

(radiofrequency ablation)

20 wattage 1 (2) . 5 (1) 10 5 20 wattage 2 CT T3, T4, TSH , 24 , 72 , 1 , 1 , 24 , 72 , 1

11.4±0.5 mm 가 1 CT 가 24 9.4±0.5 mm 2 1 , 2 , 5 , 5 mm

가 30-50% 가 (1, 2). 가 (9-12) . 1 cm (13, 14). , 가 (3). (15). 가 32% (4). 가 가 (16, 17) 가 가 (15, 18). 가 1 cm 가 (6- 8). 1.5-35.6% 가

1
2
3

wattage

가 1, 2, 3, 4, 5
5
20 wattage 1
2
20 - 25 Kg (23 Kg) 5
10 , 24 , 72 , 1
가 , 24
20 wattage 1 2 24
1 5 1 , 2 1 mm
5 1 1 5 2
CT , 24 , 72 , 1
CT (lobitridol, Xenetix 300, Guerbet korea, Seoul, Korea) CT . 19 gauge
U.S.A.) (HDI 5000, Philips Medical system, CT (LightSpeed, General Electronic Medical Systems, Milwaukee, U.S.A.) 2 cc , 0.625 mm,
pitch 0.938:1, (FOV) 14 x 14 cm
TSH T3, T4, 30
가 CT
가 2 가
(Ketamine; Yuhan, Seoul, Korea) 0.2 mg/kg 30
xylazine (Rumpun; Bayer Korea, Ansan, Korea) 0.1 cc/kg 30
7 T3, T4, TSH
T3 (Diagnostic Products Corporation, Los Angeles, U.S.A.) , T4
(Institute of isotopes Ltd, Budapest, Hungary) ,
TSH (Radio - immunometric analysis)
(Diagnostic Products Corporation, Los Angeles, U.S.A.)
(ceftazole sodium, , ,) 20 mg/kg
200 wattage 500 kHz , 24 , 72 , 1
(Radionics, Massachusetts, U.S.A.) 가 CT
cm 가 17 gauge 1 가 가 가
가 가 가
(Watson -
Marlow, Wilmington, Mass) 0. C (Ketamine; Yuhan, Seoul, Korea) 0.5 mg/kg xylazine (Rumpun; Bayer Korea, Ansan, Korea) 0.25 mg/kg
10 - 25 mL/min 가 20 - 30 가
(succinyl choline; , ,) 200 mg/kg
KCL (potassium chloride, Huons Co, Hwaseong, korea)
40 mg/kg
10 wattage 20 wattage

Hematoxylin - Eosin
 가 가 3 24 1 3 2
 가 가 2 2 가 1 2
 가 , , , 1 1 2 2 가 .1 1
 가 CT
 1 1 3
 2 3 72 .1 2 2
 2 . 2 1
 , 24 , 72 , 1
 Table 1 CT
 5.1±0.3 mm, 8.2±0.2 mm, 28.2±0.4 , 24 , 72 , 1 CT
 mm (Fig. 1A). Table 3
 1 2 CT
 가 (Fig. 2A).
 가 (Fig. 1B). 1 2 CT 가 가
 가 가 (Fig. 1C) 가 가
 2 가 가
 24 가 . 10
 (Fig. 1D). 1
 9.4±0.5 mm 2 11.4±
 0.5 mm (Table 2). 1
 1 가 가
 1 3 2 2
 24 72

Table 2. Mean Size of the Hypoechoic Region of Thyroid Gland in Dogs on Ultrasound Measured at 24 Hours after RFA

No.	group 1 (mm)	group 2 (mm)
1	9	12
2	9	11
3	10	11
4	9	12
5	10	11
9.4±0.5		11.4±0.5

*group 1 : 20wattage, 1 minute
 *group 2 : 20 wattage, 2 minutes
 Abbreviation: RFA, radiofrequency ablation.

Table 1. US Finding of Ablated Thyroid Tissue and Complications

		Group1					Group2				
		1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
Immediately	Thyroid echogenicity	hyper	hyper	hyper	hyper	hyper	hyper	hyper	hyper	hyper	hyper
	perithyroidal echogenicity	inc	inc	inc	inc	inc	inc	inc	inc	inc	inc
	Esophageal wall thickening or rupture	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
After 24 H	Thyroid echogenicity	dec	dec	dec	dec	dec	dec	dec	dec	dec	dec
	perithyroidal echogenicity	NC	inc	NC	NC	NC	NC	NC	NC	NC	NC
	Esophageal wall thickening or rupture	Wall thickening	Wall thickening	NA	NA	Wall thickening	NA	Wall thickening	NA	Wall thickening	NA
After 72 H	Thyroid echogenicity	NC	NC	NC	NC	NC	NC	NC	NC	NC	NC
	perithyroidal echogenicity	dec.	dec.	NC	NC	dec.	dec.	dec.	dec.	NC	NC
	Esophageal wall thickening or rupture	dec.	NC	NA	NA	sus. rupture	NA	NC	NA	nc	NA
After 1 W	Thyroid echogenicity	NC	NC	NC	NC	NC	NC	NC	NC	NC	NC
	perithyroidal echogenicity	dec	dec	NC	dec	NC	NC	dec	dec	NC	dec
	Esophageal wall thickening or rupture	NC	NC	NA	NA	NC	NA	NC	NA	sus. rupture	NA

inc: increased, dec: decreased, NC: no change, NA: not available, sus: suspicious

CT (Fig. 2B) CT 5 1 T3, TSH
 가 2 3 T4가
 가 1 3 가
 (Fig. 2C, D)가 24 가
 24 가 (1/10).
 CT 1 3 2 3 24
 CT 1 1
 (Fig. 3). 1 3 2
 3 72 CT 1 2 2 2 mm 2 15.1±0.1mm, 8.3±0.3 mm
 가 2 1 . , 1 2

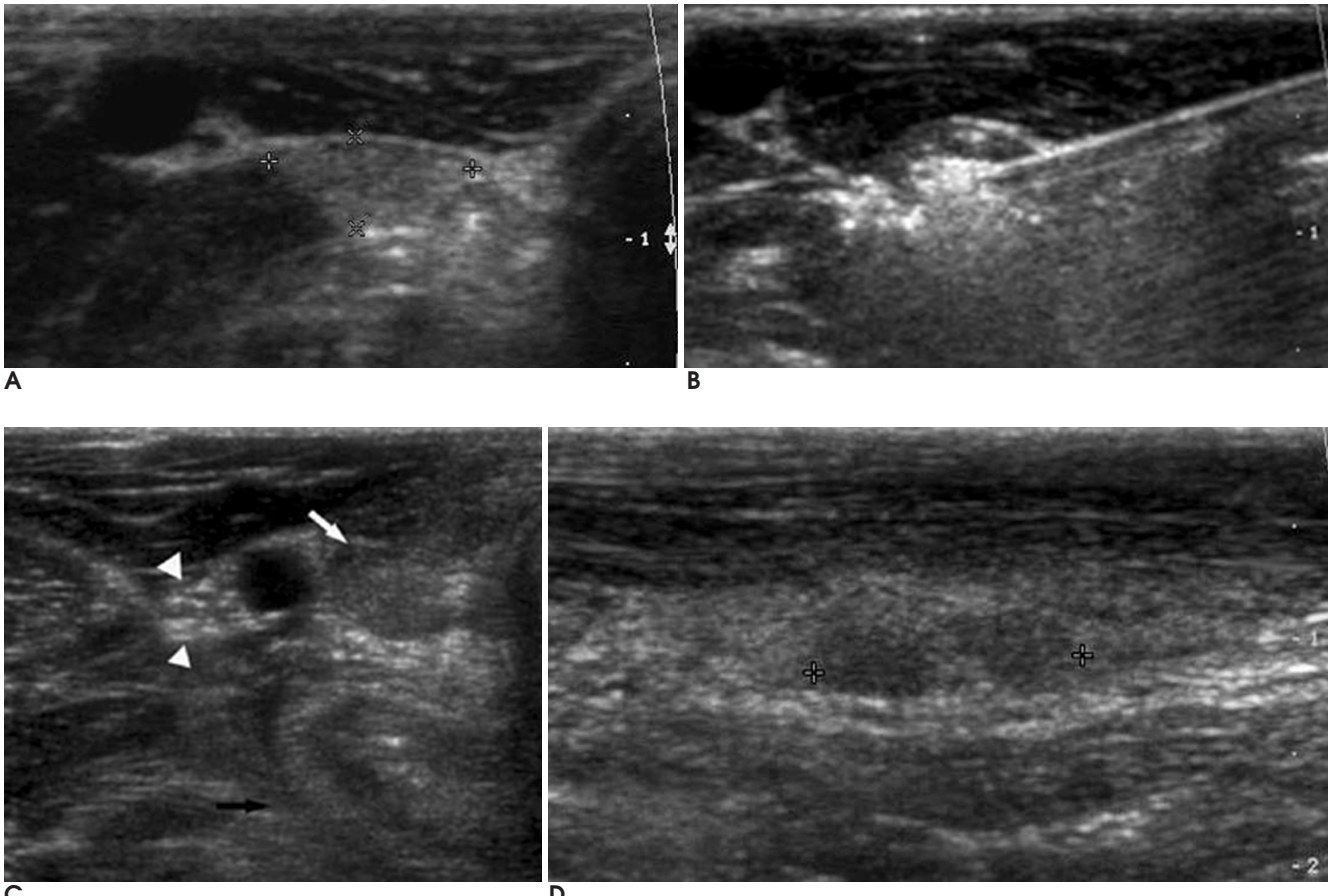


Fig. 1. US findings of a dog in group 2 treated by radiofrequency ablation (RFA).
A. Transverse US Image obtained prior to RFA shows hyper-echoic right thyroid gland.
B. US image obtained during RFA shows ill-defined hyperechoic foci in the right thyroid gland.
C. US image obtained at the 24 hours after RFA shows hypo-echoic pattern in the right thyroid gland (white arrow) as compared with normal thyroid tissue and increased echogenicity and thickening of fat tissue around right common carotid artery (arrow-head). Diffuse wall thickening of esophagus is also noted (black arrow).
D. Sagittal US image obtained at the 24 hours after RFA shows ill-defined hypoechoic area in the middle of the thyroid gland and the size of hypoechoic area is approximately 11mm in diameter.

2 3 . 1 1
 2 1 . 1 1
 가 (Fig. 4).
 CT,
 (Table 4).

Table 4. Complications Detected on Ultrasound or CT Scan and Pathologic Examination after RFA in the Thyroid Glands of Dogs

Complications	US or CT	Pathologic examination
Change of peri-thyroidal fat tissue	10	10
Thickening of esophageal wall	5	5
Perforation of esophagus	2	2

*Values are number.

Abbreviation: RFA, radiofrequency ablation.

Table 3. CT Findings of Ablated Thyroid Tissue and Complications

		Group1					Group2				
		1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
Immediately	Thyroid density	low	low	low	low	low	low	low	low	low	low
	Perithyroidal infiltration	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
	Esophageal wall thickening or rupture	-	Wall thickening	Wall thickening	-	Wall thickening	-	Wall thickening	-	Wall thickening	-
After 24 H	Thyroid density	NC	NC	NC	NC	NC	NC	NC	NC	NC	NC
	Perithyroidal infiltration	NC	NC	NC	NC	inc	NC	NC	NC	inc	NC
	Esophageal wall thickening or rupture	-	NC	NC	-	NC	-	NC	-	NC	NC
After 72 H	Thyroid density	NC	NC	NC	NC	NC	NC	NC	NC	NC	NC
	Perithyroidal infiltration	dec	dec	NC	dec	NC	dec	dec	dec	NC	NC
	Esophageal wall thickening or rupture	-	NC	NC	-	rupture	-	NC	-	NC	NC
After 1 W	Thyroid density	NC	NC	NC	NC	NC	NC	NC	NC	NC	NC
	Perithyroidal infiltration	dec	dec	NC	dec	NC	dec	dec	dec	NC	NC
	Esophageal wall thickening or rupture	-	NC	NC	-	rupture	-	NC	-	rupture	NC

inc: increased, dec: decreased, NC: no change, NA: not available

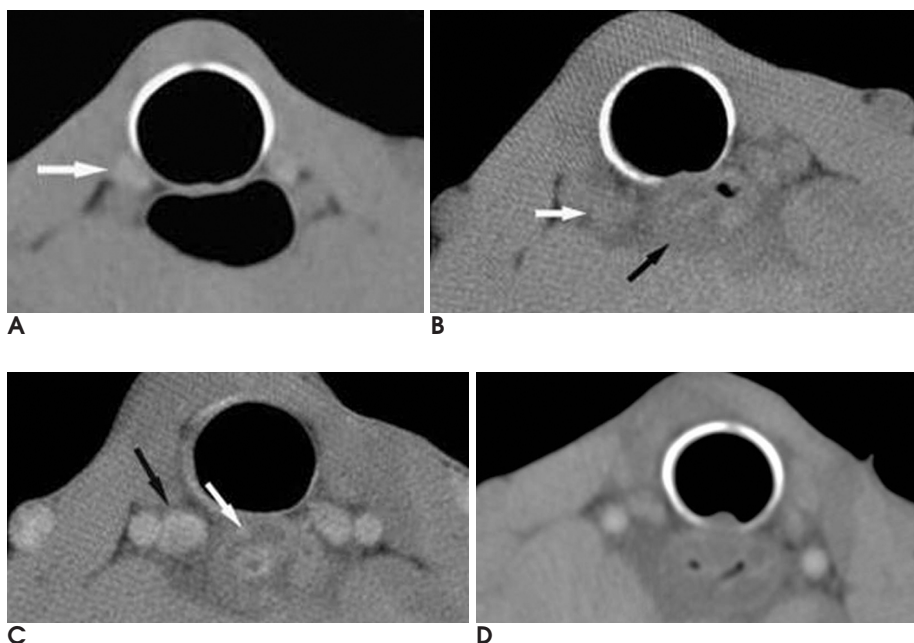


Fig. 2. CT findings of a dog in group 2 treated by radiofrequency ablation (RFA).

A. CT Image obtained prior to RFA shows hyperdense normal thyroid gland (white arrow). Pre-enhancement **(B)** and post-enhancement CT image **(C)** obtained immediately after RFA shows decreased attenuation of right thyroid glands (white arrow), increased attenuation of fat tissue around both common carotid artery, and diffuse wall thickening of esophagus (black arrow).

D. Enhancement CT image obtained at the 24 hours after RFA shows no interval change as compared with Fig. 1C.

1 cm

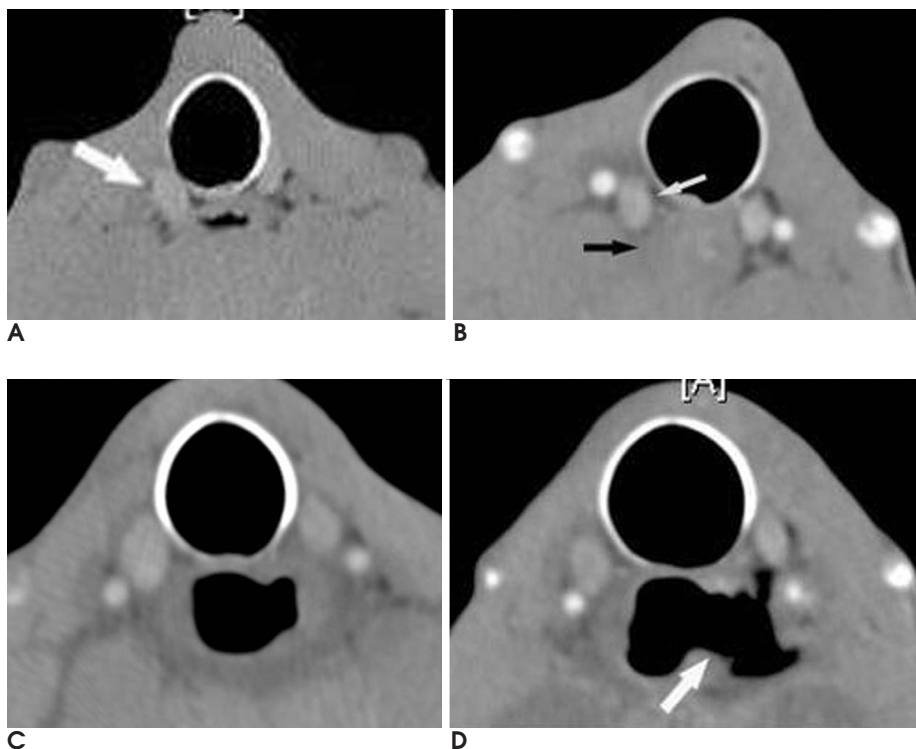


Fig. 3. CT findings of a dog in group 1 complicated by the perforation of esophageal wall.

A. Pre-enhancement CT scan prior to radiofrequency ablation (RFA) shows normal hyper-dense thyroid glands (white arrow).

B. Enhancement CT scan obtained immediately after RFA shows slightly low attenuation of both thyroid glands (white arrow), mild increased attenuation of peri-thyroidal fat tissue, and diffuse wall thickening of esophagus (black arrow).

C. Enhanced CT scan obtained 24 hours after RFA shows decreased wall thickening of esophagus and otherwise shows no interval change.

D. Enhancement CT scan 72 hours after RFA shows left esophageal perforation (white arrow).

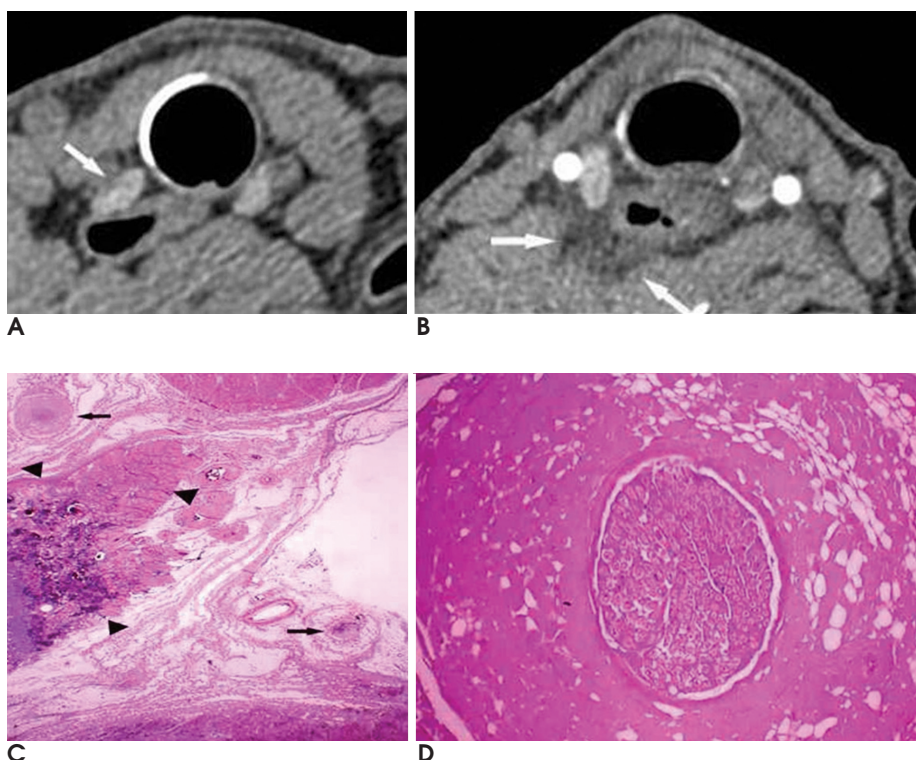


Fig. 4. CT and histopathologic findings of a dog in group 1 complicated by the right recurrent laryngeal nerve palsy.

A. Pre-enhancement CT scan obtained prior to radiofrequency ablation (RFA) shows normal hyper-dense thyroid glands (arrow).

B. Enhancement CT scan obtained 24 hours after RFA shows mild wall thickening of esophagus and increased attenuation (arrows) of peri-thyroidal fat tissue which the right side was more severe than the left side.

C. Photograph (Hematoxylin-eosin stain; original magnification, $\times 10$) shows coagulation necrosis of right thyroid gland (arrowheads) and nerves (arrows) in the peri-thyroidal fat tissue.

D. Photograph (Hematoxylin-eosin stain; original magnification, $\times 100$) shows coagulation necrosis of the nerve adjacent to right thyroid gland.

148 3 cm CT
30 CT 1 CT
12 (18) 가 . 가 CT
Suggitani Fujimoto (15) 1995 가 CT
21 17 gauge
3 가 가
가 가
35.6% (9-12)
, 1 cm 가 가 가
(13, 14) . 가
(25).
가 가 가
가 가 1 2 2
가 가 1 2 가
가 가 5 가
가 가
가 가
(15). 가
(3, 4). , CT
(19-23) 가 CT가 가 CT
가 가 가
(24). 가 가
Pacella 가 가
(25). 가 1 1 1 2
가 CT
가 가
(26). 가 가
1 2 1 72 1
CT

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Ultrasound-Guided Radiofrequency Ablation of Thyroid Gland: A Preliminary Study in Dogs¹

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Purpose: The purpose of this study was to evaluate the possibility of using radiofrequency ablation as the treatment modality for the benign or malignant thyroid nodules in humans. Therefore, we examined the results of using radiofrequency ablation on the thyroid glands in dogs, in respect of the extent of the ablated tissue and the complications.

Materials and Methods: Five dogs (10 lobes of the thyroid glands) were included in this study. US-guided radiofrequency ablation was undertaken with a 10mm, uncovered 17 gauge cool-tip needle. The power and duration was 20 wattage and 1 minute in five thyroid lobes (group 1) and 20 wattage and 2 minutes in another 5 thyroid lobes (group 2). The ultrasound scans and the pre-and post-enhancement CT scans were undertaken before and immediately after the procedures, and at 24 hours, 72 hours and 1 week later. The US and CT findings of the ablated tissue and complications were evaluated. Blood sampling was done at the pre-procedure time and 1 week later for evaluating the functional status of the thyroid gland. Laryngoscopy was done at the pre-procedure and post-procedure times, and at 24 hours, 72 hours and 1 week later for the evaluation of any recurrent laryngeal nerve palsy.

Results: The echo pattern of the ablated thyroid gland at immediately after the radiofrequency ablation appeared as poorly margined and hyperechoic. On the US obtained 24 hours after radiofrequency ablation, the echo pattern of the ablated thyroid gland was hypoechoic. The maximum diameters after RFA were 9.4 ± 0.5 mm in group I and 11.4 ± 0.5 mm in group II. The pre-enhanced CT scan taken at immediately after the radiofrequency ablation showed ill defined hypodense areas in the ablated thyroid gland. Differentiation between the normal and abnormal portions of the thyroid gland was difficult on the contrast enhanced CT scan. Complications induced by radiofrequency ablation were one recurrent laryngeal nerve palsy, two perforations of esophagus and five thickenings of the esophageal wall. In summary, the radiofrequency ablation therapy for the benign or malignant thyroid nodules located in anterior aspect (within a 5 mm radius) of the thyroid gland in human suggests this is an effective treatment, through this was an animal study performed on dogs.

Index words : Thyroid neoplasms
Radio-frequency ablation
Papillary micro-carcinoma
Thyroid ablation