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Gao et al.: Effective 131-I half-life extended by lithium carbonate in GD

Could effective iodine-131 half-life be extended by lithium carbonate in Graves' disease patients: Results from a retrospective analysis

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Associate Editor: Gulali Aktas

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.17305/bb.2024.10659>

Submitted: 24 April 2024/ Accepted: 14 June 2024/ Published online: 17 June 2024

Conflicts of interest: Authors declare no conflicts of interest.

Funding: Authors received no specific funding for this work

Data availability: The datasets generated during and/or analyzed during the current study are not publicly available, but are available from the corresponding author on reasonable request.

ABSTRACT

The effective iodine-131 (I-131) half-life (EHL) plays an important role in the evaluation of radioactive iodine therapy for Graves' disease (GD) patients. It has been observed that the EHL of GD patients varies after taking lithium carbonate. The purpose of this study is to investigate whether EHL can be extended and to identify the predictive factors associated with this outcome. The clinical data of 225 GD patients were retrospectively reviewed. Patients were divided into two groups based on whether the Δ EHL was ≥ 0.5 days. EHL tested after lithium carbonate was defined as Li-EHL. In the univariate analysis, age, sex, thyrotropin receptor antibody (TRAb), thyroglobulin antibody (TgAb), thyroid peroxidase antibody (TPOAb), and baseline-EHL exhibited significant differences between the two groups ($P < 0.05$). Cutoff values of age and baseline-EHL to predict significant EHL extension were 40.5 years and 4.85 days, respectively, as determined by receiver operating characteristic (ROC) curve analysis. Multiple linear regression analysis further revealed that the regression equation, which included age, sex, baseline-EHL, and the FT3, free triiodothyronine (FT4)/free thyroxine(FT3) ratio, was statistically significant ($P < 0.05$). Li-EHL positively correlated with baseline-EHL and the FT4/FT3 ratio, but negatively correlated with age. Li-EHL was also increased in female individuals. In conclusion, age, sex, baseline-EHL and the FT4/FT3 ratio were associated with Li-EHL in GD patients.

KEYWORDS: Effective 131-I half-life; lithium carbonate; Graves' disease; radioactive iodine therapy; hyperthyroidism

INTRODUCTION

Graves' disease (GD) is a common autoimmune disorder that causes an overactive thyroid gland, resulting in symptoms such as weight loss, rapid heartbeat, and bulging eyes. Treatment options include anti-thyroid drugs (ATDs) to regulate thyroid function,

radioactive iodine therapy (RIT) to reduce thyroid activity, and surgery to remove part or all of the thyroid gland[1–3]. RIT is a widely used treatment for GD, as it selectively targets and destroys overactive thyroid cells. As a consequence, RIT is often recommended for GD treatment due to its simplicity, higher effectiveness (compared to drug therapy), and fewer side effects[4,5]. RIT is the first-line treatment option for adults with hyperthyroidism and an alternative treatment for patients with poor ATD therapy response[3,6–10].

However, there are challenges and difficulties associated with this treatment approach. One of the main challenges is the uptake and effective half-life (EHL) of iodine-131 (I-131) in the thyroid, which has been proven to be an important influencing factor on RIT efficacy [11]. The physical half-life of radio iodine is approximately 8.1 days. Several factors can shorten the EHL, including an individual's metabolic rate, thyroid function, and age. Before implementing RIT, the following measures are routinely taken to increase the uptake of I-131 and thus extends EHL in the body, including a low iodine diet and avoiding certain drugs (for example methimazole, propylthiouracil, and iodine-containing contrast agents) [11]. Lithium carbonate, a medication commonly used to treat bipolar disorder, has also been shown to be effective in the treatment of hyperthyroidism, specifically GD[12,13]. It also stimulates bone marrow hematopoietic function, promotes the proliferation of blood cells, and reduces the incidence of bleeding. In addition, lithium carbonate could treat hyperthyroidism by inhibiting the release of thyroid hormones[14]. Currently, lithium carbonate is used for short-term hyperthyroidism management due to its ability to increase thyroid I-131 retention and reduce the treatment dosage of I-131 [6]. Lithium carbonate has also been used to increase the EHL of I-131 in thyroid treatment [15]. According to reports, the dosage of lithium carbonate used as an adjuvant in the treatment of hyperthyroidism ranges from 600mg/day to 900mg/day, and the duration of use ranges from 6 days to 3 weeks [16]. Side effects of short-term lithium therapy were virtually absent. Lithium

carbonate enhances the effectiveness of radioiodine therapy, in terms of prompter control of hyperthyroidism, in patients with small or large goiters [17].

Due to the low toxicity and safety of the short-term application of lithium carbonate, its combination with I-131 in the treatment of hyperthyroidism is increasingly attracting clinical attention[11,18,19]. However, some patients who receive lithium carbonate pretreatment before I-131 therapy do not exhibit longer I-131 retention in clinical application. Therefore, additional research is needed to clarify the characteristics of hyperthyroidism patients who can benefit from lithium carbonate adjunct I-131 for effective therapy. To clarify the above issues, we performed a retrospective study involving 225 patients to elucidate the effects and possible risk factors of lithium carbonate pretreatment on the EHL of GD patients.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Study participants

This study was conducted from February 2015 to September 2021 and included 225 GD patients (76 males and 149 females) who met the inclusion criteria were included. The inclusion criteria were: (1) a definite diagnosis of GD, and (2) compliance with medical advice regarding lithium carbonate. Patients were excluded for any of the following conditions: (1) thyrotoxicosis caused by Plummer's disease, toxic multinodular goiter, or thyroiditis; (2) severe liver or kidney dysfunction, acute myocardial infarction, heart failure, or other severe diseases; (3) serious adverse digestive or nervous system reactions to lithium carbonate; and (4) pregnancy or lactation. All enrolled patients stopped taking ATDs, other drugs, or foods that might affect thyroid I-131 uptake.

Baseline patient characteristics

The baseline characteristics collected included name, sex, age, duration of hyperthyroidism, and treatment history of ATD or RIT. Serum free triiodothyronine (FT3), free thyroxine (FT4), and thyrotropin (TSH) levels were determined using a chemiluminescence method according to the manufacturer's protocol (by UniCel DxI 800 Access, Beckman, US). The reference ranges for FT3, FT4, and TSH are 3.28-6.47 pmol/L, 7.9-18.4 pmol/L, and 0.56-5.91 μ IU/mL, respectively. Thyroid peroxidase antibody (TPOAb), thyroglobulin antibody (TgAb), and thyrotropin receptor antibody (TRAb) levels were determined using an electrochemiluminescence immunoassay according to the manufacturer's protocol (by Cobas 801, Roche, Germany), with reference ranges of 0-34 IU/mL, 3.7-77 μ g/L, and 0-1.75 IU/L, respectively. Routine blood tests, liver and kidney function tests, and electrocardiograms (ECG) were routinely performed to evaluate patients' physical condition.

Thyroid volume/weight

The thyroid volume was measured using three different methods: ^{99m}Tc -thyroid scintigraphy, thyroid ultrasound, and palpation. Thyroid scintigraphy was carried out to observe the distribution of radioactivity, determine the functional state of nodules, and exclude acute or subacute thyroiditis. Image acquisition was performed using SPECT/CT (NM/CT 670, GE healthcare) 30-60 min after the injection of 185 MBq ^{99m}Tc -NaTcO₄ (provided by Atomic High Tech, Beijing). Subsequently, the acquired images were processed and analyzed by two senior nuclear medicine attending physicians using the Thyroid software at Xeleris Functional Imaging Workstation (Xeleris Version 4.0, GE Healthcare), and the estimated weight was obtained from the ^{99m}Tc -thyroid scintigraphy. Thyroid ultrasonography was performed using a 7-14 MHz probe (Toshiba, Aplio500, Japan). The length, width, and thickness of the two lobes of the thyroid gland were

measured. Palpation was performed by two experienced physicians. The average weight of the thyroid gland was assessed according to the methods mentioned above.

Calculation of radioactive iodine uptake and effective half-life of I-131

Radioactive iodine uptake (RAIU) was measured at 2 h, 4 h, and 24 h after the administration of a tracer I-131 dose (74-370 kBq) using the thyroid-uptake system (Zhongke Zhongjia, MN-6110B, China). The normal reference values of RAIU at 2 h, 4 h, 24 h are 7~15%, 12~25%, and 20~38%, respectively. As previously reported, the negative correlation between the EHL and the conversion rate can be expressed by the regression equation $y = -4.5551x + 0.1693$, where x represents the conversion rate [20]. The EHL of I-131 in the thyroid was calculated as mentioned above.

Lithium carbonate pretreatment

Data were collected at baseline and after the completion of a 7-day administration of lithium carbonate. Patients were treated with 250 mg of lithium carbonate (provided by Hunan Qianjin Xiangjiang Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd) orally three times a day for a week. During this period, adverse drug reactions caused by lithium carbonate were also recorded. Lithium levels in the blood were not routinely monitored, except if adverse effects occurred. In fact, none of the patients complained about adverse reactions after lithium carbonate treatment, and no patient discontinued lithium carbonate treatment due to adverse reactions. On the 8th day, patients' data including FT3, FT4, TSH, RAIUs and EHL were re-evaluated. The EHL tested after 7 days of lithium carbonate was defined as Li-EHL. Δ EHL was defined as the difference between Li-EHL and baseline-EHL.

Quantification of each clinical data and laboratory tests

Causal factors were: X1 = age; X2 = sex: X2 = 0, if sex is male, and X2 = 1, if sex is female; X3 = estimated thyroid weight (g); X4 = 0, if TRAb is negative, and X4 = 1, if TRAb is positive; X5 = TPOAb; X6 = baseline-EHL; X7 = FT4/FT3 ratio.

Resultant factor: Y = Li-EHL.

Ethical statement

Approval for this retrospective observational study was obtained from the Ethics Committee of the First Affiliated Hospital of Zhengzhou University (ethics committee approval code: 2024-KY-0016, Date: March 28, 2024) in accordance with the Declaration of Helsinki.

Statistical analysis

Data were analyzed using the SPSS software, V13.0 (SPSS Inc, Chicago, IL). Continuous normally distributed data were expressed as mean \pm standard deviation (SD). Changes in serum FT3 and FT4 levels before and after lithium carbonate administration were analyzed using the paired *t*-test. Differences in the EHL levels between groups were analyzed using the *t*-test and chi-square test. Potential factors predicting the Li-EHL were evaluated using multiple linear regression analyses. Receiver operating characteristic (ROC) curves were carried out to determine cut-off values for selected variables. $P < 0.05$ was considered statistically significant.

RESULTS

Baseline patient characteristics and comparisons between groups

A total of 225 individuals conformed to the inclusion criteria with a mean age of 41.26 ± 12.03 years (ranging from 12-68 years). There were 76 males (range 12-66 years, 41.21 ± 12.22 years) and 149 females (range 16-68 years, 41.28 ± 11.97 years), with a male-

to-female ratio of 1:1.96. The duration of hyperthyroidism varied from 1 month to 242 months, with an average of 39.59 ± 46.10 months. One hundred and fifty-six patients (69.33%) had a history of ATD treatment, while 69 (30.67%) did not. Twenty-eight (12.44%) patients had previously received RIT, while 197 (87.56%) had not (Supplementary materials).

The effective half-life reported in this article is in days, abbreviated as "d". All patients were divided into two groups based on the changes in EHL levels after lithium carbonate treatment: $\Delta\text{EHL} \geq 0.5$ d group and $\Delta\text{EHL} < 0.5$ d group. The ΔEHL was 1.40 ± 0.726 d (range 0.50~3.65 d) in the former group, and the ΔEHL was -0.24 ± 0.517 d (range -1.75~0.50 d) in the latter group. There was no statistically significant difference in thyroid weight, FT3, FT4, TSH, TRAb, TgAb levels, course of hyperthyroidism, RAIU tested at 2h, 4h, and 24h ($t=0.059 \sim 1.740$), and history of ATD/RIT treatment ($\chi^2=0.906 \sim 1.740$) between the two groups (all $P > 0.05$). The baseline characteristics of patients and univariate analysis are summarized in Table 1.

Changes of free thyroid hormone levels, RAIUs, and EHL in patients after lithium carbonate treatment

FT3, FT4, TSH, and RAIU at 2 h, 4 h, and 24 h were re-measured after a 7-day lithium carbonate treatment, and Li-EHL was also determined. We found that serum FT3 and FT4 levels were significantly reduced after lithium carbonate treatment ($t=2.864 \sim 3.663$, all $P < 0.05$). The levels of FT3 and FT4 decreased by 20.85% and 11.93%, respectively. RAIU measured at 24 h increased by 9.93% ($t=5.681$, $P < 0.05$), while no significant changes in RAIUs measured at 2 h and 4 h were observed ($t=0.289 \sim 1.347$, $P > 0.05$). Li-EHL increased by 8.17% after lithium treatment ($t=6.148$, $P < 0.05$). Detailed data are presented in Table 2.

Multifactor analysis of all casual factors

Multiple linear regression analysis was carried out to screen all independent variables, and results suggested that the factors that have linear correlation with Li-EHL include: X1 (age), X2 (sex), X6 (baseline-EHL), and X7 (FT4/FT3 ratio). The regression equation is: $Y=2.643-0.063X1+0.477X2+0.001X3+0.229X4+0.015X5+0.858X6+0.184X7$ (Adjusted $R^2=0.841$ $F=170.089$, $P<0.001$). (Table 3)

Receiver operating characteristics (ROC) curves

We used the two influential factors to draw ROC curves and tested them based on the areas under the curve. It was shown that they were all useful in predicting Li-EHL (Table 4).

DISCUSSION

RIT is a first-line treatment strategy for GD, especially in patients with ATD failure, allergies, combined liver injury, leukopenia/deficiency, or disease recurrence. Although RIT is a common and effective treatment for GD, it is not without its challenges and difficulties. Uptake efficiency and EHL in the thyroid are key factors affecting the I-131 efficacy in treating GD. Increasing the dose of I-131 seems to be one of the solutions to address this challenge, which has both benefits and drawbacks. While it improves treatment outcomes and provides faster relief of symptoms, it also carries risks such as an increased likelihood of hypothyroidism and potential radiation exposure to other organs. Several studies have demonstrated that short-term pretreatment with lithium carbonate could prolong the EHL and result in superior cure rates with lower I-131 doses [21]. Nevertheless, other reports have indicated that lithium carbonate had little effect on the efficacy of I-131 treatment [22]. Owing to the controversial and insufficient study results, the treatment strategy of I-131 pretreatment with lithium carbonate is not widely used in clinical practice [6,7,16,23]. Therefore, more detailed data are needed to elucidate the effectiveness

and predictive factors of lithium carbonate pretreatment. In the present study, we found that lithium carbonate pretreatment increased the EHL in 65.33% (147/225) of patients, and 61.22% (90/147) of them had an extended EHL of more than 0.5 days. These data further demonstrate the significance of lithium carbonate as an adjunct for RIT. More importantly, we further analyzed the underlying clinical factors which could predict the Li-EHL after lithium carbonate pretreatment in GD. The results indicated that younger age (< 40.5 years), female sex, longer baseline-EHL (> 4.85 days), and higher FT4/FT3 ratio were predictive factors for extended Li-EHL. These results underscore the critical role of lithium carbonate for RIT in hyperthyroidism and suggest the significance of these predictive factors in this treatment strategy, simultaneously providing a basis for the rational administration of lithium carbonate, which has not been reported previously.

Previous studies suggested that lithium carbonate could increase iodine retention in the thyroid, but the influence of lithium carbonate on iodine uptake is not well studied. Kumar reported a significant increase in the thyroid counts in lithium-treated rats after I-131 administration at 4 h and 24 h, when compared to the control group[24]. In the present study, the data suggested that lithium carbonate treatment had little effect on the RAIUs at 2 h and 4 h, while RAIU measured at 24 h increased significantly. It is reported that 24 h RAIU is an independent predictor of I-131 treatment efficiency, and high 24 h RAIU is associated with better treatment outcomes. Therefore, lithium carbonate is likely to extend EHL by increasing RAIU at 24 h, while longer EHL has been shown to be associated with higher RIT efficacy[25].

The reason why lithium carbonate has a more significant impact on iodine metabolism in young female patients is likely due to the fact that lithium can interfere with the thyroid gland's ability to uptake and utilize iodine[26]. This can lead to disruptions in thyroid hormone production and metabolism, particularly in individuals who are already more

susceptible to thyroid disorders such as young females[27]. There is limited research in this area, and further studies are needed to confirm these results.

Positivity for TPOAb is common in patients with GD. It is reported that TPOAb is an independent predictor of long-term remission after ATD treatment[28]. Previous studies have also confirmed that prolonged EHL is a predictive factor for the effectiveness of RIT[25]. However, the correlation between TPOAb positivity and the effectiveness of I-131 treatment is still largely unknown. Our present study revealed that the $\Delta\text{EHL} \geq 0.5$ d group had higher titers of TPOAb than the $\Delta\text{EHL} < 0.5$ d group ($t=4.144$, $P < 0.001$). Unfortunately, in the multifactor linear regression equation, the P value of TPOAb was greater than 0.05 and had no statistical significance. The relationship between lithium carbonate and TPOAb may provide an innovative therapeutic approach for these patients.

As with most retrospective studies, this study has certain limitations. Firstly, the patient's blood lithium concentration was not routinely monitored in this study, and it remains unknown whether there is a linear correlation between blood lithium concentration and laboratory tests. Secondly, follow-up data after RIT were not included in this study, so the relationship between the use of lithium carbonate and the improvement of disease remission time and remission rate after RIT is still unknown.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, we assessed the impact of lithium carbonate pretreatment on I-131 EHL and analyzed the related predictive factors in patients with GD. Extended Li-EHL is expected in patients presenting with long baseline-EHL, and a high FT4/FT3 ratio, particularly in female GD patients under 40.5 years. These results may provide theoretical support and a useful adjuvant treatment option for patients with hyperthyroidism preparing

for RIT. Therefore, further prospective studies with larger samples, multi-center participation and long-term detailed follow-up data are needed in the future.

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TABLES AND FIGURES WITH LEGENDS

TABLE 1. Baseline characteristics of patients

Variables	Overall (n=225)	Δ EHL \geq 0.5 d (n=90)	Δ EHL <0.5 d (n=135)	t / χ^2	P
Age (years)	41.26 \pm 12.03	30.41 \pm 6.55	48.49 \pm 9.04	17.385	0.001*
Gender					
Male	76(33.78%)	18(8.00%)	58(25.78%)	12.730	0.001*
Female	149(66.22%)	72(32.00%)	77(34.22%)		
TRAb (IU/mL)					
Positive	217(96.44%)	90(40.00%)	127(56.44%)	5.530	0.019*
Negative	8(3.56%)	0(0.00%)	8(3.56%)		
TgAb (IU/mL)					
Positive	159(70.22%)	72(32.00%)	87(38.67%)	6.304	0.012*
Negative	66(29.33%)	18(8.00%)	48(21.33%)		
TPOAb (IU/mL)	288.72 \pm 207.690	357.84 \pm 212.100	242.63 \pm 192.038	4.144	0.001*
baseline-EHL (days)	5.02 \pm 1.108	4.86 \pm 1.331	5.12 \pm 0.921	10.582	0.001*

Continuous variables are expressed as mean \pm SD. *P<0.05. TRAb, thyrotropin receptor antibody.

TgAb, thyroglobulin antibody. TPOAb, Thyroid peroxidase antibody. EHL, effective half-life.

TABLE 2. Comparison of clinical data before and after lithium carbonate treatment in patients

Variable	Before lithium	After lithium	t	P
FT3 (pmol/L)	24.03±11.89	19.17±8.82	3.663	0.002*
FT4 (pmol/L)	52.61±16.67	47.33±15.66	2.864	0.005*
TSH (mU/L)	0.02±0.02	0.02±0.02	1.254	0.176
2h RAIU (%)	52.25±24.01	51.63±19.03	0.289	0.773
4h RAIU (%)	66.73±27.25	68.66±23.66	1.347	0.179
24h RAIU (%)	71.17±21.47	78.24±14.81	5.681	0.001*
EHL (days)	5.02±1.108	5.43±0.835	6.148	0.001*

*P<0.05.

FT3, free triiodothyronine. FT4, free thyroxine. TSH, thyroid-stimulating hormone. RAIU, radioactivity iodine uptake. EHL, effective half-life.

TABLE 3. Variables and constants in the logistic resection equation

Model	variable	B	P	95% CI
X1	age	-0.042	0.001*	-0.049~-0.036
X2	sex	-0.411	0.001*	-0.595~-0.228
X3	weight	0.000	0.564	-0.004~0.002
X4	TRAb	-0.301	0.002*	-0.487-0.114
X5	TPOAb/100	0.015	0.241	-0.010~-0.039
X6	baseline-EHL	0.805	0.001*	0.751~0.860
X7	FT4/FT3 ratio	0.180	0.001*	0.121~0.240

*P<0.05. TRAb, thyrotropin receptor antibody. TPOAb, Thyroid peroxidase antibody. EHL, effective half-life. FT3, free Triiodothyronine. FT4, free Thyroxine.

TABLE 4. Estimated AUC and cut-off values by ROC curves

Variable	AUC	Cut-off	Sensitivity	Specificity	Youden index	P	95%CI
Age	0.966	40.5	0.989	0.800	0.789	0.001*	0.948~0.985
Baseline-EHL	0.854	4.85	0.833	0.726	0.559	0.001*	0.804~0.904

*P<0.05.

AUC: area under the curve. CI: confidence incidence. TPOAb, Thyroid peroxidase antibody. EHL, effective half-life.

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