Medullary thyroid carcinoma identified within the first year of life in children with hereditary multiple endocrine neoplasia type 2A (codon 634) and 2B

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Abstract

Context: Early prophylactic thyroidectomy in patients with multiple endocrine neoplasia (MEN) type 2 offers the best chance for a normal life expectancy.

Objective: To analyze the results of thyroidectomy performed during the first year of life in six patients with MEN 2A (codon 634) or MEN 2B (codon 918) syndrome.


Subjects and methods: Six family members affected either by MEN 2A (n = 3) or MEN 2B (n = 3) syndrome were identified through neonatal genetic screening.

Results: Total thyroidectomy was performed at a median age of 0.8 year in the six patients, with central lymph node dissection in five. Bilateral millimetric medullary thyroid carcinoma (MTC) was found in all patients, with a unilateral lymph node micrometastasis in two of the three MEN 2B patients. Before thyroidectomy, MEN 2B patients had much higher basal serum calcitonin levels than those with MEN 2A and controls. After thyroidectomy, with a median follow-up of 3.3 years, the six patients had no evidence of persistent MTC.

Conclusion: Bilateral millimetric MTC may be present during the first year of life in these patients, with lymph node metastases also occurring in MEN 2B patients. These results support a total thyroidectomy at the age of about one year in MEN 2A (codon 634) children with an abnormal serum calcitonin level, and a total thyroidectomy with central neck dissection within the first weeks of life in MEN 2B patients.

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Introduction

Multiple endocrine neoplasia (MEN) type 2 is an autosomal dominant inherited syndrome caused by germ line mutations of the RET protooncogene and associated with a high penetrance of medullary thyroid carcinoma (MTC) (1–4). Surgery is the only curative treatment for MTC and should remove all neoplastic foci present in the neck (thyroid and lymph nodes) with an acceptable morbidity.

Three different syndromes can be distinguished: 1) MEN 2A, when MTC is associated with phaeochromocytoma and parathyroid adenoma; 2) MEN 2B, when MTC is associated with phaeochromocytoma, marfanoid habitus and intestinal ganglioneuromatosis and 3) familial MTC (FMTC), when only MTC is present (5–7).

Thyroidectomy at an early stage of the disease significantly improves long-term outcome in carriers of RET gene mutations. In such carriers, an age-related progression has been documented from normal C cells, to premalignant C cell hyperplasia and finally to MTC. RET mutations have been shown to be closely associated with specific phenotypes, age of disease onset, and aggressiveness of the disease (8–10). This has made it possible to assign three levels of risk to mutations (4, 9, 11–13). The highest risk (level 3) is found in the rare MEN 2B patients, in whom MTC may occur before the age of 1 year (17), with metastatic disease observed in patients as young as 2.7 years (18). These patients should undergo total thyroidectomy with central neck dissection, during the first months of life. At risk level 2, subjects with
mutations in exons 10 (codons 609, 611, 618, 620) and 11 (codon 634) should undergo total thyroidectomy before the age of 5 years (9, 12, 15, 16). At risk level 1, with mutations in exons 13, 14 or 15 (codons 609, 630, 768, 790, 791, 804, and 891). C cell disease may emerge later in life and thyroidectomy may be performed later in life, depending on calcitonin levels, neck ultrasound findings, family history and family preference (14).

Thyroid surgery and lymph node dissection during the first year of life may be difficult and may be associated with significant morbidity. No consensus has been reached regarding the need for prophylactic lymph node dissection in children with MEN 2A undergoing surgery before the age of 5 years. In a review of 42 MEN 2A patients undergoing total thyroidectomy before the age of 5 years. In a review of 42 MEN 2A patients undergoing total thyroidectomy between the ages of 1 and 6 years, 5% had normal histological results, 38% had diffuse C cell hyperplasia, and 57% had MTC, the youngest patient with MTC being one year old (codon 634 mutation), but no metastatic disease was observed (19, 20). In another study, only one of the 97 patients with an MTC measuring 1 cm or less, and a basal serum calcitonin concentration below 40 pg/ml had lymph node metastases (21). Therefore, as the benefits of prophylactic lymph node dissection remain unproven, its indication should be balanced against its risks. Lymph node dissection has been advocated in children with more extensive disease, as indicated by the presence of lymph node metastases on neck ultrasonography or on preoperative palpation, thyroid nodules greater than 5 mm in diameter or a basal serum calcitonin level >40 pg/ml in a child over the age of 6 months (14, 22, 23).

In this prospective single-centre study, the results of early thyroidectomy with central neck dissection, carried out during the first year of life in six subjects from MEN 2A and MEN 2B families were analyzed.

Patients and methods

Between 2001 and 2008, six subjects (two boys and four girls) belonging either to one MEN 2A family (n = 3) or one MEN 2B family (n = 3) were identified through familial screening during the neonatal period as carriers of RET gene mutations. The three children from the MEN 2A family had the Cys634Tyr substitution, and the three children from the MEN 2B family had the Met918Thr substitution.

Medical history was recorded and each subject also underwent physical examination, neck ultrasound examination, and determination of basal plasma calcitonin concentrations. Pentagastrin stimulation tests (slow i.v. injection of 0.5 g/kg pentagastrin, with calcitonin measurement at 0, 3, 5, and 10 min) were carried out in five subjects. Plasma calcitonin concentration was determined by immunoradiometric assay (ELSA-hCT, CisBio International, Gif-sur-Yvette, France), with the results interpreted according to normal values in childhood (24) and in control subjects (n = 23, our unpublished data).

Surgery was performed by the same surgeons in each case, working as a surgical team (J P T, Y A, and P P C (25)). Total thyroidectomy was performed in the six patients with a central lymph node dissection (from the hyoid bone to the thoracic inlet and laterally to the carotid arteries), in the three MEN 2B patients and in two MEN 2A patients. Patient 4 also underwent bilateral level III and IV dissection. Patient 1 was the first young child with MEN 2A operated before the age of one year without central neck dissection. As bilateral MTC was found to our surprise in this MEN 2A patient, we decided to perform a lymph node level VI dissection in the two other MEN 2A patients. Thyroid surgery before the age of one year is subjected to certain constraints, such as the need to use magnifying glasses. Localization of the recurrent laryngeal nerve is straightforward in MEN 2B patients, in whom nerves are enlarged, but requires careful dissection in MEN 2A patients. The parathyroid glands, even for the superior ones are often hidden in or close to bulky thymus remnants; they are pale and difficult to distinguish from the thymus. They are sometimes nodular, with a fragile vasculature, and transplantation is difficult due to their small size. Methylene blue staining is ineffective at this age. Despite these difficulties, the parathyroid glands were identified in all patients and were autotransplanted into the sterno-cleido-mastoid muscle in four patients (1, 3, 5, 6).

The characteristics of the tumour, including its location, size, uni- or multifocality and uni- or bilaterality, and the presence of lymph node metastases were evaluated by the same pathologist (MP). Thyroid specimens were fixed in neutral 3.7% formalin and each lobe was horizontally sectioned into slices 2 to 3 mm thick, from the upper to the lower pole, the isthmus being sectioned vertically. Lymph nodes were fixed in formalin and embedded in paraffin separately. All blocks were serially sectioned and stained with haematin-eosin. Immunohistochemistry was carried out with antibodies directed against calcitonin. Negative control consisted in the omission of the first antibody. C cell hyperplasia was defined as the presence of 5–20 calcitonin-immunoreactive cells within or between the thyroid follicles, and displaying no architectural disorganization.

Serum concentrations of calcitonin, thyroid hormones, calcium, and parathyroid hormone were checked after surgery and every 3–6 months during follow-up. Post-operative L-thyroxin treatment was administered to all children, with calcium and vitamin D supplementation when appropriate.

This study was approved by the local ethics committee and informed consent was obtained from the parents.
Statistical analysis

Results are expressed as medians with ranges, or 25–75th percentiles. The Mann–Whitney U test was performed for comparison between groups.

Results

As shown in Fig. 1, pre-operative basal and pentagastrin-stimulated calcitonin levels were significantly higher in MEN 2B patients than in MEN 2A patients ($P = 0.009$), with median basal calcitonin levels (25–75th percentile) at 345 ng/ml (321–440) and 32 ng/ml (30–37) respectively. All MEN 2A children ($n = 3$) had basal serum calcitonin levels higher than those found in control children of similar age, for whom levels are below 20 ng/ml after 3 months of age.

Surgery was performed between the ages of 3 and 12 months in the six patients. It consisted in a total thyroidectomy in the six patients with a central lymph node dissection in five (Table 1).

The MEN 2A family (codon 634)

The three patients studied belonged to the same affected family. The two mothers of these three children were sisters and had undergone total thyroidectomy at the ages of 12 and 14 years respectively. Both sisters were found to have MTC without lymph node metastases. Bilateral adrenalectomy was performed for phaeochromocytoma in both these women during their twenties and one of them also developed hyperparathyroidism.

The MEN 2B family

The mother had a typical MEN 2B syndrome and underwent total thyroidectomy and external radiation therapy of the neck at the age of 6 years, followed by partial colectomy for intestinal ganglioneuromatosis at the age of eight years. She became pregnant for the first time at the age of 26. After uneven pregnancies and deliveries, the three children were found to have dysmorphic features typical of MEN 2B syndrome, with marfanoid habitus and neonatal clinical manifestations of intestinal ganglioneuromatosis with intestinal pseudo-obstruction syndrome. Unilateral pyelic duplication was also observed in one child (patient 6).

No thyroid abnormality was found on ultrasound examination in two sisters (patients 4 and 5). The third sister (patient 6), who had the highest basal calcitonin level at 568 ng/ml at one month, with no increase following pentagastrin stimulation, was found to have two small hypoechogenic and vascularised nodules of 4 mm in diameter at the upper pole of each thyroid lobe.

As indicated in Table 1, total thyroidectomy with central lymph node dissection was performed at the age of three months in two sisters (patient 5 and 6) and at 12 months in one sister (patient 4). A bilateral level III and IV lymph node dissection was also performed in one patient (patient 4). On histological examination, bilateral MTC, with tumoural nodules of 2–4 mm in diameter in each lobe, was found in all three girls (Fig. 2a–c). In all three cases, one or several foci of C cell hyperplasia (unilateral $n = 2$, bilateral $n = 1$) were detected by immunohistochemistry (Fig. 2d). A single paratracheal (level VI) lymph node metastasis (isolated intrasinusal synaptophysin/chromogranin-immunoreactive cells) was found in patient 6 who underwent surgery at the age of three months and in patient 4 who underwent surgery at the age of 12 months (patient 4; Fig. 3a and b).

Follow-up

Median follow-up after surgery was 3.3 years (range from 0.7 to 6.3 years). At the last evaluation, the median age of the patients was 4.2 years (range: 1.8–7.3 years). The three children presented no abnormality on physical examination and neck ultrasound examination. Thyroidectomy with central neck dissection was performed at the ages of 10 and 12 months in two children (patients 2 and 3) and at the age of 10 months in the remaining child, who did not undergo central neck dissection (patient 1). Bilateral MTC was found in all three cases, with tumoral nodules of 1–2.5 mm in diameter. Bilateral C cell hyperplasia was found in two children (patients 1 and 2), but not in patient 3. No lymph node metastases were detected.

Figure 1 Basal and pentagastrin-stimulated serum calcitonin levels during the first months of life, before thyroidectomy, in the six patients with either MEN 2A (codon 634 mutation; $n = 3$; open symbols) or MEN 2B codon 918 ($n = 3$, dark symbols) syndrome. Higher preoperative calcitonin levels were found in MEN 2B patients compared with MEN 2A patients. Basal serum calcitonin levels were below the detection threshold after thyroidectomy in all six patients, with a present median follow-up of 3.3 years (0.7–6.3 years). Healthy children with normal values are represented by dots.
and all patients had basal serum calcitonin levels below the detection threshold (Table 1).

At this young age, none of the children displayed any evidence of phaeochromocytoma (normal metanephrine levels) and none of the three children with MEN 2A displayed any evidence of hyperparathyroidism.

No laryngeal nerve paralysis was observed, but definitive hypoparathyroidism occurred in one MEN 2A child (patient 1), in whom two parathyroid glands were included within the thyroid gland and one parathyroid gland was damaged during intraoperative frozen section analysis before autotransplantation; of interest, patient 1 did not undergo lymph node dissection.

Discussion

In MEN 2 mutation carriers, the timing of thyroidectomy depend on the type of RET mutation and on the earliest observed occurrence of MTC in patients with the mutation. In this study, six gene carriers were identified through familial screening, and thyroidectomy was performed during the first year of life. Bilateral microscopic MTC was found in all six patients and C cell hyperplasia, in five. Furthermore, unilateral paratracheal (level VI) lymph node metastases, consisting of a few cells detected by immunohistochemistry were found in two MEN 2B children undergoing surgery at 3 and 12 months of life. MTC thus occurred earlier than previously reported in these patients (9, 12, 15–20, 26–28). Our findings therefore justify a thyroidectomy as early as one year of age in MEN 2A children with a RET gene mutation at codon 634 with abnormal serum calcitonin levels, and as soon as possible in those with MEN 2B syndrome. In our patients with MEN 2B, basal calcitonin levels were particularly high, indicating extensive disease and suggesting that surgery should include thyroidectomy and central neck dissection. Owing to the potential morbidity with definitive hypoparathyroidism risk associated with lymph node dissection, the use of this procedure in young MEN 2A patients remains controversial (9, 25). Of note, the only patient who had a permanent hypoparathyroidism did not undergo lymph node dissection, underlying a risk due to anatomical variation that is difficult to avoid.

The identification of recurrent nerves and parathyroid glands is challenging in very young children, and requires experienced surgeons. No laryngeal nerve paralysis was observed in our patients. Total thyroidectomy and complete central and lateral lymph node dissection is the most complete preventive surgical approach. It removes potential micrometastases in the central and lateral lymph node compartment. However, because of the morbidity related to complete neck dissection, it does not routinely apply to very young MEN 2A subjects (25). None of our three patients with a

### Table 1

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Patients</th>
<th>Basal calcitonin and maximal Pg stimulated levels before thyroidectomy (ng/ml)</th>
<th>Age at last evaluation (years)</th>
<th>Basal serum calcitonin and maximal Pg stimulated levels at last evaluation (ng/ml)</th>
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<tr>
<td>MEN 2A (codon 634)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>47/88 No RL 1.5 mm LL 2 mm</td>
<td>4.5</td>
<td>RL (1 focus)</td>
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<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>41/103 Yes RL 2.5 mm LL 1.5 mm</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>RL (1 focus)</td>
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<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>18/40 No RL 1 mm LL 1 mm</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>RL (1 focus)</td>
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<tr>
<td>MEN 2B (codon 918)</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>369 Yes RL 3 mm LL 2 mm</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>RL (1 focus)</td>
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<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>159/350 No RL 4 mm LL 3 mm</td>
<td>3</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>569/499 Yes LL 4 mm</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>LL (1 focus)</td>
</tr>
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RL, Right lobe and LL, Left lobe. Basal and pentagastrin (Pg) stimulated levels are shown as a function of age in Fig. 1.
codon 634 mutation had lymph node metastases, consistent with the rarity of lymph node metastases before the age of 10 years (11, 23, 29). Indeed, lymph node metastases are uncommon in patients with thyroid tumour foci less than 5 mm in diameter and with basal calcitonin levels below 40 pg/ml (14, 22, 23). Finally, the mean interval between the onset of MTC and the presence of lymph node metastases has been estimated at 6.6 years for carriers of codon 634 mutations (11). However, nucleotide and aminoacid exchange with specific changes in cysteine substitution might also have a direct impact on tumour aggressiveness in MEN 2A syndrome with codon 634 mutation (30).

Performing surgery at a young age should avoid central neck dissection in MEN 2A patients, even if small neoplastic foci are found in the thyroid gland. It has been shown that the risk of lymph node metastases increases with serum calcitonin levels (31) and with the size and multifocality of MTC (32), as shown by the presence in our study, of bilateral millimetric MTC and metastatic lymph node at 3 and 12 months of age in children with MEN 2B and high serum calcitonin levels before surgery. Machens et al. recently demonstrated the existence of a strong dose-dependence relationship between preoperative calcitonin levels after pentagastrin stimulation (less than 10-fold increase in calcitonin preoperative levels) and the frequency and number of lymph node metastases in patients with untreated MTC (33), but this relationship may not apply to patients with micrometastases only, such as our two MEN 2B patients.

Our three MEN 2A patients with codon 634 mutation had higher basal calcitonin levels than our control population. It should be stressed that it is very difficult to interpret basal and stimulated calcitonin levels at this age, because apart from our data obtained in a small number of children, no reference values are available for healthy children under the age of one year. Our three MEN 2B children had basal serum calcitonin levels significantly higher than MEN 2A children, indicating more extensive disease. In this respect, the pentagastrin test provided no further information, and is therefore probably unnecessary in such children.

Detectable serum concentrations of calcitonin during the follow-up of patients after total thyroidectomy are indicative of residual or recurrent disease (22, 34). In our study, with a median follow-up of 3.3 years after thyroidectomy, serum calcitonin levels remained undetectable in the six patients.

Figure 2 Histological data for a thyroid specimen showing medullary thyroid carcinoma (MTC) and C cell hyperplasia, from one patient with MEN 2B. (a) Microscopic section with haematoxylin-eosin staining; MTC: medullary thyroid carcinoma without capsule; N: normal thyroid tissue (original magnification × 160). (b) MTC with polygonal tumour cells arranged in solid sheets in a fibrous stroma (original magnification ×1000). (c) Tumour cells immunostained with anti-synaptophysin antibodies (arrowhead) (original magnification ×1000). (d) C cell hyperplasia detected by immunohistochemical staining with anti-chromogranin antibodies (arrowhead) (original magnification ×400).
Evidence is accumulating to suggest that long-term outcome after thyroidectomy in asymptomatic RET mutation carriers is better if surgery is carried out at a young age (35). A meta-analysis comparing the disease stage and outcome after thyroidectomy in MEN 2A patients showed significantly lower rates of invasive and metastatic MTC and of persistent or recurrent disease in patients undergoing surgery before the age of six years than in those undergoing surgery between the ages of 6 and 20 years. The follow-up of 50 asymptomatic children who underwent thyroidectomy showed in 44 patients normal basal and pentagastrin-stimulated calcitonin levels at least five years after surgery (12). However, the rarity of MEN 2B patients has precluded the evaluation of long-term prognosis for this condition, as too few patients have been studied (27).

In conclusion, our study reports the detection of MTC on thyroidectomy in three MEN 2A (codon 634) and three MEN 2B patients, with lymph node micrometastases in two MEN 2B patients as young as three months of age. This justifies total thyroidectomy with central neck dissection as soon as possible in MEN 2B subjects, and the presence of MTC in the three MEN 2A children also suggests that thyroidectomy should be performed at the age of about one year in children with MEN 2A (codon 634) with abnormal serum calcitonin levels. Central lymph node dissection should be performed, along with thyroidectomy, in MEN 2B children with high serum calcitonin levels. Long-term follow-up is required to determine whether very early thyroidectomy improves the long-term outcome of these patients. This study also demonstrates that the pentagastrin stimulation test is of limited value in these young children. Finally, despite the clear genotype–phenotype correlation in MEN 2, with thyroidectomy presently being the only effective curative or preventive treatment, the psychological implications of this treatment modality should be investigated when assessing individuals at risk.

Declaration of interest

The authors declare that there is no conflict of interest that could be perceived as prejudicing the impartiality of the research reported.

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