

β-Particle Emitters

References to Supplementary Web Tables, Section 2

- Astakhova LN, Anspaugh LR, Beebe GW *et al.* (1998). Chernobyl-related thyroid cancer in children of Belarus: a case-control study. *Radiat Res*, 150:349–356. [doi:10.2307/3579983](https://doi.org/10.2307/3579983) PMID:9728663
- Berthe E, Henry-Amar M, Michels J-J *et al.* (2004). Risk of second primary cancer following differentiated thyroid cancer. *Eur J Nucl Med Mol Imaging*, 31:685–691. [doi:10.1007/s00259-003-1448-y](https://doi.org/10.1007/s00259-003-1448-y) PMID:14747959
- Brown AP, Chen J, Hitchcock YJ *et al.* (2008). The risk of second primary malignancies up to three decades after the treatment of differentiated thyroid cancer. *J Clin Endocrinol Metab*, 93:504–515. [doi:10.1210/jc.2007-1154](https://doi.org/10.1210/jc.2007-1154) PMID:18029468
- Cardis E, Kesminiene A, Ivanov V *et al.* (2005). Risk of thyroid cancer after exposure to 131I in childhood. *J Natl Cancer Inst*, 97:724–732. [doi:10.1093/jnci/dji129](https://doi.org/10.1093/jnci/dji129) PMID:15900042
- Davis S, Kopecky KJ, Hamilton TE, Onstad L; Hanford Thyroid Disease Study Team (2004). Thyroid neoplasia, autoimmune thyroiditis, and hypothyroidism in persons exposed to iodine 131 from the hanford nuclear site. *JAMA*, 292:2600–2613 [doi:10.1001/jama.292.21.2600](https://doi.org/10.1001/jama.292.21.2600). PMID:15572718
- de Vathaire F, Schlumberger M, Delisle MJ *et al.* (1997). Leukaemias and cancers following iodine-131 administration for thyroid cancer. *Br J Cancer*, 75:734–739. PMID:9043033
- Dickman PW, Holm LE, Lundell G *et al.* (2003). Thyroid cancer risk after thyroid examination with 131I: a population-based cohort study in Sweden. *Int J Cancer*, 106:580–587. [doi:10.1002/ijc.11258](https://doi.org/10.1002/ijc.11258) PMID:12845656
- Franklyn JA, Maisonneuve P, Sheppard M *et al.* (1999). Cancer incidence and mortality after radioiodine treatment for hyperthyroidism: a population-based cohort study. *Lancet*, 353:2111–2115. [doi:10.1016/S0140-6736\(98\)12295-X](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736(98)12295-X) PMID:10382695
- Hall P, Holm LE, Lundell G *et al.* (1991). Cancer risks in thyroid cancer patients. *Br J Cancer*, 64:159–163. PMID:1854616
- Hall P, Berg G, Bjelkengren G *et al.* (1992). Cancer mortality after iodine-131 therapy for hyperthyroidism. *Int J Cancer*, 50:886–890. [doi:10.1002/ijc.2910500611](https://doi.org/10.1002/ijc.2910500611) PMID:1555888
- Hall P, Mattsson A, Boice JD Jr (1996). Thyroid cancer after diagnostic administration of iodine-131. *Radiat Res*, 145:86–92. [doi:10.2307/3579200](https://doi.org/10.2307/3579200) PMID:8532842
- Holm LE, Hall P, Wiklund K *et al.* (1991). Cancer risk after iodine-131 therapy for hyperthyroidism. *J Natl Cancer Inst*, 83:1072–1077. [doi:10.1093/jnci/83.15.1072](https://doi.org/10.1093/jnci/83.15.1072) PMID:1875414
- Jacob P, Bogdanova TI, Buglova E *et al.* (2006). Thyroid cancer risk in areas of Ukraine and Belarus affected by the Chernobyl accident. *Radiat Res*, 165:1–8. [doi:10.1667/RR3479.1](https://doi.org/10.1667/RR3479.1) PMID:16392956
- Kopecky KJ, Stepanenko V, Rivkind N *et al.* (2006). Childhood thyroid cancer, radiation dose from Chernobyl, and dose uncertainties in Bryansk Oblast, Russia: a population-based case-control study. *Radiat Res*, 166:367–374. [doi:10.1667/RR3596.1](https://doi.org/10.1667/RR3596.1) PMID:16881738
- Lyon JL, Alder SC, Stone MB *et al.* (2006). Thyroid disease associated with exposure to the Nevada nuclear weapons test site radiation: a reevaluation based on corrected dosimetry and examination data. *Epidemiology*, 17:604–614. [doi:10.1097/01.ede.0000240540.79983.7f](https://doi.org/10.1097/01.ede.0000240540.79983.7f) PMID:17028502
- Metso S, Auvinen A, Huhtala H *et al.* (2007). Increased cancer incidence after radioiodine treatment for hyperthyroidism. *Cancer*, 109:1972–1979. [doi:10.1002/cncr.22635](https://doi.org/10.1002/cncr.22635) PMID:17393376
- Ron E, Doody MM, Becker DV *et al.* (1998). Cooperative Thyrotoxicosis Therapy Follow-up Study Group Cancer mortality following treatment for adult hyperthyroidism. *JAMA*, 280:347–355. [doi:10.1001/jama.280.4.347](https://doi.org/10.1001/jama.280.4.347) PMID:9686552
- Rubino C, de Vathaire F, Dottorini ME *et al.* (2003). Second primary malignancies in thyroid cancer patients. *Br J Cancer*, 89:1638–1644. [doi:10.1038/sj.bjc.6601319](https://doi.org/10.1038/sj.bjc.6601319) PMID:14583762
- Saenger EL, Thoma GE, Tompkins EA (1968). Incidence of leukemia following treatment of hyperthyroidism. Preliminary report of the Cooperative Thyrotoxicosis Therapy Follow-Up Study. *JAMA*, 205:855–862 [doi:10.1001/jama.205.12.855](https://doi.org/10.1001/jama.205.12.855). PMID:5695509

- Takahashi T, Simon SL, Trott KR *et al.* (1999). A progress report of the Marshall Islands nationwide thyroid study: an international cooperative scientific study. *Tohoku J Exp Med*, 187:363–375.[doi:10.1620/tjem.187.363](https://doi.org/10.1620/tjem.187.363) PMID:10503608
- Takahashi T, Trott KR, Fujimori K *et al.* (2001). *Thyroid disease in the Marshall Islands. Findings from 10 years of study*. Sendai, Japan, Tohoku University Press.
- Tronko MD, Howe GR, Bogdanova TI *et al.* (2006). A cohort study of thyroid cancer and other thyroid diseases after the chornobyl accident: thyroid cancer in Ukraine detected during first screening. *J Natl Cancer Inst*, 98:897–903.[doi:10.1093/jnci/djj244](https://doi.org/10.1093/jnci/djj244) PMID:16818853