



CTE 5

Technologists Committee & Thyroid Committee

Monday, October 19, 16:45–18:15

Session Title

Nuclear Medicine Applications for Benign Thyroid Diseases

Chairpersons

Luísa Roldão Pereira (Maidstone, United Kingdom)

Pedro Costa (Porto, Portugal)

Programme

- 16:45–17:15 **Alfredo Campennì** (Messina, Italy): Radioiodine Therapy in Patients with Thyroid Disorders: 85 Years of an Effective, Safe and Theragnostic Therapy
- 17:15–17:45 **Michael C. Kreissl** (Magdeburg, Germany): Non-toxic Nodular Goitre and Radioiodine Therapy: Why, Who, When, and How
- 17:45–18:15 **Brittany Emmerson** (Melbourne, Australia): Governance Models for Remote Nuclear Medicine Practice: Ethical, Legal and Professional Implications

Educational Objectives

1. Indications, contraindications, strategies and Na[¹³¹I]I activity in the treatment of patients with hyperthyroidism or differentiated thyroid carcinoma.
2. Indications, contraindications, strategies and Na[¹³¹I]I activity in the treatment of non-toxic thyroid goitre.
3. A real-life perspective on adverse effects of radioiodine therapy.
4. How, in a busy and evolving Nuclear Medicine department, technologists can take an active approach to leading on RAI pathways, freeing physicians to work on more complex cases and therapies.

Summary

This session covers all aspects of radioiodine therapy in patients with benign (toxic and non-toxic) thyroid disorders as well as differentiated thyroid carcinoma, celebrating the 85th anniversary of its first clinical use. The theragnostic role of iodine-131 will be highlighted throughout. The session is arranged across three presentations in which the advantages, disadvantages, and possible adverse effects of Na[¹³¹I]I — the first theragnostic agent in nuclear medicine — will be discussed in depth. A spotlight on the technological aspects of thyroid imaging will also be provided.

Key Words

Radioiodine Therapy; Hyperthyroidism; Non-toxic Goitre; Differentiated Thyroid Carcinoma; Planar Imaging; Hybrid Imaging; Functional Thyroid Scintigraphy; Molecular Thyroid Scintigraphy