



· 专家述评 ·



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《2025版美国甲状腺学会成人分化型甲状腺癌管理指南》解读：分化型甲状腺癌的核医学诊治进展

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[摘要] 2025年美国甲状腺学会(American Thyroid Association, ATA)发布的《2025版美国甲状腺学会成人分化型甲状腺癌管理指南》在分化型甲状腺癌(differentiated thyroid cancer, DTC)术后核医学诊疗方面进行了多项重要更新。本文以2025版ATA指南提出的DATA临床管理框架[DATA即诊断(Diagnosis)、风险-获益评估(risk/benefit Assessment)、治疗决策(Treatment decisions)及治疗反应评估(response Assessment)]为主线，系统梳理DTC术后评估、放射性碘治疗(radioactive iodine therapy, RAIT)决策、治疗反应动态评估及随访策略等方面的核医学研究进展。基于2015版ATA指南及近期研究证据，2025版ATA指南强调术后疗效评估(包括血清学和影像学评估)对实时修正风险分层的关键意义，并将复发风险由原有的低、中、高危三类细化为低、中-低、中-高和高危四类，以更精准地预测结构性复发风险；在RAIT策略方面，明确低危患者不再常规推荐清甲治疗，以减少不必要的辐射暴露，并指出重组人促甲状腺激素(recombinant human thyroid stimulating hormone, rhTSH)在低、中危患者RAIT前准备中的优先地位。本指南针对诊断性放射性碘全身显像(diagnostic whole body scan, DxWBS)、¹⁸F-FDG正电子发射计算机断层成像(positron emission tomography and computed tomography, PET/CT)等核医学分子影像学方法在临床实践中的适用场景予以进一步明确；同时，围绕RAIT后的随访策略、重复RAIT的适应证以及放射性碘难治性DTC(radioactive iodine-refractory DTC, RAI-R-DTC)的判定标准与管理原则，本文提炼了2025版ATA指南中相关更新要点。

[关键词] 分化型甲状腺癌；DATA(诊断、风险-获益评估、治疗决策及治疗反应评估)；核医学诊疗；指南解读；放射性碘难治性

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Interpretation of the 2025 American Thyroid Association Management Guidelines for Adult Patients with Differentiated Thyroid Cancer: progress in nuclear medicine diagnosis and treatment of differentiated thyroid cancer ZHAO Yihan, LIN Yansong (Department of Nuclear Medicine, Peking Union Medical College Hospital, Peking Union Medical College, Chinese Academy of Medical Sciences, State Key Laboratory of Complex Severe and Rare Diseases, Beijing Key Laboratory of Molecular Targeted Diagnosis and Therapy in Nuclear Medicine, Beijing 100730, China)

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[**Abstract**] The “2025 American Thyroid Association Management Guidelines for Adult Patients with Differentiated Thyroid Cancer” released by the American Thyroid Association (ATA) in 2025 include several important updates regarding nuclear medicine diagnosis and treatment for post-operative differentiated thyroid cancer (DTC). This article systematically reviewed advances in the nuclear medicine aspects of post-operative DTC assessment, decision-making for radioactive iodine therapy (RAIT), dynamic response evaluation, and follow-up strategies, guided by the 2025 ATA guidelines’ DATA clinical management framework—Diagnosis, risk/benefit Assessment, Treatment decisions, and response Assessment. Building on the 2015 ATA guidelines and recent research evidence, the 2025 ATA guidelines emphasize the critical importance of post-operative response assessment (including serological and imaging evaluations) for the real-time refinement of risk stratification. It further subcategorizes recurrence risk from the original three categories (low, intermediate, high) to four categories (low, low-intermediate, intermediate-high and high) to more accurately predict the risk of structural recurrence. Regarding RAIT strategy, the 2025 ATA guidelines clearly state that remnant ablation is no longer routinely recommended for low-risk patients to avoid unnecessary radiation exposure, and highlight the preferred use of recombinant human thyroid stimulating hormone (rhTSH) for RAIT preparation in low- and intermediate-risk patients. The 2025 ATA guidelines further clarify the appropriate clinical application scenarios for nuclear medicine molecular imaging methods such as diagnostic whole-body scan (DxWBS) and ^{18}F -FDG positron emission tomography and computed tomography (PET/CT). At the same time, concerning post-RAIT follow-up strategies, indications for repeated RAIT, as well as the diagnostic criteria and management principles for radioactive iodine-refractory DTC (RAIR-DTC), this article highlighted the key updated points in the 2025 ATA guideline.

[**Key words**] Differentiated thyroid cancer; DATA (Diagnosis, risk/benefit Assessment, Treatment decisions, and response Assessment); Nuclear medicine diagnosis and treatment; Guideline interpretation; Radioactive-iodine refractory

1996年美国甲状腺协会 (American Thyroid Association, ATA) 发布《甲状腺结节与分化型甲状腺癌管理指南》^[1], 目前已历经5次更新, 2025年最新发布的《2025版美国甲状腺学会成人分化型甲状腺癌管理指南》^[2] (简称2025版ATA指南) 更侧重于分化型甲状腺癌 (differentiated thyroid cancer, DTC) 的诊治。指南的历次更新均体现出时效性、循证性、临床问题导向、激发读者解决问题及证据延续性的特点, 促进了全球DTC的多学科诊治尤其是核医学诊疗实践的规范化, 同时也鲜明地提出相关诊治管理理念。例如, 《2015版美国甲状腺学会成人甲状腺结节与分化型甲状腺癌管理指南》^[3] (简称2015版ATA指南) 颇具特色的更新之一是提出了基于治疗反应评估的动态风险实时评估理念。经过近10年的探索与验证, 该动态评估体系已被证实能够在实时修正DTC复发风险分层^[4]、预测结构性疾病复发^[5]及评估远期预后^[6]等方面发挥关键作用, 并在临床实践中得以广泛采纳和应用。基于上述进展, 2025版ATA指南进一步创新性地提出了适用于DTC患者个体化及全程化临床管理的DATA框架 [DATA即

诊断 (Diagnosis)、风险-获益评估 (risk/benefit Assessment)、治疗决策 (Treatment decisions) 及治疗反应评估 (response Assessment)]。该框架将动态评估理念贯穿于DTC的诊断 (包括初诊和残留/复发疾病的诊断)、治疗 [如促甲状腺激素 (thyroid stimulating hormone, TSH) 抑制治疗、放射性碘治疗 (radioactive iodine therapy, RAIT)] 及随访的全病程, 形成了“诊断-评估-治疗-再评估”的动态闭环管理模式, 旨在通过持续、个体化风险-获益评估指导治疗决策及制订随访方案, 为临床医师和患者提供系统化支持, 并推动核医学诊断和治疗 (包括清甲、辅助或清灶治疗) 在DTC领域向精准诊疗模式的跃迁。

核医学作为诊疗平台在DTC术后诊治和全程管理中发挥着重要作用。2025版ATA指南强调了DATA框架在DTC术后评估及RAIT临床决策中的核心意义, 其中, DTC术后评估与RAIT治疗反应评估 (即DATA框架中的两个“A”) 构成了决策RAIT及全程随访策略的关键环节 (图1)。本文将以DATA框架为主线, 系统性解读2025版ATA指南中核医学相关内容的更新及进展。

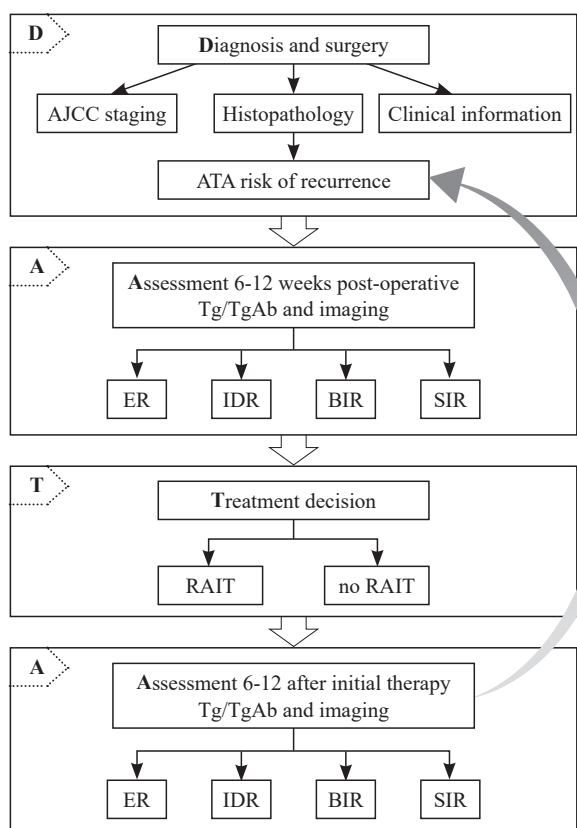


图1 DATA框架在DTC核医学诊疗和全程管理中的应用

Fig. 1 DATA framework applied to diagnosis, treatment and whole process management of DTC in nuclear medicine

Tg: Thyroglobulin; TgAb: Tg antibody; ER: Excellent response; IDR: Indeterminate response; BIR: Biochemical incomplete response; SIR: Structural incomplete response.

1 基于术后病理学特征的诊断和初步评估（即DATA框架中的“D”）

核医学DATA框架以手术后病理学检查明确诊断DTC为起点。在此阶段，首先依据美国癌症联合会（American Joint Committee on Cancer, AJCC）第8版TNM分期预测疾病特异性死亡风险，并进行初始风险分层以评估疾病持续/复发风险，从而指导后续治疗决策^[7]。复发风险分层概念于2009年由ATA首次提出^[8]，2015版ATA指南进一步整合了更详尽的肿瘤特征（如肿瘤大小、淋巴结转移特征、血管侵犯情况）及分子病理学特征（如*BRAF*^{V600E}基因突变），更新了影响复发风险分层的权重因素，并明确了不同风险层级的复发概率：低危<5%、中危5%~20%、高危>20%，该风险分层已被多项研究^[9-10]证实可有效地预测结构性持续/复发疾病。2025版ATA指南将风险分层划分为四类（图2）：低危（<10%）、中-低危（10%~15%）、中-高危（≥16%~30%）和高危（>30%），同时对相应分层的风险特征进行了调整，并将

DTC细化为甲状腺乳头状癌（papillary thyroid carcinoma, PTC）、甲状腺滤泡癌（follicular thyroid carcinoma, FTC）和甲状腺嗜酸细胞癌（oncocytic thyroid carcinoma, OTC）。其中，在中-低危和中-高危风险的划分中，双侧多灶性和受累淋巴结直径等特征起到主导作用。有研究^[11]表明，联合复发风险分层、TNM分期和淋巴结转移率可更准确地预测疾病复发风险。值得注意的是，当前纳入风险分层的权重因素更多源于多项针对单一风险特征研究结果的汇总，而非基于剔除混杂因素所致偏倚的多因素分析研究。这可能与DTC患者总体预后良好或研究随访时间不足等因素相关，导致难以对所有可能影响结构性持续/复发疾病的因素开展有效的多因素研究，也因此限制了其结论的可靠性和临床适用性。

2 DTC术后动态治疗反应评估（即DATA框架中的第一个“A”）

基于DTC临床病理学特征的单时间点静态评估无法反映疾病的实时风险，凸显了动态治疗反应评估的必要性，其中强调了手术作为一线干预措施对患者预后的影响。有研究^[12-13]显示，初始风险分层为中、高危的患者可能因前站有效的手术干预呈现较好的治疗反应而降至低危；相反，部分低危患者可能因术前评估不足或手术干预不力仍存在潜在病灶，需通过实时评估及时上调其风险，避免治疗或监测不足^[14-16]。2025版ATA指南强调术后治疗反应评估及其对RAIT决策的重要性，建议在术后3个月内进行治疗反应的评估（推荐29），并结合复发风险分层、TNM分期等综合评估患者结构性疾病的持续/复发风险及生存预后（推荐28A）。术后动态评估应包括血清学评估和影像学评估两个方面，血清学评估应纳入甲状腺球蛋白（thyroglobulin, Tg）/Tg抗体（Tg antibody, TgAb），影像学评估应纳入传统影像学[包括颈部超声、胸部计算机体层成像（computed tomography, CT）等]及核医学分子影像学[包括诊断性放射性碘全身显像（diagnostic whole body scan, DxWBS）、¹⁸F-FDG正电子发射计算机体层成像（positron emission tomography and computed tomography, PET/CT）等]。基于上述评估结果，形成包括疗效满意（excellent response, ER）、疗效不确切（indeterminate response, IDR）、生化疗效不佳（biochemical incomplete response, BIR）和结构性疗效不佳（structural incomplete response,

SIR) 4种治疗反应的评估体系。

2.1 血清学评估

由于DTC细胞保留了正常甲状腺滤泡细胞合成和分泌Tg的生物学特性, 在全甲状腺切除术后、¹³¹I残留甲状腺组织消融前, 血清Tg可作为特异性生化肿瘤标志物用于反映DTC肿瘤负荷、评估治疗反应、监测疾病复发及预测生存预后, 其低水平或无法检出更是判断无病状态的可靠指标。由于TgAb可能干扰Tg的检测结果, 需与Tg同步检测。术后Tg检测可在TSH抑制治疗下或TSH刺激状态下 (TSH > 30 mU/mL) 进行, 无论是刺激性Tg (stimulated Tg, sTg)^[17]还是非刺激性Tg (nonstimulated Tg, nsTg)^[18]均被证实可用于识别持续性疾病和预测复发风险。血清Tg水平在全甲状腺切除术后随时间推移而下降, 有研究^[19]显示, Tg水平在术后至少4周、中位时间约12周降至最低或达到完全清除。基于此, 2025版ATA指南建议在甲状腺全切除术后6~12周检测Tg水平 (推荐30), 以其作为后续临床管理决策的重要血清学依据。

2.2 影像学评估

影像学评估包括传统影像学及核医学分子影像学评估。传统影像学评估包括颈部超声、

CT及磁共振成像 (magnetic resonance imaging, MRI) 等检查手段。与2015版ATA指南一致, 2025版ATA指南亦建议将颈部超声作为DTC术后评估甲状腺床及颈部淋巴结状态的首选影像学方法; 若术后血清sTg ≥ 1 ng/mL或nsTg ≥ 0.2 ng/mL和 (或) 存在TgAb, 除超声外还可考虑加行颈部CT以探查局部潜在病灶; 若Tg/TgAb升高且颈部超声未发现结构性病灶或仅提示极低肿瘤负荷时, 则应进一步行断层显像 (如CT、MRI) 评估常见转移部位 (如肺、骨) 的情况 (推荐31)。

核医学分子影像学评估方法包括基于钠碘同向转运体 (sodium iodine symporter, NIS) 及NIS以外靶点的功能影像学探测。NIS是位于甲状腺滤泡细胞基底膜上的关键跨膜蛋白, 能够介导碘离子从血液到细胞的主动转运^[20]。DTC细胞通常保留了正常滤泡细胞表达NIS蛋白的特性, 使其在TSH水平升高时仍具备摄碘能力, 这一特性构成了¹³¹I用于DTC病灶探测或治疗的分子基础^[21]。DxWBS能够探测DTC术后残留甲状腺组织及局部/远处转移性病灶, 临床实践中常采用¹²³I或低剂量¹³¹I进行单光子发射计算机断层成像 (single photon emission computed tomography, SPECT), 而基于¹²⁴I的PET显像目前仅限于科

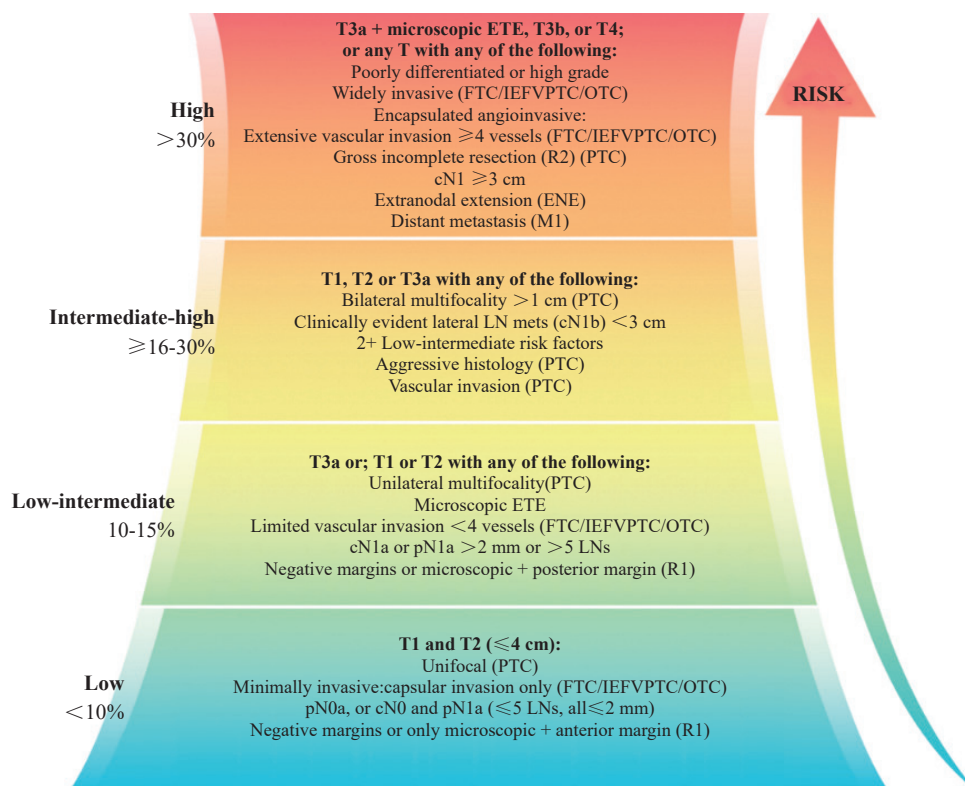


图2 DTC结构性复发风险评估

Fig. 2 Estimated risk of structural recurrence for DTC

IEFVPTC: Invasive encapsulated follicular variant of papillary thyroid carcinoma.

研用途^[22]。既往多项研究已证实DxWBS可通过探测功能性摄碘病灶^[23-24]、修正初始TNM分期^[25-26]和优化复发风险分层^[27]等，辅助精准化RAIT决策^[28]。2025版ATA指南建议DTC术后RAIT前可考虑行DxWBS以辅助指导治疗决策（推荐36），并细化了DxWBS改变RAIT决策的代表性场景：(1) 发现大量残留甲状腺组织（甲状腺床区摄取>15%），尤其对于存在持续/复发转移性病灶者，应首选手术切除，因过多残留甲状腺组织会与病灶竞争摄取¹³¹I进而影响疗效；(2) 仅检测到少量残留甲状腺组织且Tg<1 ng/mL时，无需进行¹³¹I治疗或可降低治疗剂量；(3) 若首次检出可疑摄碘性局部淋巴结转移或远处转移，应行¹³¹I清灶治疗。

在DTC进展过程中，肿瘤可能发生去分化甚至失分化，导致NIS表达下调或功能丧失，从而丧失摄碘能力。此类去分化或失分化DTC细胞往往伴随葡萄糖代谢活性增加，可借助基于葡萄糖转运体1（glucose transporter-1, Glut-1）靶点的¹⁸FDG PET/CT探测不摄碘病灶。2025版ATA指南提及可联合¹⁸FDG PET/CT及DxWBS全面评估患者的肿瘤负荷^[29]，并强调了PET/CT在探测DTC术后持续或新发局部/远处转移、辅助修正术后风险分层中的价值，同时调整了其在低分化DTC和OTC中的具体适用场景：伴Tg或TgAb水平持续增高，而常规影像学检查未发现结构性病变或仅提示极低肿瘤负荷者（推荐31G）。

3 基于DTC术后评估结果的RAIT决策（即DATA框架中的“T”）

与2015版ATA指南仅将动态治疗反应评估用于术后行RAIT后的患者不同，2025版ATA指南强调采用DATA框架评估患者对手术的治疗反应并指导后续RAIT决策（图3）。该框架尤其适用于中、低危患者的评估，因其风险分层可能通过治疗反应的动态评估发生改变。研究数据显示，术后治疗反应达到ER的患者随访期间结构性复发概率仅为0.0%~1.6%，IDR者复发率为0.0%~5.6%^[5, 18, 30-33]。因此，中、低危人群若在术后评估中即达到ER或IDR，可能实现风险降层，仅需行清甲而非辅助治疗，甚至可避免不必要的RAIT。相反，2025版ATA指南也提醒初始复发风险分层为高危者即使在术后达到ER，其复发率仍相对较高（3%~15%）^[10, 12, 33-35]。初始复发风险分层在本次指南更新中仍被视为RAIT决

策的关键依据：低危者不推荐常规清甲，可直接进入TSH抑制治疗；中-低危和中-高危者可考虑辅助治疗；高危者推荐辅助治疗；已知存在远处转移者则常规推荐清灶治疗（推荐32，表1）。其中，低危者不推荐常规清甲的证据是基于一项2022年发表于*N Engl J Med*的多中心、前瞻性的随机对照临床研究^[36]，其结果表明低危DTC患者无法从RAIT中获益，术后未行RAIT者的3年无复发（功能、结构和生化）生存率不劣于行RAIT者，这使该推荐的证据质量较2015版ATA指南显著提升（强推荐）。值得注意的是，尽管2025版ATA指南对中危人群进行了更细致的亚组划分，但受限于当前研究证据不足，尚未针对中-低危与中-高危患者的不同复发风险水平制定差异化治疗策略，仍统一建议均可考虑行¹³¹I辅助治疗。因此，现有研究局限性主要体现在两个方面：目前研究多基于中危人群的不同风险特征对RAIT的疗效，而关于两类亚组是否需采取不同RAIT方案及其对疗效及患者预后的实际影响仍缺乏循证医学证据；针对不同亚组人群的治疗剂量研究存在空白，如中-低危人群是否可降低剂量以平衡获益与风险、中-高危人群是否可增加剂量以提高疗效，亟需开展进一步研究予以验证和完善。

值得注意的是，美国的DTC术后RAIT决策多由内分泌科医师主导，因专业背景及专业领域侧重的差异，使其对核医学诊疗一体化的优势及其相关前沿进展的了解非常有限。这使ATA指南在RAIT决策中往往更依赖内科医师惯用的风险分层角度进行评估及考量，忽略了实时核医学分子影像的作用如依据病灶的碘代谢特征来实现“见我所治、治我所见”的¹³¹I诊疗一体化决策，而后者正是核医学精准诊疗的精髓，目前已被欧洲核医学专家所重视并提倡^[37]。因此，2025版ATA指南在RAIT决策方面仍沿用2015版ATA指南基于初始风险分层的策略，这似乎与本次更新所倡导的DATA评估理念不尽一致，未来应开展更多研究来验证基于动态评估结果的DATA理念在RAIT决策中的实际应用价值。

2025版ATA指南对于DTC患者行RAIT前的准备也进行了相应更新。为降低体内碘水平，使¹³¹I在残留甲状腺组织及病灶中发挥的作用最大化，患者需保持低碘饮食（碘摄入量<50 μg/d）1~2周（推荐35），该时间窗经多项研究^[38-40]验

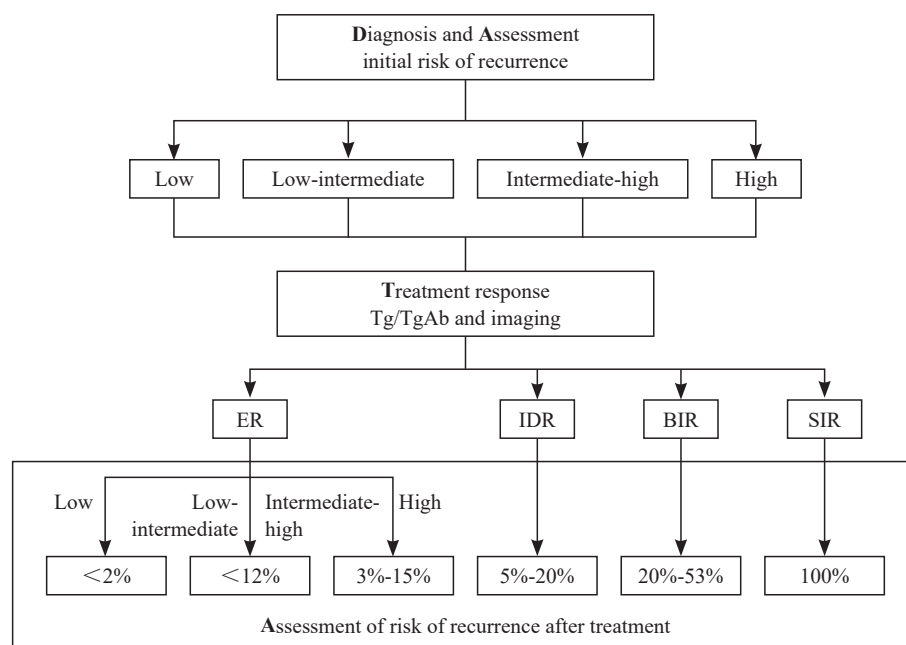


图3 初始治疗后的动态风险分层和DATA框架

Fig. 3 Dynamic risk stratification and DATA framework after initial therapy

表1 甲状腺切除术后初始RAIT建议总结

Tab. 1 Summary of recommendations for initial RAIT following thyroidectomy

Risk category	Typical RAIT recommendation	Recommended ^{131}I activity level	Goals of therapy
Low	No	1.10-1.85 GBq (30-50 mCi)	None or remnant ablation
Intermediate-low and intermediate-high	Consider	1.10-3.70 GBq (30-100 mCi)	Remnant ablation +/- adjuvant therapy
High	Yes	3.70-5.55 GBq (100-150 mCi)	Remnant ablation and adjuvant therapy
Distant metastases	Yes	3.70-7.40 GBq (100-200 mCi) or consider dosimetry	Treatment of known disease, remnant ablation

证, 同时应避免其他高碘来源(如静脉造影剂、胺碘酮)。此外, 需通过停药甲状腺激素3~4周或注射重组人TSH(recombinant human TSH, rhTSH)刺激TSH升至30 mU/mL以上。2025版ATA指南进一步明确了rhTSH在RAIT前准备的临床应用场景: (1) 计划行 ^{131}I 清甲或辅助治疗者推荐采用rhTSH; (2) 任何风险分层存在无法耐受甲减严重合并症者应考虑采用rhTSH; (3) 伴远处转移者可采用rhTSH(推荐34)。与2015版ATA指南相比, 2025版ATA指南将rhTSH从“低、中危患者可接受的替代方案”升级为“清甲或辅助治疗的优选方案”, 充分肯定了其临床价值, 此推荐内容及强度的转变来源于多项高质量循证医学证据^[41-44]的支持。

4 RAIT后动态治疗反应评估及随访决策(即DATA框架中的第二个“A”)

RAIT后全身显像(post-treatment whole body scan, RxWBS)是目前用于RAIT达标治疗即

刻验证的最有力核医学分子影像学手段, 可明确患者残留甲状腺组织量及体内病灶的摄碘情况, 预判疗效。因此, 2025版ATA指南仍着重强调RxWBS的临床价值, 并建议SPECT/CT可与RxWBS同步进行(推荐38), 以进一步提高病灶定位和性质判断的准确率。

RAIT后动态治疗反应评估与术后评估内容基本一致, 涵盖血清学及影像学两方面。在血清学评估中, 针对TgAb阳性患者的管理证据有所更新。有研究^[45]显示, TgAb水平逐渐下降代表病情好转, 而其上升则提示肿瘤复发或转移的可能。此外, 中、高危DTC患者中, 血清TgAb的升高趋势比其绝对值对预测SIR更具临床价值^[46]。因此, 2025版ATA指南认为当存在TgAb时, 连续测定TgAb水平的变化趋势有助于监测疾病(推荐47E)。在影像学评估中, 经RAIT后达到ER的低、中-低危DTC患者随访期间无需常规行DxWBS, 对于临床可疑复发的中-高和高

危患者需行DxWBS探测是否存在摄碘病灶以决策后续RAIT。在结合临床及实验室评估的基础上,2025版ATA指南明确了拟再次RAIT前需行DxWBS的3个临床场景,并建议依据摄碘情况决策再次RAIT:(1)前次RAIT后RxWBS显示甲状腺床外异常碘摄取者;(2)存在大量残留甲状腺组织(扫描时摄取>2%给药剂量)影响前次RAIT后RxWBS对病灶识别者;(3)高TgAb水平或TgAb呈升高趋势者。针对¹⁸FDG PET/CT在RAIT后的应用,近期多项研究^[47-51]证实了其在Tg升高而DxWBS阴性者或短期血清Tg倍增者中具有较高的复发/转移灶探测灵敏度、准确率及总生存的预测价值。基于上述证据,2025版ATA指南明确了随访期可行¹⁸FDG PET/CT的临床适用场景:(1)Tg升高的高危患者,尤其是伴OTC或侵袭性组织学亚型以及¹³¹I-WBS阴性者;(2)用于预测高危患者疾病快速进展和特异性死亡率,或评估侵袭性疾病系统治疗或局部治疗后的反应(推荐50)。

2025版ATA指南中基于动态评估的DATA框架(图3)同样适用于RAIT后的患者,强调了其在实时调整风险分层及预测长期复发及死亡风险中的作用。有研究^[5, 12, 42, 52-56]显示,在所有初始复发风险的患者评估中,RAIT后达到ER者的结构性复发率仅为1%~4%,因此可采用更安全、经济且侵入性更小的降级管理策略。多数IDR和BIR患者可自发转变为ER状态,IDR和BIR者的复发率为5%~20%和20%~53%^[5, 30, 57-59],需继续对这些患者进行生化和影像学随访,Tg/TgAb水平升高时应进行额外的影像学检查如断层显像或PET/CT,以评估是否存在需干预的进展性结构性病变;对于疾病进展和死亡风险最高的SIR患者,则需进一步明确病灶位置及摄碘情况,以判断再次RAIT的必要性。基于上述证据,2025版ATA指南建议将持续风险分层(动态风险评估)与初始复发风险相结合,从而为患者提供个体化管理建议;同时,随时间演变的风险分层也可用于指导影像学检查方法及时机(推荐51)。

5 持续/复发/进展性DTC病灶的处置

根据初始复发风险和初始治疗反应,高达30%~40%的DTC患者可能会发生结构性持续/复发疾病^[60]。针对局部区域病灶,2025版ATA指南建议可根据不同情况考虑再次行颈部手术、经皮乙醇消融或射频消融等治疗(推荐52)。对于孤立性病灶(如颈部淋巴转移性DTC),有研

究^[61-62]证实重复行RAIT的获益有限。因此,2025版ATA指南明确界定其适用场景:仅在患者已行局部治疗或局部治疗不可行的情况下,可考虑额外的RAIT干预(推荐53)。同时,2025版ATA指南强调应开展大规模、前瞻性的多中心研究以确定重复RAIT真正获益的适应证人群,避免不必要的辐射暴露。

针对持续摄碘且临床有效的肺转移瘤,2025版ATA指南提出转移灶的大小、摄碘能力、对前次RAIT的反应及转移灶的稳定性是评估再次RAIT的关键指标^[63]。在允许行RAIT重复治疗的同时,2025版ATA指南取消了2015版ATA指南中对微小肺转移的6~12个月RAIT重复治疗间隔的推荐(推荐56)。在此基础上,2025版ATA指南进一步补充说明了RAIT有效的表现,包括血清Tg水平下降和(或)结构性病灶缩小或进展速度显著下降;而当病灶虽有摄碘但肿瘤体积无缩小甚至增大时,即使伴有血清Tg水平降低,仍提示肿瘤对RAIT疗效不足或治疗无效。鉴于RAIT清灶治疗在转移性DTC患者中通常难以实现完全缓解而主要起到抑制进展的作用,2025版ATA指南倡导针对摄碘性转移者采取基于客观获益(如病灶缩小、Tg下降)的重复清灶治疗策略,并强调需警惕骨髓抑制或肺纤维化等风险。

针对DTC其他常见的转移部位如骨转移和脑转移,2025版ATA指南也给出了相应的RAIT干预建议。针对骨转移患者,指南强调病灶的摄碘特征是启动RAIT重复治疗的主要依据。最新研究^[64]表明,RAIT(单独或联合局部治疗)可使部分摄碘性骨转移患者实现完全缓解并改善预后。此外,RAIT也有助于缓解患者的骨痛症状^[65]。鉴于RAIT可作为改善摄碘性骨转移患者生存的有效治疗手段,2025版ATA指南沿用了2015版ATA指南对RAIT用于摄碘性骨转移瘤的推荐(推荐57A)。针对脑转移患者,病灶摄碘同样是实施RAIT干预的前提条件,尽管目前尚无研究证明RAIT对脑转移的疗效。2025版ATA指南建议在RAIT前进行立体定向放射治疗联用糖皮质激素治疗,以尽量降低因TSH刺激所致病灶进展及RAIT相关炎症反应的风险(推荐79B)。

6 RAIR-DTC判断标准的更新及管理建议

基于DATA框架的评估可识别对RAIT疗效不佳及放射性碘难治性DTC(radioactive iodine-refractory DTC, RAIR-DTC)患者,2025版ATA

指南对RAIR-DTC的判断标准进行了精简和更新: (1) 在结构影像学或¹⁸F FDG PET显像确认存在病灶的情况下, RxWBS未检测到¹³¹I摄取(可发生于转移性DTC的初始或再次RAIT期间); (2) 尽管RxWBS显示病灶摄碘, 该病灶仍在6个月内出现进展。这与近期中国发布的RAIR-DTC中英文诊治管理指南^[66-67]高度一致。值得注意的是, 2025版ATA指南强调残留甲状腺组织对RAIR-DTC判定的影响, 建议需经至少1次RAIT(清甲、辅助或清灶治疗)消除残留甲状腺组织的干扰后, 再评估病灶的摄碘特征及是否为RAIR。对于已确诊为RAIR-DTC的患者, 不应接受额外的经验性RAIT, 而应考虑其他治疗方案(推荐59)。针对无症状、稳定或轻微进展的RAIR-DTC患者, 或因合并症不宜启动靶向治疗者, 可在TSH抑制治疗下每3~12个月进行血清学和影像学的动态监测随访; 同时, 从卫生经济学角度考量, 若未计划启动全身治疗或诱导再分化治疗, 不建议对RAIR-DTC患者开展常规分子检测(推荐60)。

7 RAIT的辐射安全管理

2025版ATA指南继续强调了RAIT的辐射安全问题, 建议在RAIT前向患者提供相关口头和书面的辐射防护指导, 以尽量降低对其家人和公众的辐射暴露(推荐39), 并侧重唾液腺和泪腺的保护(推荐40)。在RAIT相关第二原发性肿瘤(second primary malignancies, SPM)方面, 多项研究^[68-72]表明, 尽管接受RAIT的DTC患者发生SPM(如乳腺癌、结直肠癌、肾癌、唾液腺癌和白血病等)的风险有所增加, 但总体风险仍较低, 与未接受RAIT的患者相比, 其相对效应(包括相对风险、风险比或比值比)范围在1.14~1.84之间, 且多数差异无统计学意义; SPM风险升高主要见于年轻(尤其是儿童和青少年)患者, 且随RAIT剂量增加而升高, 特别是当剂量超过150 mCi时。以上结果进一步凸显了严格把握RAIT适应证的重要性, 以将其用于预期临床获益的患者, 同时强调了应对接受RAIT的患者进行长期监测随访。此外, 鉴于RAIT所致的SPM绝对风险增幅很小^[70], 2025版ATA指南不推荐进行SPM的筛查(推荐41)。需要指出的是, 目前有关RAIT辐射安全性的研究均为回顾性, 尚无法推断辐射与相关不良反应之间的因果关系, RAIT与继发肿瘤风险之间的确切关联仍

有待大样本、前瞻性、多中心研究的进一步探索及验证。

8 结 语

2025版ATA指南以DATA框架为核心, 系统构建了DTC从诊断、风险评估、治疗决策到疗效反馈的全病程动态管理路径, 推动了DTC诊疗模式从静态分层向动态化、个体化、全程化管理的深刻转变。该框架强调了核医学作为诊疗一体化平台在DTC术后评估、RAIT决策及随访中的关键作用, 并为其规范化应用提供了重要循证医学依据。2025版ATA指南在延续2015版ATA指南动态风险评估理念的基础上, 进一步细化了复发风险分层, 强调了术后早期治疗反应评估对RAIT决策的指导价值, 将术后血清学与影像学评估结果纳入动态风险再分层, 尤其细化了低、中危患者的个体化评估场景、治疗策略及随访方案, 并更新了RAIR-DTC的判定标准, 以上均体现出2025版ATA指南对临床难点问题的积极响应。然而, 本次更新亦反映出若干临床证据缺口, 如中危亚组RAIT策略的进一步分层、重复RAIT的获益人群界定及RAIT与SPM风险关联的前瞻性验证等, 这些仍是未来研究的重点。随着多中心研究的深入开展、新型分子探针的应用及多学科诊疗模式的完善, 核医学将在DTC精准诊疗体系中发挥更为核心的作用, 最终实现改善患者生存质量和远期预后的目标。

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