

# ***CANCER MÉDULLAIRE DE LA THYROÏDE: ÉPIDÉMIOLOGIE ET CARACTÉRISTIQUES D'APRÈS LES DONNÉES DU REGISTRE MARNE-ARDENNES***

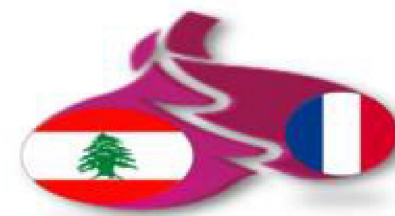
***M Zalzali***

***SOLFED octobre 2025***

***REIMS***

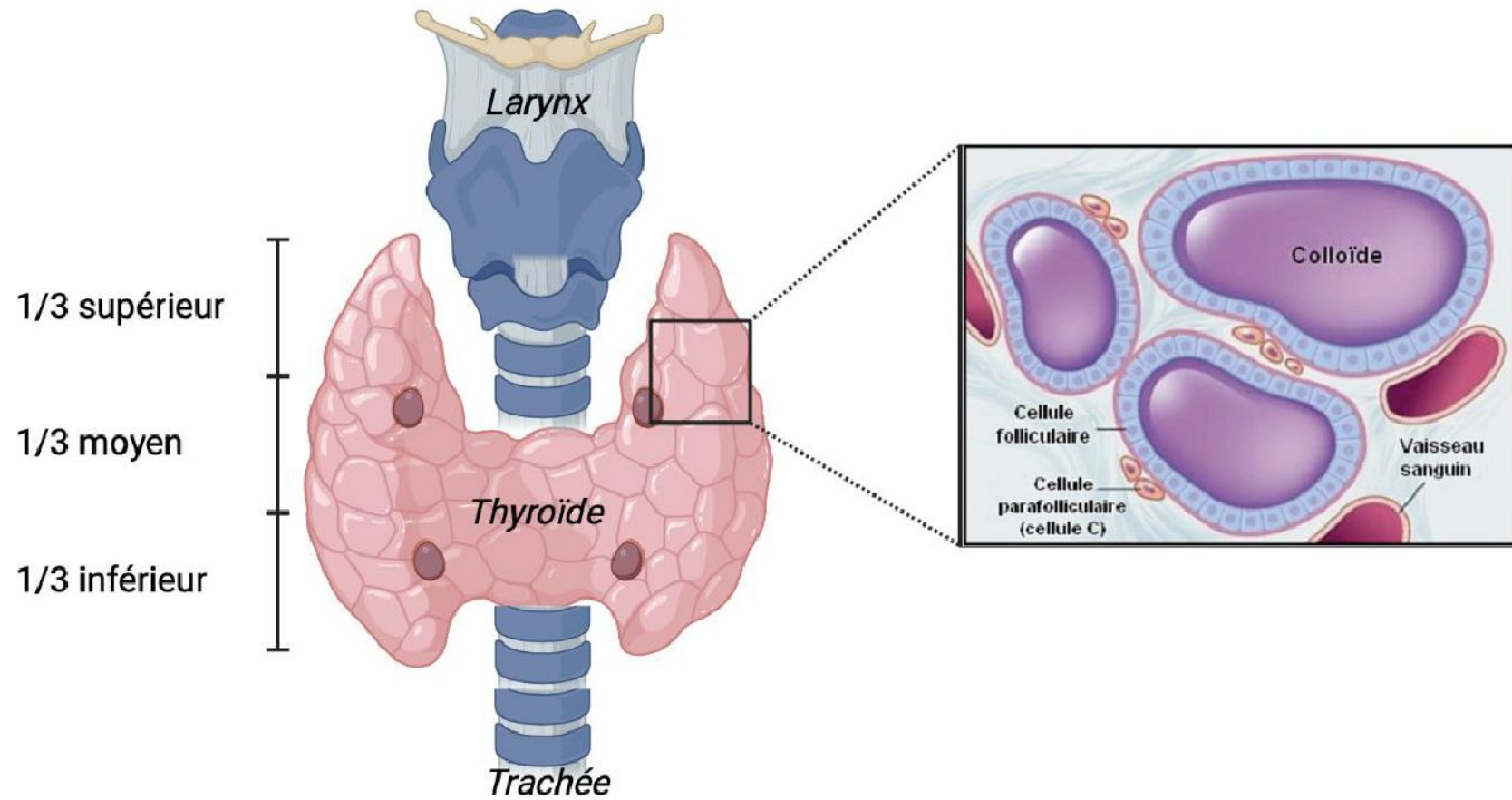


**REGISTRE DES CANCERS  
DE LA THYROÏDE  
MARNE-ARDENNES**



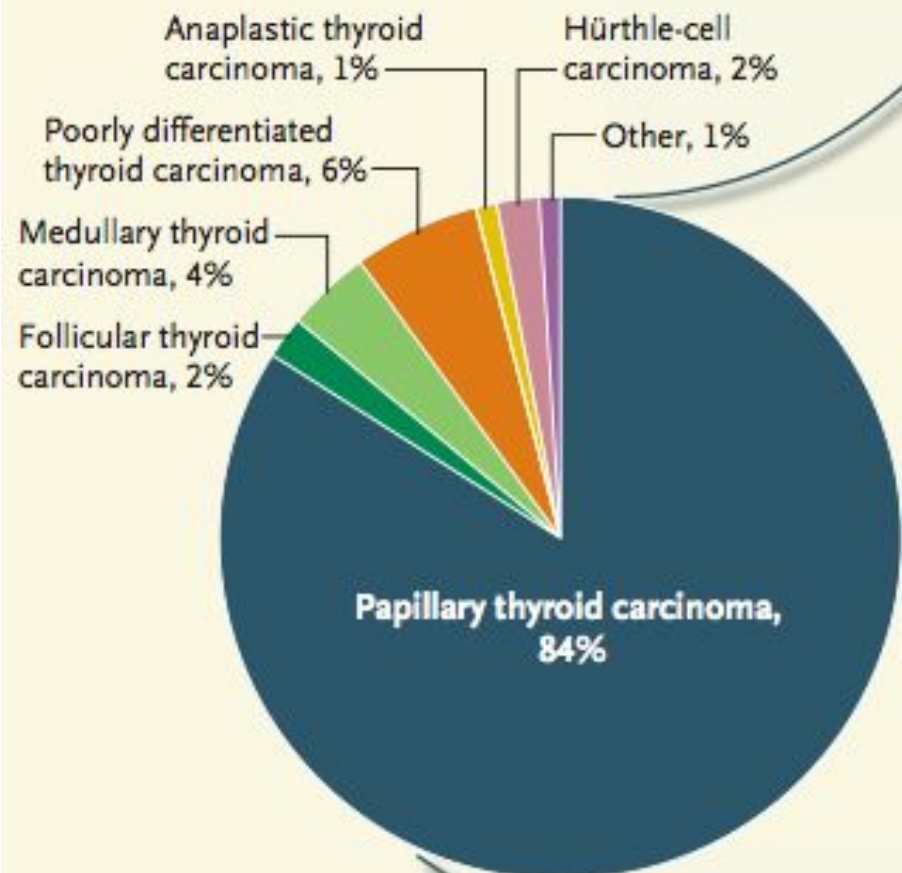
**SOLFED**  
**Société Libano-Française  
D'Endocrinologie et de Diabétologie**

## Définition

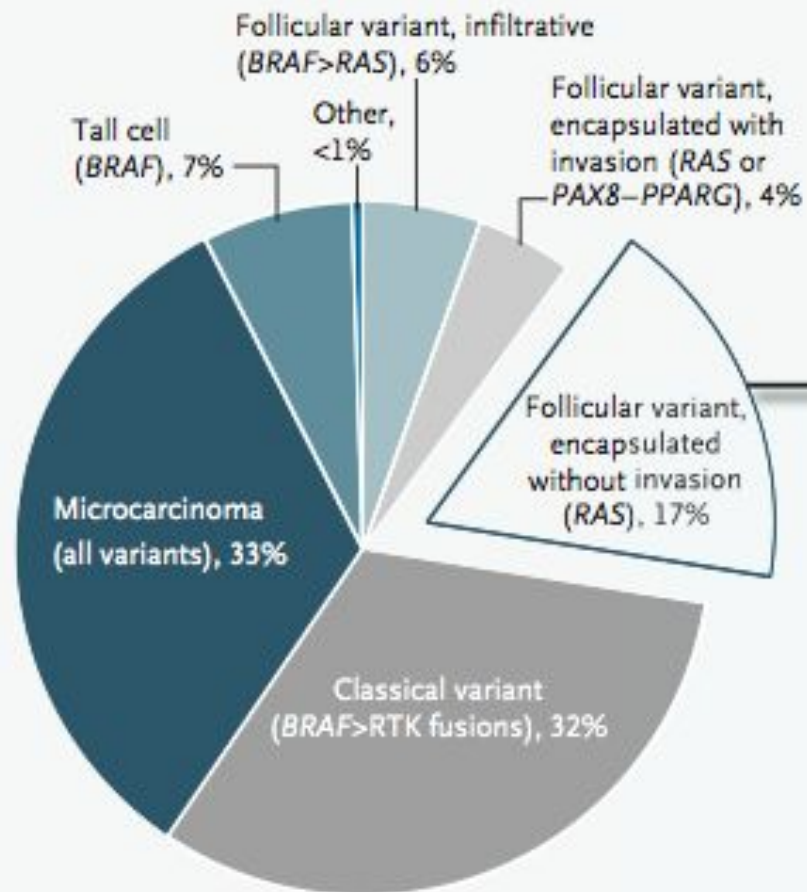


## Histologie des cancers thyroïdiens

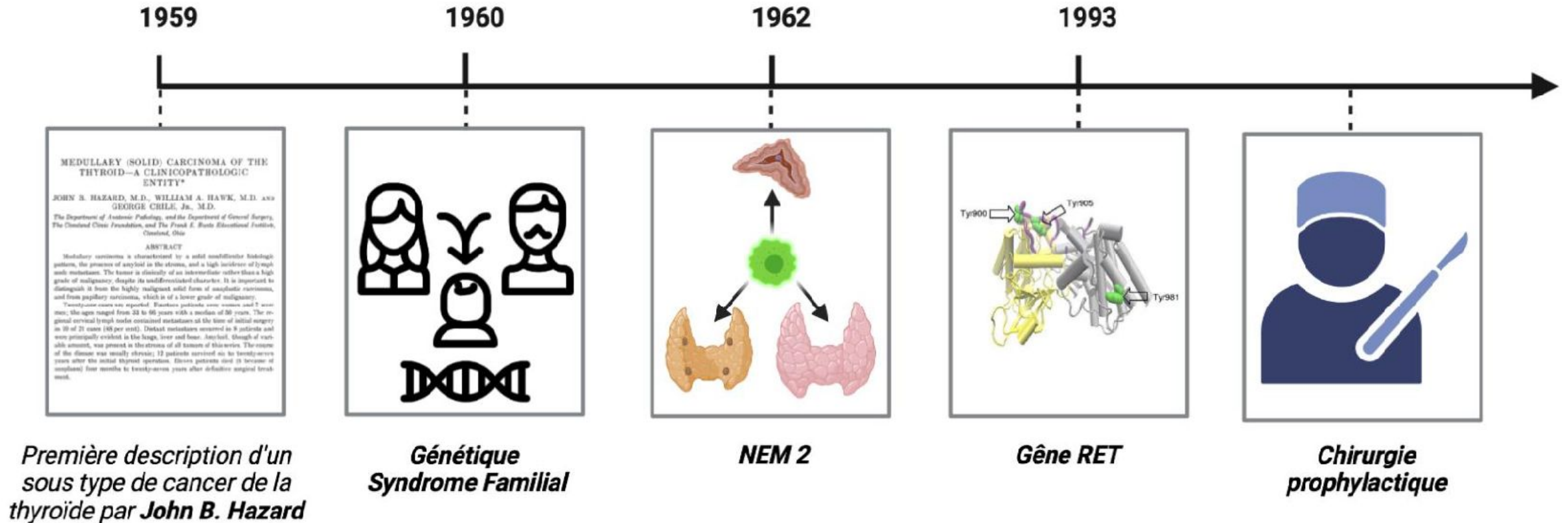
### A Thyroid Carcinomas



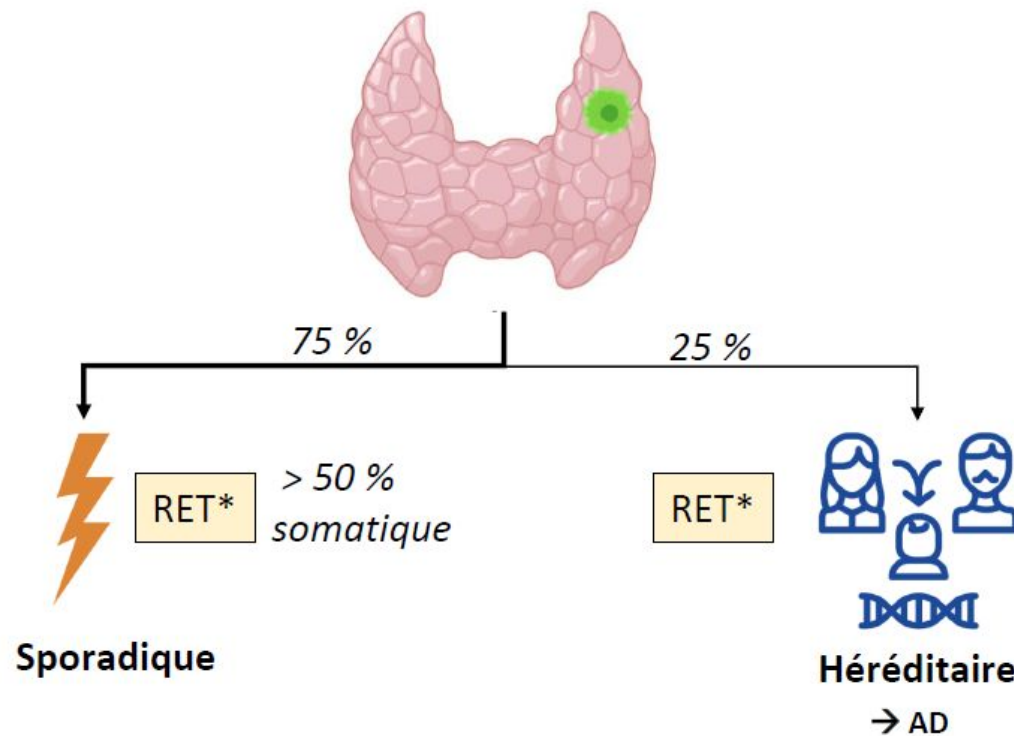
### B Papillary Thyroid Carcinoma



## Histoire



## Types de CMT



## Relation génotype phénotype

| RET mutation <sup>a</sup> | Exon | MTC risk level <sup>b</sup> |
|---------------------------|------|-----------------------------|
| G533C                     | 8    | MOD                         |
| C609F/G/R/S/Y             | 10   | MOD                         |
| C611F/G/S/Y/W             | 10   | MOD                         |
| C618F/R/S                 | 10   | MOD                         |
| C620F/R/S                 | 10   | MOD                         |
| C630R/Y                   | 11   | MOD                         |
| D631Y                     | 11   | MOD                         |
| C634F/G/R/S/W/Y           | 11   | H                           |
| K666E                     | 11   | MOD                         |
| E768D                     | 13   | MOD                         |
| L790F                     | 13   | MOD                         |
| V804L                     | 14   | MOD                         |
| V804M                     | 14   | MOD                         |
| A883F                     | 15   | H                           |
| S891A                     | 15   | MOD                         |
| R912P                     | 16   | MOD                         |
| M918T                     | 16   | HST                         |

**Mauvais pronostic**

Hadoux J. Lancet Diabetes Endocrinol 2016. Management of advanced medullary thyroid cancer.

Agrawal N. J Clin Endocrinol Metab. 2013. Exomic Sequencing of Medullary Thyroid Cancer Reveals Dominant and Mutually Exclusive Oncogenic Mutations in RET and RAS.

Wells SA. Thyroid. 2015. Revised American Thyroid Association Guidelines for the Management of Medullary Thyroid Carcinoma.

## Etude



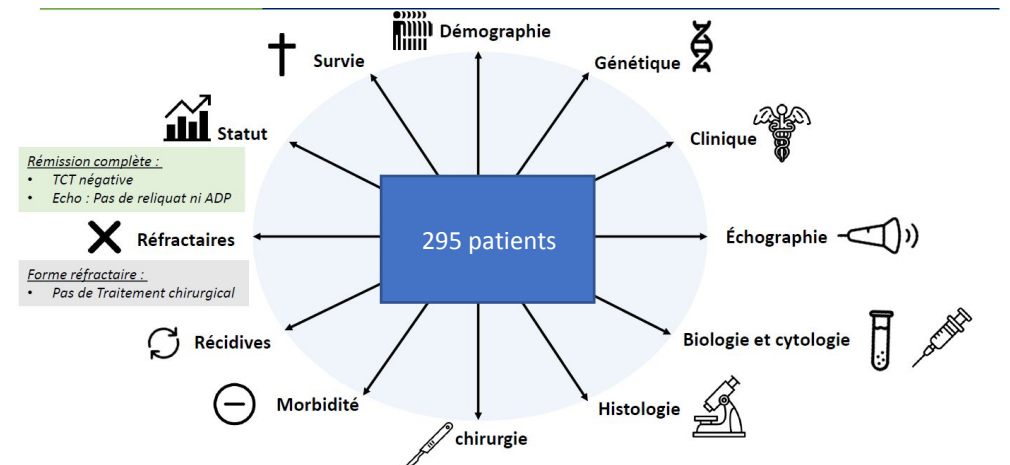
- *Etude épidémiologique longitudinale rétrospective*



- *Registre Marne-Ardennes*

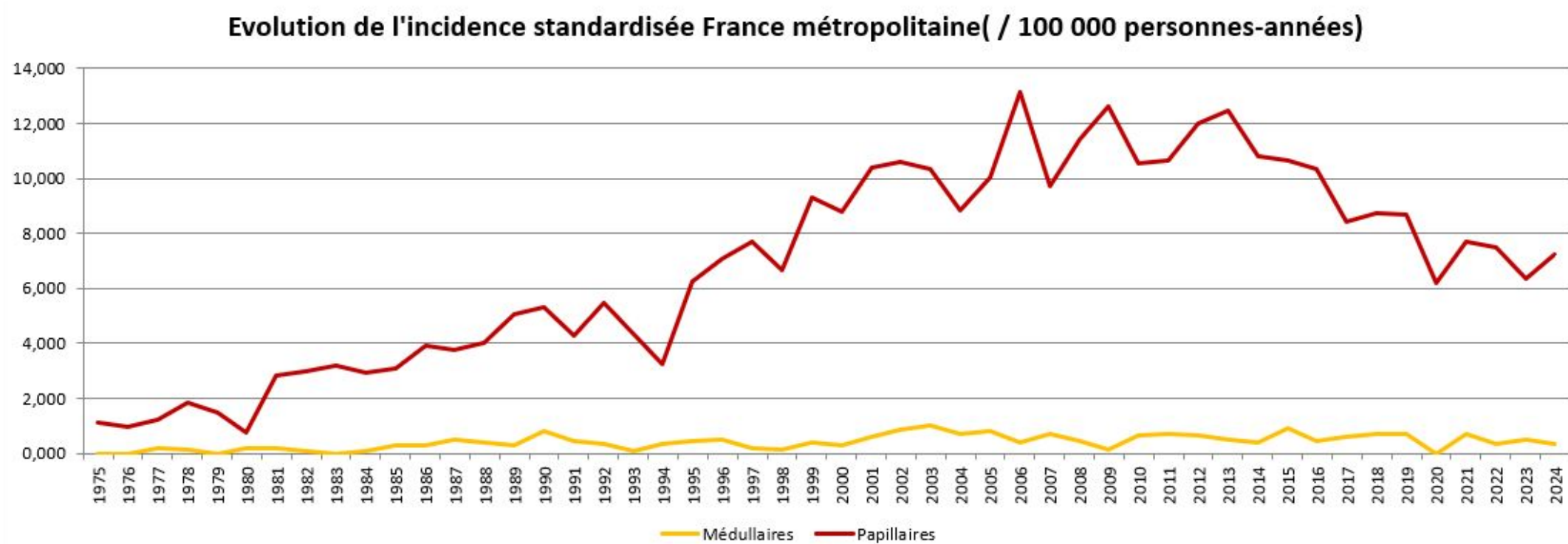


- *De 1975 à 2024*

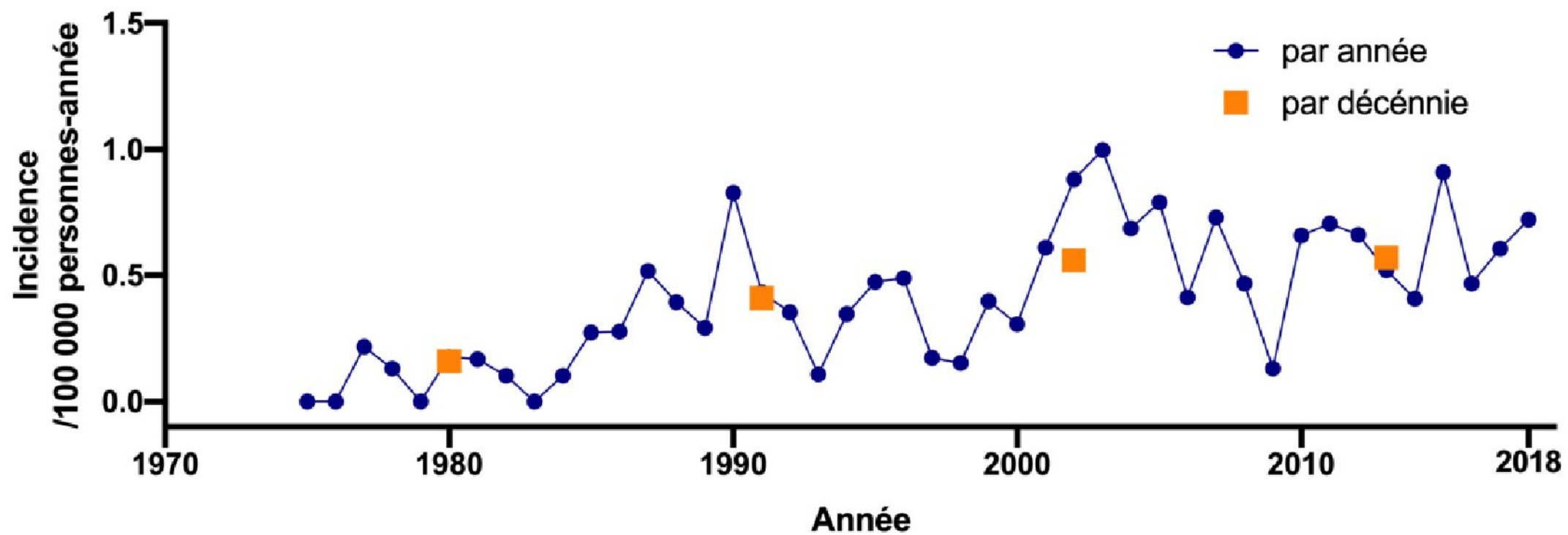




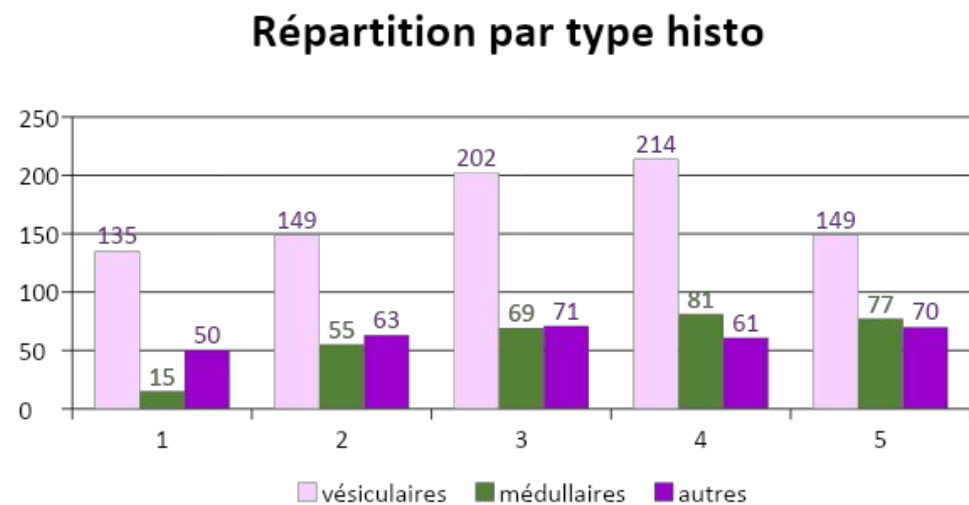
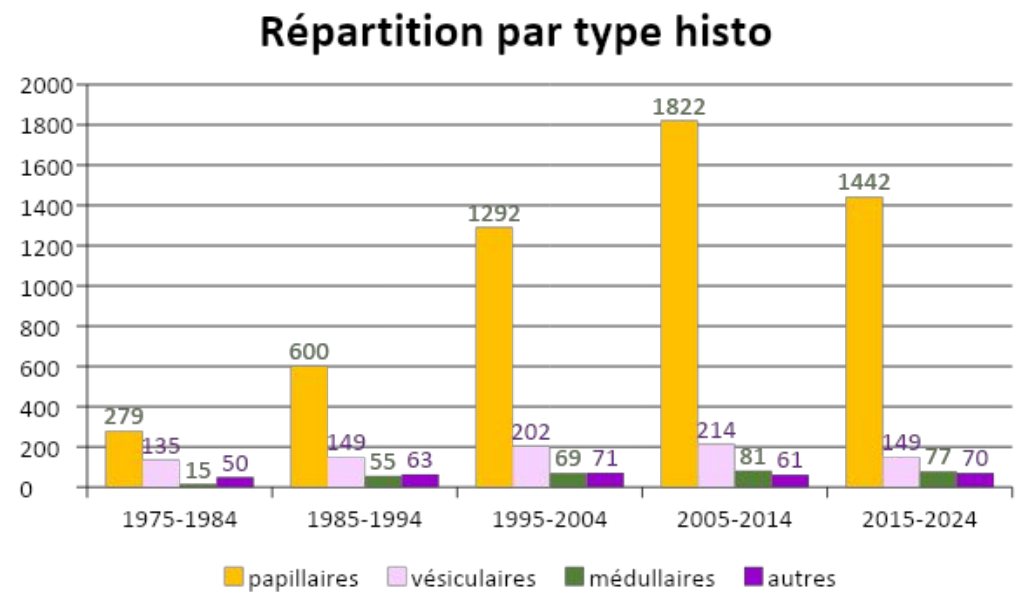
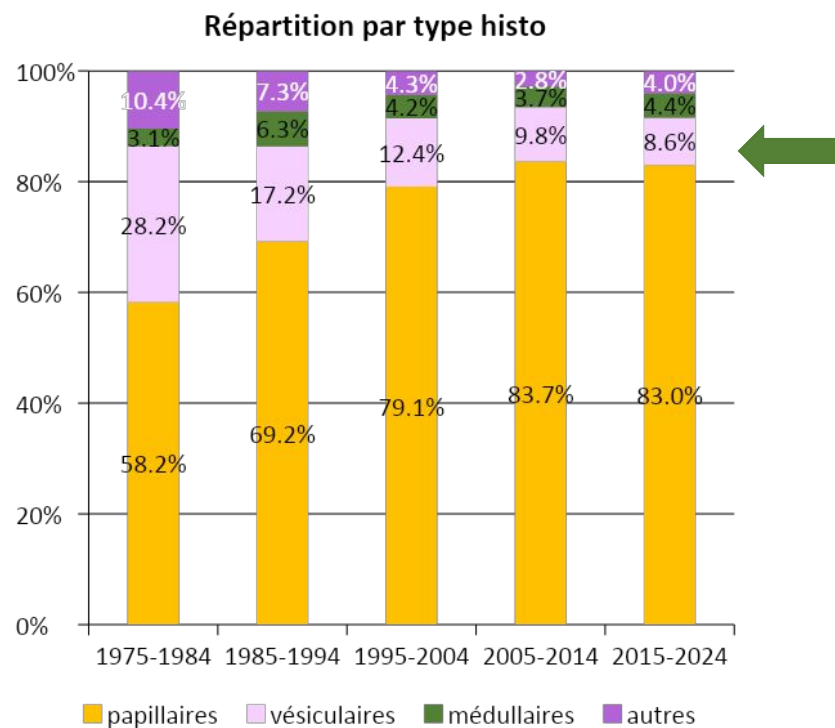
## *Incidence : papillaire vs CMT*



## *Incidence : CMT*







## Résultats: caractéristiques



### Démographie



Sex-ratio 0,73



42,3 %



57,7 %



53 ans



50 ans (7-82)



56 ans (5-97)



### Génétique



Sporadique

78,8 %



Héréditaire

21,2 %



### Échographie



Nodule Isolé

53,8 %



### Cytologie



B3 – B4

10,1 %



B5 –B6

74,8 %



### Biologie

#### TCT

26 N0  
01 N1

25/26 M1

40

500

TCT (pg/ml)

#### ACE

20 %

N

35,7 %

10 N

37,3 %

100 N

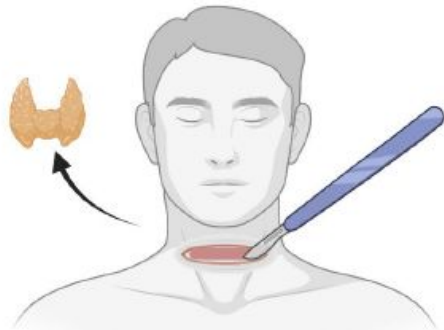
7 %

ACE

## Résultats: caractéristiques



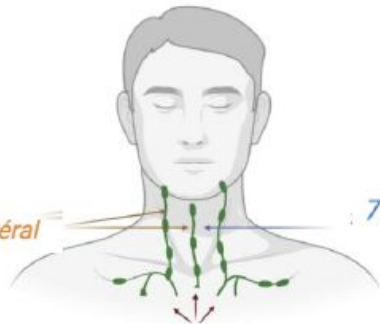
### Chirurgie



**Thyroidectomie** 96,9%  
Dont 97,6 % thyroidectomie totale



### Curage



22,3 % Curage central  
+ latéral unilatéral

75,8 % Curage central

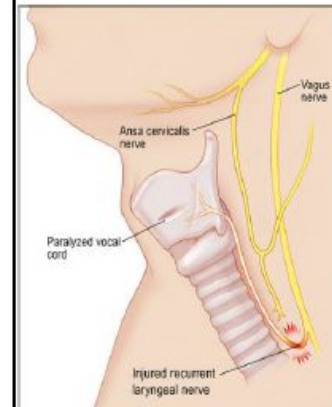
47,2 % Curage centrale  
+ latéral bilatéral



### Comorbidité



**Hypocalcémie transitoire**  
55 %



**Paralysie récurrentielle**  
26,7 %

## Résultats: caractéristiques



### Anatomopathologie



14,7 % découverte fortuite



7,7 % Tumeurs mixtes



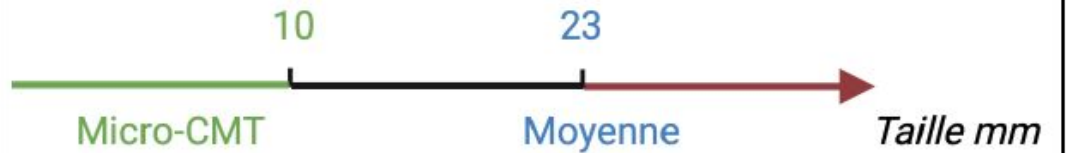
21 % Formes multifocales



11,9 % Formes multifocales bilatérales

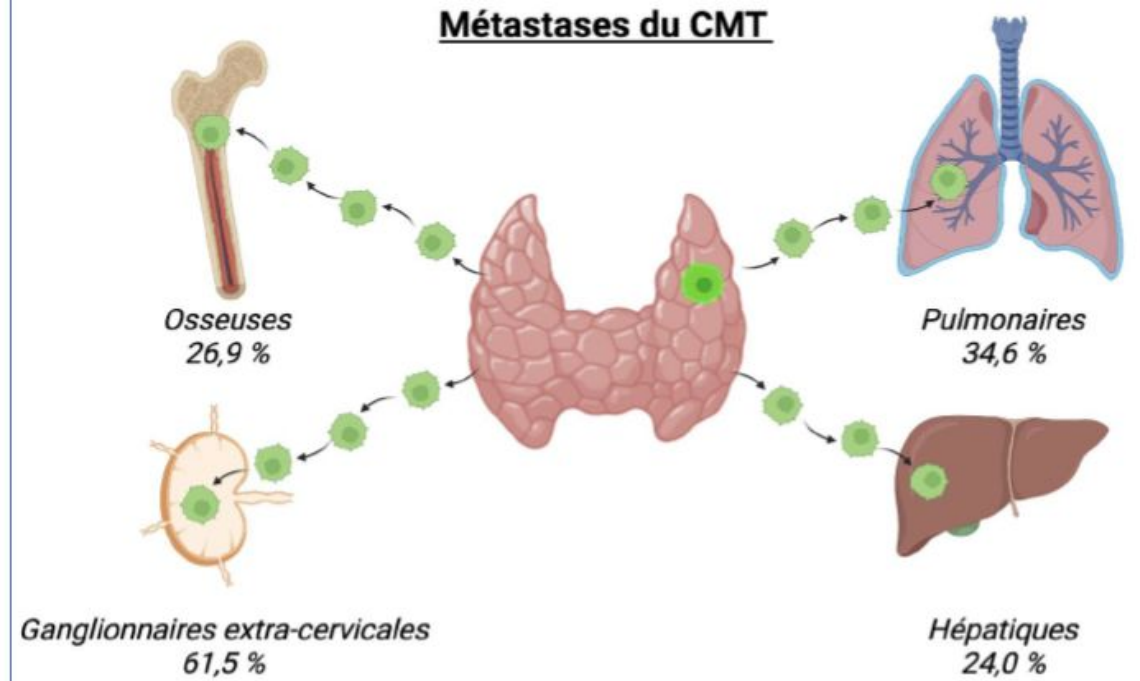
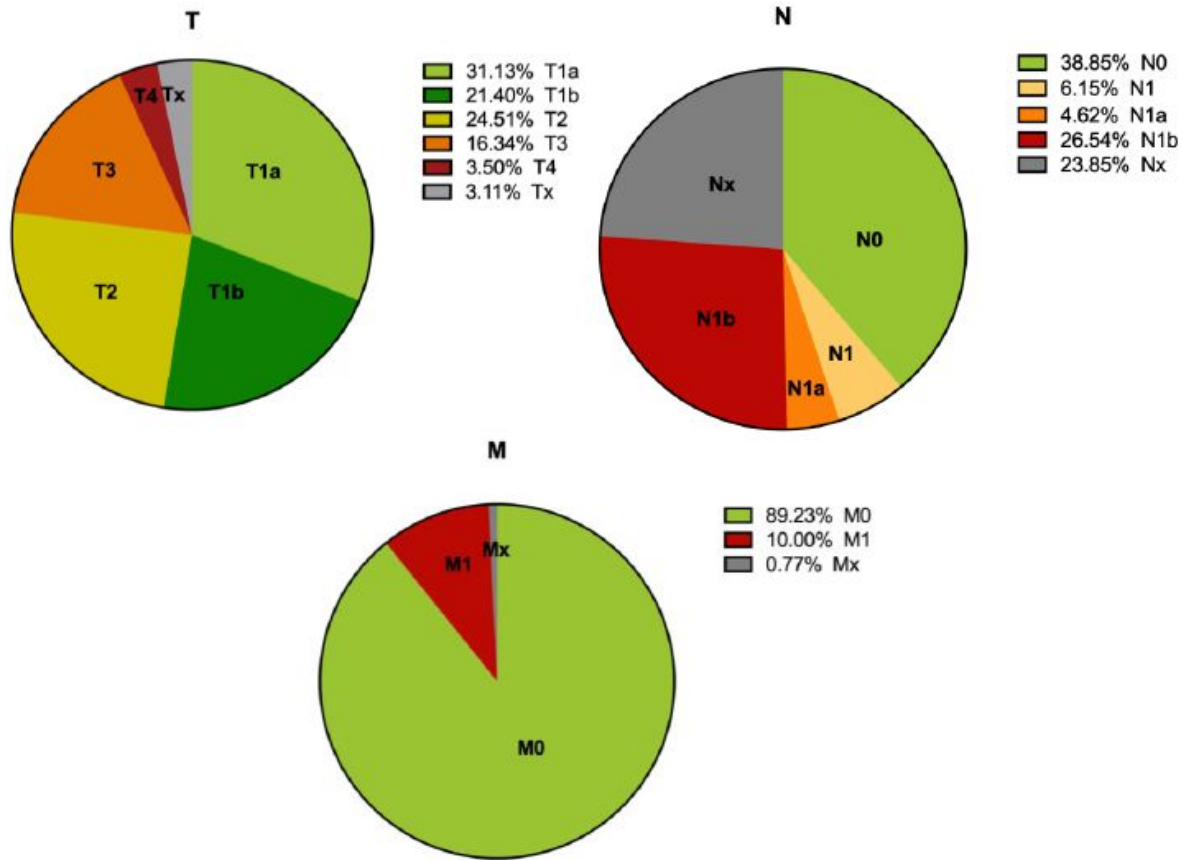


### Taille



| Décennie    | Micro-CMT | Moyenne |
|-------------|-----------|---------|
| 1975 - 1985 | 13 %      | 23,3 mm |
| 2008 – 2018 | 31,2 %    | 18,9 mm |

## Résultats : TNM

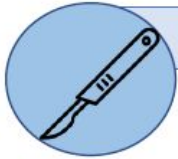


|   | All<br>(n = 260) | Sporadic (n = 205) | Hereditary          |                    |
|---|------------------|--------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
|   |                  |                    | Index case (n = 19) | Screening (n = 36) |
| Sex   |                  |                    |                     |                    |
| Men, n (%)                                  | 110 (42.3)       | 80 (39.0)          | 7 (36.8)            | 23 (63.9)          |
| Women, n (%)                                | 150 (57.7)       | 125 (61.0)         | 12 (63.2)           | 13 (36.1)          |
| Age   | 53 (5-97)        | 57.4 (19-97)       | 48 (6-79)           | 33 (5-69)          |
| All (min-max)                               |                  |                    |                     |                    |
| Nodules at diagnosis                        |                  |                    |                     |                    |
| MNG, n (%)                                  | 69 (26.5)        | 56 (27.3)          | 10 (52.6)           | 3 (8.3)            |
| Isolated nodule, n (%)                      | 140 (53.8)       | 126 (61.5)         | 6 (31.6)            | 8 (22.2)           |
| Signs of compression, n (%)                 | 10 (3.8)         | 9 (4.4)            | 1 (5.3)             | 0                  |
| Cytology                                    |                  |                    |                     |                    |
| Noncontributory, n (%)                      | 14 (8.8)         | 10 (4.9)           | 2 (10.5)            | 2 (5.6)            |
| Benign, n (%)                               | 10 (6.3)         | 8 (3.9)            | 2 (10.5)            | 0                  |
| Cellular atypia or vesicular lesions, n (%) | 16 (10.1)        | 16 (7.8)           | 0                   | 0                  |
| Malignant and suspected malignancy, n (%)   | 119 (74.8)       | 105 (51.2)         | 7 (36.8)            | 7 (19.4)           |
| Incidental finding                          |                  |                    |                     |                    |
| Histological, n (%)                         | 38 (14.6)        | 36 (17.6)          | 2 (10.5)            | 0 (0)              |
| Calcitonin                                  |                  |                    |                     |                    |
| Mean pg/mL                                  | 5332             | 5357               | 1042                | 709                |
| <40 pg/mL, n (%)                            | 27 (10.4)        | 10(4.9)            | 2 (10.5)            | 15 (41.7)          |
| 40-500 pg/mL, n (%)                         | 57 (21.9)        | 44 (21.5)          | 5 (26.3)            | 8 (22.2)           |
| >500 pg/mL, n (%)                           | 121 (46.5)       | 106 (51.7)         | 7 (36.8)            | 8 (22.2)           |
| RET mutation                                |                  |                    |                     |                    |
| Number identified, n (%)                    | 51 (19.6)        | 0                  | 17 (89.5)           | 34 (94.4)          |
| RET mutation risk level                     |                  |                    |                     |                    |
| Moderate, n (%)                             | 39 (15)          |                    | 13 (68.4)           | 26 (72.2)          |
| High, n (%)                                 | 10 (4.9)         |                    | 2 (10.5)            | 8(22.2)            |
| Highest, n (%)                              | 2 (0.8)          |                    | 2 (10.5)            | 0                  |
| Type of surgery                             |                  |                    |                     |                    |
| Total thyroidectomy, n (%)                  | 246 (97.6)       | 183 (89.3)         | 19(100)             | 35 (97.2)          |
| Thyroid lobectomy, n (%)                    | 13 (5.0)         | 13 (6.3)           | 0                   | 0                  |



|   | All<br>(n = 260) | Sporadic (n = 205) | Hereditary          |                    |
|---|------------------|--------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
|   |                  |                    | Index case (n = 19) | Screening (n = 36) |
| Cervical dissection                     |                  |                    |                     |                    |
| All n (%)                               | 197 (75.8)       | 152 (74.1)         | 16 (84.2)           | 29 (80.6)          |
| Central n (%)                           | 197 (75.8)       | 152 (74.1)         | 16 (84.2)           | 29 (80.6)          |
| Unilateral lateral, n (%)               | 44 (22.3)        | 39 (19.0)          | 0                   | 5 (13.9)           |
| Bilateral lateral, n (%)                | 93 (47.2)        | 62 (30.2)          | 12 (63.1)           | 19 (52.8)          |
| Surgical morbidity                      |                  |                    |                     |                    |
| Recurrent nerve paralysis, n (%)        | 65 (26.7)        | 51 (24.9)          | 5 (26.3)            | 9 (25.0)           |
| Early postoperative hypocalcemia, n (%) | 135 (55.5)       | 105 (51.2)         | 10 (52.6)           | 20 (55.6)          |
| Lymphoreia, n (%)                       | 14 (5.8)         | 11 (5.4)           | 1 (5.3)             | 2 (5.6)            |
| Horner's syndrome, n (%)                | 3 (1.2)          | 3 (1.5)            | 0                   | 0                  |
| Focality                                |                  |                    |                     |                    |
| Unifocal, n (%)                         | 192 (73.8)       | 181 (88.3)         | 2 (10.5)            | 9 (25.0)           |
| Unilateral multifocal, n (%)            | 22 (8.5)         | 9 (4.4)            | 4 (21.1)            | 9 (25.0)           |
| Bilateral multifocal, n (%)             | 35 (13.5)        | 5 (2.4)            | 13 (68.4)           | 17 (47.2)          |
| T category                              |                  |                    |                     |                    |
| T1a, n (%)                              | 82 (31.5)        | 48 (23.4)          | 7 (36.8)            | 27 (75)            |
| T1b, n (%)                              | 55 (21.2)        | 47 (18.1)          | 5 (26.3)            | 3 (8.3)            |
| T2, n (%)                               | 63 (24.2)        | 53 (20.4)          | 6 (31.6)            | 4 (11.1)           |
| T3, n (%)                               | 43 (16.5)        | 41 (20.0)          | 1 (5.26)            | 1 (2.8)            |
| T4, n (%)                               | 9 (3.5)          | 9 (4.4)            | 0                   | 0                  |
| N category                              |                  |                    |                     |                    |
| N0 N (%)                                | 101 (38.9)       | 66 (32.2)          | 10 (52.6)           | 25 (69.4)          |
| N1a % (n)                               | 10.8 (28)        | 12.7 (26)          | 5.3 (1)             | 2.8 (1)            |
| N1b % (n)                               | 26.5 (69)        | 29.3 (60)          | 26.3 (5)            | 11.1 (4)           |
| M status                                |                  |                    |                     |                    |
| M0% (n)                                 | 88.8 (231)       | 87.3 (178)         | 94.7 (18)           | 97.2 (35)          |
| M1% (n)                                 | 10 (26)          | 12.2 (25)          | 5.3 (1)             | 0                  |

## *PEC des récidives et des formes réfractaires*



**Reprise chirurgicale à distance 13,5 %**



**Radiothérapie 6,5 %**



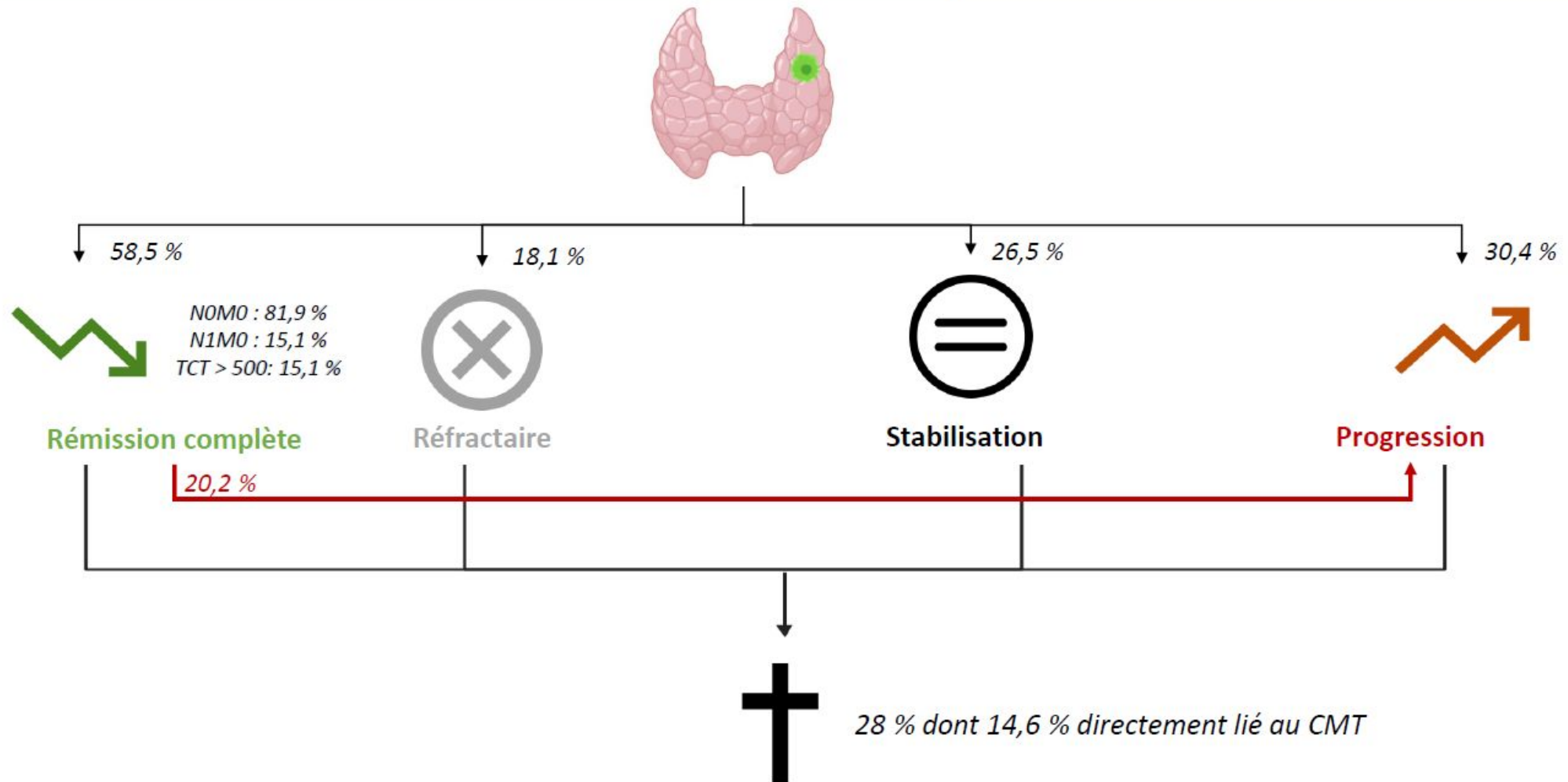
**Chimiothérapie 5,4 %**



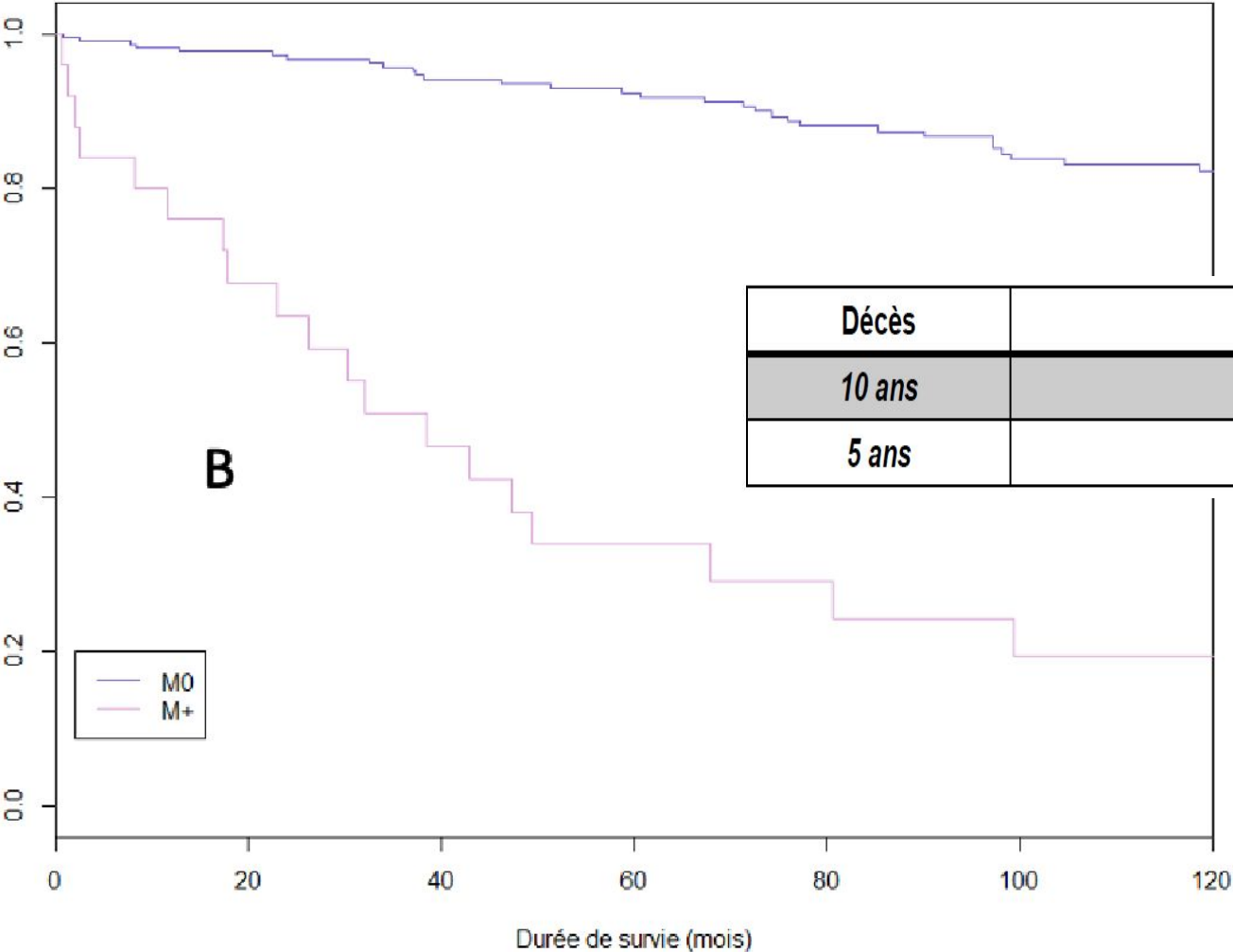
**Thérapie ciblée**

- 3,1 % anti-angiogénique
- 1,5 % anti- RET

## Pronostic

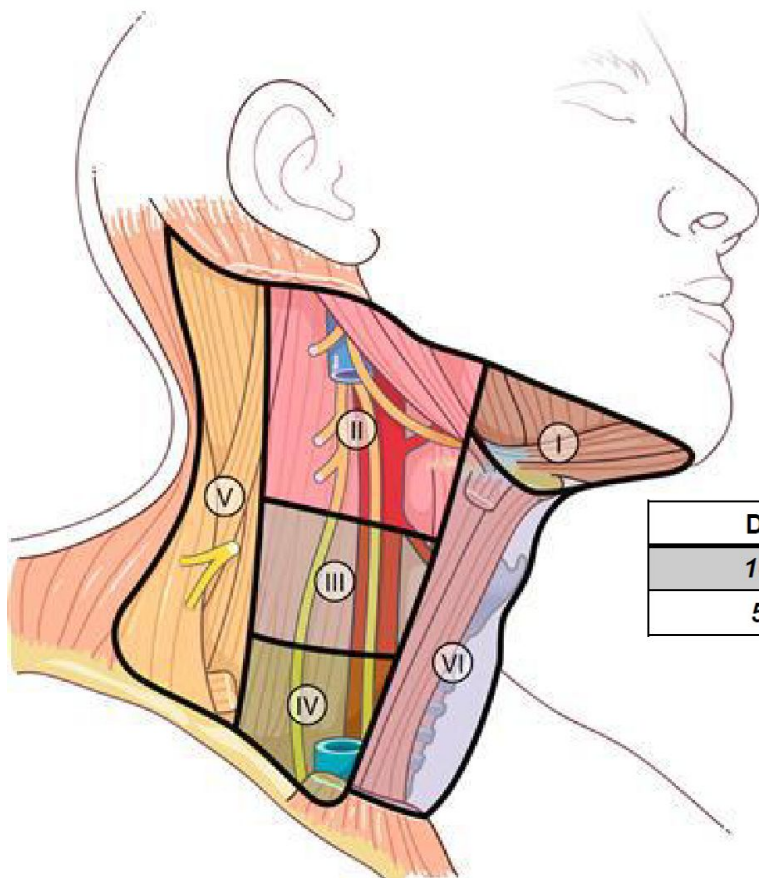


*Survie en fonction du caractère métastatique*



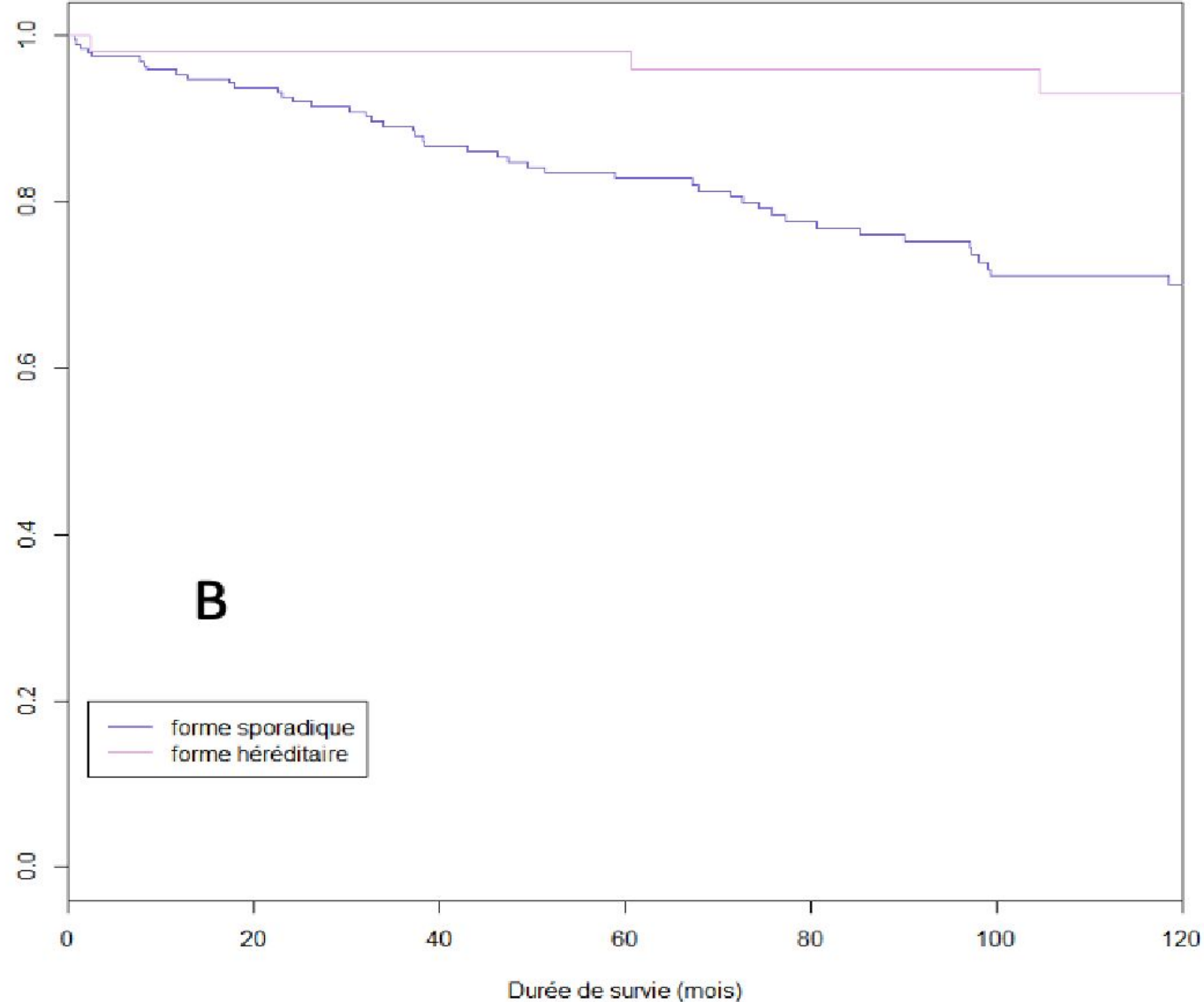
| Décès  | M0     | M1     |
|--------|--------|--------|
| 10 ans | 14,6 % | 81,8 % |
| 5 ans  | 6,0 %  | 62,5 % |

*Survie en fonction de l'atteinte ganglionnaire au diagnostic*



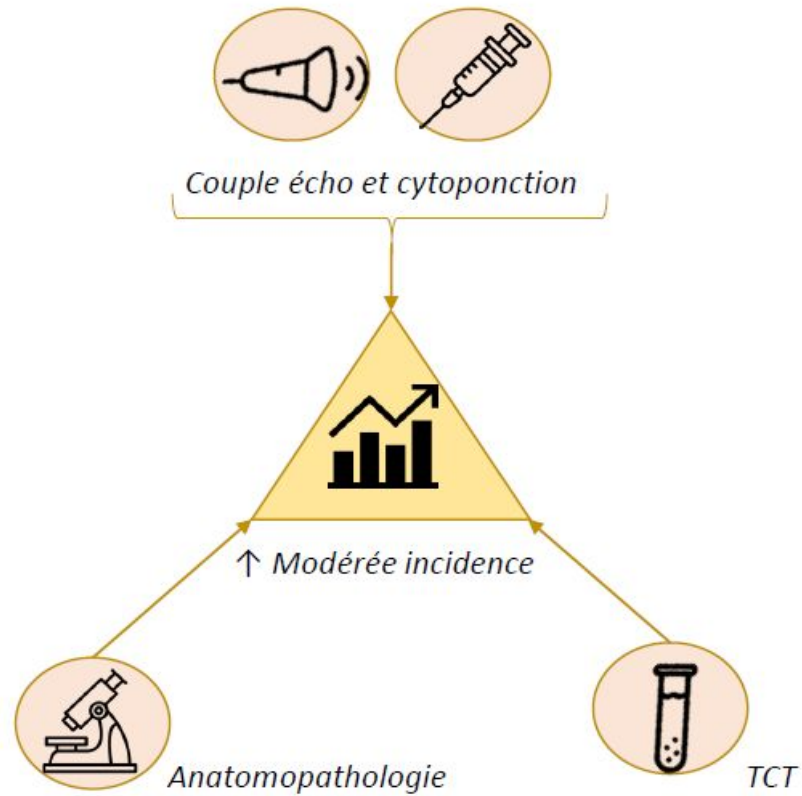
| Décès  | N0 M0 | N1 M0  |
|--------|-------|--------|
| 10 ans | 7,6 % | 24,1 % |
| 5 ans  | 4,9 % | 5,6 %  |

*Survie en fonction du caractère sporadique ou héréditaire*





## Discussion



**4,7 % des cancers thyroïdiens**  
Proportion en diminution



### Concordance avec la littérature

- **Santé publique France**

- 6,1 % en 1990-1994
- 3,7 % en 2010-2015

- **Etats Unis**

- 5,8 % à 1-2%

## Discussion



### Sex-Ratio

Pas de prédominance ? comme dans les autres cancers de la thyroïde



→ CMT héréditaire non négligeable  
→ C plus nombreuses chez ♂



SEER



### Nodule isolé

Nette prédominance



??????



### B5 –B6

74,8 %



→ Rinçage + dosage TCT in situ > Cytologie



56,4 %



### Curage



Latéral → explique morbidité



### TCT

NO 99%

Maladie évoluée

40

500

TCT (pg/ml)

## Discussion



### Adénopathie au diagnostic

37,3 %

T1 : 5,1 % N1a — 16 % N1b

T4 : 100 % N1



50 %



### Métastases synchrones

10 %



7-23 %



### Carcinome mixte

7,7 %

+++ sporadique



4-19 %



### Unifocale

88,3 % des CMT sporadiques



### Multifocale bilatérale

54,5 % des CMT héréditaires



### Rechute après rémission complète

20,2 %

→ Surveillance à vie nécessaire

Survie à 10 ans après rémission complète : 94,2 %



5 % GETC



### Survie des 26 patients M1

Médiane < 3 ans

5 ans : 38%

10 ans : 18 %



→ Amélioration du pronostic par le développement des thérapies ciblées



Cabozantinib



Vandetinib

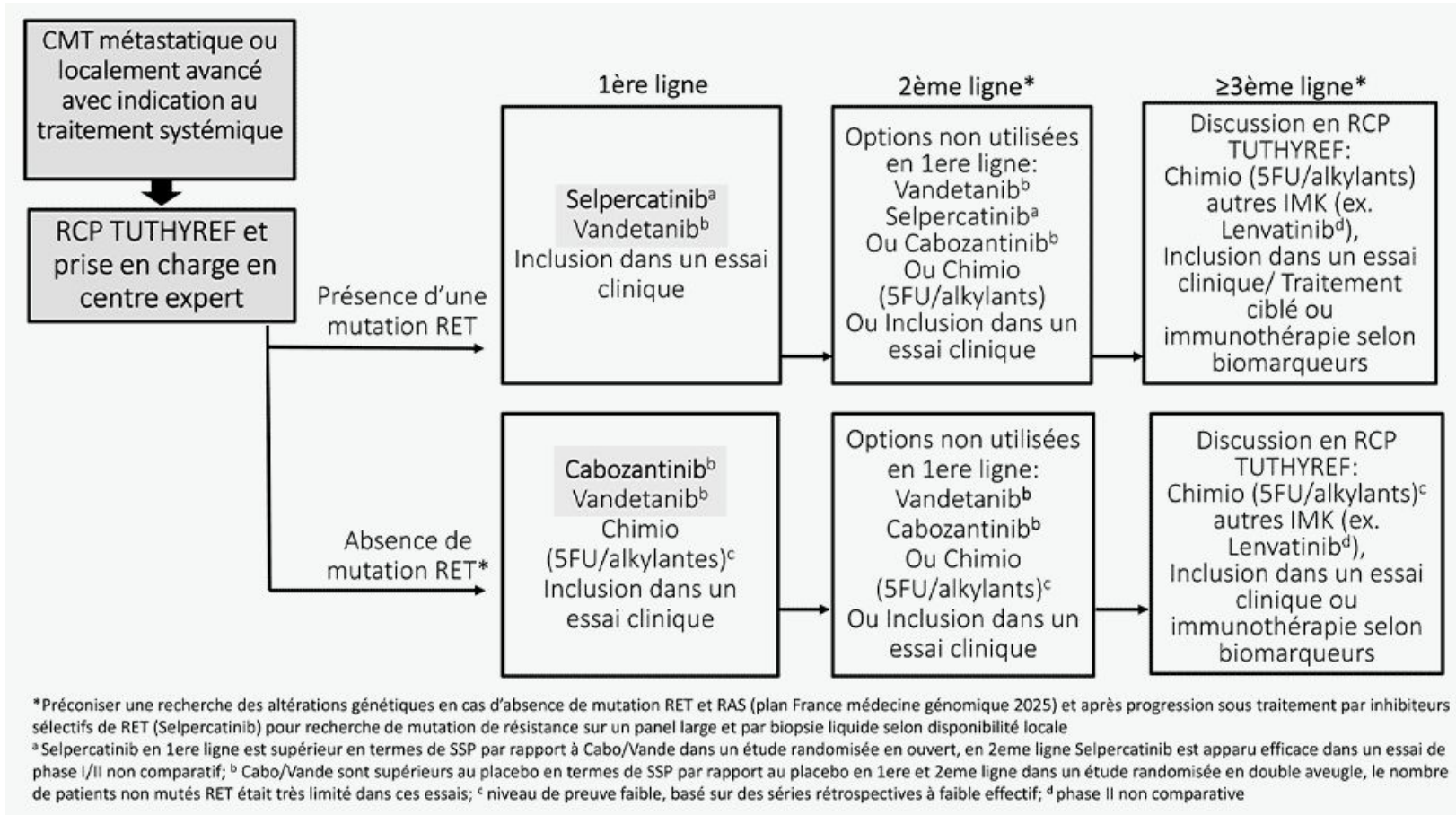


Pralsetinib



Selpercatinib

## TUTHYREF 2024 : Algorithme de prise en charge du cancer médullaire thyroïdien avancé ou métastatique





# Medullary Thyroid Cancer: Epidemiology and Characteristics According to Data From the Marne-Ardenne Register 1975-2018

Sarah Caillé,<sup>1,2</sup> Adeline Debreuve-Theresette,<sup>1</sup> Géraldine Vitellius,<sup>2</sup> Sophie Deguelte,<sup>1</sup> Luigi La Manna,<sup>1</sup> and Mohamad Zalzal<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Godinot Institute, Reims, France

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## Abstract

**Context:** Medullary thyroid cancer (MTC) is a rare disease.

**Objective:** The main objective of our study was to analyze the incidence evolution of MTC with a follow-up of more than 40 years. Further, a descriptive and survival analysis was performed according to the Kaplan–Meier analysis.

**Design, Setting, and Patients:** This is a retrospective epidemiological study using data from the Marne-Ardenne registry from 1975 to 2018. Two hundred sixty patients with MTC were included.

**Main Outcome Measures:** The incidence was calculated in the territory of the register (Marne and Ardennes departments of France) and standardized on the demographic structure of France. Patient and tumor characteristics were described. An analysis in a subgroup comparing hereditary and sporadic forms was performed. An analysis of survival was performed.

**Results:** The standardized incidence shows an increasing trend over time. The incidence increased significantly from 0.41 to 0.57/100 000 person-years between 1986 and 1996 and 2008 and 2018. The MTC was hereditary in 21.2% of cases. The sex ratio (males:females) was 0.73. The average age at diagnosis was 53 years. Ninety-seven patients (37.3%) were N1, 26 (10%) were M1, and 56 (21.5%) developed metastases during the follow-up. Complete remission was obtained in 58.5% of patients. The disease was refractory for 18.1% of patients. The 5-year survival rate was 88.4%. Sporadic cases had a poorer prognosis than hereditary MTC.

**Conclusion:** Our study demonstrates a moderate increase in the incidence of MTC between 1975 and 2018. The prognosis remains worse for sporadic MTC than for hereditary MTC.

**Key Words:** medullary thyroid cancer, incidence, survival, hereditary cancer



## *Take home message*

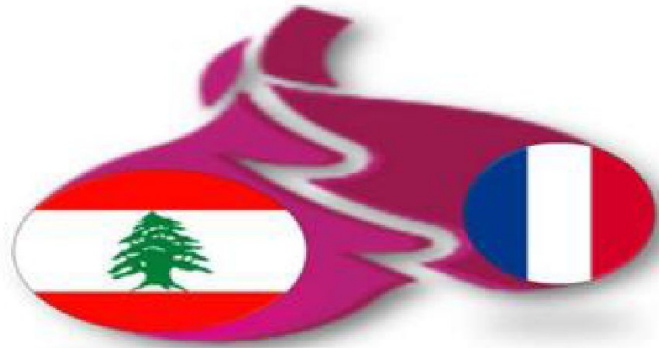


REGISTRE DES CANCERS  
DE LA THYROÏDE  
MARNE-ARDENNES

- *Maladie **rare***
- *Prise en charge **multidisciplinaire***
- *Dépistage **génétique** systématique*
- ***Thyroïdectomie avec curage central** systématique : seul traitement curatif*
- *Chirurgien expert*
  
- ***Majoration modérée de l'incidence** du CMT sur les dernières décennies*
- ***20 à 25%** de formes **héréditaires***
- ***Pronostic bon** mais **moindre** que pour les tumeurs de souche **folliculaire***
- *La maladie **sporadique** est de **moins bon pronostic**, car associée à un diagnostic à un stade plus tardif*

***Merci de votre attention...***

***Merci à Solfed***



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***SOLFED***

***Société Libano-Française  
D'Endocrinologie et de Diabétologie***