

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

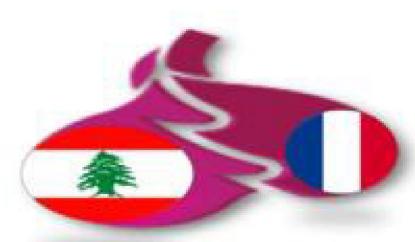
*M Zalzali*

*SOLFED octobre 2025*

*REIMS*

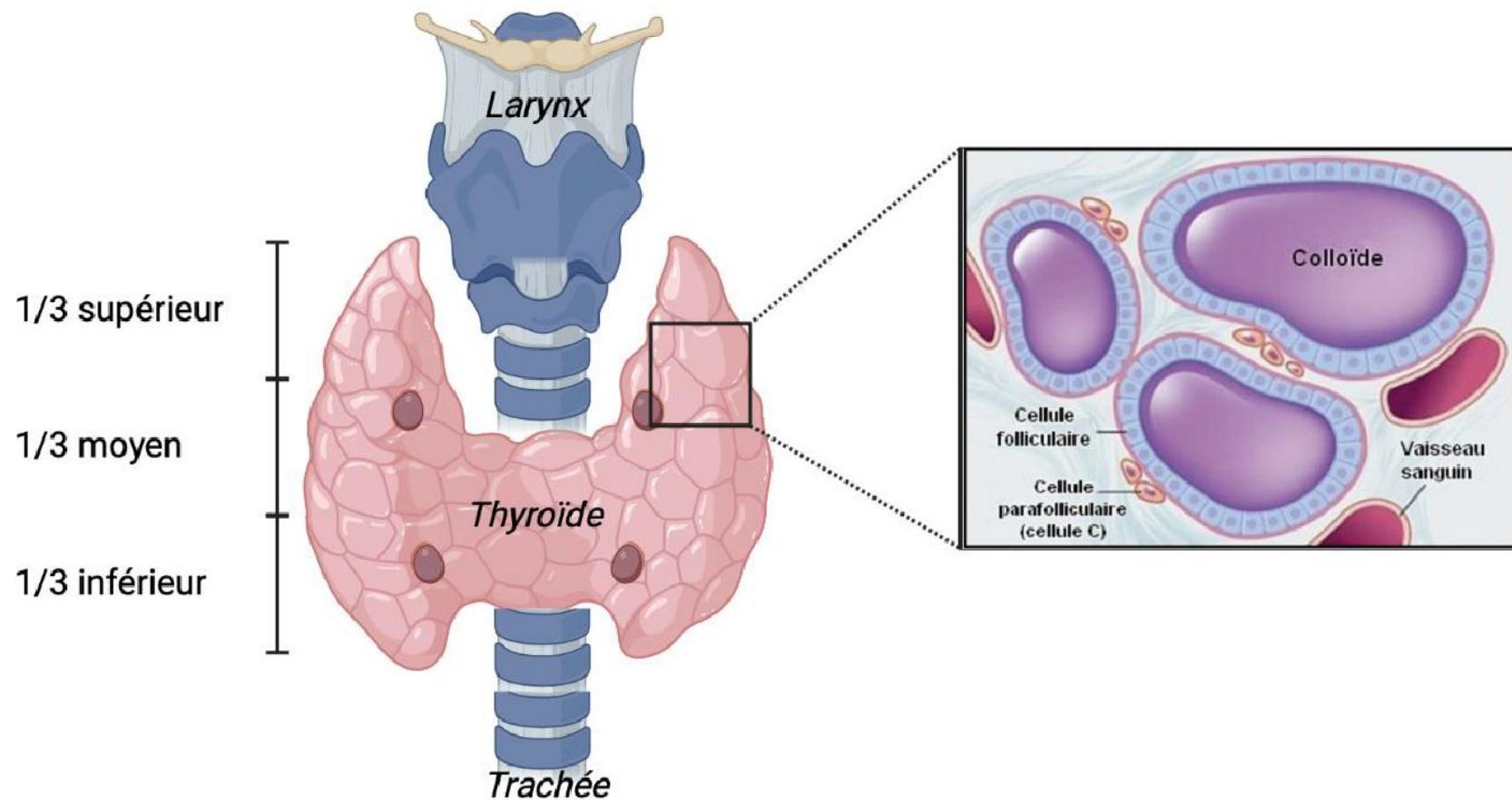


REGISTRE DES CANCERS  
DE LA THYROÏDE  
MARNE-ARDENNES



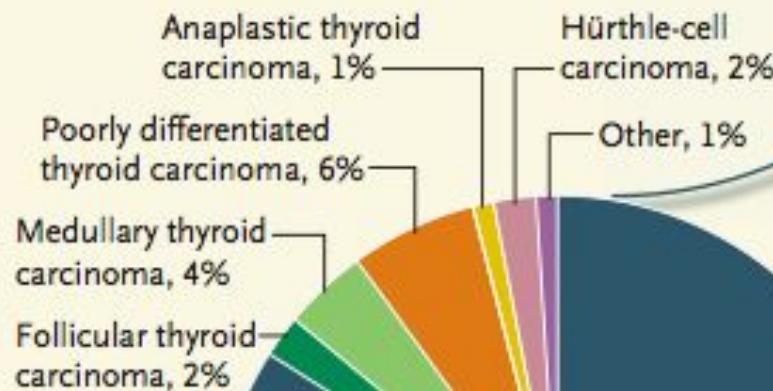
**SOLFED**  
Société Libano-Française  
D'Endocrinologie et de Diabétologie

## Définition

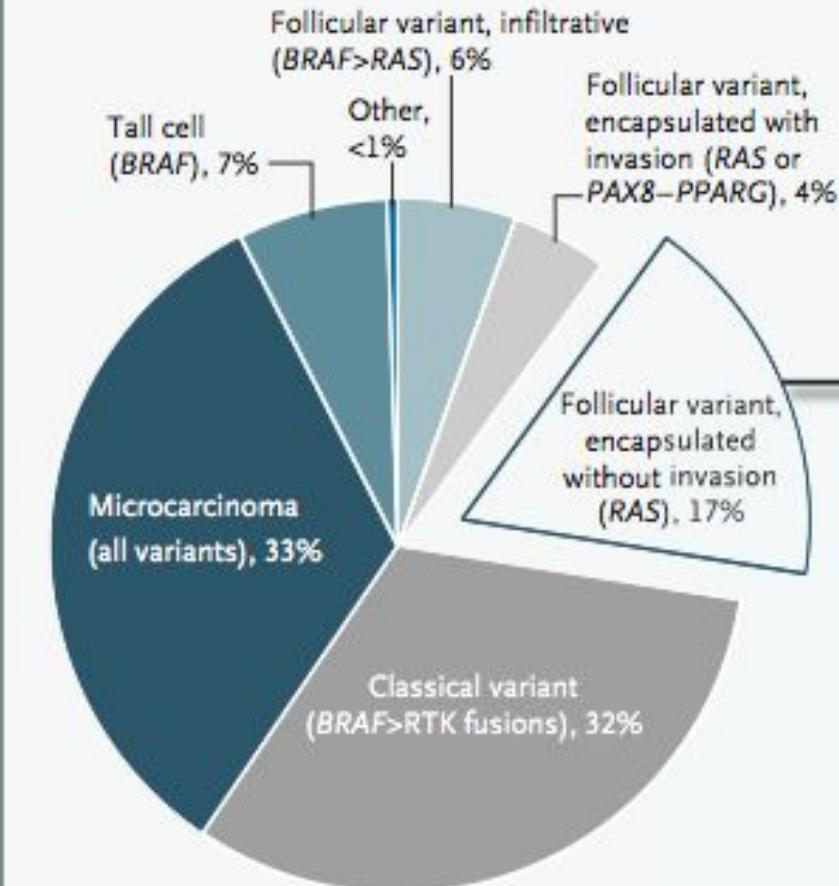


## *Histologie des cancers thyroïdiens*

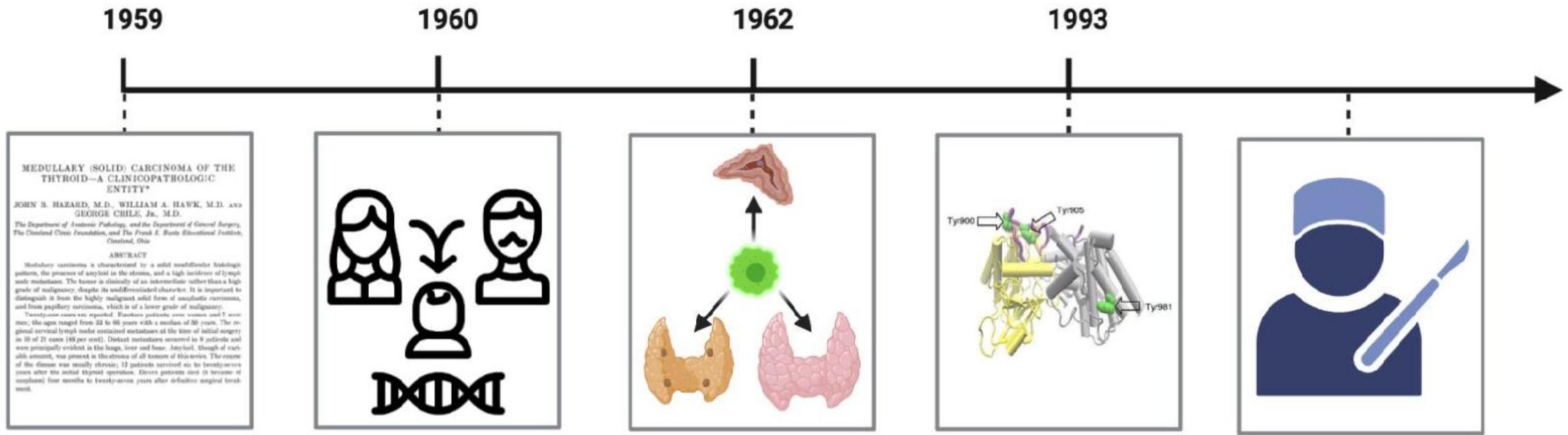
### A Thyroid Carcinomas



### B Papillary Thyroid Carcinoma



## Histoire



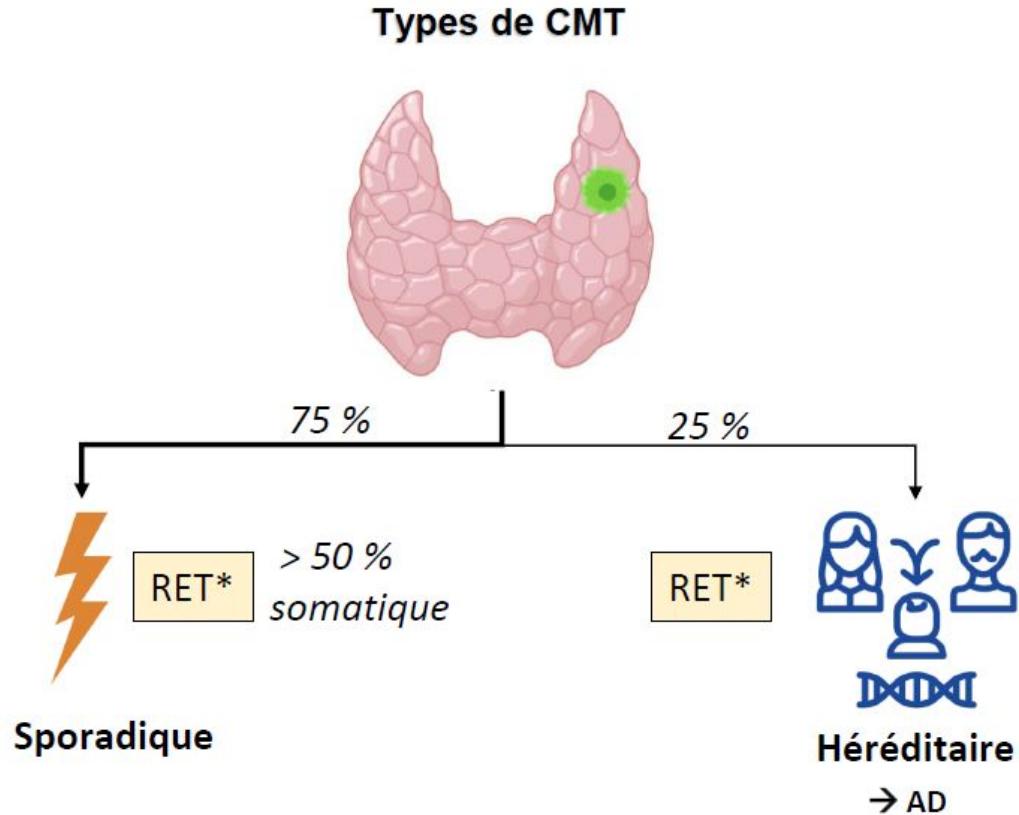
*Première description d'un sous type de cancer de la thyroïde par John B. Hazard*

*Génétique  
Syndrome Familial*

*NEM 2*

*Gène RET*

*Chirurgie  
prophylactique*



**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
<b>M918T</b>	16	<b>HST</b>

**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.

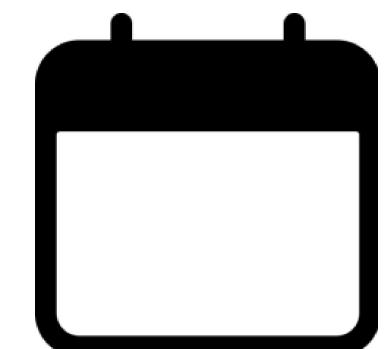
## *Etude*



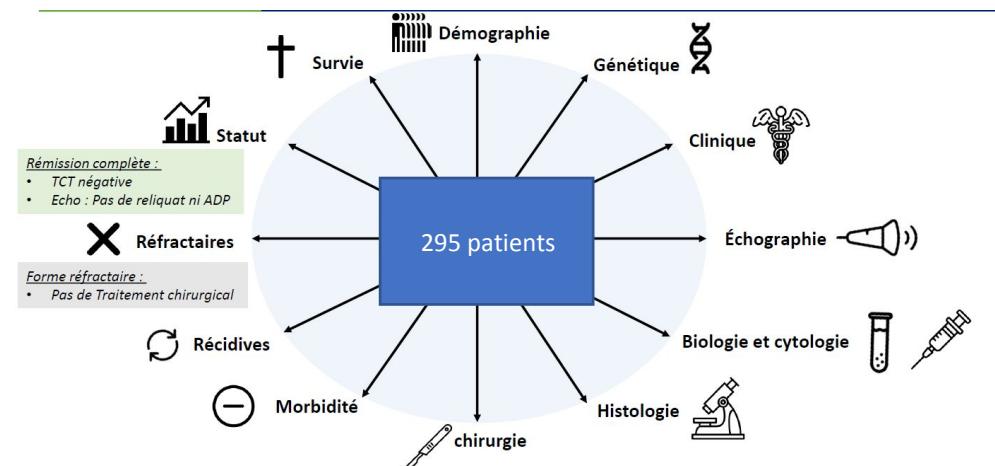
- *Etude épidémiologique longitudinale rétrospective*



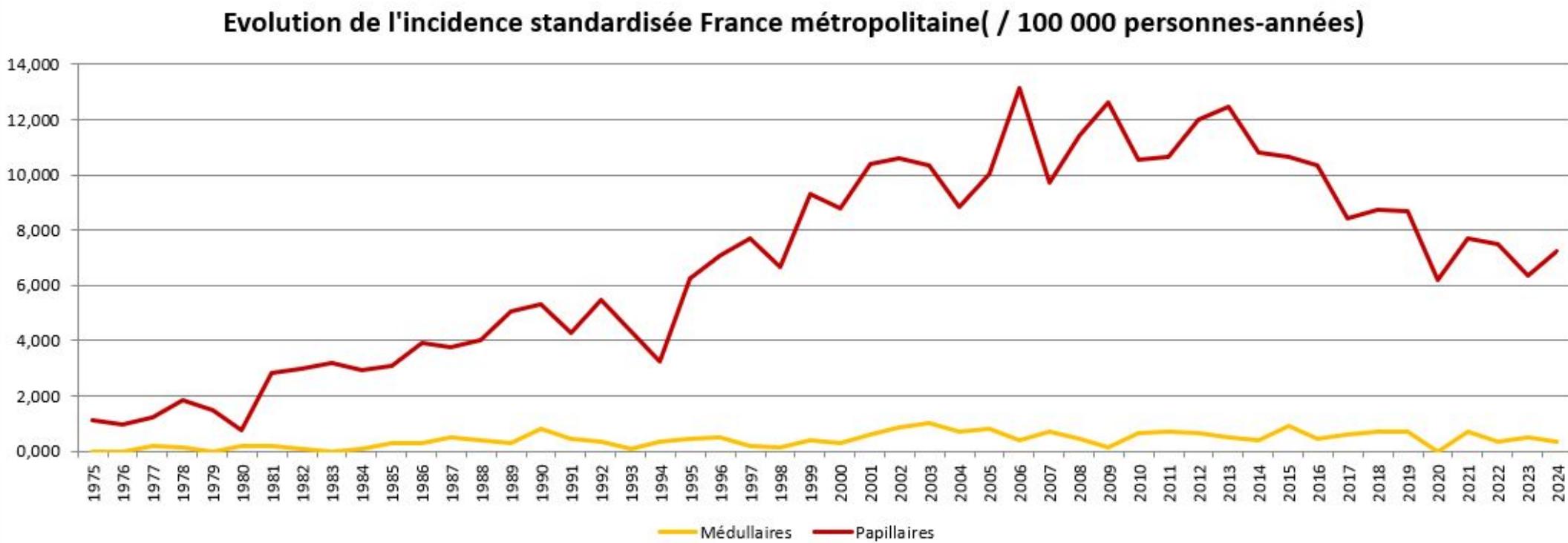
- *Registre Marne-Ardennes*



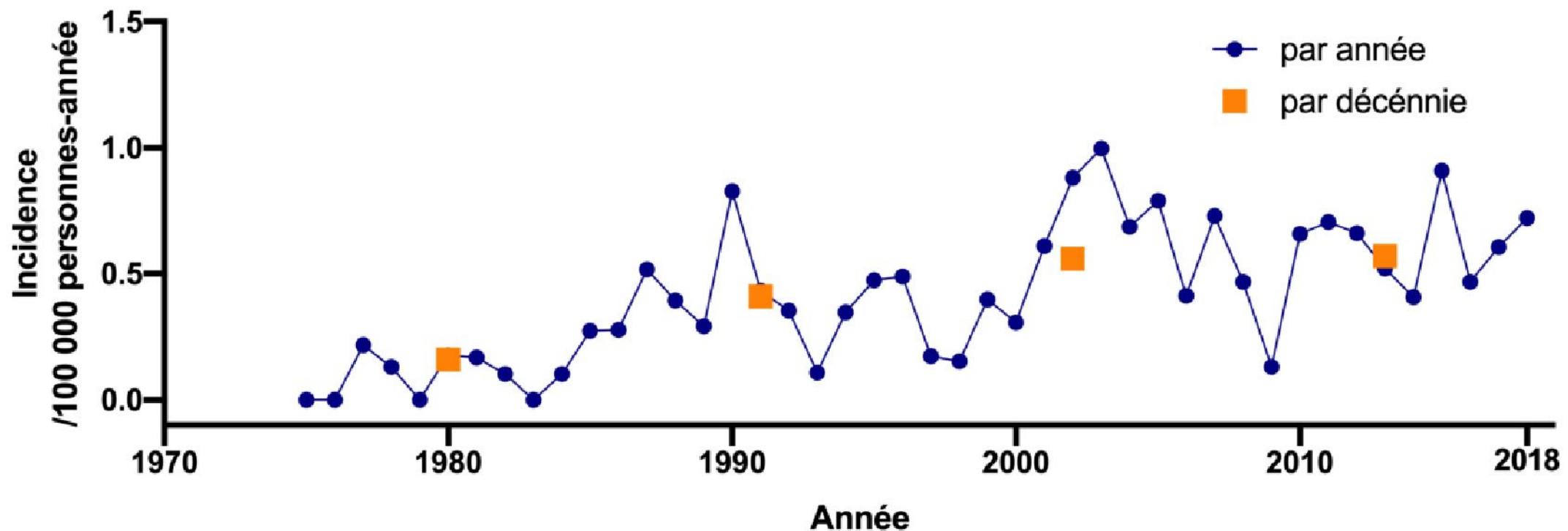
- *De 1975 à 2024*



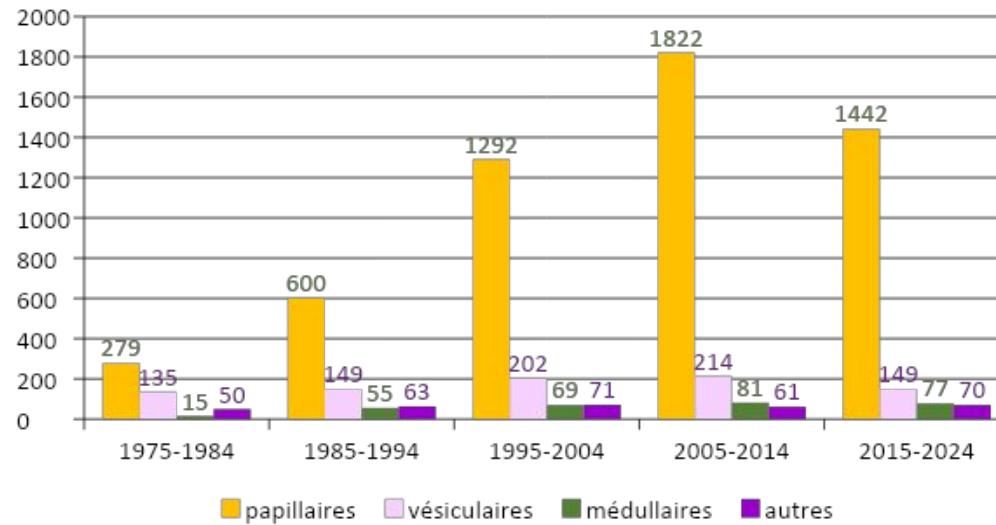
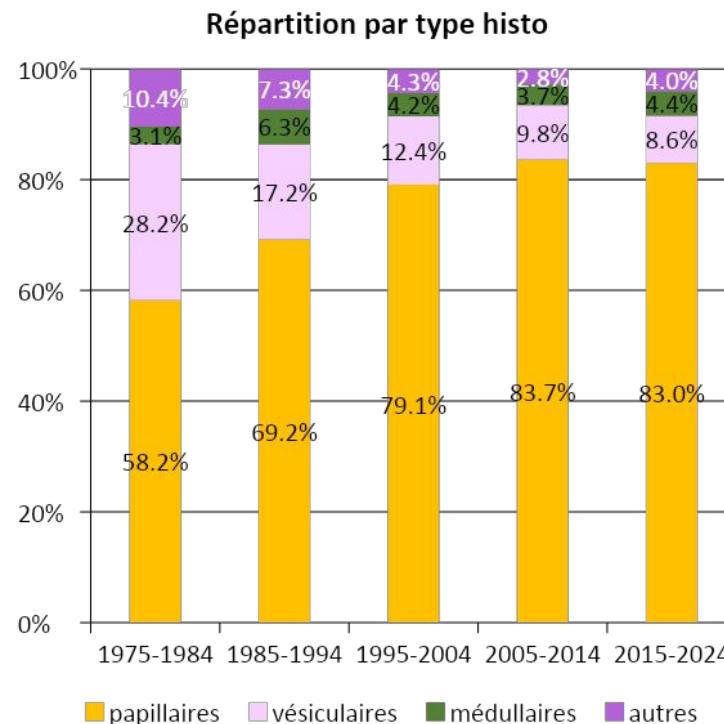
## *Incidence : papillaire vs CMT*



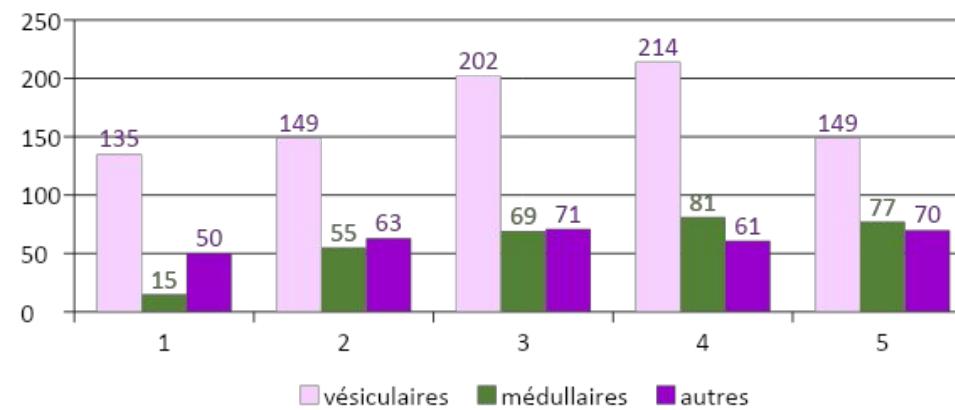
## *Incidence : CMT*



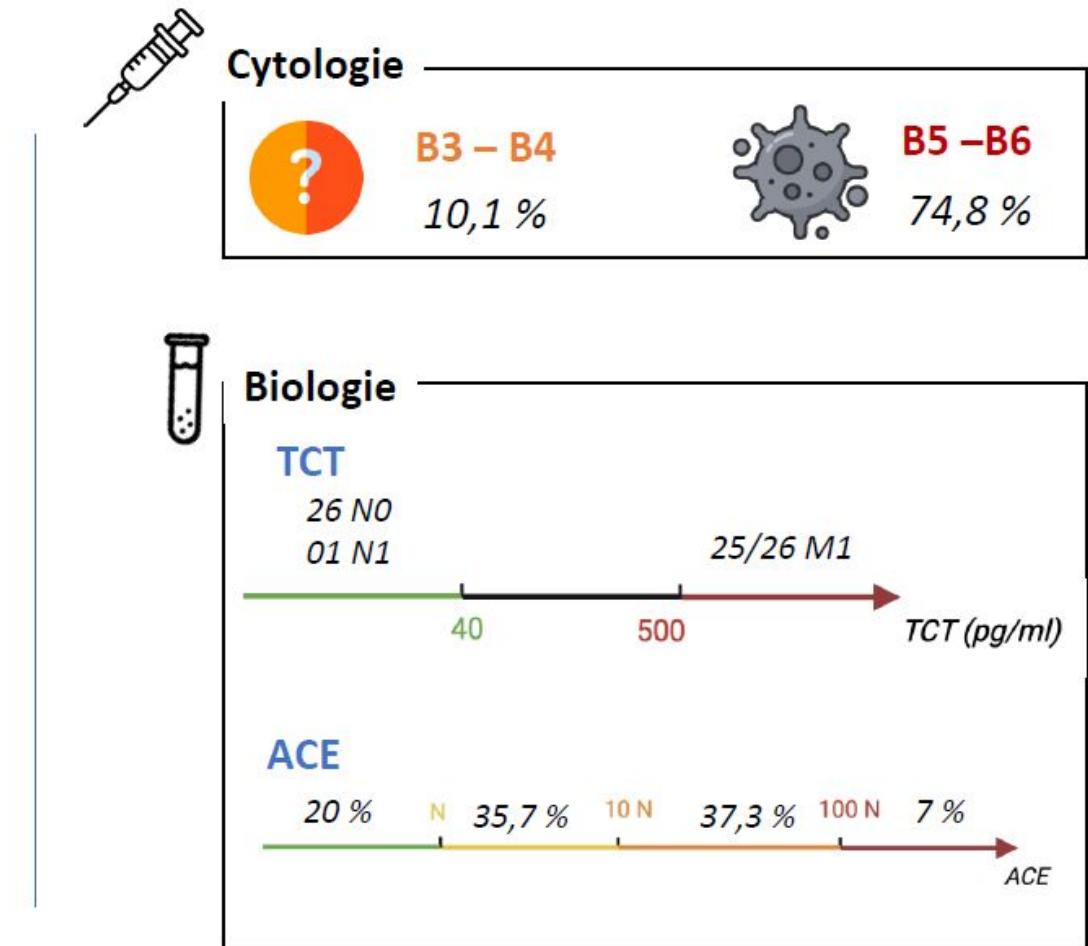
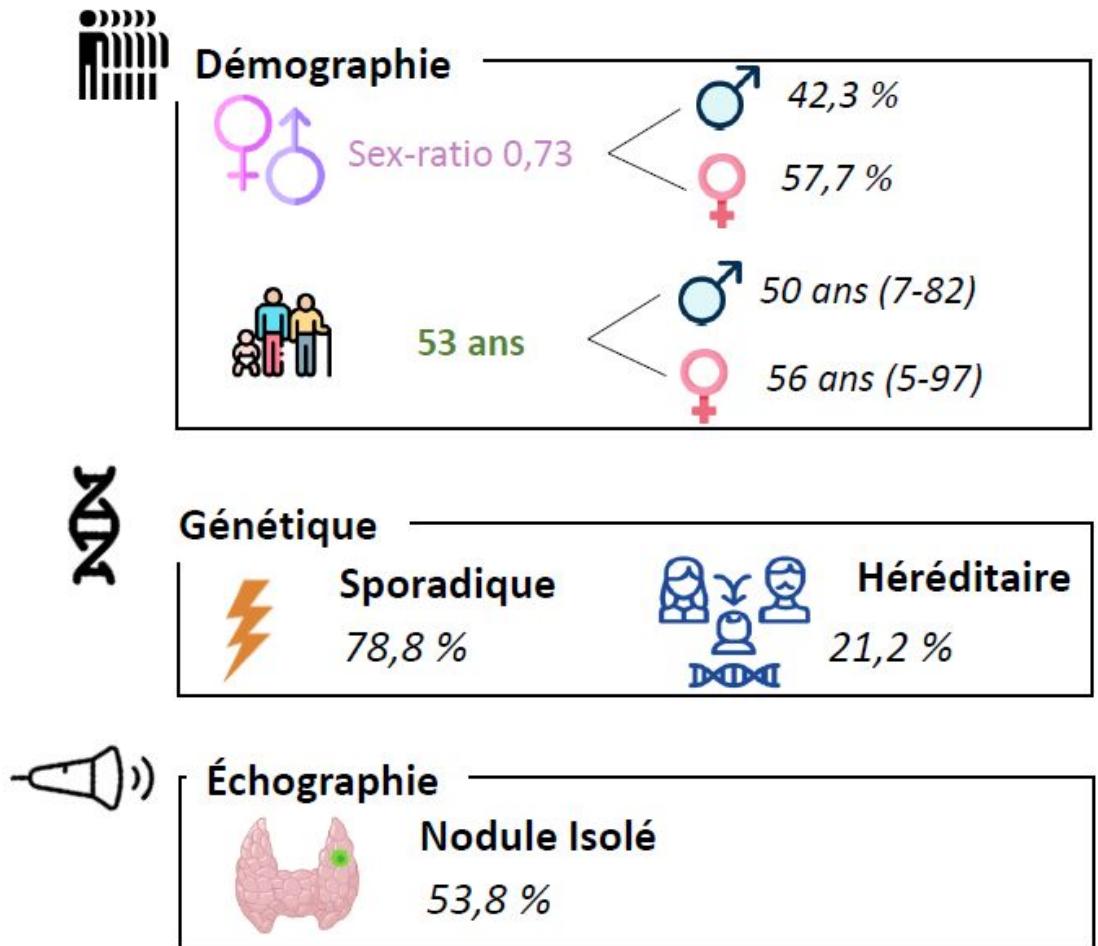
## Répartition par type histo



## Répartition par type histo



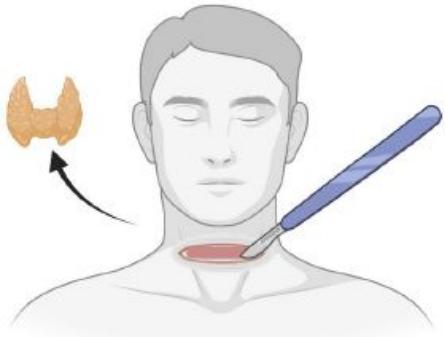
## Résultats: caractéristiques



## Résultats: caractéristiques



### Chirurgie

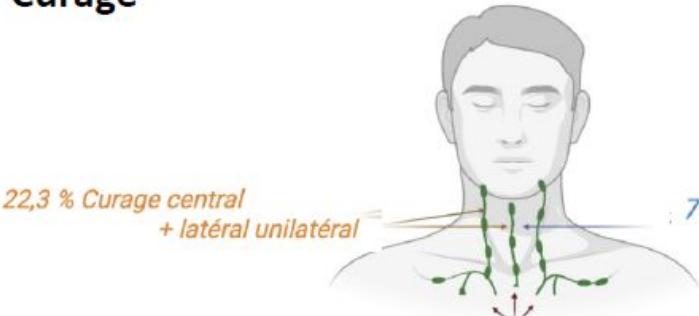


#### Thyroïdectomie 96,9%

Dont 97,6 % thyroïdectomie totale



### Curage



75,8 % Curage central

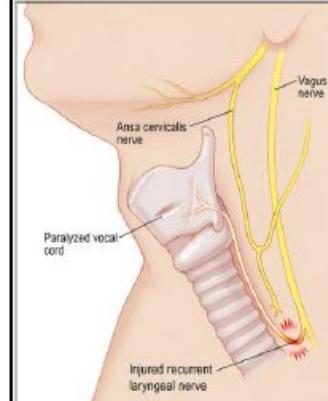
22,3 % Curage central  
+ latéral unilatéral

47,2 % Curage centrale  
+ latéral bilatéral



### Comorbidité

Ca++



#### Hypocalcémie transitoire

55 %

#### Paralysie récurrentielle

26,7 %

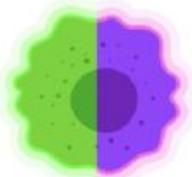
## Résultats: caractéristiques



### Anatomopathologie



14,7 % découverte fortuite



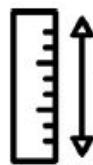
7,7 % Tumeurs mixtes



21 % Formes multifocales



11,9 % Formes multifocales bilatérales



### Taille

10

23

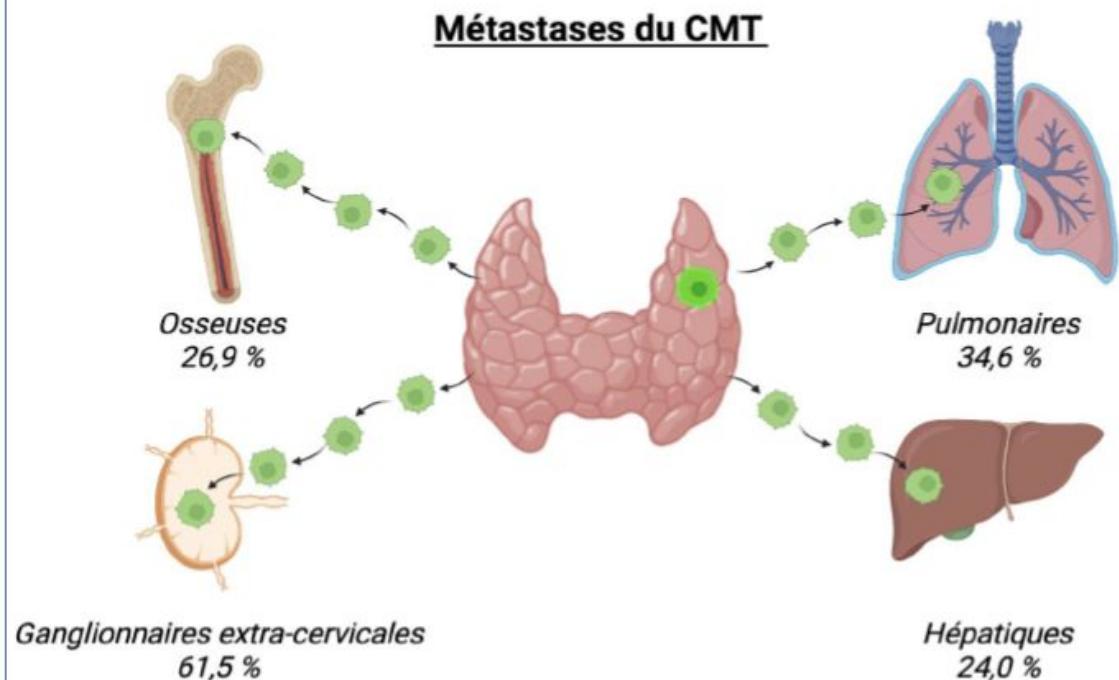
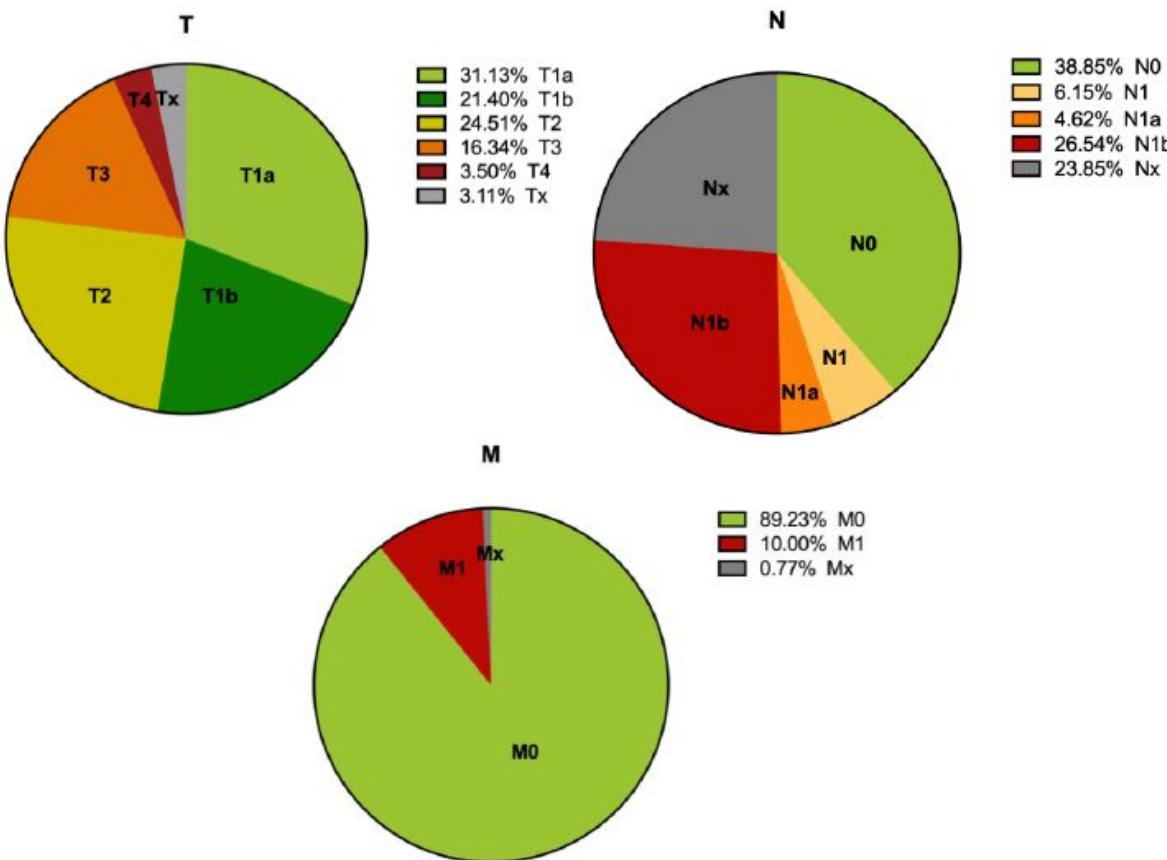
Micro-CMT

Moyenne

Taille mm

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

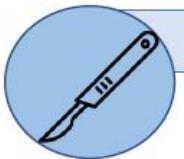
## Résultats : TNM



	All (n = 260)	Sporadic (n = 205)	Hereditary	
			Index case (n = 19)	Screening (n = 36)
<b>Sex</b>				
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)
<b>Age</b>				
All (min-max)	53 (5-97)	57.4 (19-97)	48 (6-79)	33 (5-69)
<b>Nodules at diagnosis</b>				
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
<b>Cytology</b>				
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)
<b>Incidental finding</b>				
Histological, n (%)	38 (14.6)	36 (17.6)	2 (10.5)	0 (0)
<b>Calcitonin</b>				
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)
<b>RET mutation</b>				
Number identified, n (%)	51 (19.6)	0	17 (89.5)	34 (94.4)
<b>RET mutation risk level</b>				
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
<b>Type of surgery</b>				
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 (n = 260)	Sporadic (n = 205)	Hereditary	
			Index case (n = 19)	Screening (n = 36)
<b>Cervical dissection</b>				
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)
<b>Surgical morbidity</b>				
Recurrent nerve palsy, 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)
Lymphocele, 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
<b>Focality</b>				
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)
<b>T category</b>				
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
<b>N category</b>				
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)
<b>M status</b>				
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 %**



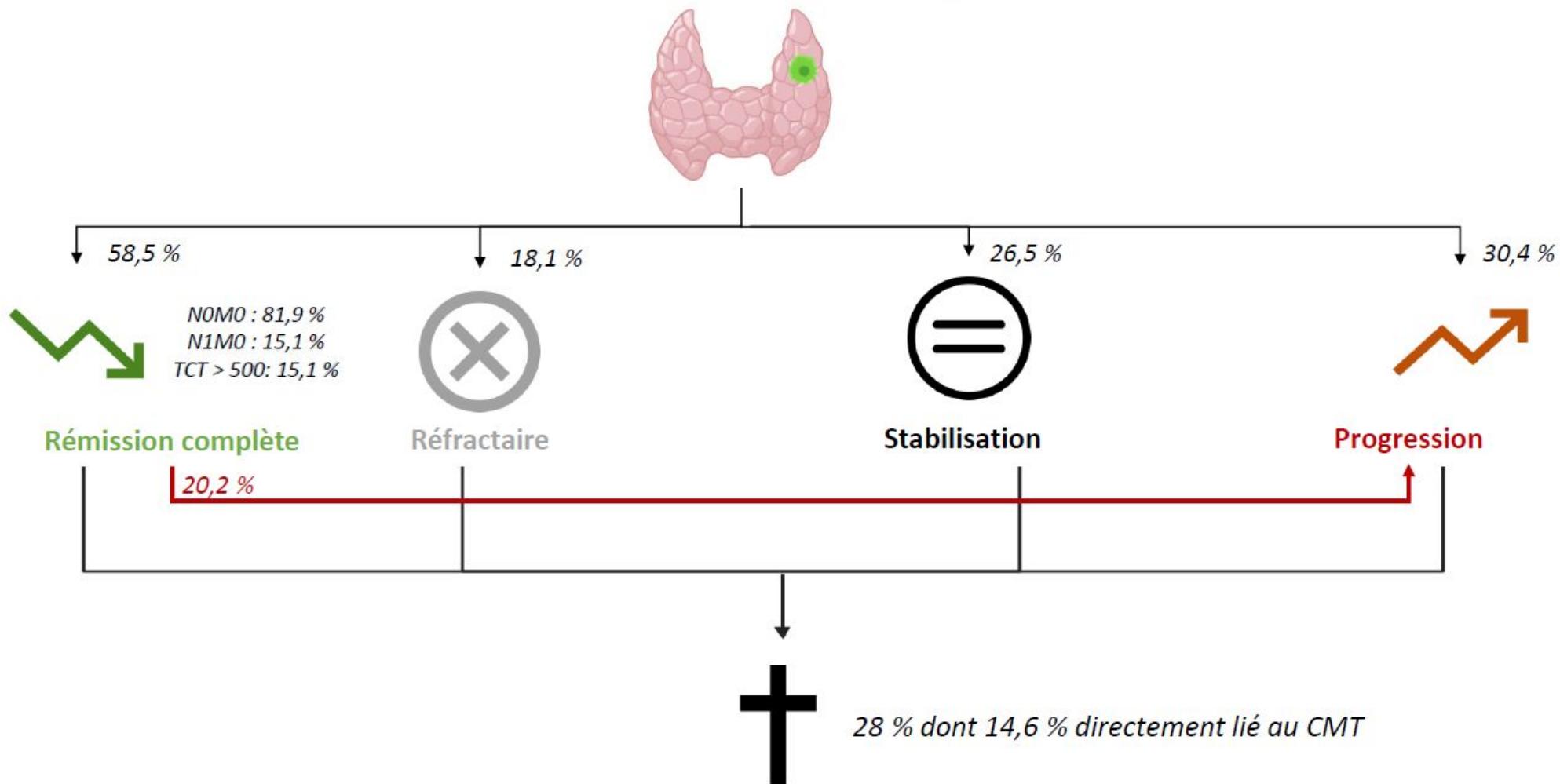
**Chimiothérapie 5,4 %**



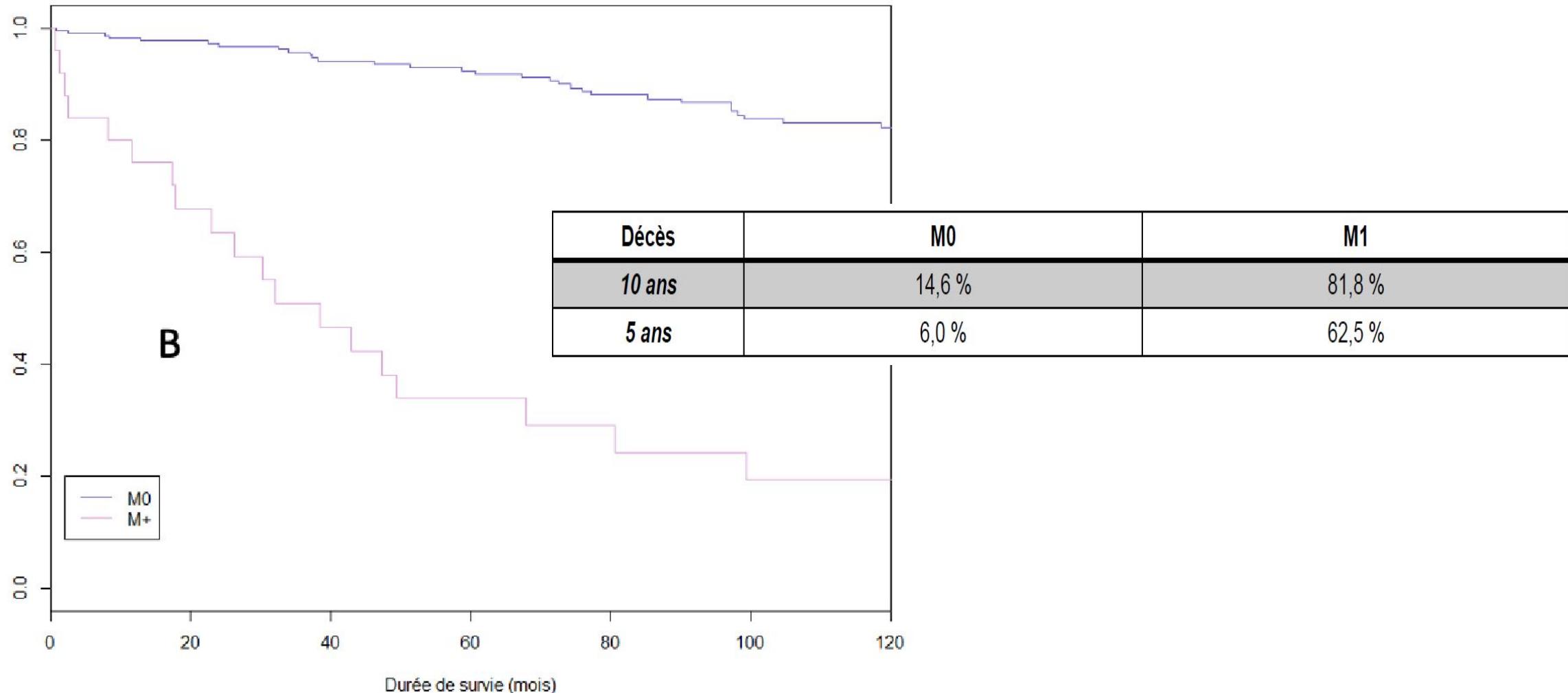
**Thérapie ciblée**

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

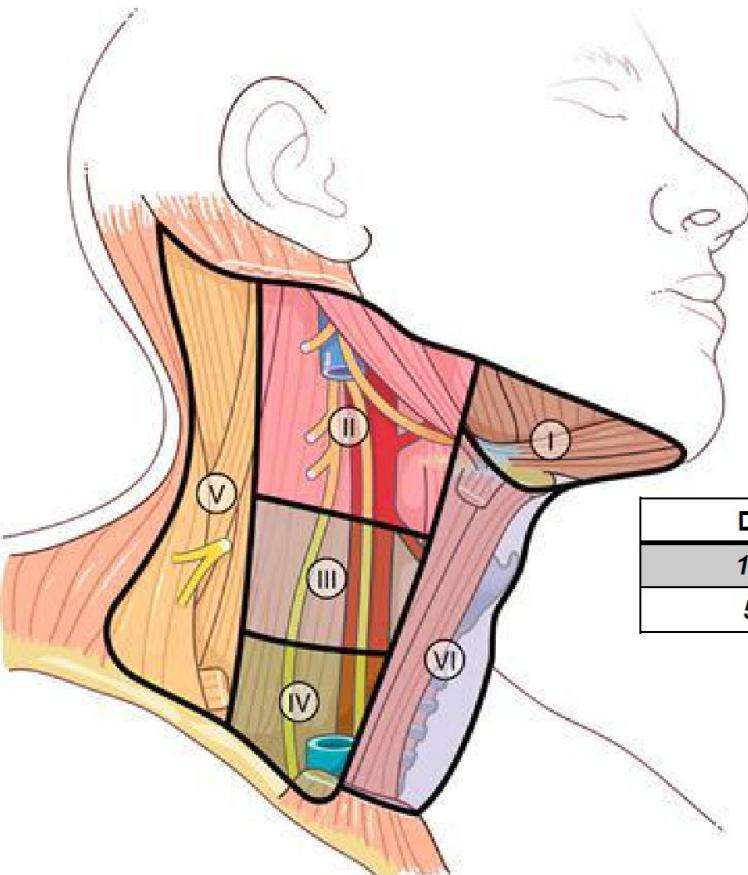
## Pronostic



## *Survie en fonction du caractère métastatique*

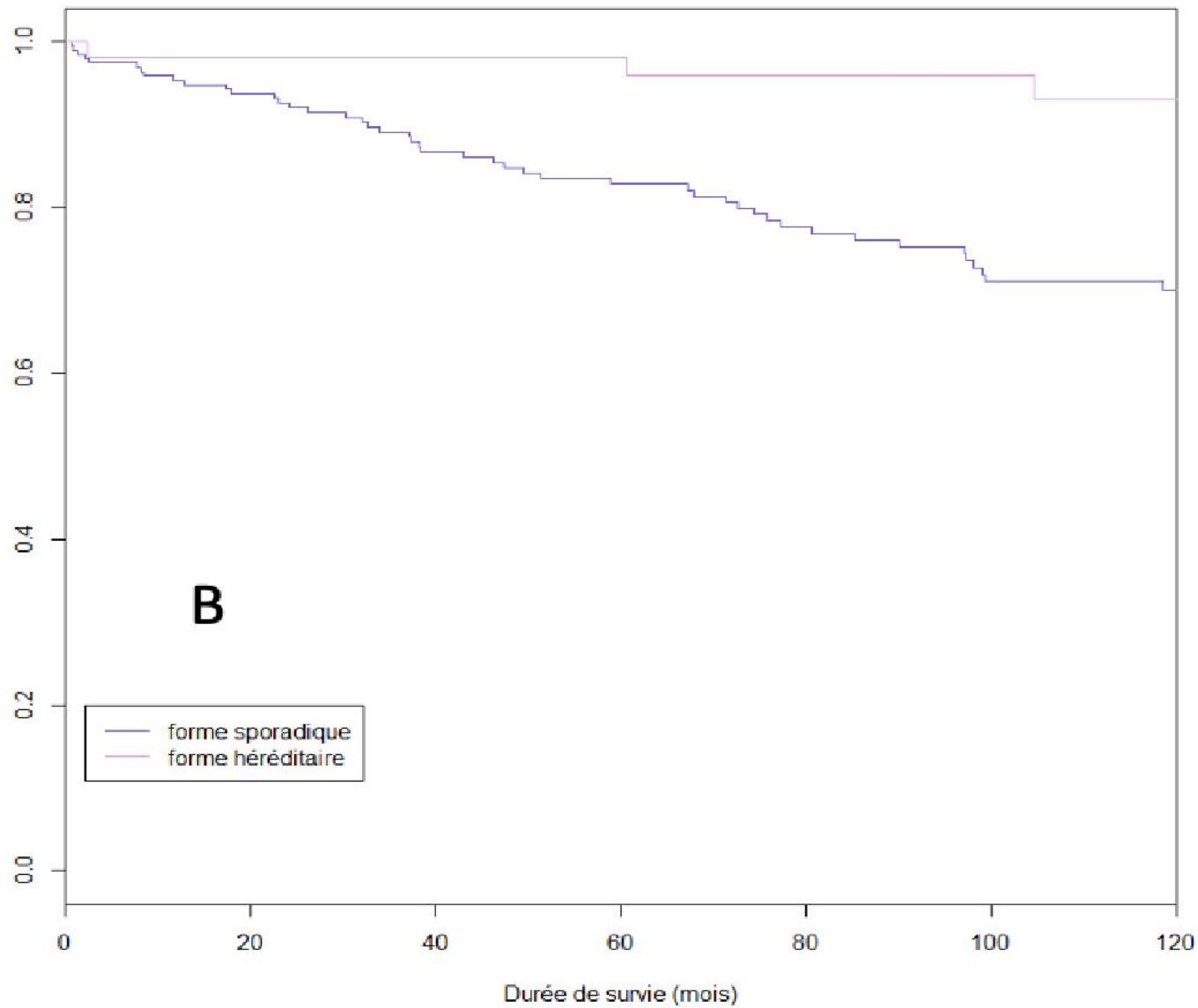


## *Survie en fonction de l'atteinte ganglionnaire au diagnostic*

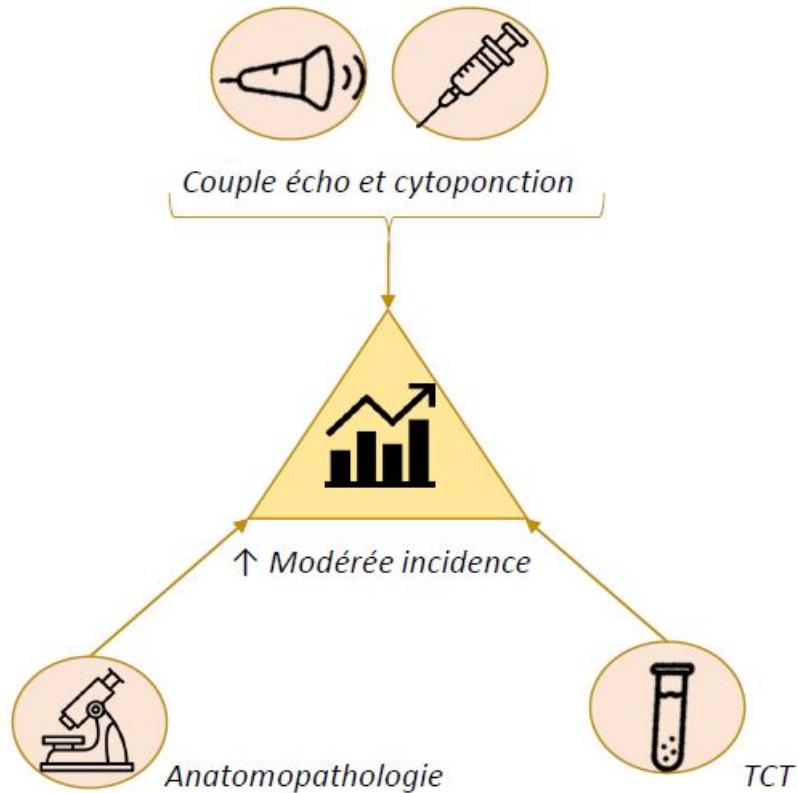


Décès	N0 M0	N1 M0
10 ans	7,6 %	24,1 %
5 ans	4,9 %	5,6 %

## *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 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%

40

500

Maladie évoluée

TCT (pg/ml)

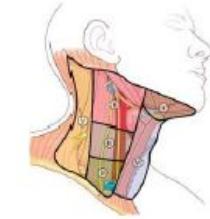
Noone AM. Cancer Epidemiol Biomark Prev.2017. Cancer incidence and survival trends by subtype using data from the Surveillance Epidemiology and End Results Program, 1992–2013.

Trimboli P. Clin Endocrinol. 2014. Calcitonin measurement in aspiration needle washout fluids has higher sensitivity than cytology in detecting medullary thyroid cancer: a retrospective multicentre study.

Machens A. J Clin Endocrinol Metab. 2010. Biomarker-based risk stratification for previously untreated medullary thyroid cancer.

Pacini F. Ann Oncol. 2012 Thyroid cancer: ESMO Clinical Practice Guidelines for diagnosis, treatment and follow-up.

## Discussion



### Adénopathie au diagnostic

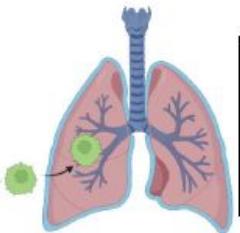
37,3 %

T1 : 5,1 % N1a – 16 % N1b

T4 : 100 % N1



50 %

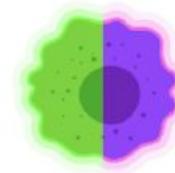


### Métastases synchrones

10 %



7-23 %



### Carcinome mixte

7,7 %

+++ sporadique



4-19 %



### Unifocale

88,3 % des CMT sporadiques



### Multifocale bilatérale

54,5 % des CMT héréditaires

Tuttle RM. J Natl Compr Canc Netw. 2010. Medullary carcinoma.

Kloos RT. Thyroid. 2009. Medullary Thyroid Cancer: Management Guidelines of the American Thyroid Association.

Machens A. Ann Surg Oncol. 2012. Simultaneous Medullary and Papillary Thyroid Cancer: A Novel Entity?



### 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 ciblés

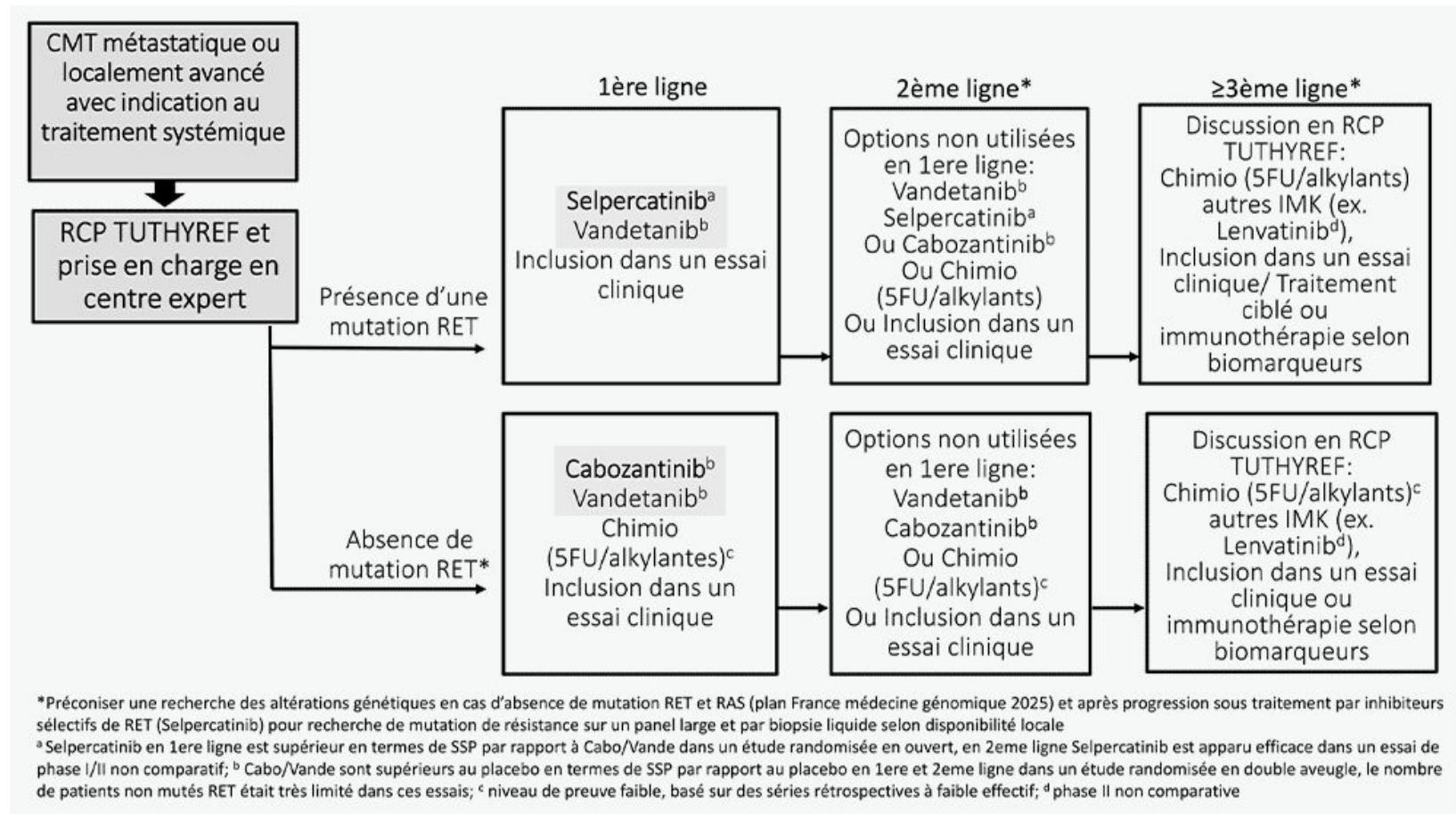
Cabozantinib

Vandetinib

Pralsetinib

Selpercatinib

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



## Publication

Journal of the Endocrine Society, 2024, 8, bvae084  
<https://doi.org/10.1210/jendso/bvae084>  
Advance access publication 13 May 2024  
Clinical Research Article



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

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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-Ardennes 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*