

Thyroid Cancer, Radioactive iodine and Female Fertility**Sandra Rocher***Reina Sofia Hospital, Murcia, Spain*

Radioactive iodine (I131) is used after surgery in the treatment of Differentiated Thyroid Carcinoma (DTC). There is no solid evidence about the potential deleterious effect of I131 on women fertility. The objective of this study is to assess the impact that I131 may have on fertility in women. All women followed by DTC in our department have been analyzed and women younger than 45 years old at the time of diagnosis and initial treatment were included. There were 40 women exposed to I131 (study group) and 11 women who were only treated with thyroidectomy (control group). Of the women exposed to I131, 40% went through early menopause, while no cases were reported among their controls. Furthermore, 29.2% of women exposed to I131 had decreased Antimüllerian Hormone (AMH), compared to the only 11% of unexposed women (not significant). Regarding the fertility impairment "perceived" by patients, in the group of women exposed to iodine, 17.9% described being unable to complete their genetic desire whereas, none was registered in the control group. We conclude that radioactive iodine can affect a woman's fertility and shorten her reproductive life, so this is an aspect that should be taken into consideration.

Biography

Sandra Rocher has completed her Medicine Degree at the age of 24 years at Valencia University. Nowadays she is coursing the Gynecology and Obstetrics Residency in Reina Sofia Hospital and Virgen de la Arrixaca Hospital. She has published more than 25 posters in reputed international conferences and recently she has published a research article in Nature Scientific Reports Journal. Currently she is working in more research projects in the area of Gynecological endocrinology.