While thyroid cancer is one of the top 10 most common types of cancer with an annual incidence of 26,700 cases and prevalence of 86,700 cases in United States alone based on statistics from SEER database, it is still underresearched and considered an esoteric disease even in the United States. 

- Treatments for localized thyroid cancer include surgical excision and radioactive iodine ablation therapy. The 15-year survival rate for patients who received radioactive iodine therapy is 87%.
- Thyroid cancer is associated with various factors including genetic predisposition, exposure to radiation, and certain environmental factors. Genetic factors play a significant role in the development of thyroid cancer, with some studies indicating a hereditary predisposition.

However, in patients with avascular or non-vascular safety margins, some notable differences in the study design/disease characteristics of the two study populations are as follows:

- **SELECT** trial had a higher prevalence of distant metastases (67% vs. 60%), including lung and bone metastases. This difference would impact the outcomes as distant metastases can affect survival and treatment decisions.
- **DECISION** trial had a higher prevalence of distant metastases (67% vs. 60%), including lung and bone metastases. This difference would impact the outcomes as distant metastases can affect survival and treatment decisions.

Given that the majority of patients in the DECISION trial had received prior VEGF/VEGFR targeted therapy, compared with none (per protocol), this suggests that patients in the DECISION trial may have a higher severity of cancer, as prior treatment could influence the effectiveness of lenvatinib.

In conclusion, the current analysis is the first study to compare the efficacy and safety of lenvatinib with placebo in patients with RRTD who did not receive prior VEGF/VEGFR targeted therapy. The results support the use of lenvatinib as a treatment option for patients with RRTD who have not received prior VEGF/VEGFR targeted therapy, based on the observed survival benefits and manageable safety profile.

**REFERENCES**