

Mid-Congress-Symposium 9

Thyroid + Radiation Protection Committee / European Thyroid Association (ETA) / European Society of Endocrine Surgeons (ESES)

Wednesday, October 28, 09:30-12:15

Session Title

Update on Treatment of Hyperthyroidism

Chairperson

Luca Giovanella (Bellinzona, Switzerland)

Programme

09:30 - 09:55 Luca Giovanella (Bellinzona, Switzerland): Diagnosis of Diseases Leading to Hyperthyroidism

09:55 - 10:20 Kristien Boelaert (Birmingham, UK): Medical Treatment of Hyperthyroidism

10:20 - 10:45 Philipp Riss (Vienna, Austria): Surgical Treatment of Hyperthyroidism

10:45 - 11:00 Break

11:00 - 11:24 Désirée Deandreis (Torino, Italy): Radioiodine Treatment of Hyperthyroidism

11:24 - 11:48 Lidia Cunha (Ermesinde, Portugal): Radioiodine for Benign Disease - Radiation Protection

11:48 - 12:12 Ioannis Iakovou (Tessaloniki, Greece): Risk of Cancer Following Radioiodine Treatment for Hyperthyroidism

Educational Objectives

1. Refresh on hyperthyroidism diagnosis and differential diagnosis
2. Refresh on medical and surgical treatment of hyperthyroidism
3. Update on radioiodine treatment of hyperthyroidism, including dosimetry, radiation protection, side effects and risk of stochastic effects.

Summary

Hyperthyroidism is an excessive concentration of thyroid hormones in tissues caused by increased synthesis of thyroid hormones, excessive release of preformed thyroid hormones, or an endogenous or exogenous extrathyroidal source. The most common causes of an excessive production of thyroid hormones are Graves disease, toxic multinodular goiter, and toxic adenoma.

The most common cause of an excessive passive release of thyroid hormones is painless (silent) thyroiditis, although its clinical presentation is the same as with other causes. Hyperthyroidism caused by overproduction of thyroid hormones can be treated with antithyroid medications (methimazole and propylthiouracil), radioactive iodine ablation of the thyroid gland, or surgical thyroidectomy. The choice of treatment depends on the underlying diagnosis, the presence of contraindications to a particular treatment modality, the severity of hyperthyroidism, the side effects profile and the patient's preference.



VIRTUAL

Key Words

Hyperthyroidism, Thyrotoxicosis, Radioiodine, Surgery, Antithyroid Drugs