

CORSO SOCIETÀ ITALIANA DI OSTEONCOLOGIA - ISO

**23 APRILE 2024 ROMA ISTITUTO DI STORIA DELLA MEDICINA  
QUALI STRATEGIE TERAPEUTICHE E QUALI NOVITÀ  
NELLA GESTIONE DELLE METASTASI OSSEE**

RESPONSABILI SCIENTIFICI: G. LANZETTA - T. IBRAHIM - D. SANTINI





**I.N.I. Divisione Grottaferrata**  
U.O.C. di Radioterapia ed  
Ipertermia Oncologica

Direttore  
Dott. Antonio Maria Costa

«L'ipertermia nel controllo del dolore oncologico limiti e applicazioni»

# IPERTERMIA ONCOLOGICA

## Definizione:

- ▶ L'ipertermia è una modalità terapeutica che prevede la somministrazione di calore il più possibile selettiva a un tessuto tumorale in un intervallo compreso tra 39,5 e 43°C per un periodo sufficientemente lungo.
- ▶ La moderna ipertermia oncologica nasce con la Consensus Conference di Osaka nel 2004

# Definition Hyperthermia

- ▶ Selective heating of tumor tissue
- ▶ Tumor target temperature: 39.5-43 °C
- ▶ Therapeutic time: 60 min
- ▶ Exclusively in combination with RT and/or CT

# IPERTERMIA

## EFFETTO SINERGICO DELL'IPERTERMIA

- ▶ Oggi conosciamo la perfetta sinergia con le terapie antitumorali comunemente usate:

Radioterapia – Chemioterapia - Immunoterapia

# IPERTERMIA

## innovazione tecnologica

- ▶ Sino a pochi anni fa non era possibile aumentare la temperatura del paziente senza creare rischi.
- ▶ Non si potevano raggiungere tumori profondi.
- ▶ Oggi, con le apparecchiature più avanzate e le nuove conoscenze è possibile raggiungere un tumore profondo senza determinare effetti collaterali importanti

# IPERTERMIA

## innovazione tecnologica

Principali modalità di somministrazione di ipertermia attraverso campi elettromagnetici

1. **Ultrasuoni**, onde meccaniche con frequenze comprese tra 0.3 e 3 MHz; o ultrasuoni focalizzati (HIFU)
2. **Microonde**, radiazioni elettromagnetiche di frequenza compresa tra 300 e 2450 MHz
3. **Radiofrequenze**, radiazioni elettromagnetiche di frequenza inferiore ai 300 MHz

# IPERTERMIA ONCOLOGICA

NELLA IPERTERMIA ONCOLOGICA PROFONDA  
VENGONO USATE LE RADIOFREQUENZE

1. Ultrasuoni permettono di focalizzare l'energia in profondità ma subiscono il fenomeno della riflessione.
2. Microonde la penetrazione è di pochi centimetri
3. Radiofrequenze (13.56 MHz) si raggiungono profondità che superano i 20 centimetri



# IPERTERMIA: principi fisici di base

## IPERTERMIA ONCOLOGICA PROFONDA:

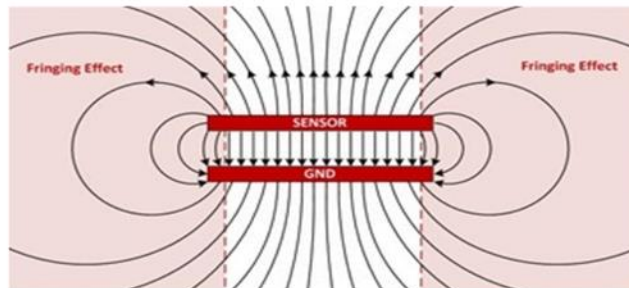
- ▶ apparecchiature di tipo CAPACITIVO
- ▶ apparecchiature di tipo RADIATIVO

Che si distinguono per la diversa modalità di distribuzione dei campi elettromagnetici in profondità

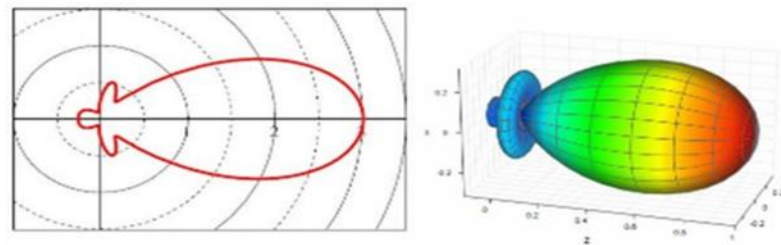
# IPERTERMIA: principi fisici di base

Ipertermia profonda: possibili approcci

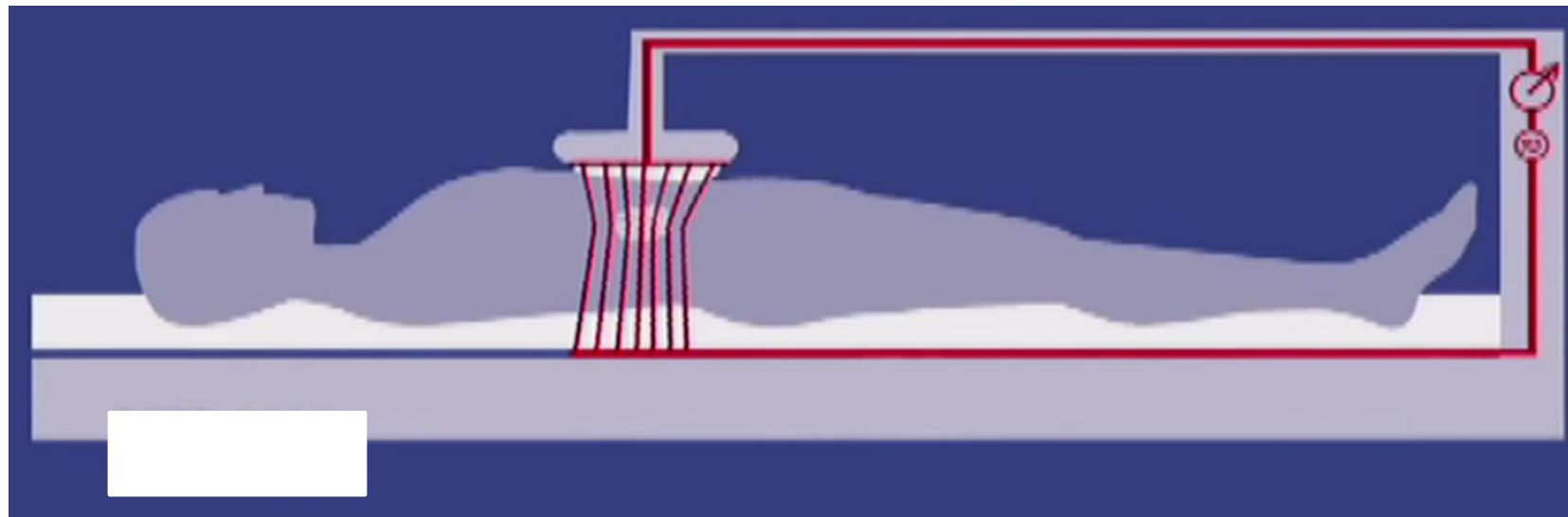
## Sistemi capacitivi



## Sistemi radiativi



# IPERtermia ONCOLOGICA PROFONDA

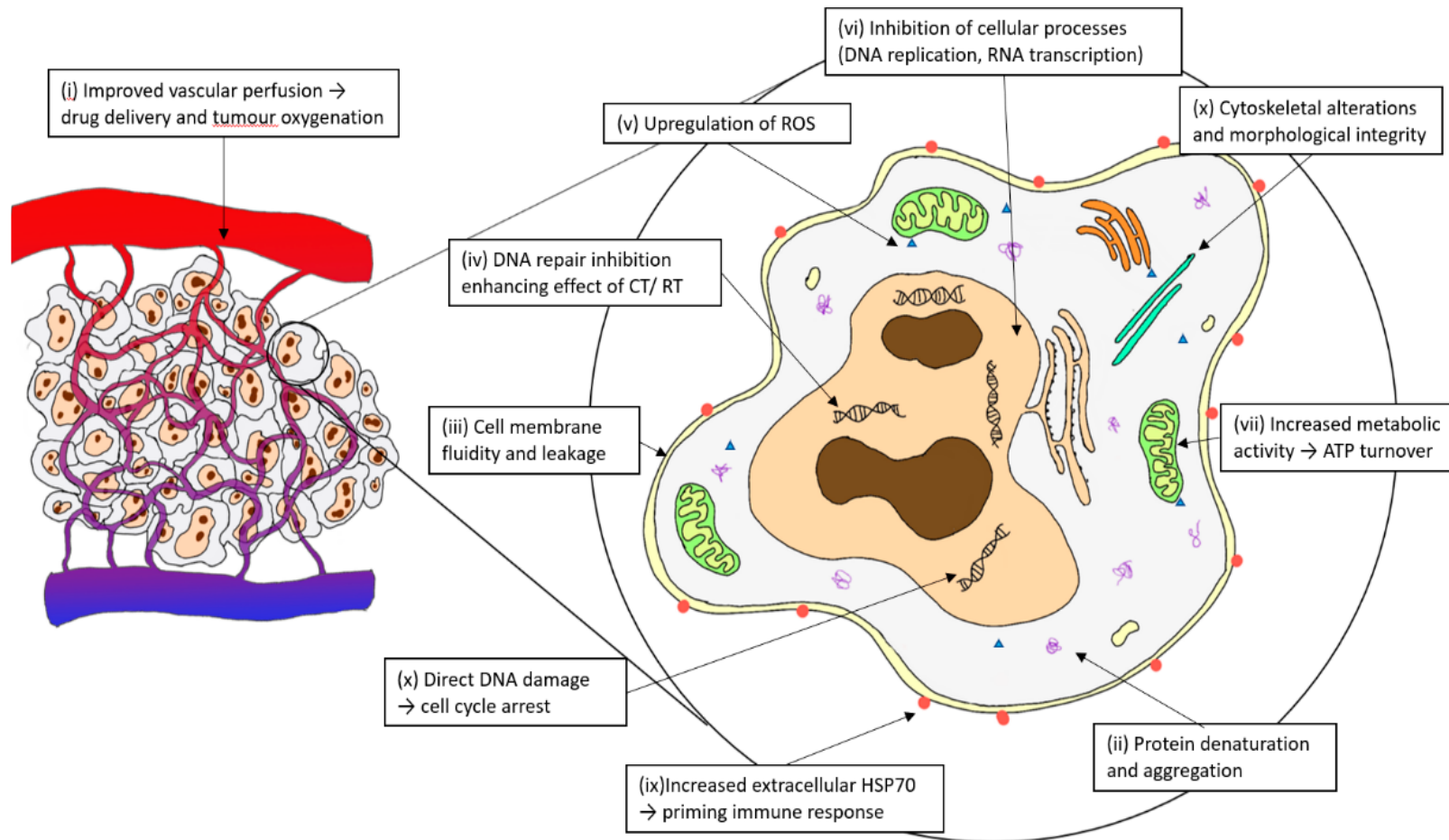


# ***HYPERTERMIA AS RADIO-SENSITIZER***

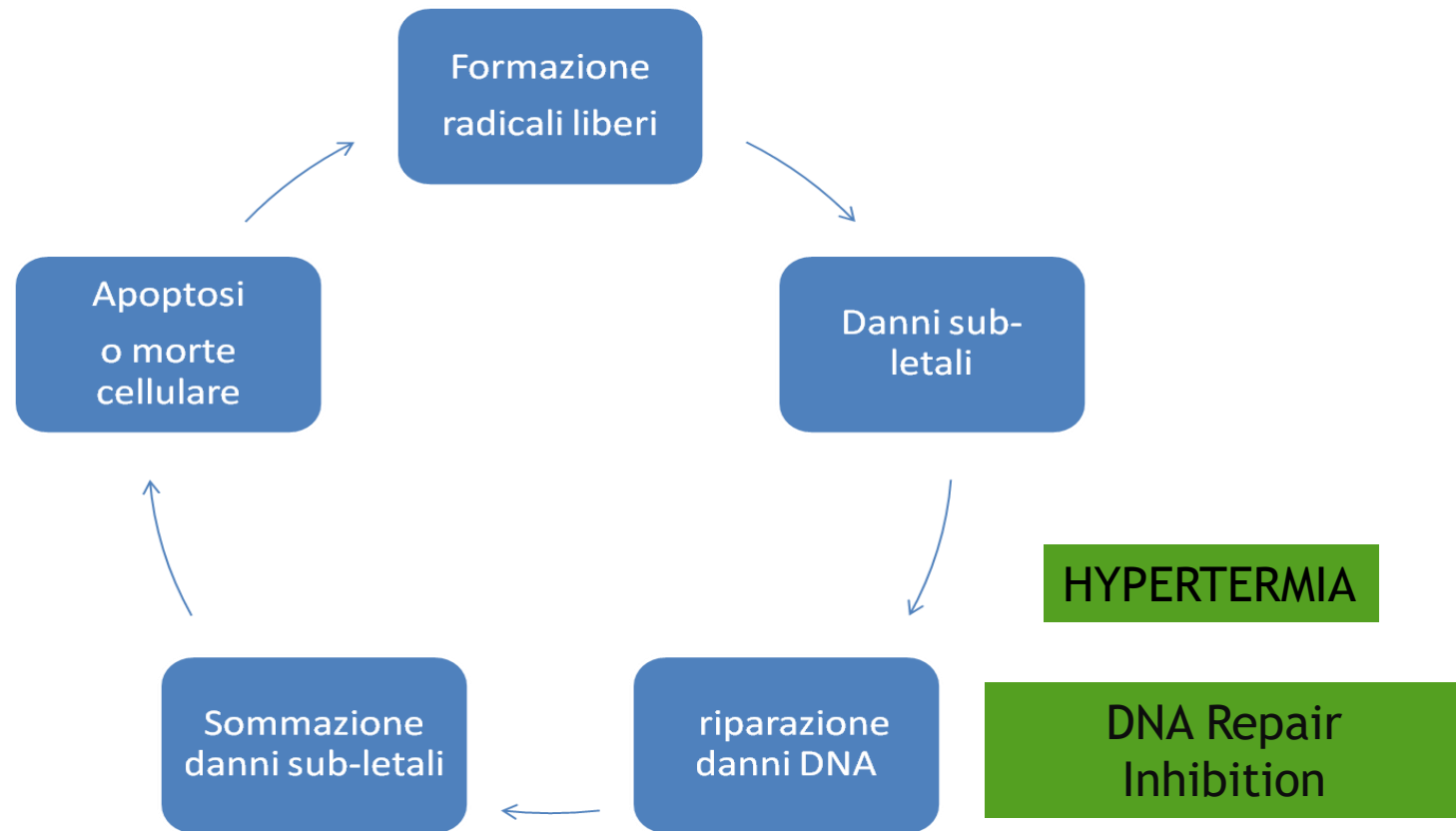
«Mild Hyperthermia» with temperature between 41-43° works as a thermal sensitizer and **enhance** Radiation damage by:

- ▶ Inhibition of radiation induced DNA damage repair
- ▶ Sensitization of the «S» phase cells
- ▶ Oxygenation of hypoxic cells due to increased blood perfusion of the heated tissue
- ▶ Immune stimulation

# ***HYPERTERMIA AS RADIO-SENSITIZER***

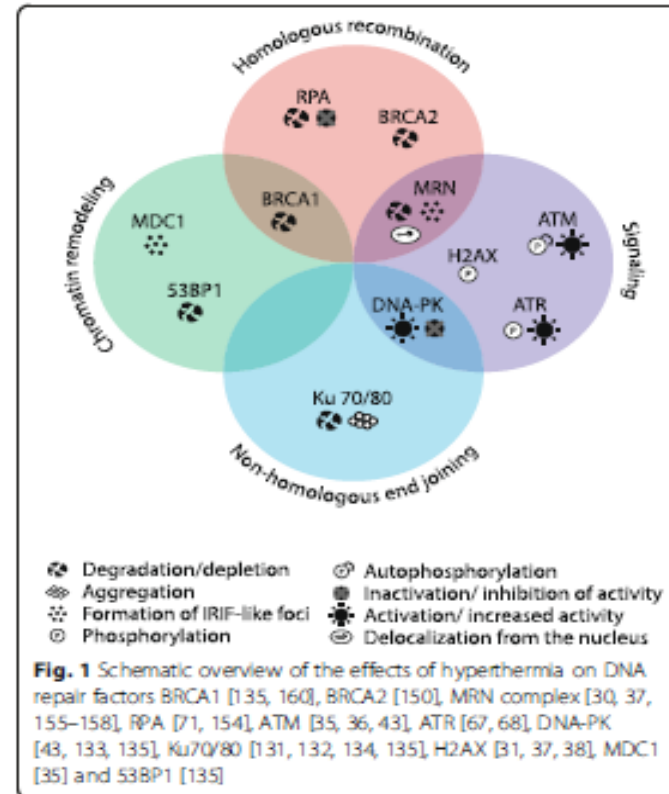


# ***HYPERTERMIA AS RADIO-SENSITIZER***



# ***HYPERTERMIA AS RADIO-SENSITIZER***

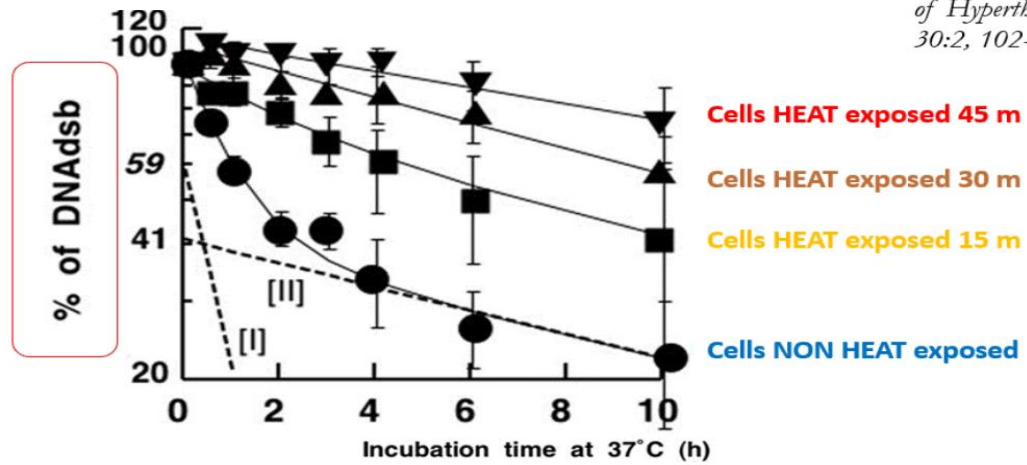
Schematic overview of the effect of Hyperthermia on DNA repair factors



# HYPERTERMIA AS RADIO-SENSITIZER

Hypethermia inhibits mechanisms of  
DNA repair

*Makoto Ibara, et al.*  
*International Journal*  
*of Hypertbermia,*  
*30:2, 102-109,2014*





# ***HYPERTERMIA AS RADIO-SENSITIZER***

## **TIMING IS CRUCIAL:**

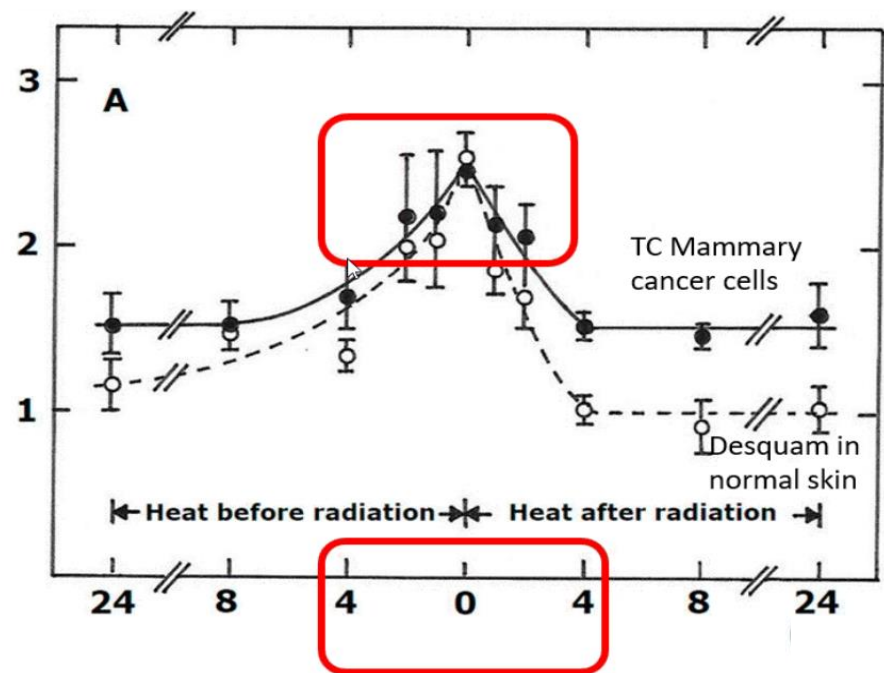
Increasing the interval between ionizing radiation and heating will clearly allow for more repair to occur before the heat inhibits further repair, leading to less sensitization



CoolClips.com

# HYPERTERMIA AS RADIO-SENSITIZER

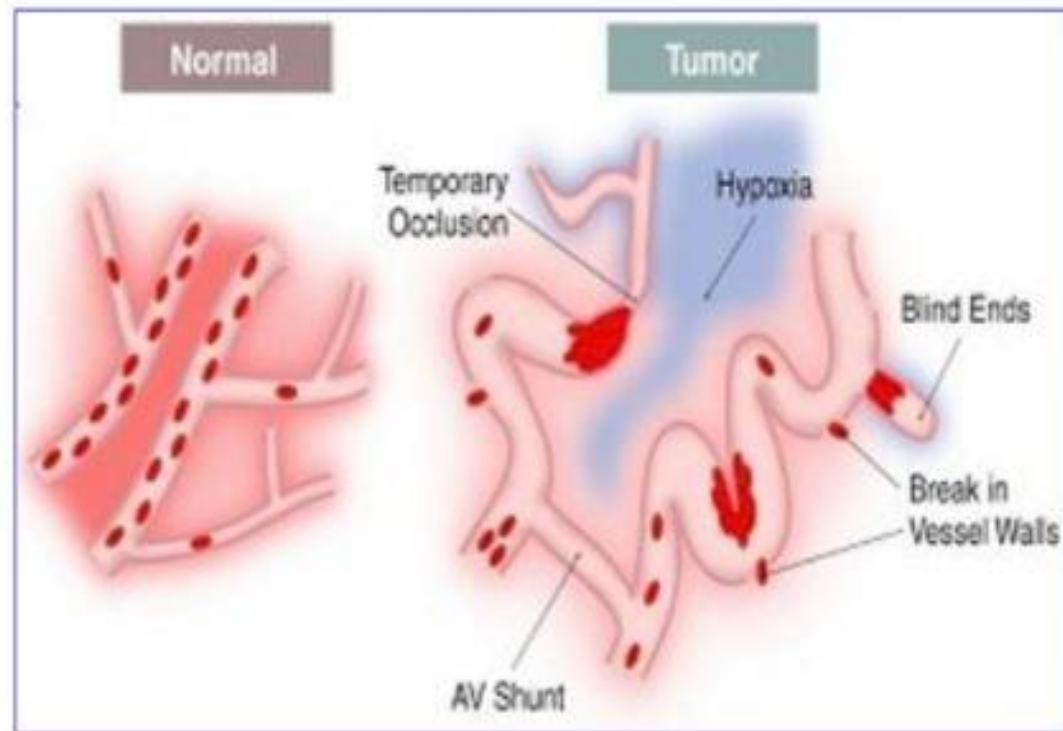
THERMAL  
ENHANCEMENT  
RATIO



# ***HYPERTERMIA AS RADIO-SENSITIZER***

Physiological mechanism of radiosensitization by Hyperthermia

Mild Hyperthermia up to 42°C will increase blood flow and thereby decreasing hypoxia

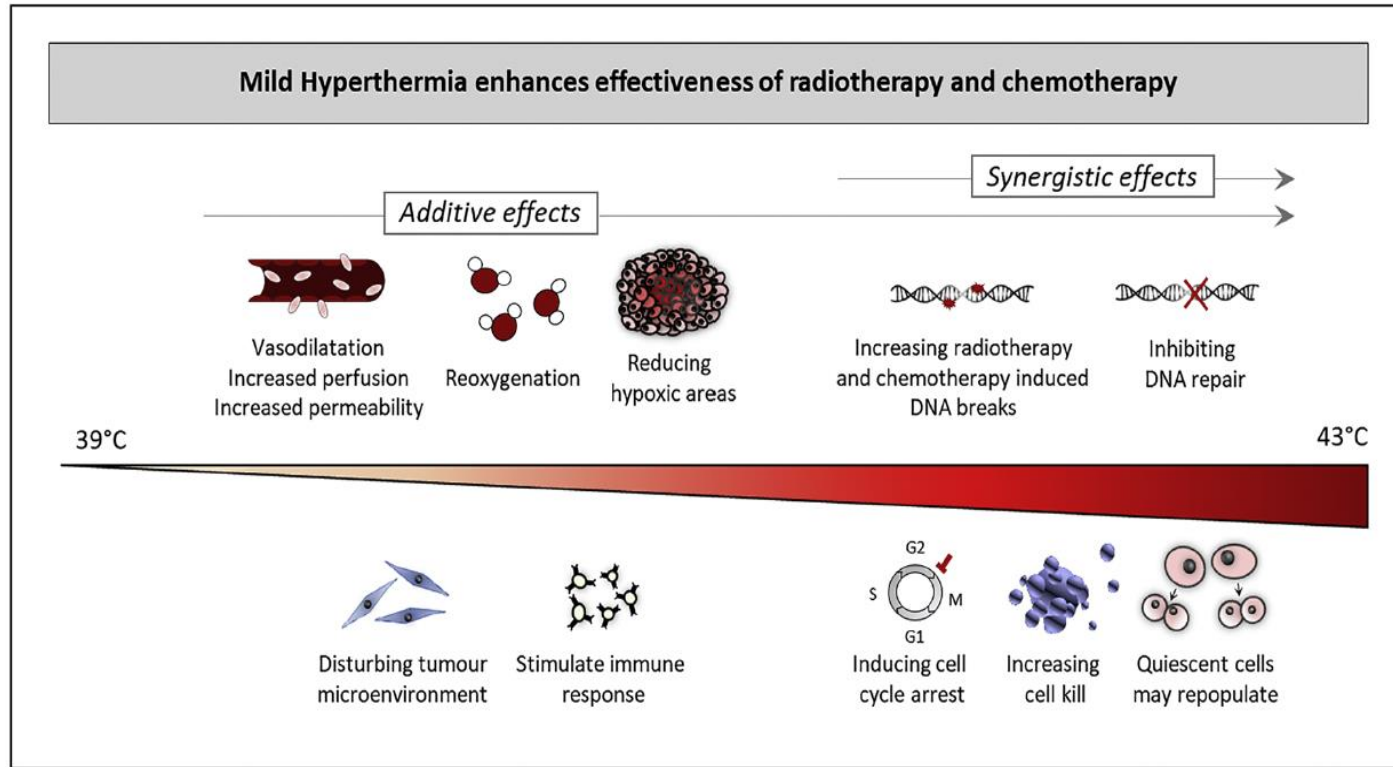


# ***HYPERTERMIA AS RADIO-SENSITIZER***

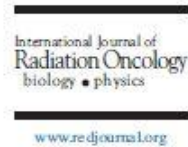
## **IMMUNE STIMULATION**

- Increases expression of immuno-genic surface receptors such as MICA and MHC-I enhancing effectiveness and function of natural killer (NK) cells and of CD8+ cells
- The expression of heat shock proteins (HSPs) such as HSP70 is increased. After binding intracellular proteins, HSPs get secreted stimulating the activity of NK cells and antigen-presenting dendritic cells
- Immune cell trafficking is enhanced by increased perfusion and permeability. Following elevated intratumoral IL-6 signaling, it may further be facilitated by increased cell adhesion molecule expression such as ICAM-1

# HYPERTHERMIA AS RADIO-SENSITIZER



# STUDIO PROSPETTICO RANDOMIZZATO E CONTROLLATO DI FASE III



Clinical Investigation

## Comparing the Effectiveness of Combined External Beam Radiation and Hyperthermia Versus External Beam Radiation Alone in Treating Patients With Painful Bony Metastases: A Phase 3 Prospective, Randomized, Controlled Trial

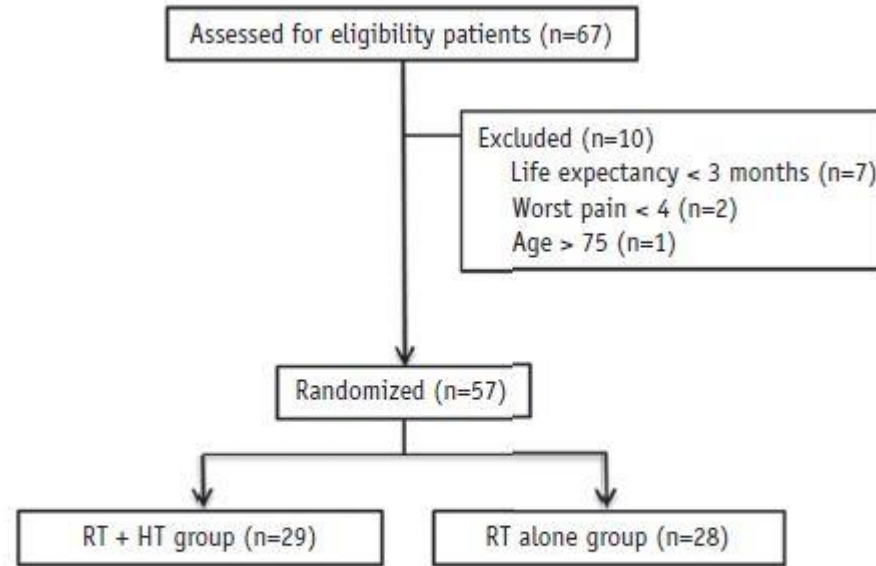
Mau-Shin Chi, MD,<sup>\*,†</sup> Kai-Lin Yang, MD,<sup>\*,‡,§</sup> Yue-Cune Chang, PhD,<sup>||</sup> Hui-Ling Ko, MD,<sup>\*</sup> Yi-Hsien Lin, MD,<sup>¶,#</sup> Su-Chen Huang,<sup>\*</sup> Yi-Ying Huang,<sup>\*</sup> Kuang-Wen Liao, PhD,<sup>\*\*</sup> Motoharu Kondo, MD, PhD,<sup>††</sup> and Kwan-Hwa Chi, MD<sup>\*,‡,¶</sup>

*\*Department of Radiation Therapy and Oncology, Shin Kong Wu Ho-Su Memorial Hospital, Taipei, Taiwan; †Biomedical Science and Engineering, and \*\*Institute of Molecular Medicine and Bioengineering, National Chiao-Tung University, Hsinchu, Taiwan; ‡Institute of Biomedical Imaging and Radiological Sciences, and §School of Medicine, National Yang-Ming University, Taipei, Taiwan; ¶School of Medicine, Fu Jen Catholic University, New Taipei City, Taiwan; ||Department of Mathematics, Tamkang University, New Taipei City, Taiwan; #Division of Radiotherapy, Cheng Hsin General Hospital, Taipei, Taiwan; and ††Kyoto Prefectural University of Medicine, Kyoto, Japan*

Chi MS, et Al;

Comparing the Effectiveness of Combined External Beam Radiation and Hyperthermia Versus External Beam Radiation Alone in Treating Patients With Painful Bony Metastases: A Phase 3 Prospective, Randomized, Controlled Trial.

Int J Radiat Oncol Biol Phys.



**Fig. 1.** Patient CONSORT flow diagram. *Abbreviations:* HT = hyperthermia; RT = radiation therapy.

Chi MS, et Al;

Comparing the Effectiveness of Combined External Beam Radiation and Hyperthermia Versus External Beam Radiation Alone in Treating Patients With Painful Bony Metastases: A Phase 3 Prospective, Randomized, Controlled Trial.

Int J Radiat Oncol Biol Phys.

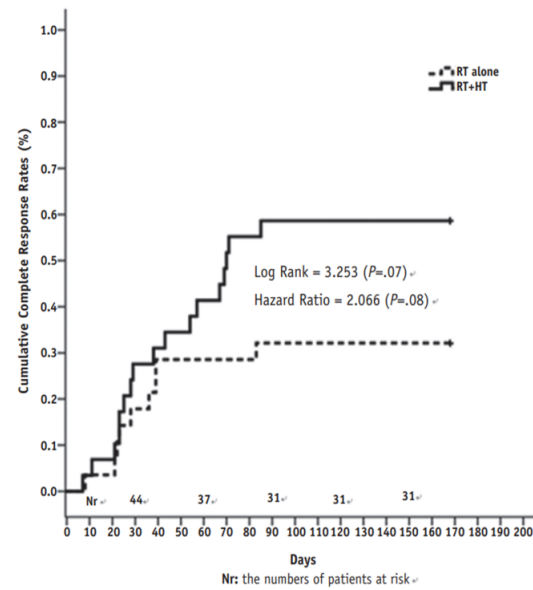


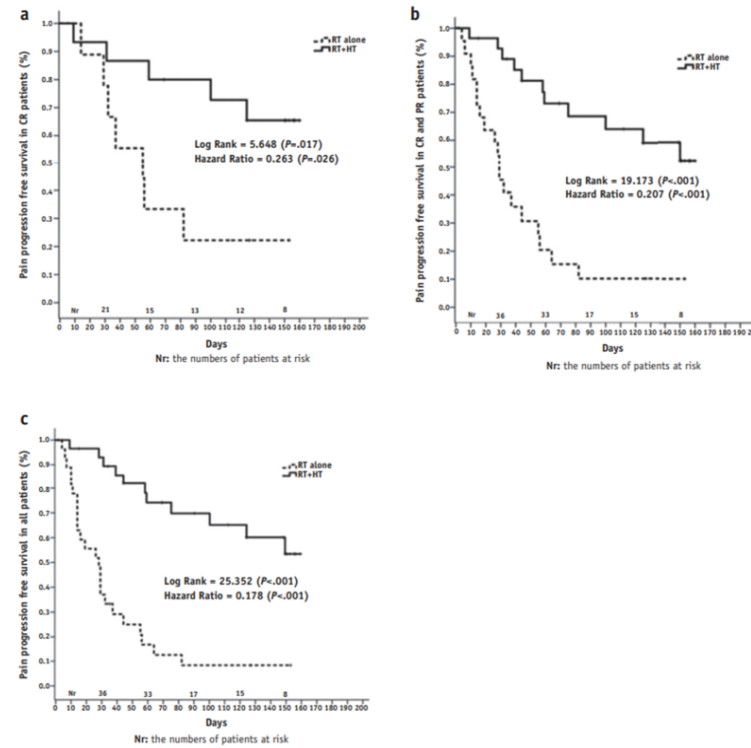
Fig. 2. Cumulative complete response rates in radiation therapy plus hyperthermia (RT + HT) and radiation therapy alone (RT-alone) group.



Chi MS, et Al:

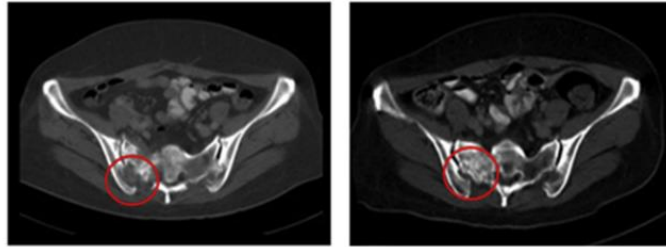
Comparing the Effectiveness of Combined External Beam Radiation and Hyperthermia Versus External Beam Radiation Alone in Treating Patients With Painful Bony Metastases: A Phase 3 Prospective, Randomized, Controlled Trial.

Int J Radiat Oncol Biol

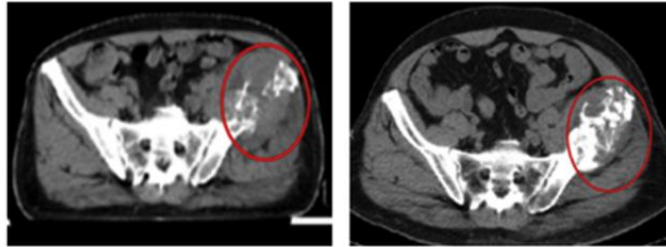


**Fig. 3.** Time to pain progression. (a) Time to pain progression in patients with complete response (CR). (b) Time to pain progression in patients with complete response (CR) and partial response (PR). (c) Time to pain progression in all patients. *Abbreviations:* HT = hyperthermia; RT = radiation therapy.

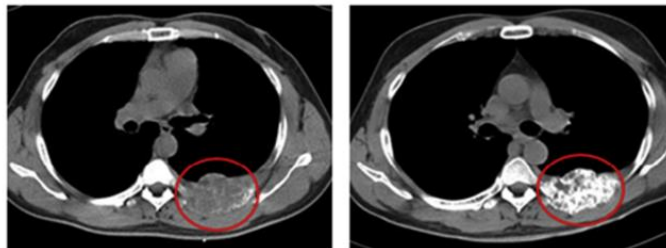
## Case A



## Case B



## Case C



**Fig. 4.** Three cases of bone ossification of the osteolytic lesions after radiation therapy plus hyperthermia. Images presented were established within a 2-month period after treatment.

# CONCLUDENDO...

## Editorial

---

**Radiotherapy plus hyperthermia shows effectiveness in painful bony metastases—indicated only for selected patients with extended life expectancy and radiotherapy resistant tumor!**

Gerard Cornelis van Rhoon, Jeannette Maria  
Leonora van Holthe

Department of Radiation Oncology, Erasmus MC  
Cancer Institute, Rotterdam, The Netherlands

- ▶ E' realistico aggiungere l'ipertermia alla moderna RT, dove la preferenza crescente è quella di trattare i pz con dolore da meta ossee, con una singola frazione di 8 Gy?
- ▶ LINEE GUIDA ASTRO: medesima efficacia sul dolore
- ▶ 30 Gy in 10 frazioni
- ▶ 24 Gy in 6 frazioni
- ▶ 20 Gy in 5 frazioni
- ▶ 8 Gy in unica frazione

# Pazienti selezionati

- ▶ L'aggiunta della ipertermia alla RT a frazione singola potrebbe essere presa in considerazione nel gruppo selezionato di pz con buone condizioni e una aspettativa di vita prolungata, ma dove la sola RT potrebbe non essere efficace come nei tumori di grosse dimensioni o dopo precedenti trattamenti radioterapici

GRAZIE PER L'ATTENZIONE!!!

