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research article

Dose-volume derived nomogram as a reliable predictor of radiotherapy-induced hypothyroidism in head and neck cancer patients

Marin Prpic^{1,2}, Ivan Kruljac³, Davor Kust¹, Petar Suton^{2,4}, Neva Purgar¹, Lora Kirigin Bilos³, Marin Gregov¹, Iva Mrcela¹, Maja Franceschi^{1,2,5}, Nikola Djakovic^{1,2}, Ana Frobe^{1,6}

¹ Department of Oncology and Nuclear Medicine, University Hospital Center Sestre Milosrdnice, Zagreb, Croatia

² School of Medicine, University of Zagreb, Zagreb, Croatia

³ Department of Endocrinology, Diabetes and Metabolic Diseases Mladen Sekso, University Hospital Center Sestre Milosrdnice, Zagreb, Croatia

⁴ Department of Radiotherapy and Medical Oncology, University Hospital for Tumors, University Hospital Center Sestre Milosrdnice, Zagreb, Croatia

⁵ Faculty of Medicine, Josip Juraj Strossmayer University of Osijek, Osijek, Croatia

⁶ School of Dental Medicine, University of Zagreb, Zagreb, Croatia

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Correspondence to: Marin Prpic, M.D., Ph.D., Department of Oncology and Nuclear Medicine, University Hospital Center Sestre Milosrdnice, Vinogradska cesta 29, 10000 Zagreb, Croatia. E-mail: marin.prpic@kbcsm.hr

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Background. The aim of this study was to determine the possible predictive value of various dosimetric parameters on the development of hypothyroidism (HT) in patients with head and neck squamous cell carcinoma (HNSCC) treated with (chemo)radiotherapy.

Patients and methods. This study included 156 patients with HNSCC who were treated with (chemo)radiotherapy in a primary or postoperative setting between August 2012 and September 2017. Dose-volume parameters as well as V10 to V70, D02 to D98, and the VS10 to VS70 were evaluated. The patients' hormone status was regularly assessed during follow-up. A nomogram (score) was constructed, and the Kaplan-Maier curves and Log-Rank test were used to demonstrate the difference in incidence of HT between cut-off values of specific variables.

Results. After a median follow-up of 23.0 (12.0–38.5) months, 70 (44.9%) patients developed HT. In univariate analysis, VS65, Dmin, V50, and total thyroid volume (TTV) had the highest accuracy in predicting HT. In a multivariate model, HT was associated with lower TTV (OR 0.31, 95% CI 0.11–0.87, P = 0.026) and Dmin (OR 9.83, 95% CI 1.89–108.08, P = 0.042). Hypothyroidism risk score (HRS) was constructed as a regression equation and comprised TTV and Dmin. HRS had an AUC of 0.709 (95% CI 0.627–0.791). HT occurred in 13 (20.0%) patients with a score < 7.1 and in 57 (62.6%) patients with a score > 7.1.

Conclusions. The dose volume parameters VS65, Dmin, V50, and TTV had the highest accuracy in predicting HT. The HRS may be a useful tool in detecting patients with high risk for radiation-induced hypothyroidism.

Key words: head and neck cancer; thyroid; radiation therapy; hypothyroidism; dose volume parameters

Introduction

A significant proportion of patients with head and neck squamous cell carcinoma (HNSCC) are treat-

ed with radiation therapy at some point during their disease. Despite the use of modern techniques and advances in radiotherapy delivery, the dose at organs at risk (OARs) in the head and neck region

is not negligible, and may result in significant side effects, such as oral mucositis, xerostomia, osteoradionecrosis, radiodermatitis and dysphagia.¹ The thyroid gland, as an OAR, is frequently involved in the treatment field due to its midline neck position, and the dose it receives often exceeds 50 Gy.² Thus, one of the potential consequences of neck irradiation is development of various thyroid disorders, mainly hypothyroidism (HT), which occurs in up to 50% of patients treated with radiotherapy for HNSCC.³⁻⁵ HT is a subacute or chronic side effect of radiotherapy, with the time to development usually between 6 and 24 months after treatment. However, HT is often unpredictable and can develop at any time after completion of radiotherapy, with data showing a rising incidence with longer follow-up periods.⁶

Despite the growing body of evidence regarding possible damage to the thyroid during radiotherapy, there is still no generally accepted consensus on dose-volume parameters and constraints that could be used to spare the thyroid gland.^{2,7-9} Moreover, the threshold dose on the thyroid gland, and the relationship between the radiation dose and induction of HT as the most important thyroid disorder resulting from radiotherapy is not well established.¹⁰⁻¹²

The aim of this study was to determine the possible predictive value of various dosimetric (dose-volume) parameters and clinical characteristics on the development of HT in patients with HNSCC treated with radiotherapy. Also, an additional effort was made to identify a subgroup of patients at high risk for HT development, using a combination of different factors (dose-volume nomogram).

Patients and methods

Patient selection

This study included 156 patients with HNSCC who were treated with (chemo) radiotherapy in a primary or postoperative setting between August 2012 and September 2017. Only clinically euthyroid patients were included in the study. Thyroid function was assessed during the pre-treatment diagnostic workup in all patients by evaluating the presence of thyroid-related symptoms and checking medical history, to identify possible pre-existing thyroid dysfunction. In patients with suspected HT, additional blood tests including thyroid-stimulating hormone (TSH), free thyroxine (fT4) / thyroxine (T4), and free triiodothyronine (fT3) / triiodothyronine (T3) were performed. Exclusion criteria were

total thyroidectomy prior to the start of radiotherapy, patients who had irradiation to the head and neck in the past, and formerly detected thyroid disease. Additionally, patients receiving palliative radiotherapy or those with distant metastases were not included in the study, due to shorter life expectancy and thus insufficient time to develop HT. All included patients were regularly followed-up after the completion of therapy, and the study cut-off date for follow-up was March 31st 2018.

The study was conducted in accordance with ethical standards set by the institutional Ethics Committee and the Helsinki Declaration from 1975, as revised in 1983. Informed consent was not needed because all patients were treated according standard protocol used in HNSCC in our department. Thyroid gland contouring during the radiotherapy planning process, and analysis of its dosimetric parameters were two additional (non-standard) procedures, without effect on patient treatment.

Treatment

Prior to the start of radiotherapy, all patients underwent the radiation planning session (simulation) using computed tomography (CT, Toshiba Aquillion, Shimoishigami, Otawara-shi, Tochigi-ken, Japan), as per the institutional protocol. A thermoplastic mask (Orfit) with 5-point fixation was used for head and neck immobilization to ensure a reproducible setup. CT scan images were obtained at 2–3 mm slice thickness. After simulation, the data was transferred to the contouring system and the treatment planning system (Elekta Focal, XiO Maryland Heights, USA). Treatment was delivered using a linear accelerator (Elekta Synergy S, Elekta, Maryland Heights, USA) with 6 MV photons. Cone-beam CT was used before the first three fractions of radiotherapy and once per week afterwards for patient setup verification. Patients with adverse histopathological features (positive margins, perineural invasion, extranodal extension (ENE), multiple positive lymph nodes, stage pT3 or pT4) underwent postoperative irradiation. A dose of 46–50 Gy was given to the histologically negative and clinically undissected neck levels in daily fractions of 2 Gy. A boost of 60 Gy was applied to the tumor bed and metastases confined to the lymph node and a dose of 62–66 Gy was applied to regions of the neck with ENE and/or close/involved margins. These latter two features were indications for the addition of chemotherapy to adjuvant irradiation (concurrent chemoradiother-

apy). The chemotherapy regimen was cisplatin 80–100 mg/m² on days 1, 22, and 43. Patient treatment planning was done using the Elekta XiO planning system with the three-dimensional conformal radiotherapy ConPass technique¹³, with an accepted planning goal of at least 95% of the planning target volume receiving more than 95% of the prescribed dose. The maximum dose was constrained to 107% of the prescribed dose. Delineated OARs were the spinal cord, parotid glands, optic nerves, retinas, eye globes, lenses, optic chiasm, cochleae, mandible and the brainstem. Additionally, the thyroid gland was contoured in all patients as an OAR, but with no specific dose constraints during treatment planning.

Dosimetric analysis

Basic thyroid gland dose-volume parameters included total thyroid volume (cm³) - TTV, mean dose D_{mean} , minimum D_{min} , and maximum D_{max} dose. Furthermore, the proportion (%) of thyroid volume receiving a dose D (Gy) in the range of doses from 10 to 70 Gy (V_{10} to V_{70} , respectively), the dose to percentage (ranging from 2 to 98%) of thyroid volume in cGy (D_{02} to D_{98} , respectively), and the absolute thyroid volume spared from the dose D (Gy), again ranging from 10 Gy to 70 Gy in cm³ (VS_{10} to VS_{70} , respectively) were evaluated.

Clinical (non-dosimetric) parameters

In addition to dosimetric parameters, various clinical and demographic characteristics were analysed: age, gender, localization of the primary tumor, T status, N status, presence of metastases, chemotherapy and surgery involving thyroid gland.

Thyroid function assessment during and after HNSCC therapy

Thyroid function was evaluated in all patients prior to the start of radiotherapy by a thyroid disease specialist who evaluated the presence of thyroid-related symptoms and checked medical records to identify possible pre-existing hormonal imbalances. Patients with suspected thyroid dysfunction underwent further diagnostic tests to determine thyroid status. After the completion of therapy, the patients' hormone status was regularly assessed during follow-up using thyroid-stimulating hormone (TSH) and free thyroxine (fT4) assays. Thyroid hormone evaluation was done every 3 months for the first two years, and every 6 months afterwards.

Patients were evaluated using chemiluminescent microparticle immunoassay method and Abbott Architect i2000 (Abbott Diagnostics, Abbott Park, Illinois, USA). The upper limit of normal for TSH at our laboratory is 5 mIU/L, so HT was defined as TSH >5 mIU/L. In patients with elevated TSH and clinical symptoms of HT, thyroid hormone replacement with levothyroxine was introduced.

Statistical analysis

Patient characteristics were assessed using descriptive statistics presented as a mean with standard deviation. Continuous variables were compared with t-test or Mann-Whitney U test when appropriate. Categorical variables were analysed using the Chi-squared test. Receiver operating characteristic (ROC) analysis was performed in order to determine the predictive accuracy of each variable in detecting HT. Interactions between the best predictors were analysed by using Pearson correlation analysis. The strongest predictors were then logarithmically transformed and their association with HT was analysed using the Cox proportional hazard models with a backward conditional stepwise approach. A nomogram (score) was constructed in the form of a regression equation based on unstandardized correlation coefficients derived from the final step of stepwise conditional backward Cox regression. Kaplan-Maier curves and Log-Rank test were used to demonstrate the difference in incidence of HT between cut-off values of specific variables. Two-sided P values of < 0.05 were considered statistically significant. The statistical analysis was done using SPSS version 20.0.

Results

The mean age of the study population was 59.8 ± 9.7 years and 137 (87.8%) were males. After a median follow-up of 23.0 (12.0–38.5) months at the study cut-off date, 70 (44.9%) patients developed HT (Figure 1, Table 1). The differences in general and dosimetric parameters between patients with and without HT are presented in Tables 2 and 3.

Since no significant differences in general characteristics between patients with and without HT were found, ROC analysis was performed for all dosimetric parameters (Table 4), and the strongest predictive variable was added into the multivariate model. Overall, the best predictive factor was VS_{65} with an area under curve (AUC) of 0.684 (95% confidence interval (CI) 0.600–0.768). Other predictive

TABLE 1. The incidence of hypothyroidism in the study population

Time (months)	N (%)
6	21 (13.5)
12	37 (23.7)
18	48 (30.8)
24	59 (37.8)
30	66 (42.3)
36	70 (44.9)
42	70 (44.9)

factors were Dmin - AUC of 0.673 (95% confidence interval (CI) 0.589–0.757) and V50 -AUC of 0.630 (95% confidence interval (CI) 0.543–0.717), while total thyroid volume (TTV) was analysed separately. Thyroid volume was analysed separately because it is an independent variable and is not associated with other dosimetric parameters.

Firstly, the interaction between these mentioned four parameters was analysed. A strong correlation was found between all variables. The strongest positive correlation was found between V50 and Dmin, and between VS65 and TTV (Table 5). In order to analyse their independent association with HT, variables were logarithmically transformed, after which a multivariate backwards conditional stepwise Cox regression was employed. In a multivariate model, HT was associated with lower TTV (OR 0.312, 95% CI 0.112–0.868, $P = 0.026$) and Dmin (OR 9.832, 95% CI 1.894–108.082, $P = 0.042$).

Secondly, we constructed a regression equation entitled hypothyroidism risk score (HRS) comprised of TTV and Dmin:

$$\text{HRS} = \text{Log}(10) \text{ Dmin} \times 2.286 - \text{Log}(10) \text{ TTV} \times 1.165$$

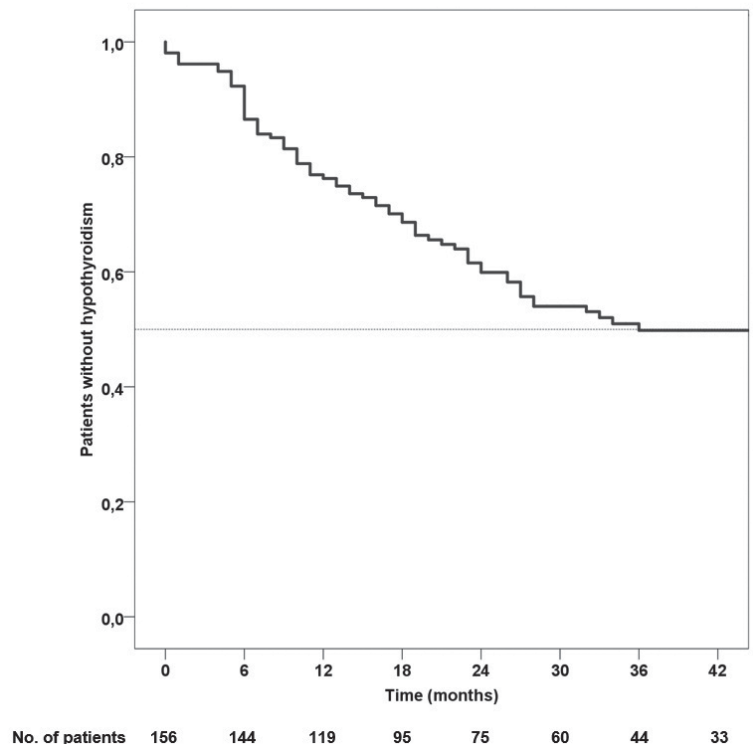
HRS substantially increased the accuracy of TTV in predicting HT (Figure 2). Log Rank χ^2 of TTV was 8.73 ($P = 0.003$) and it increased to 25.68 ($P < 0.001$) when we replaced TTV with HRS. HRS had an AUC of 0.709 (95% CI 0.627–0.791) and a cut-off of > 7.1 had a sensitivity of 75.7% and a specificity of 64.0%. HT occurred in 13 (20.0%) patients with a score < 7.1 and in 57 (62.6%) patients with a score > 7.1 .

Finally, we aimed to demonstrate the actual improvement in predictive accuracy when we applied HRS to a previously established predictive factor like V50. In our cohort of patients, V50 was also associated with HT as previously reported, but this

association was not independent when considering other variables. V50 was capable of delineating only 14 patients with $V50 < 60\%$ as those with a lower risk of HT (Figure 3A). When we employed HRS in patients with $V50 > 60\%$, additional 52 patients were categorized as those with lower risk of HT (Figure 3B).

Discussion

Severe side effects may occur in the treatment field in different organs at risk in patients with HNSCC who are receiving (chemo)radiotherapy with curative intent. The dose-volume constraints for the thyroid gland as an OAR are a matter of debate and not clearly defined.¹⁰ Although the introduction of IMRT has marked a great advance in radiotherapy for HNSCC patients, with its ability to spare normal surrounding tissue from high radiation doses while delivering a highly conformal dose to the tumor, a significant radiation dose is still unavoidably delivered to the thyroid gland.² Furthermore, IMRT used for locally advanced head and neck cancer may increase the radiation dose to the thyroid compared with conventional conformal radiotherapy unless appropriate thyroid dose constraints are used.³ Due

**FIGURE 1.** Kaplan-Meier curve showing the rate of hypothyroidism over time.

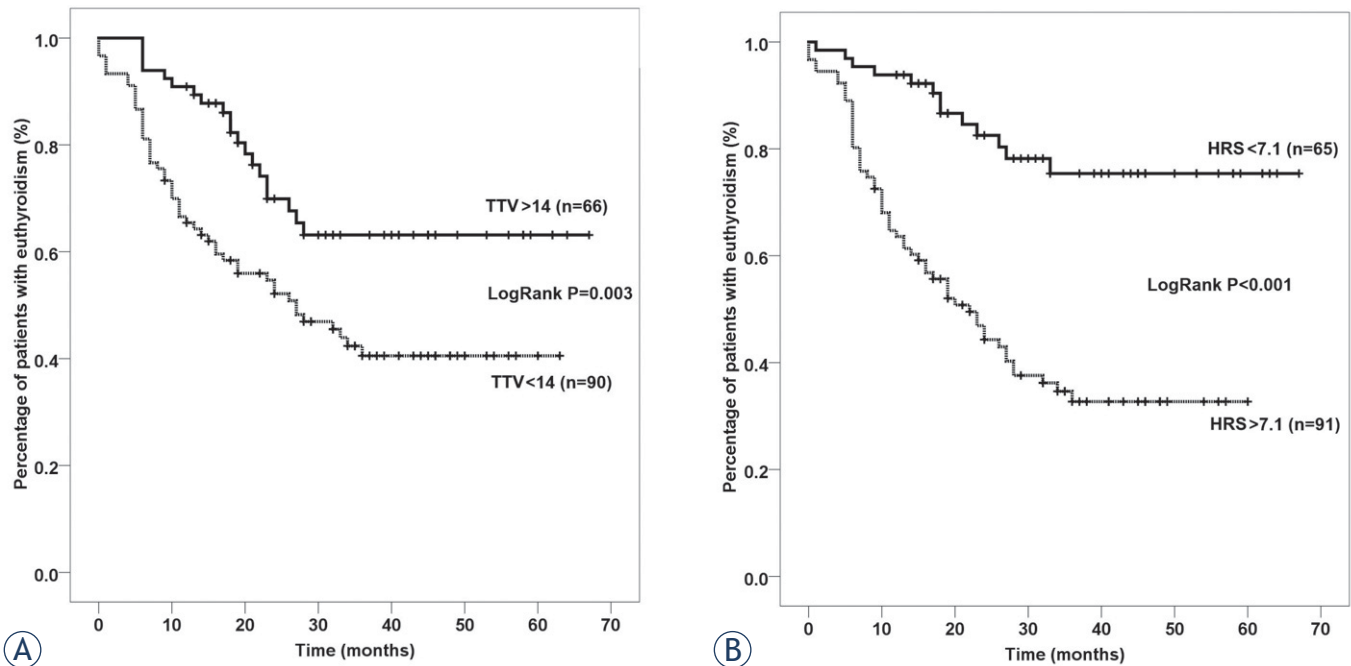


FIGURE 2. Kaplan Meier curves showing the difference in incidence of hypothyroidism between subgroups of patients divided based on specific cut-offs for total thyroid volume (TTV) (A) and Dmin (B).

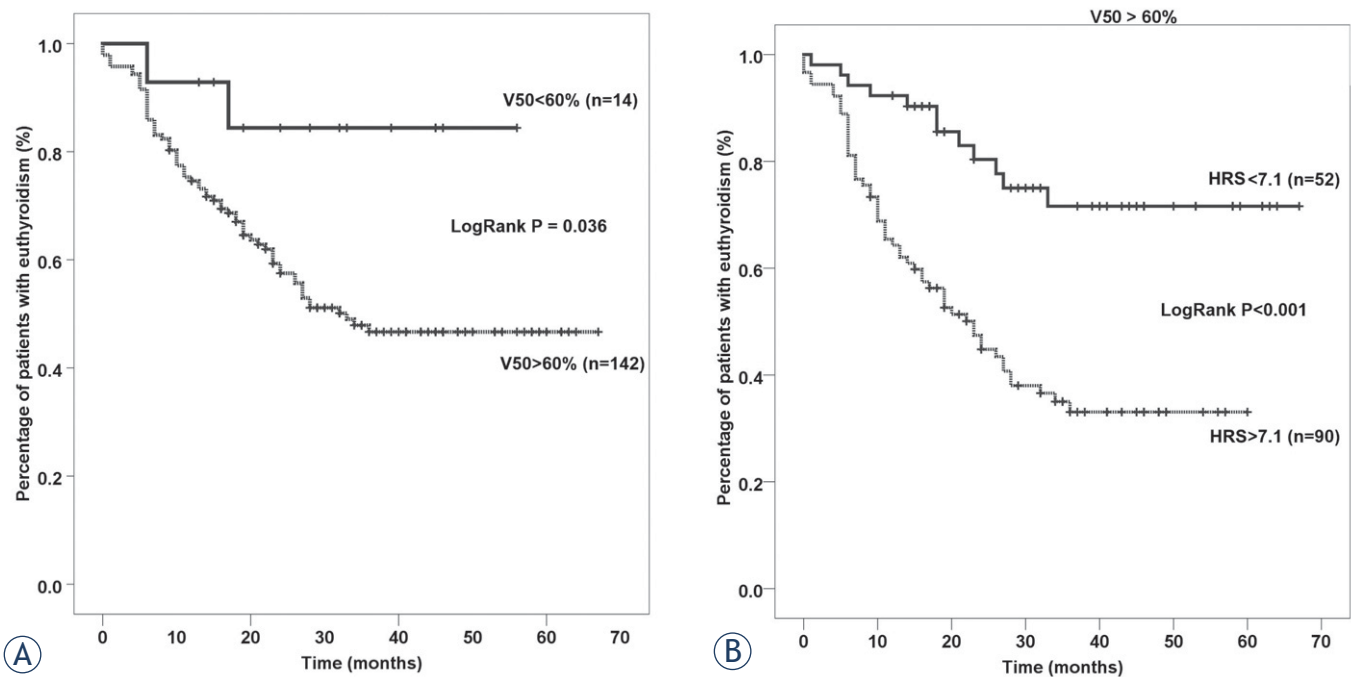


FIGURE 3. Kaplan-Meier curves showing the difference in incidence of hypothyroidism between subgroups of patients with V50 < 60% and > 60% (A); Incidence of hypothyroidism in patients with V50 > 60% who were subdivided based on a novel hypothyroidism risks core (HRS) comprised of Dmin and TTV (B).

to its proximity to other structures that are commonly included in the radiation field of these patients, sparing the thyroid gland can compromise final oncological outcome, especially in cases of suboptimal

doses to areas which are at high-risk for recurrence. Thus, a significant proportion of patients receiving IMRT develops thyroid dysfunction, with HT being the most common complication. We observed

a high rate of HT (44% of patients) after a 2-year-follow-up period, which is consistent with previous reports.^{4-5,14}

The relationship between the radiation dose delivered to the thyroid and the development of radiation-induced HT has been a matter of debate. Although previous studies have suggested that higher radiation doses to the thyroid gland are associated with a higher HT rate, a clear threshold radiation dose has not been defined.^{15,16} Recent studies on patients with Hodgkin's lymphoma, breast cancer and head and neck cancer, proposed different dose-volumetric parameters for the prediction of HT development, mostly including the proportion of thyroid volume receiving some X dose (VX). In these studies, the defined VX threshold parameters ranged from V10 to V50.^{2,4,11,17-20} However, the proposed proportion of thyroid volume that could receive VX dose was different among studies, making it difficult to draw strong conclusions.

In the study by Kim *et al.* V45 was the only parameter that independently predicted HT in multivariate analysis, and V45 of 50% was a threshold value.⁴ In contrast, Akgun *et al.* found V30 to be useful in evaluating the risk of HT, since it was a statistically significant predictor of HT development.¹⁷ In a large meta-analysis that examined dose-response data in 4 studies including a total of 1027 patients¹⁰, final analysis showed that although there was a radiation dose-response relation with a 50% risk of HT at a dose of 45 Gy, there was considerable variation in the dose-response between studies (the dose of 50% radiotherapy induced HT probability varied from 33 Gy to 65 Gy), which was explained by the differences in follow-up. All authors agreed that although the threshold dose at which most patients will develop HT is still not defined, even low radiation doses have the potential to induce thyroid dysfunction. Thus, it is currently not possible to completely eliminate the risk of HT in patients treated with radiotherapy.

In the present study, V50 was found to be the best predictive factor for the development of HT among VX parameters. V50 is commonly reported in the literature as the parameter which is the most valuable in this setting; however, threshold V50 levels for the development of HT differ significantly between studies. The results of the present study are similar to those by Ling *et al.* which analysed radiotherapy dose parameters that corresponded with radiotherapy-induced thyroid dysfunction in 102 patients.⁸ Their data showed that the incidence of HT was reduced when achieving D50 < 50 Gy, V50 < 50%, and a mean dose of < 54.58 Gy. Sachdev

TABLE 2. General characteristics of the study population; continuous variables are presented as mean \pm SD and categorical ones as N (%)

	Euthyroidism N = 86		Hypothyroidism N = 70		P
Age	60.2	\pm 10.0	59.3	\pm 9.5	0.556
Male gender	79	(91.9)	58	(82.9)	0.087
Primary tumor					0.851
Unknown primary(C80)	5	(5.8)	2	(2.9)	
Hypopharynx	16	(18.6)	12	(17.1)	
Larynx	18	(20.9)	16	(22.9)	
Nasopharynx	3	(3.5)	5	(7.1)	
Oral cavity	11	(12.8)	9	(12.9)	
Oropharynx	28	(32.6)	24	(34.3)	
Other	5	(5.8)	2	(2.9)	
T status					0.106
1	10	(11.6)	14	(20.0)	
2	35	(40.7)	22	(31.4)	
3	16	(18.6)	21	(30.0)	
4	17	(19.8)	11	(15.7)	
x	8	(9.3)	2	(2.9)	
N status					0.508
N0	28	(32.6)	16	(22.9)	
N1	16	(18.6)	10	(14.3)	
N2a	1	(1.2)	3	(4.3)	
N2b	25	(29.1)	23	(32.9)	
N2c	12	(14.0)	13	(18.6)	
N3	4	(4.7)	5	(7.1)	
Neck metastases present	58	(67.4)	54	(77.1)	0.181
Chemotherapy	43	(50.0)	43	(61.4)	0.153
Surgery involving thyroid					0.758
None	18	(20.9)	14	(20.0)	
Lobectomy	10	(11.6)	11	(15.7)	
Non-thyroid	58	(67.4)	45	(64.3)	

C80 = patients with unknown primary tumor, with neck metastasis present (squamous cell carcinoma), primary tumor in head and neck region was not found by sensitive diagnostics;

No surgery = no surgery of primary tumor and/of lymph nodes, chemoradiotherapy was applied;

Surgery involving thyroid – none = thyroid resection is not included in operation protocol

Lobectomy = one lobe of the thyroid was removed

Non-thyroid = surgery of primary and/or lymph nodes was performed, without resection of the thyroid gland

et al. also reported that V50 was highly correlated with HT development, while other dosimetric parameters did not reach statistical significance. After a 50-month follow-up, the total rate of HT was 33%, and the proposed threshold was V50 > 60%.¹¹ A V50 threshold of <75% was proposed by Lin *et al.* as a useful guideline to avoid HT.¹² In the paper from Xu, the threshold level of V50 was set

TABLE 3. Dosimetric characteristics of the study population; continuous variables are presented as mean \pm SD and categorical ones as n (%)

	Euthyroidism N = 86		Hypothyroidism N = 70		P
Dmin	4178	\pm 1652	5005	\pm 869	<0.001
Dmax	6298	\pm 704	6304	\pm 587	0.867
Dmean	5487	\pm 1055	5836	\pm 537	0.087
D02	6172	\pm 650	6222	\pm 582	0.765
D10	6041	\pm 663	6133	\pm 577	0.410
D20	5953	\pm 709	6062	\pm 567	0.373
D30	5818	\pm 884	5992	\pm 560	0.242
D40	5697	\pm 1003	5927	\pm 550	0.238
D50	5503	\pm 1168	5869	\pm 537	0.094
D60	5314	\pm 1414	5775	\pm 583	0.093
D70	5181	\pm 1495	5704	\pm 607	0.042
D80	5063	\pm 1540	5616	\pm 622	0.032
D90	4903	\pm 1595	5520	\pm 637	0.019
D98	4640	\pm 1663	5322	\pm 681	0.006
Total thyroid volume	15.951	\pm 8.399	11.461	\pm 4.513	<0.001
V10	96.85	\pm 11.27	100.00	\pm 0.00	0.005
V20	95.38	\pm 14.80	100.00	\pm 0.00	0.002
V30	94.40	\pm 16.57	99.64	\pm 2.99	0.005
V40	93.44	\pm 18.36	99.34	\pm 5.14	0.019
V45	92.70	\pm 19.66	98.99	\pm 5.51	0.040
V50	85.99	\pm 24.35	95.29	\pm 9.95	0.003
V55	53.15	\pm 41.84	65.72	\pm 40.89	0.053
V60	40.56	\pm 37.74	49.27	\pm 37.49	0.163
V65	12.82	\pm 25.13	13.61	\pm 26.67	0.888
V70	4.38	\pm 15.45	1.81	\pm 9.25	0.193
VS10	0.59	\pm 2.10	0.00	\pm 0.00	0.009
VS20	0.87	\pm 2.82	0.00	\pm 0.00	0.002
VS30	1.02	\pm 3.07	0.04	\pm 0.36	0.008
VS40	1.23	\pm 3.47	0.09	\pm 0.72	0.003
VS45	1.37	\pm 3.78	0.15	\pm 0.77	0.040
VS50	2.56	\pm 4.78	0.63	\pm 1.45	0.003
VS55	7.75	\pm 7.87	3.93	\pm 5.18	0.003
VS60	9.86	\pm 7.79	5.84	\pm 5.16	0.001
VS65	14.18	\pm 8.15	9.70	\pm 4.88	<0.001
VS70	15.32	\pm 8.00	11.23	\pm 4.62	<0.001

Dmin = minimum dose; Dmax = maximum dose; Dmean = mean dose; D02–D98 = the dose to percentage (ranging from 2 to 98%) to thyroid volume in cGy; V10–V70 = proportion (%) of thyroid volume receiving a dose D (Gy) in the range of doses from 10 to 70 Gy; VS10–VS70 = the absolute thyroid volume spared from the dose D (Gy) ranging from 10Gy to 70 Gy in cm³; TTV = total thyroid volume (cm³)

to 54.5%.²⁰ When all these results are analysed collectively, it can be concluded that the rate of HT is small in patients receiving < 50 Gy. In this study, it was shown that by employing our novel scoring system (HRS) it is possible to additionally stratify a cohort of patients with V50 > 60%, in order to predict the risk of HT development more precisely. Thus, this dose-volume derived nomogram could be a valuable tool in addition to the presently used parameters in everyday clinical practice.

VS is another less used dosimetric parameter which is important in estimating the amount of spared tissue. In paper by Lee *et al.* VS60 and VS45 of the thyroid were significant predictors of biochemical hypothyroidism.²¹ Freedom from biochemical hypothyroidism was longer for those whose VS60 was \geq 10 cm³. Furthermore, in a paper by Chyan *et al.* VS30 Gy, VS40 Gy, and VS50 Gy were dosimetric parameters found to be statistically significant predictors of HT development.⁷ In the present study, VS65 was independently associated with HT in multivariate analysis, and therefore could be a useful predictive factor for radiation-induced hypothyroidism.

Data from previous studies examining the role of chemotherapy on HT development are inconclusive. Some studies have found that concurrent chemotherapy application increased the probability of HT development.^{8,19,22} In the study from Luo *et al.* chemotherapy was one factor contributing to the development of radiotherapy induced hypothyroidism, and was selected as one of the variables (risk factors), using the least absolute shrinkage and selection operator (LASSO).¹⁹ On the other hand, in the literature-based meta-analysis, which included 15 studies, chemotherapy did not affect the risk of hypothyroidism.¹⁰ However, these discrepancies may arise due to different chemotherapy doses and sequences and multi-agent chemotherapy regimens. We did not find a correlation between chemotherapy and HT, or an association between other patient and clinical characteristics (age, gender, extent of surgery, tumor site, thyroid surgery, and TNM status) and HT development. Earlier studies found that patients that underwent thyroid lobectomy had a higher incidence of HT.²³ However, prior lobectomy was not found to be a predictive factor of HT in our study.

This study has several limitations including its retrospective design and relatively small number of patients. On the contrary, we believe that developing a formula that determines the risk of hypothyroidism based on the radiated thyroid volume and the dose received is of great interest. In the

end, we would like to comment on the statistics used in this paper. Significant correlation exists between all dosimetric variables, making classical multivariate analysis impossible. We were aware of the fact that LASSO statistics was the most appropriate method to do the multivariate analysis in this case¹⁹. It might have been the most appropriate method from mathematical point of view, but it would substantially impair clarity of the results from a clinical point of view. We have performed an inferior type of LASSO statistics and decided to choose only one variable from each group which showed the strongest correlation with the onset of HT in univariate (ROC) analysis. Afterwards, we made a classical multivariate regression in order to calculate regression equation. Hence, we have made a less sophisticated variant of LASSO statistic in order to get clearer results from clinical point of view.

The nomogram presented in this paper can help in treatment decision-making, especially in HNSCC patients with a relative indication for post-operative radiotherapy. Omitting radiotherapy in some of these patients with low-risk disease (*i.e.* histologically negative neck, clinically negative contralateral neck in N1/N2a disease from well lateralized and small tumors) eliminates the unnecessary risk of radiation-induced side effects, including HT. In such cases, risk of radiation-induced HT predicted with the help of the nomogram (together with dosimetric constraints for other OAR) could be an important factor in treatment planning, in order to determine the best strategy for each individual patient.

The volumes and doses in head and neck radiotherapy depend mainly on the localization and extension of the local tumor as well as the levels of lymph node involvement. It is important to emphasize that sparing thyroid gland is not an option in cases when control of the tumor may be compromised. In these clinical circumstances, based on proposed nomogram, follow-up could be adjusted in those that are at highest risk for early HT development, which could lead to earlier management with hormone replacement therapy and subsequent higher quality of life.

Conclusions

In conclusion, the thyroid gland as an OAR remains a gray zone in radiotherapy. The thyroid gland is often neglected and has no priority in contouring, and because of its proximity to the tumor bed it

TABLE 4. Area under the curve for each variable in predicting hypothyroidism

Variable(s)	AUC	SE	P	95% Confidence Interval	
				Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Dmin	.673	.043	.000	.589	.757
Dmax	.508	.046	.867	.417	.599
Dmean	.580	.046	.087	.490	.669
D02	.514	.046	.765	.423	.605
D10	.538	.046	.410	.448	.629
D20	.542	.046	.373	.451	.632
D30	.555	.046	.242	.464	.645
D40	.555	.046	.238	.465	.645
D50	.578	.046	.094	.489	.668
D60	.578	.046	.093	.489	.668
D70	.595	.045	.042	.506	.683
D80	.600	.045	.032	.512	.688
D90	.609	.045	.019	.521	.697
D98	.627	.044	.006	.540	.714
VS					
VS10	.547	.046	.318	.456	.637
VS20	.564	.046	.170	.474	.654
VS30	.557	.046	.218	.468	.647
VS40	.569	.046	.140	.479	.658
VS45	.556	.046	.233	.466	.646
VS50	.623	.044	.008	.536	.710
VS55	.637	.044	.003	.550	.723
VS60	.655	.044	.001	.569	.740
VS65	.684	.043	.000	.600	.768
VS70	.672	.043	.000	.588	.757
Total thyroid volume					
TTV	.676	.043	.000	.592	.760
V					
V10	.552	.046	.262	.462	.642
V20	.564	.046	.170	.474	.654
V30	.563	.046	.177	.473	.653
V40	.562	.046	.182	.473	.652
V45	.564	.046	.168	.475	.654
V50	.630	.044	.005	.543	.717
V55	.589	.046	.057	.498	.679
V60	.565	.046	.166	.474	.655
V65	.495	.047	.906	.403	.586
V70	.470	.046	.519	.379	.561

Dmin = minimum dose; Dmax = maximum dose; Dmean = mean dose; D02–D98 = the dose to percentage (ranging from 2 to 98%) to thyroid volume in cGy; V10–V70 = proportion (%) of thyroid volume receiving a dose D (Gy) in the range of doses from 10 to 70 Gy; VS 10–VS70 = the absolute thyroid volume spared from the dose D (Gy) ranging from 10Gy to 70 Gy in cm³; TTV = total thyroid volume

TABLE 5. Pearson correlation coefficients between strongest predictive variables. $P < 0.001$ for all correlations

	Dmin	TTV	VS65	V50
Dmin	1.000	-.398	-.537	.842
TTV	-.398	1.000	.853	-.331
VS65	-.537	.853	1.000	-.462
V50	.842	-.331	-.462	1.000

Dmin = minimum dose; TTV = total thyroid volume; VS65 = the absolute thyroid volume spared from the dose D (Gy) of 65 Gy; V50 = proportion (%) of thyroid volume receiving a dose D (Gy) of 50 Gy

has a high exposure to radiation, especially when it is used as primary therapy. Our comprehensive analysis of dose volume parameters suggests that proposed nomogram (HRS) may be a useful tool in predicting radiation-induced hypothyroidism, which may aid in the treatment planning process. Thyroid sparing may be optimized by using V50 < 60% as a dose-volumetric threshold when possible. In cases when V50 > 60% HRS may be helpful in predicting HT risk more precisely. Dose volume parameters should be incorporated into routine clinical practice. Although thyroid sparing should never compromise tumor coverage, hypothyroidism, as the most common manifestation of thyroid dysfunction should be anticipated and treated appropriately. These results should be tested in other studies and if validated through prospectively designed trials, could be incorporated in treatment planning and decision making in a subgroup of patients which are at low risk of recurrence when omitting radiotherapy.

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