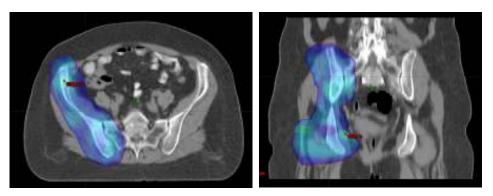


Associazione Italiana di Radioterapia Oncologica



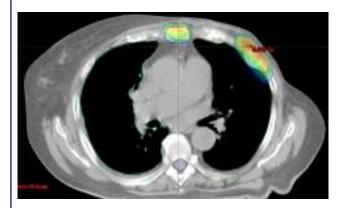
METASTASI OSSEE: ASSOCIAZIONE RADIOTERAPIA E FARMACI



Sara R*amella* Radioterapia Oncologica Università Campus Bio-Medico, Roma

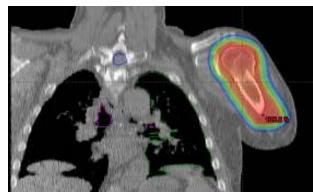


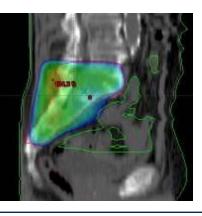
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Which is the PRECISE MECHANISM OF ACTION by which RADIATION results metastatic PAIN RELIEF









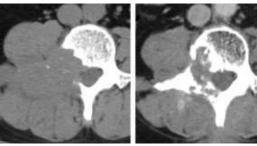
UNIVERSITA' CAMPUS BIO-MEDICO DI ROMA www.unicampus.it Which is the PRECISE MECHANISM OF ACTION by which Radiation results metastatic PAIN RELIEF



SHRINKAGE OF TUMOR BULK: Removal of tumor from the bone enables osteoblastic repair and restored integrity of the damaged bone



Which is the PRECISE MECHANISM OF ACTION by which Radiation results metastatic PAIN RELIEF



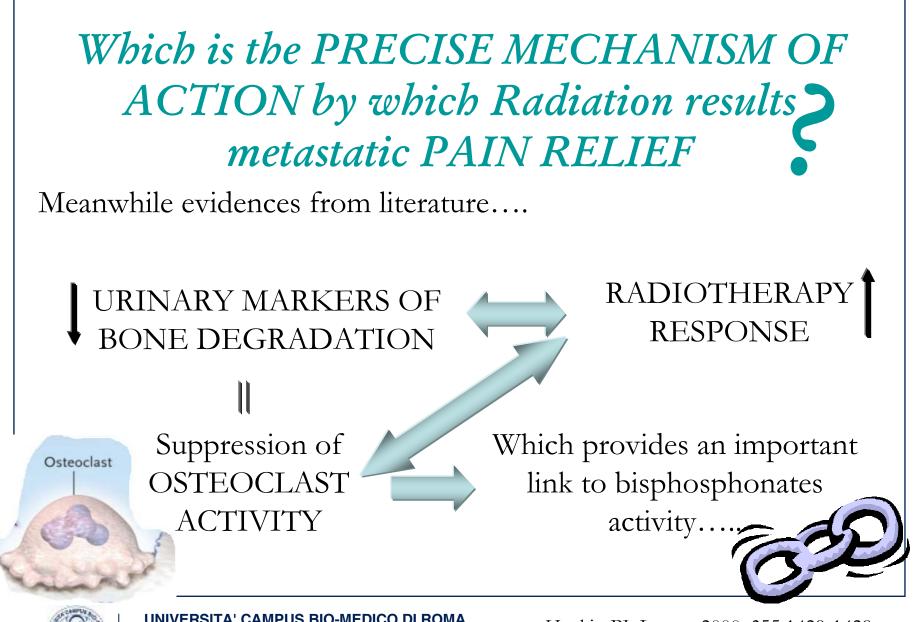
Certain features suggest that tumor shrinkage itself *IS UNLIKELY* to account for the pain relief, such as:

- •The early period of pain relief seen
- •Absence of dose-response relationship
- •Absence of a clear relationship to the primary tumor type

The the second sec

Hoskin PJ, Cancer Treat reviews 2003; 29:321-327





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Hoskin PJ, Lancet 2000; 355:1429-1429



CYTOTOXIC EFFECTS

- *IN VITRO* and *IN VIVO* EVIDENCES
- MECHANISMS OF INTERACTION

• CLINICAL EXPERIENCES







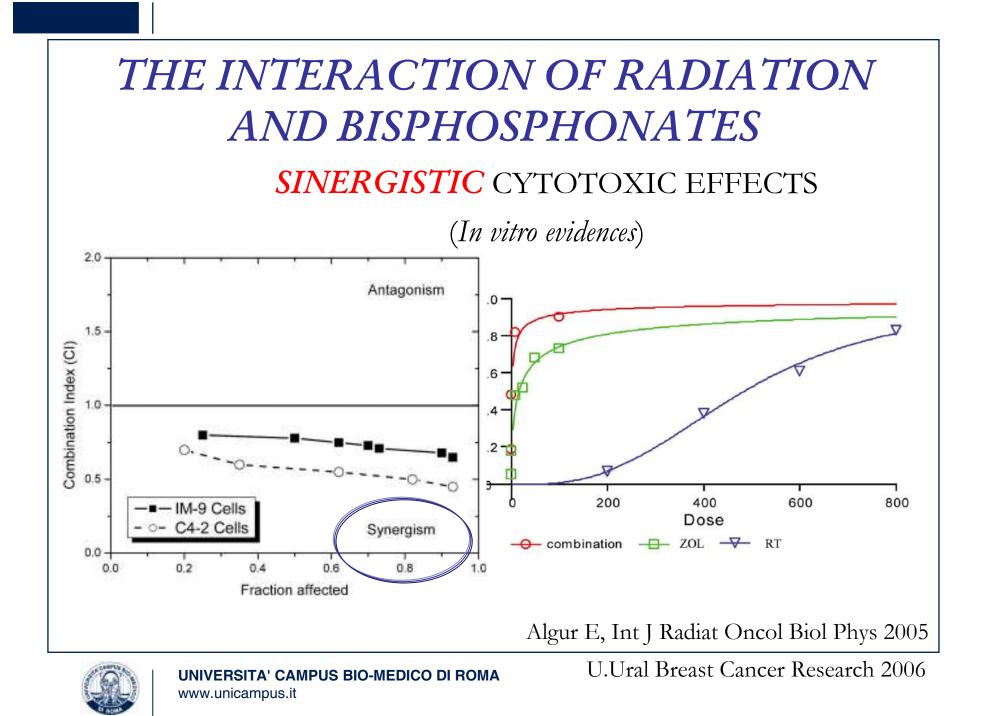
CYTOTOXIC EFFECTS

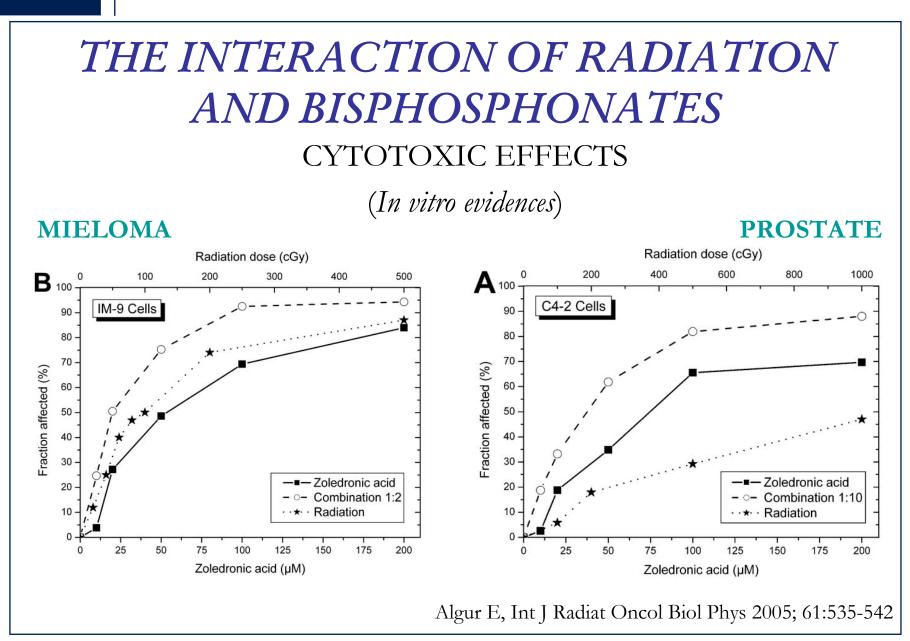
- IN VITRO and IN VIVO EVIDENCES
- MECHANISMS OF INTERACTION



• CLINICAL EXPERIENCES







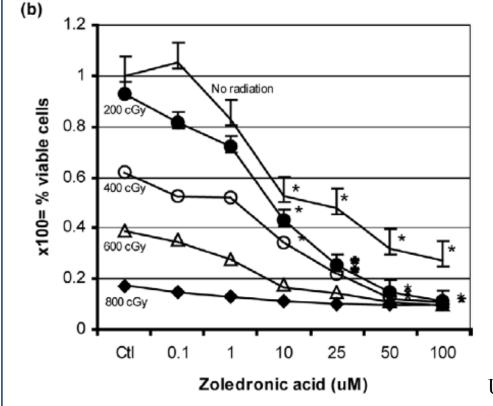


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CYTOTOXIC EFFECTS

(In vitro evidences)



"Combination of radiation with zoledronic acid caused a greather reduction in cell viability of *BREAST CANCER* than did either treatment on its own"

U.Ural Breast Cancer Research 2006



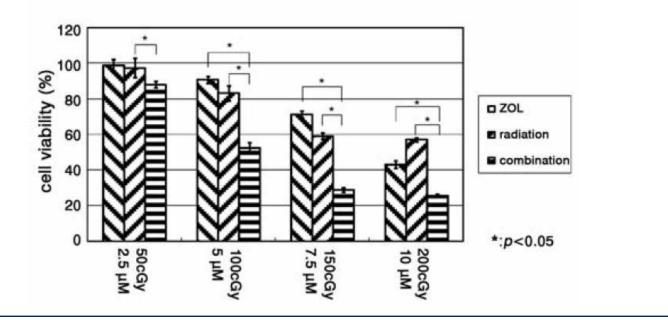


CYTOTOXIC EFFECTS

(In vitro evidences)



LM8 OSTEOSARCOMA





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Ryu K, Anticancer Research 2010; 30:2713-2720

IN VIVO EXPERIENCE

Concurrent Administration of Zoledronic Acid and Irradiation Leads to Improved Bone Density, Biomechanical Strength, and Microarchitecture in a Mouse Model of Tumor-Induced Osteolysis

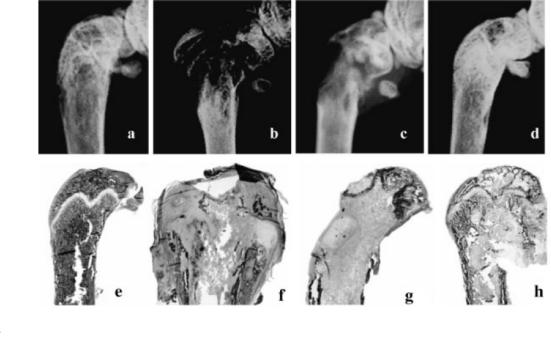
> SARAH A. ARRINGTON, BS, TIMOTHY A. DAMRON, MD, KENNETH A. MANN, PhD, AND MATTHEW J. ALLEN, Vet MB, PhD*

Department of Orthopedic Surgery, SUNY Upstate Medical University, Syracuse, New York

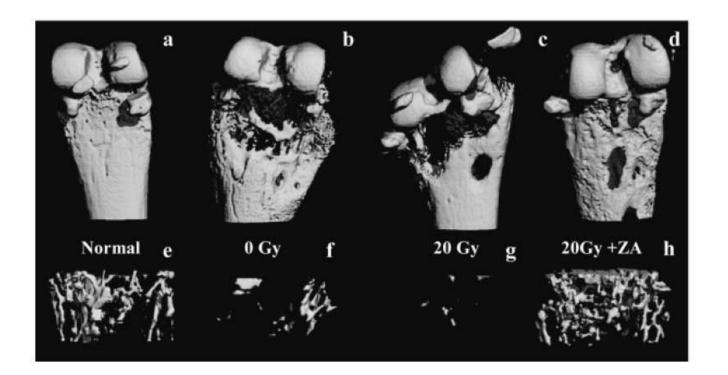
Breast cancer cells

were injected into the right femur of 30 female nude mice. Mice were divided into 3 treatment groups:

- 0 Gy + Zol
- 20 Gy
- 20 Gy + Zol







Mice treated with 20 Gy/ZA exhibited *HIGHER* bone density, bone volume, fractional trabecular bone volume, and biomechanical strength compared to mice treated with 20 Gy only (p< 0.05). Statistical analysis revealed that mice treated with 20 Gy/ZA were *NOT SIGNIFICANTLY DIFFERENT* from *NORMAL BONES* with respect to bone density and strength.





SINERGISTIC CYTOTOXIC EFFECTS

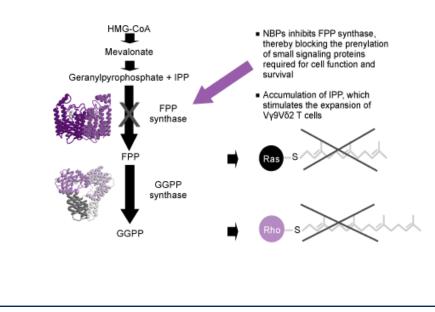
- *IN VITRO* and *IN VIVO* EVIDENCES
- MECHANISMS OF INTERACTION

• CLINICAL EXPERIENCES



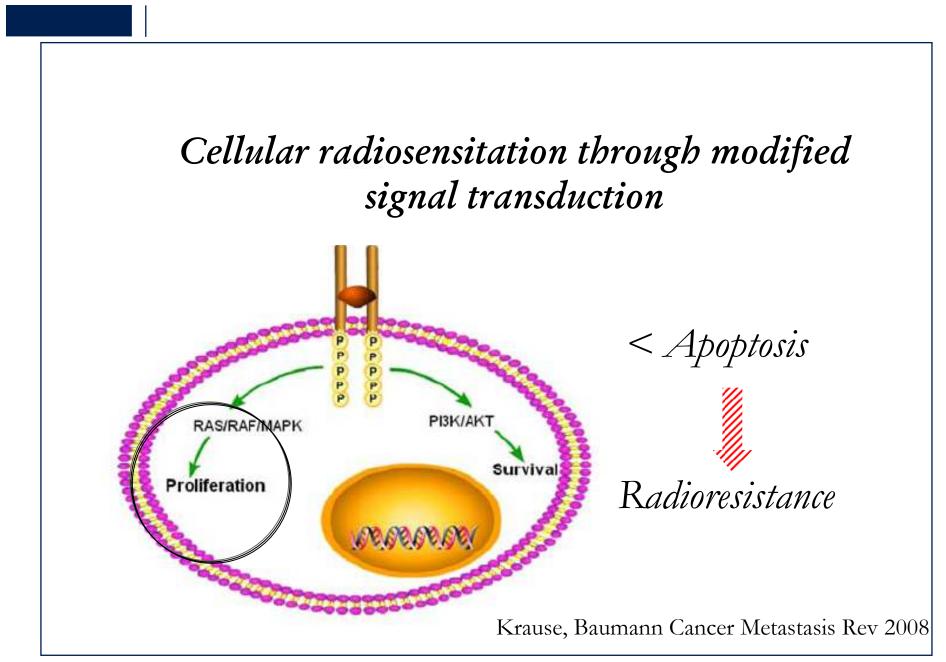
1. Possible mechanisms

• BPs cause <u>Ras signaling blockade</u> by depleting cellular pools of proteins for the attachment of Ras protein to the plasma membrane



McKenna WG, Genes Chrom Cancer 2003; 38:330-338 Bernhard EJ, Cancer Research 1996; 56:1727-1730 Matsumoto S, Lung Cancer 2005;47:37-39

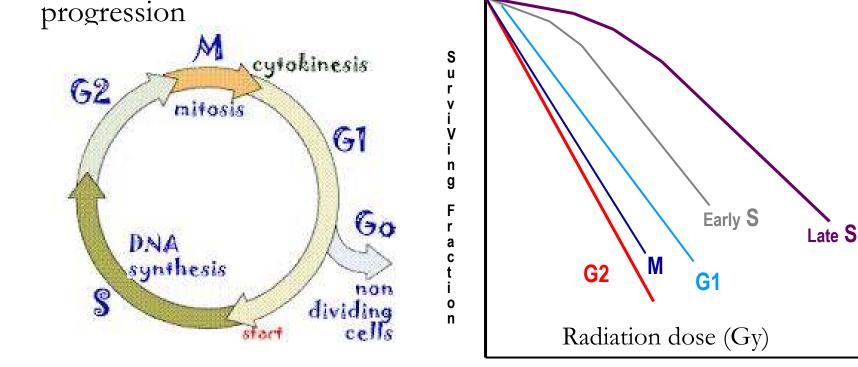






2. Possible mechanisms

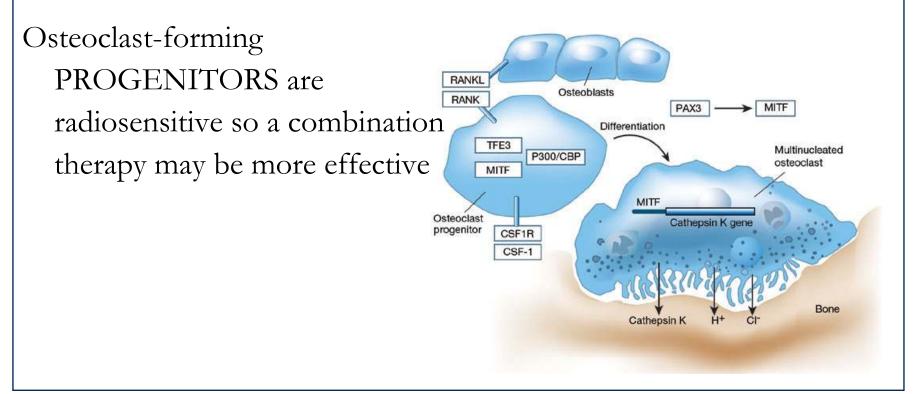
• BPs cause cell cycle arrest in G2/M and prolongation of cell cycle





UNIVERSITA' CAMPUS BIO-MEDICO DI ROMA www.unicampus.it Milas L, Cancer Research 1994; 54:3506-3510 Matsumoto S, Lung Cancer 2005; 47: 31-39

3. Possible mechanisms





Scheven BA, Bone Miner 1987; 2:291-300



SINERGISTIC CYTOTOXIC EFFECTS

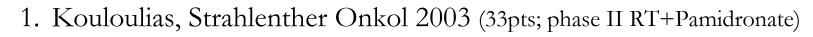
- *IN VITRO* and *IN VIVO* EVIDENCES
- MECHANISMS OF INTERACTION

• CLINICAL EXPERIENCES



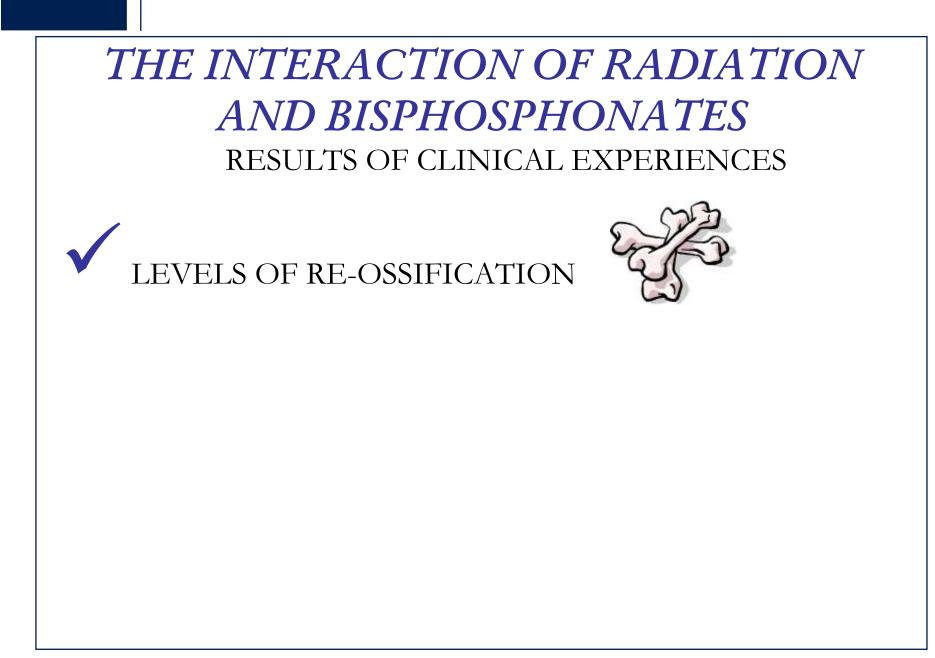


CLINICAL EXPERIENCES

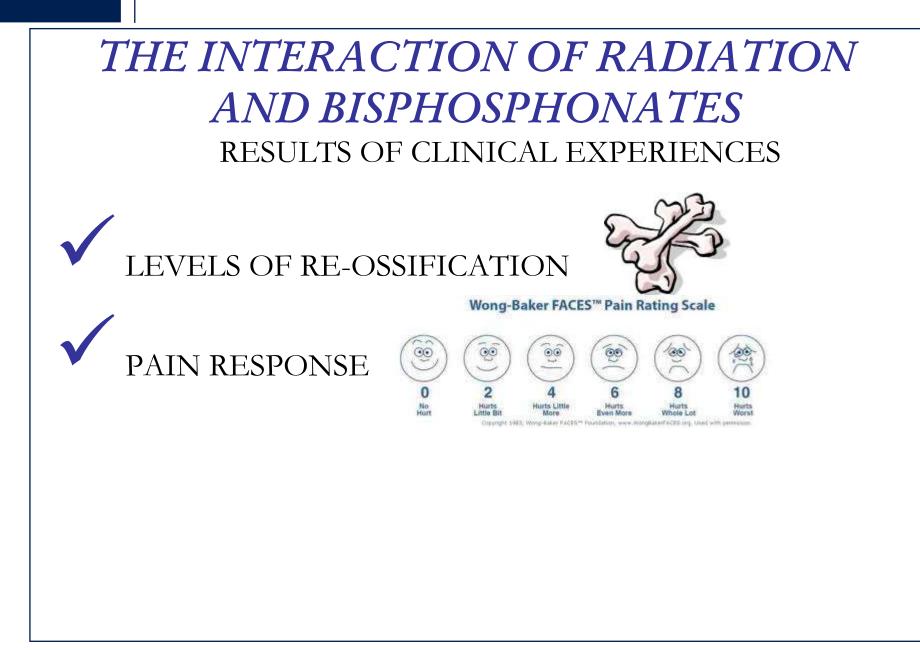


- 2. Vassiliou, Int J Radiat Oncol Biol Phys 2007 (45pts; phase II RT+Ibandronate)
- 3. Manas A, Clin Transl Oncol 2008 (118 pts; phase III; 8Gy+Zol vs 6Gy+Zol)
- 4. Kijima, BJUI 2008 (23pts; retrosp. study, RT with or without Zol in RCC)
- 5. Cheng J, Zhonghua Zhong Liu Za zhi 2008 (45pts; random RT+Zol vs RT)
- 6. Atahan L, Support Cancer Care 2009 (100pts; prosp; 30Gy+Zol vs 15Gy+Zol)

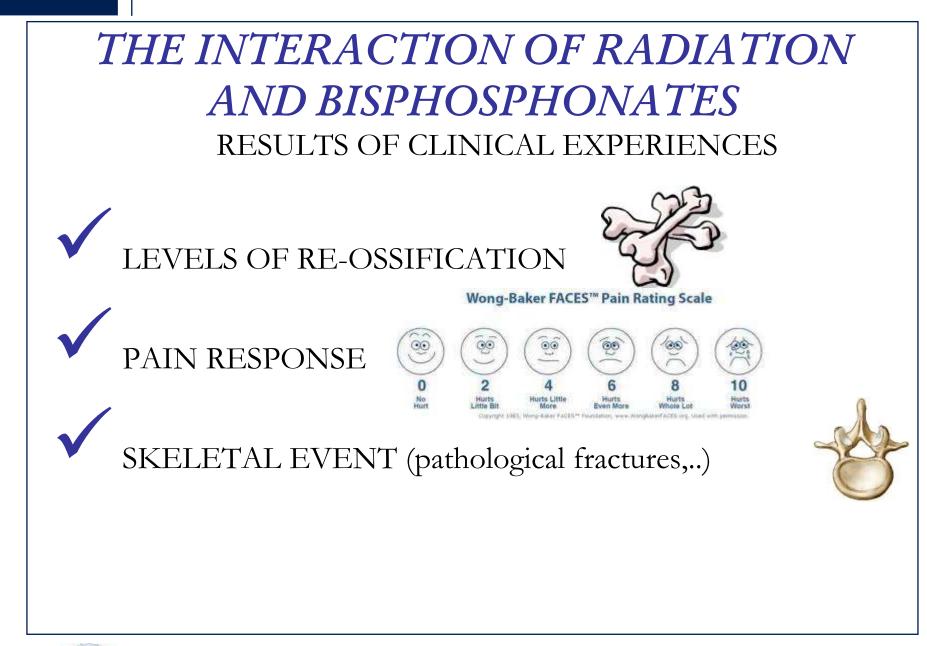




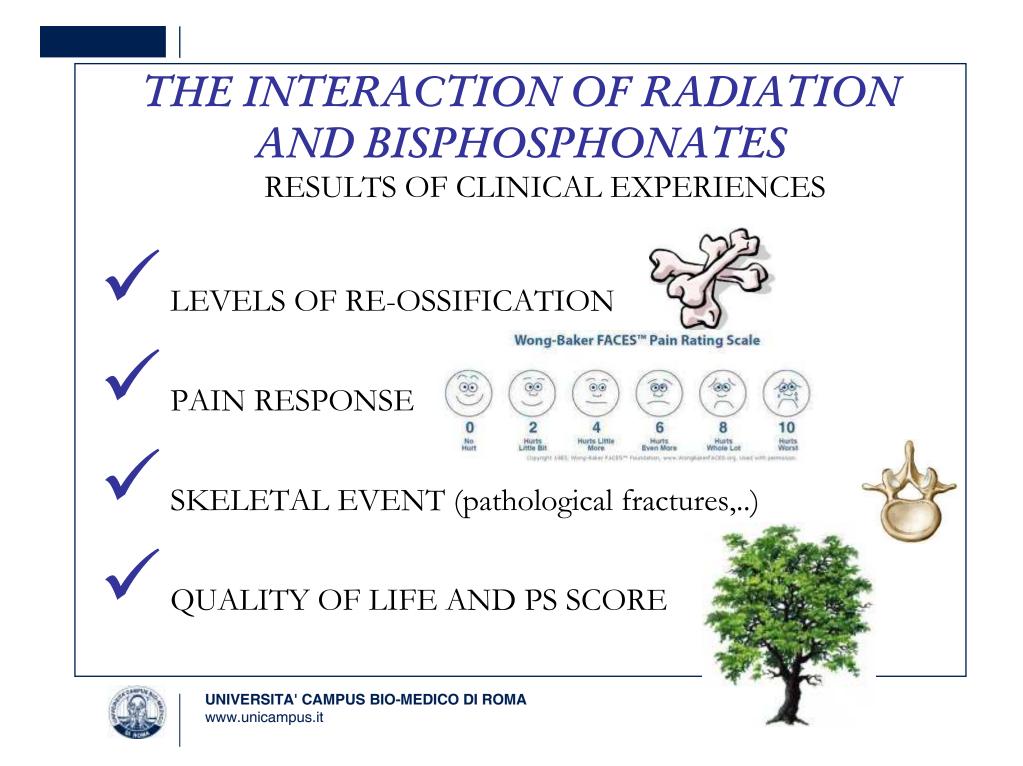


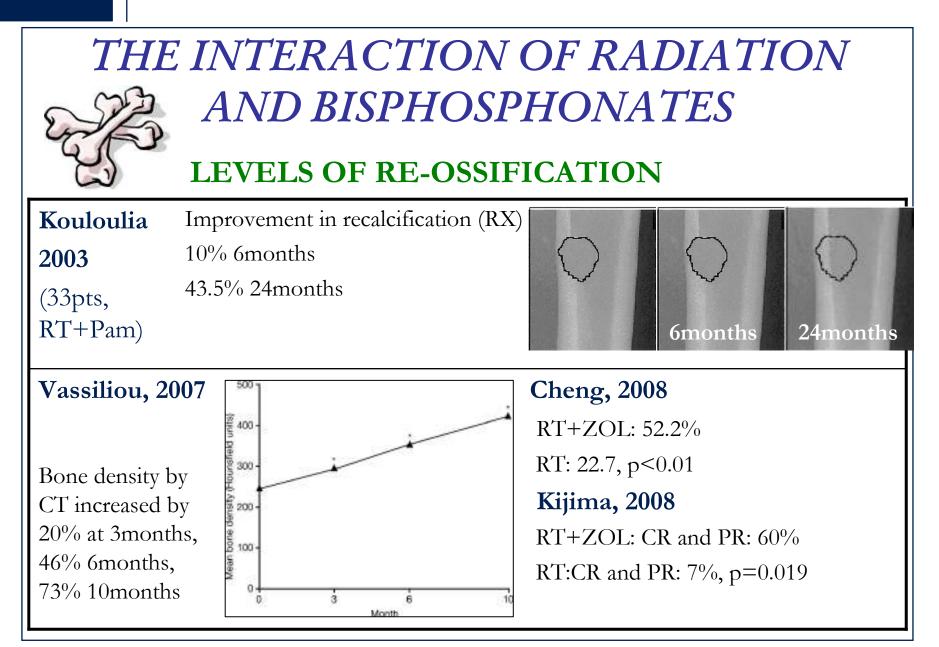






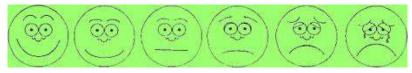


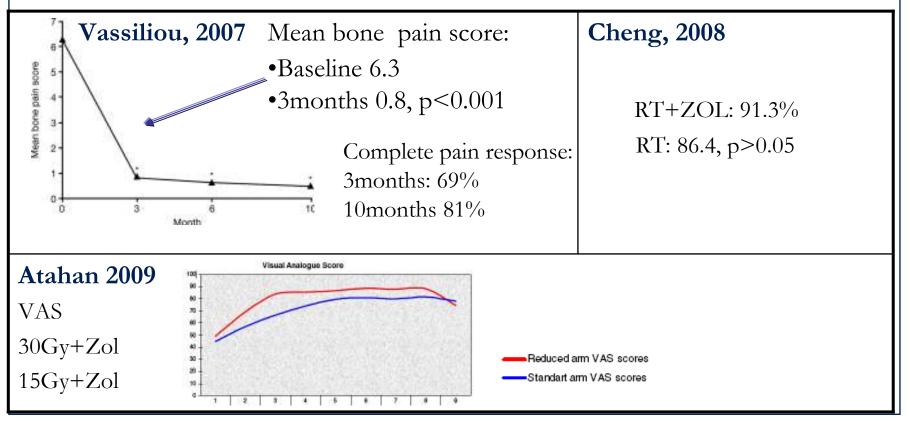






PAIN RESPONSE







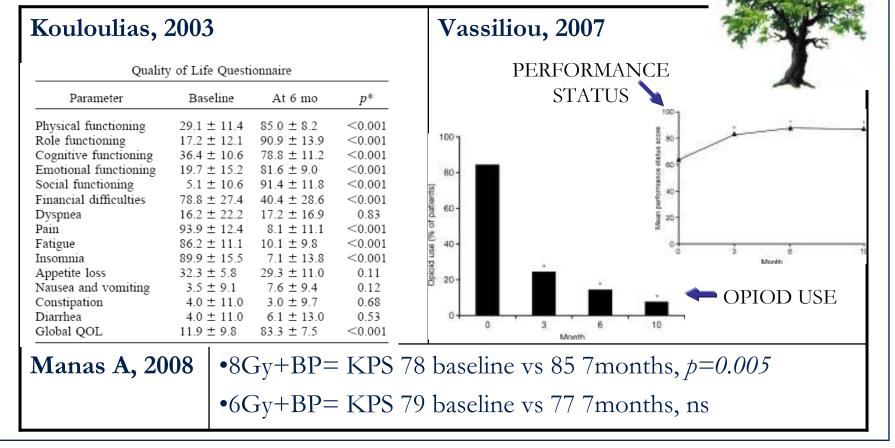
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SKELETAL EVENT (Pathological fractures, re-irradiation,..)

Manas A,2008	Global incidence 4%	1.0		Group A Grupo B
•GroupA: 8Gy+BP •GroupB: 6Gy+BP	in both groups Time to onset of skeletal event	0.8 - 0.6 - 0.4 - 0.2 - 0.0 -	50 100 1 Days until skeletal ev	50 200
Kijima, 2008 RT with or without BP	SREs RT + Z Any Additional RT to bone Surgery to bone Spinal cord compression Pathological fracture	2 (10) 1 1 0 0 0	RT (13) 10 4 3 2 1	P 0.003

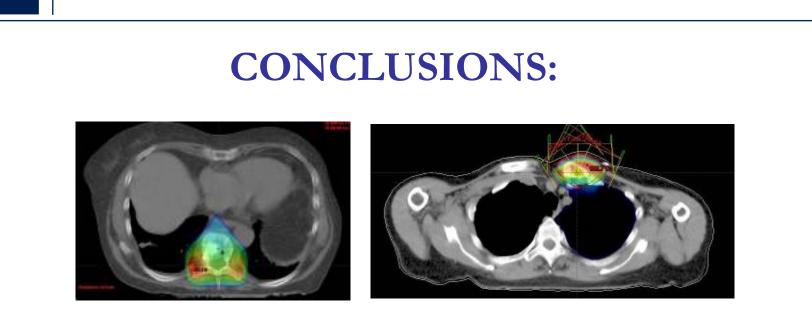


QUALITY OF LIFE AND PS SCORE





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"Quando due modalità terapeutiche vengono utilizzate in concomitanza, è fondamentale che la tossicità non venga amplificata"

Nella pratica clinica, la gestione del trattamento combinato è semplice e risulta essere privo di tossicità

