

## Reply to: False-negative thyroglobulin measurement in recurrent/metastatic thyroid carcinomas

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Accepted: 1 November 2008 / Published online: 17 December 2008  
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Dear Sir,

We greatly appreciate the thoughtful comments of Dr. Giovanella regarding our article investigating the clinical characteristics of patients with false-negative thyroglobulin (Tg) in the setting of positive I-131 whole-body scan [1].

In his letter, Giovanella asked if there was any difference in the preoperative serum Tg levels in patients who had received posttherapy I-131 whole-body scan (PT-WBS) between those who were Tg-positive (TgP) and those who were Tg-negative (TgN). Preoperative serum Tg levels in the TgP and the TgN patients were  $395.9 \pm 1296.6$  and  $302.6 \pm 1486.2$  ng/ml, respectively ( $p=0.74$ ). Thus there was no significant difference in preoperative serum Tg levels between the TgP and the TgN patients. Preoperative serum Tg levels were negative in 2.8% of patients in the TgP group and in 7.9% of patients in the TgN group, and this was also not significantly different ( $p=0.24$ ).

Giovanella also suggested that the cut-off value should be elucidated. The cut-off value was a serum Tg level of 2 ng/ml. This was based on many other previous studies in which cut-off values of 2, 3, 5 or 10 ng/ml were used [2–4], and was selected based on clinical data in our hospital [5]. ROC analysis appears to show interdependence between PT-WBS and the Tg value and therefore PT-WBS cannot be used as a gold standard.

This reply refers to the letter to the editor at <http://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s00259-008-1005-9>.

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Giovanella further stressed that one should be cautious in the measurement of Tg levels to avoid potential methodological biases. We agree with this comment and that is why we performed Tg measurements using four different assay kits in order to avoid false-negative Tg results. Even with this, however, we were still able to find functioning metastasis on PT-WBS in the absence of positive Tg in 6.3% of all patients. We would like to point out that a WBS should be undertaken routinely as a complementary modality to detect functioning recurrences and metastases regardless of the serum Tg results.

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