If you have been diagnosed with papillary or follicular thyroid cancer, also known as differentiated thyroid cancer (DTC), TIME is a program designed to help you make informed treatment decisions

## ...WHAT'S RIGHT FOR YOU

90% of thyroid cancers are DTC<sup>1</sup>

# DTC has the best chance for treatment success<sup>2</sup>

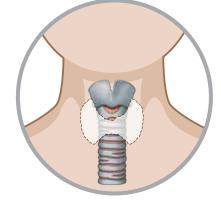
# TIME to think about your treatment journey

#### Observation Without Surgery (Watch and Wait)

A diagnosis of thyroid cancer will almost always lead to surgery.<sup>3</sup> Some research hospitals may enroll patients in a clinical research study in which patients do not receive any treatment or surgery. This is not the standard of care.

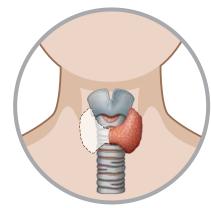
### Surgery First Step in Treatment<sup>4</sup>

Thyroid cancer cells are microscopic (very small) and may not be completely removed with surgery



**Total Thyroidectomy** Removes all or most of your

thyroid gland



Lobectomy Removes part of your thyroid gland

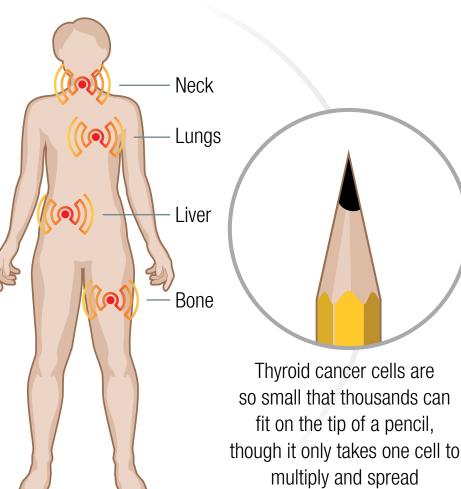
### Radioactive lodine (lodine-131)

#### Added Assurance<sup>5</sup>

- Destroys thyroid cancer cells that remain after total thyroidectomy or that have spread to other parts of the body
- Minimizes the risk of thyroid cancer coming back

#### How Does Radioactive Iodine Work?

- Thyroid cancer cells have "iodine pumps" that absorb the radioactive iodine
- As a result, radioactive iodine can find and destroy DTC cells anywhere in the body



#### Radioactive Iodine (Iodine-131) Is Usually Well Tolerated\*

Short-term side effects some patients may experience that typically go away on their own in the hours or days after treatment<sup>6</sup>

Nausea and upset stomach

Swelling and tenderness of the salivary glands

**Temporary** taste changes

Longer-term side effects patients may sometimes experience

Intermittent obstruction of saliva flow (12% of patients)7

Dry mouth (5% of patients)7

Blocked tear duct (5% of patients)<sup>7</sup>

\*Ask your doctor about side effects of radioactive iodine.

#### Other Considerations

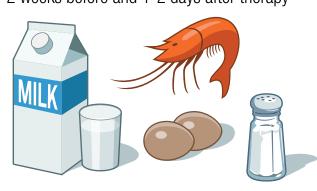
80% or more of radioactive activity is usually eliminated within 48 hours<sup>7</sup>

**Isolation Period** 



Patients typically resume normal activities within 1-5 days<sup>3</sup>

Patients should avoid food high in iodine about 2 weeks before and 1-2 days after therapy



Radioactive iodine has been used to treat DTC patients for more than 70 years

## Radioactive iodine is the recommended treatment for destroying thyroid cancer cells that have spread in the body8

THYROIDECTOMY - Surgery as initial treatment to remove all or most of the thyroid gland IODINE-131 THERAPY - Radioactive iodine to destroy cells left behind or that have spread **MONITORING** • Active surveillance to watch for possible recurrence

**EDUCATION** • Educate patients to improve their ability to make informed decisions about their care

For more information on the TIME program, visit www.draximage.com/TIME



References: 1. American Cancer Society. What Is Thyroid Cancer? https://www.cancer.org/cancer/thyroid-cancer/about/what-is-thyroid-cancer.html. Accessed February 23, 2017. 2. American Cancer Society. Thyroid Cancer Survival Rates, by Type and Stage. https://www.cancer.org/cancer/thyroid-cancer/detection-diagnosis-staging/survival-rates.html. Accessed February 23, 2017. 3. American Thyroid Association. Radioactive Iodine http://www.thyroid.org/radioactive-iodine. Accessed February 23, 2017. **4.** American Cancer Society. Surgery for Thyroid Cancer. https://www.cancer.org/cancer/thyroid-cancer/treating/surgery.html. Accessed February 23, 2017. **5.** Ain KB. Radioiodine-remnant ablation in low-risk differentiated thyroid cancer: pros. *Endocrine*. 2015;50(1):61-66. **6.** Van Nostrand D, Bandaru V, Chennupati S, et al. Radiopharmacokinetics of radioiodine in the parotid glands after the administration of lemon juice. Thyroid. 2010;20(10):1113-1119. 7. Hewamanna R, Loganathan N, Perera DKA. Releasing thyroid cancer patients from the hospital based on dose rate measurement after 131I activity administration. J Natn Sci Foundation Sri Lanka. 2014;42(2):137-141. 8. Haugen BR, Alexander EK, Bible KC, et al. 2015 American Thyroid Association Management Guidelines for Adult Patients with Thyroid Nodules and Differentiated Thyroid Cancer. Thyroid. 2016; 26(1):1-133.



DRAXIMAGE® is a registered trademark of Jubilant DraxImage Inc. 2017THYR068