

Example of inadequate research report

Effect of recombinant human thyrotropin on the uptake of radioactive iodine (¹²³I) in dogs with thyroid tumors

M. Campos¹, J. Doe²

¹Department of Medicine and Clinical Biology of Small Animals Ghent University, Belgium

²Department of Veterinary Medical Imaging and Small Animal Orthopaedics, Ghent University, Belgium

Introduction: In humans, recombinant human thyrotropin (rhTSH) enhances radioactive iodine uptake (RAIU) in patients with differentiated thyroid cancer. This property is particularly interesting in dogs because high doses of radioiodine-131 (¹³¹I) are used for the treatment of this disease. No studies have been performed in veterinary medicine to optimize ¹³¹I treatment of thyroid cancer.

Aims: The aim of this study was to evaluate the effect of rhTSH on the uptake of ¹²³I in dogs with thyroid tumors.

Materials and Methods: Nine dogs with thyroid neoplasia presented to the University of Ghent were included. Six dogs had unilateral tumors, 1 dog had bilateral tumors and 2 dogs had ectopic tumors. Diagnosis was based on physical examination, cytology, cervical scintigraphy and, when available, histopathology. In 6 dogs ¹²³I was administered for a baseline RAIU determination. In week 2, these dogs received rhTSH (100 µg IV) 24h before ¹²³I injection. In 3 patients the order of the protocol was reversed. For each scan, the dogs received 37 MBq (1mCi) of ¹²³I IV and planar scintigraphy was performed 8h and 24h thereafter for tumor RAIU calculation. Blood samples were taken at baseline and at 6, 12, 24 and 48h after rhTSH administration for measurement of serum total thyroxine (TT4) and serum thyrotropin (TSH) concentrations.

Results: rhTSH caused no statistical significant change on thyroid tumor RAIU at 8h ($P=0.89$) or at 24h ($P=0.98$). Despite the lack of overall statistical significance, after rhTSH administration the 8h RAIU increased in 5 tumors and the 24h RAIU increased in 4 tumors. When an increased RAIU was observed, ¹²³I uptake with rhTSH ranged 1.2 to 3.8 times baseline uptake. In 3 patients, the post-rhTSH RAIU more than doubled compared to baseline RAIU. The RAIU of 2 thoracic metastases from 2 patients could be calculated. In 1 thoracic metastasis the RAIU doubled after rhTSH; in the other metastasis the RAIU decreased after rhTSH.

In euthyroid patients, rhTSH induced a significant increase in TT4 concentrations ($P=0.01$), confirming the biological activity of rhTSH.

Conclusion: Further studies are needed to determine the ideal dosage, route and timing of rhTSH administration to enhance ¹²³I uptake in dogs with thyroid tumors

Mistakes:

- 1 single study (not adequate for research report)
- Contains subheadings (Introduction, Aims, etc...).
- Study design not clearly stated.
- Time period between study weeks 1 and 2 not clarified
- This type of last sentences (further studies are needed) should be avoided
- Disclosure in the text of University/Clinic where the study was performed impedes a blinded review even if authors are omitted

Not applicable to this abstract: if left-over samples are used please state clearly in the text