
- Anaplastic Thyroid Cancer (1-2%)
- Rare
- Bad prognosis



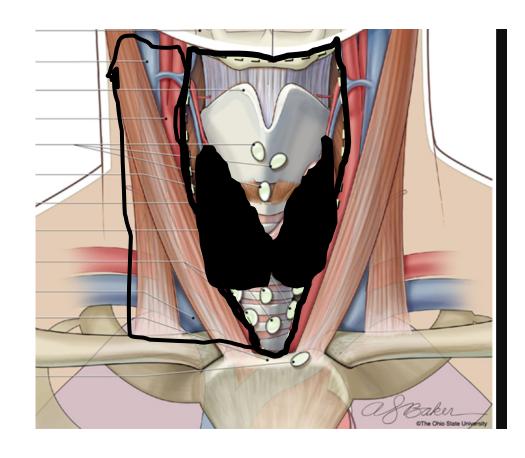
#### **Prognosis for Thyroid Cancer**

5 year Survival						
	Papillary Thyroid Cancer	Follicular Thyroid Cancer	Medullary Thyroid Cancer	Anaplastic Thyroid Cancer		
Localized	100%	100%	100%	31%		
Regional	99%	96%	90%	12%		
Distant	78%	63%	39%	4%		



**Source:** https://seer.cancer.gov/statfacts/html/thyro.html

- Surgery
- Extent of surgery varies by disease
  - Thyroid Lobectomy
  - Total Thyroidectomy
  - Total Thyroidectomy with central neck lymph node dissection
  - Modified Radical Neck
     Lymph Node Dissection





- Goals of Surgery
  - Improve survival
  - Decrease recurrence
  - Accurately stage the disease
  - Avoid placing the patient at unnecessary surgical risk
  - Risks of surgery
    - Bleeding
    - Hoarseness
    - Hypocalcemia
  - Risk of complication increases with surgeons who perform <25 thyroid surgeries per year
  - 51% of thyroid surgery performed in the US is performed by someone who does 1 case per year and 81% by someone who does <25</li>



- Additional adjuvant therapies
  - Well differentiated thyroid cancers
    - Thyroid suppression -Prevents additional stimulation of any remaining thyroid cells



Radioactive Iodine-Ablation of cells thyroid cells that take up iodine



- Medullary thyroid cancer
  - Not impacted by these treatments
  - Genetics important (25% familial)
    - Early detection in relatives
    - Potentially associated with other diseases
- Aggressive thyroid cancers
  - Chemotherapy
  - Radiation



## The role of a multidisciplinary team in the treatment of thyroid cancer

- Primary Care Physician
- Endocrinologist
- Radiologist
- Interventional Radiologist
- Pathologist
- Surgeon
- Radiation Oncologist
- Genetics Counselor
- Medical Oncologist







## How employers can support employees undergoing thyroid cancer treatment

- Recognize that thyroid cancer is a cancer
- Patients will need time off work for workup and testing
- Time off after surgery
- Time for additional treatments

Instructions to reduce exposure to others after I-131 RAI treatment ACTIONDURATION (DAYS)			
Sleep in a separate bed (~6 feet of separation) from another adult	1-11*		
Delay return to work	1-5*		
Maximize distance from children and pregnant women (6 feet)	1-5*		
Limit time in public places	1-3*		
Do not travel by airplane or public transportation	1-3*		
Do not travel on a prolonged automobile trip with others	2-3		
Maintain prudent distances from others (~6 feet)	2-3		
Drink plenty of fluids	2-3		
Do not prepare food for others	2-3		
Do not share utensils with others	2-3		
Sit to urinate and flush the toilet 2-3 times after use	2-3		
Sleep in a separate bed (~6 feet of separation) from pregnant partner, child or infant	6-23*		
*duration depends on dose of I-131 given			



## How employers can support employees undergoing thyroid cancer treatment

Instructions to reduce exposure to others after I-131 RAI treatment				
ACTIONDURATIO	N (DAYS)			
Sleep in a separate bed (~6 feet of separation) from another adult	1-11*			
Delay return to work	1-5*			
Maximize distance from children and pregnant women (6 feet)	1-5*			
Limit time in public places	1-3*			
Do not travel by airplane or public transportation	1-3*			
Do not travel on a prolonged automobile trip with others	2-3			
Maintain prudent distances from others (~6 feet)	2-3			
Drink plenty of fluids	2-3			
Do not prepare food for others	2-3			
Do not share utensils with others	2-3			
Sit to urinate and flush the toilet 2-3 times after use	2-3			
Sleep in a separate bed (~6 feet of separation) from pregnant partner, child or infant	6-23*			
*duration depends on dose of I-131 given				



#### Summary

- Thyroid cancer, although not common, has increased in incidence
- It is more common in women and younger patients
- Good survival profile but can recur
- Mainstay of treatment is surgery
- Treatment requires a multidisciplinary approach
- Patient support is crucial to improving patient outcomes



#### Resources

- American Thyroid Association
- American Association of Endocrine Surgeons
- Thyca.org
- American Cancer Society



#### Thank You!

For more information about cancer prevention, treatment, screening, or to request a speaker for your worksite on any cancer-related topic, **Call:** 

602.699.3366





Cancer Center at Dignity Health St. Joseph's Hospital We are Proud to be Here for You and Your Family!



# CONNECT WITH US



@Got\_HAWP



Healthy Arizona Worksites Program



healthyazworksites.org



info@healthyazworksites.org





#### TERESA SALAMA, MHA, CWP

Worksites Management Analyst Teresa.MalakSalama@Maricopa.gov (602) 359-4565





# THANK YOU FOR WATCHING!