

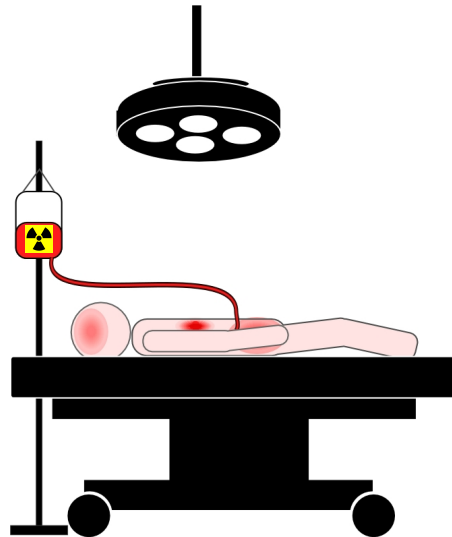


Radio-guided surgery with β^- radiation

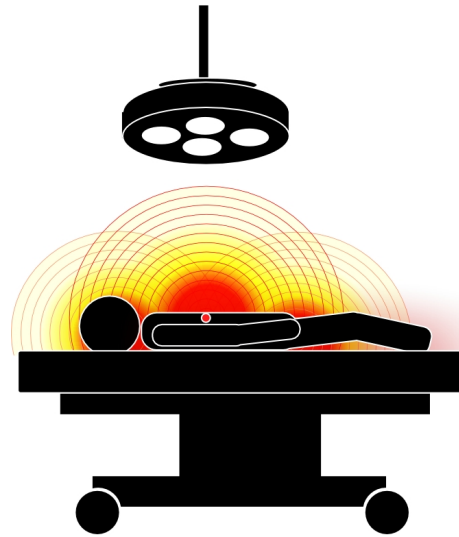


Radio Guided Surgery

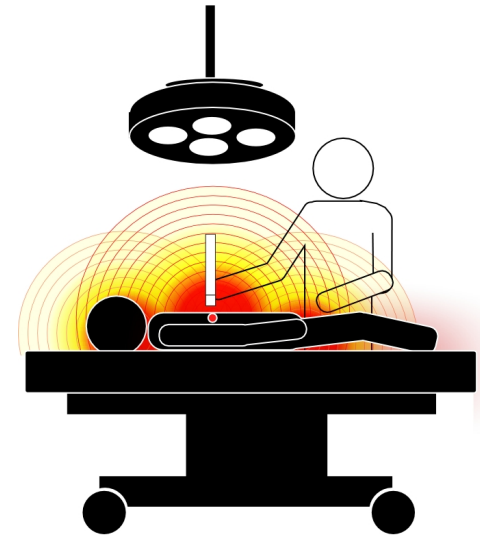
1. Administration of the radiotracer



2. Major uptake by tumor

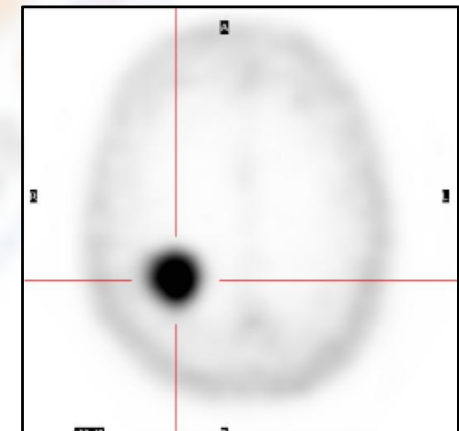


3. Probe detects residuals



Each tumor requires
its own tracer

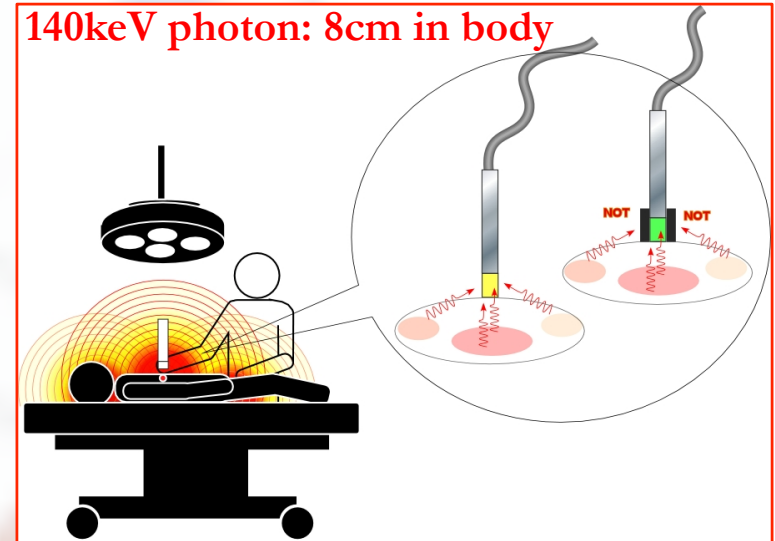
PET/SPECT scan to estimate
receptivity and background



Limits of γ -RGS

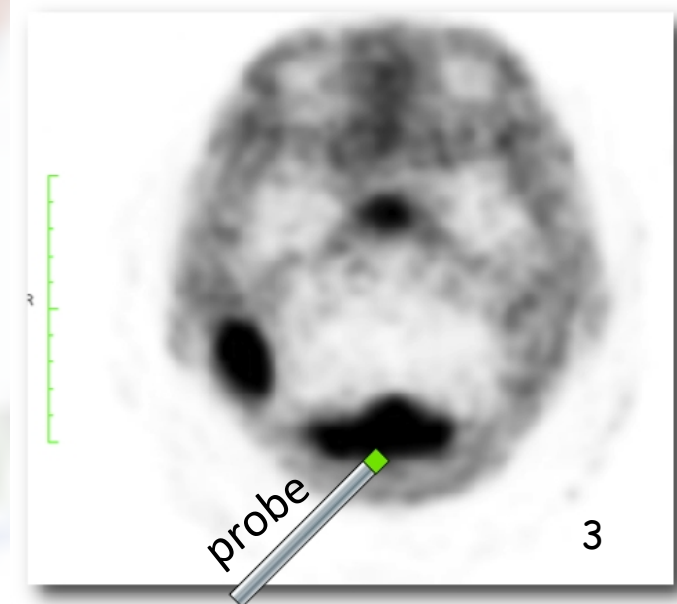
Long range of gamma's involves:

- Exposure of medical personnel
- Background from healthy organs around the lesion



Difficult to apply in:

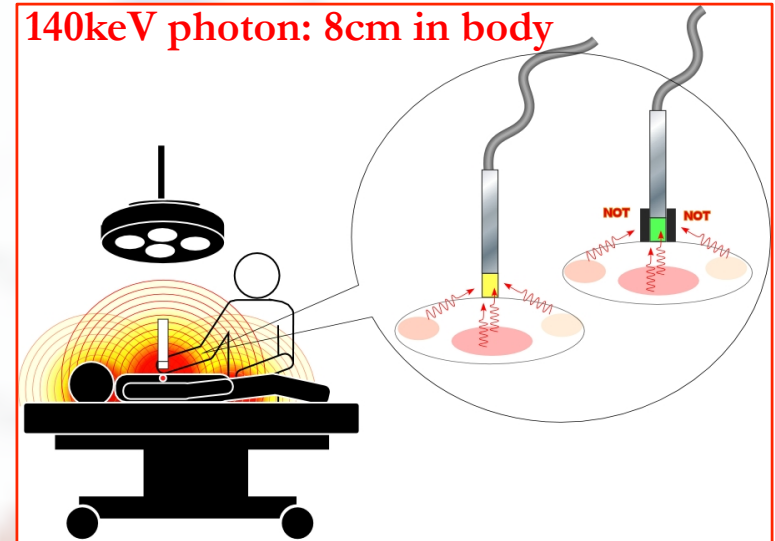
- **Brain tumors**
- **Abdominal tumors**
- **Pediatric tumors**



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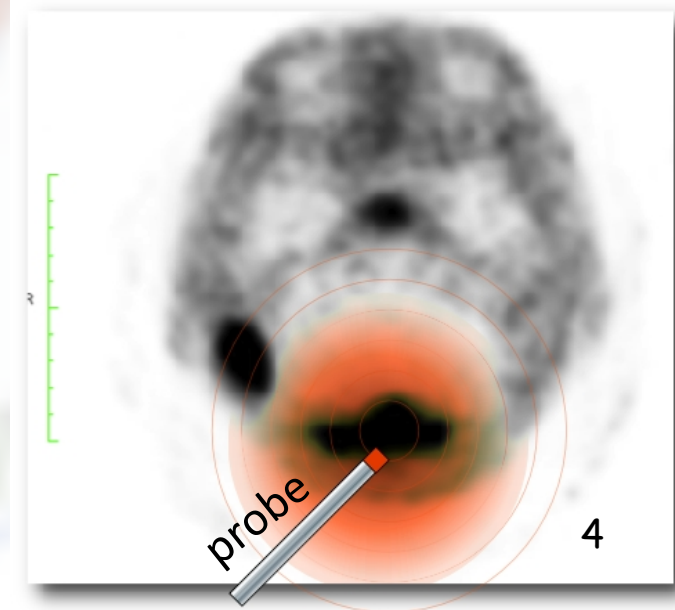
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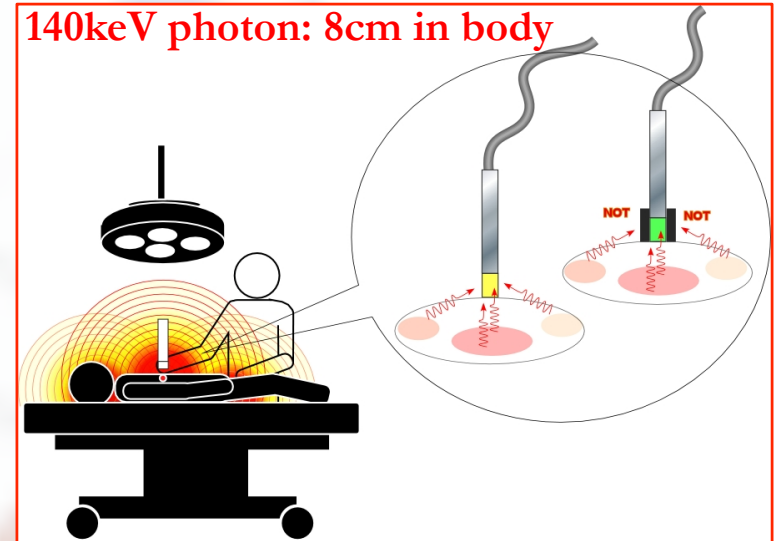
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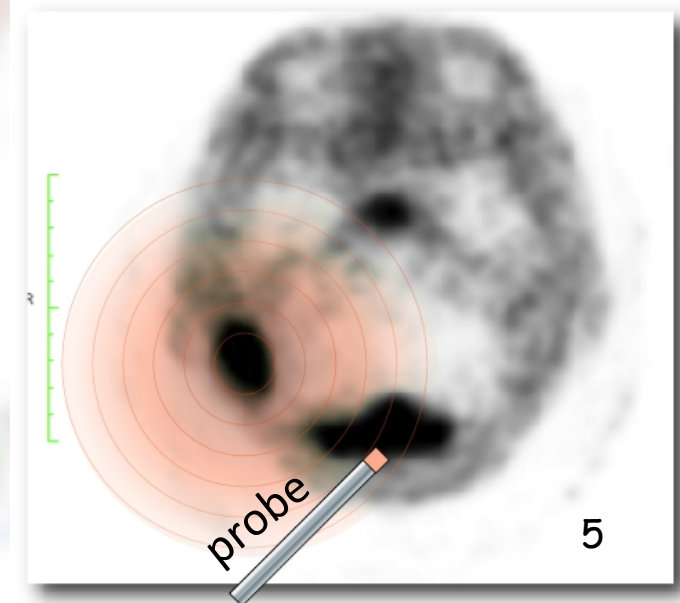
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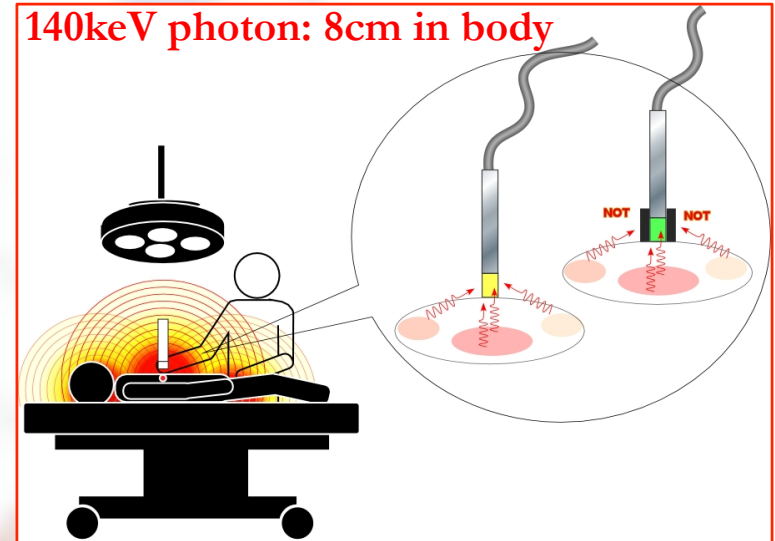
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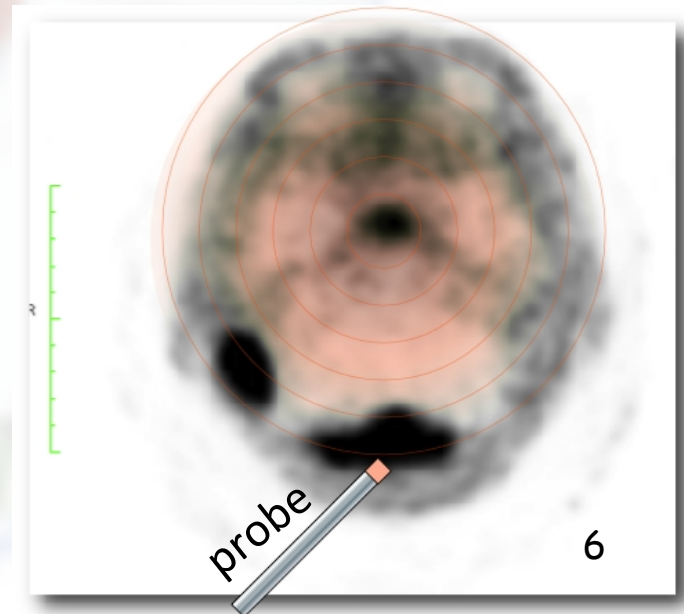
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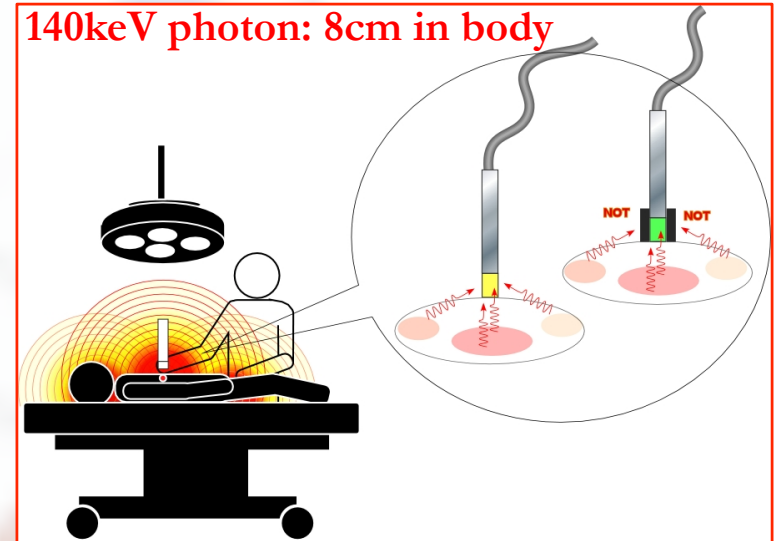
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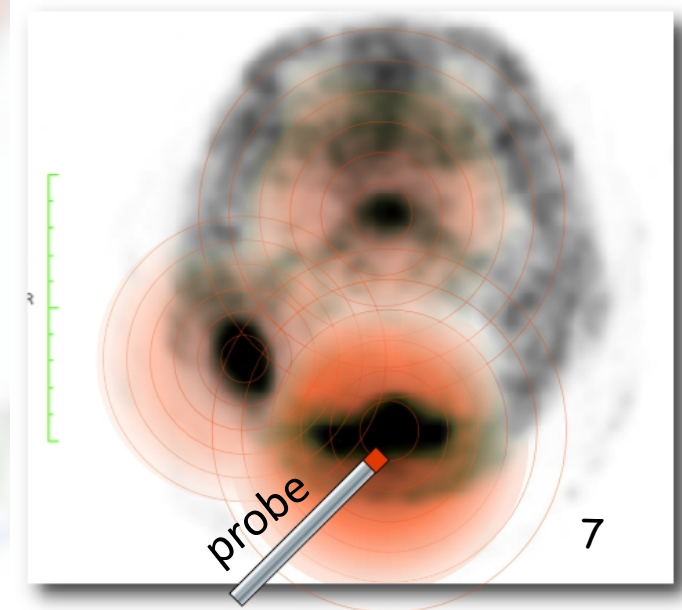
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A change in paradigm: use of β^- tracers

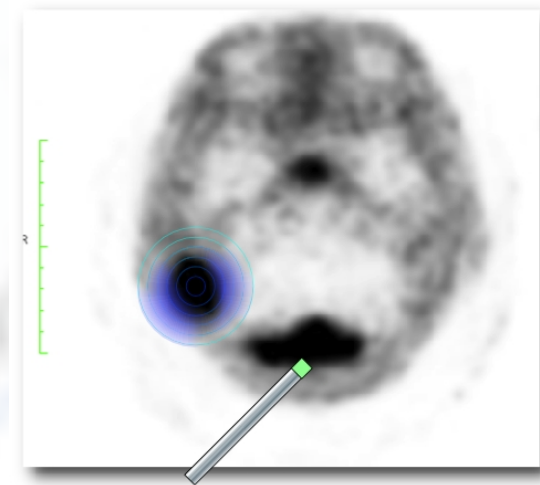
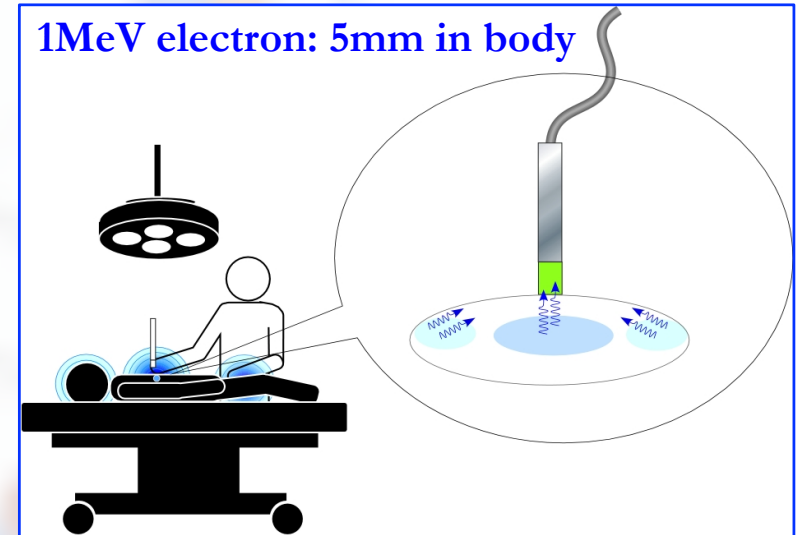
Tracers with ^{90}Y can be used
(already used for Molecular RT)

- Electrons travel ~ 100 times less than photons
- No background from gamma



- Reduced effect of nearby healthy tissues
- Smaller administered activity necessary
- Compact and more versatile detector
- Reduced dose to medical staff

APPLIABLE TO MORE CLINICAL CASES



A change in paradigm: use of β^- tracers

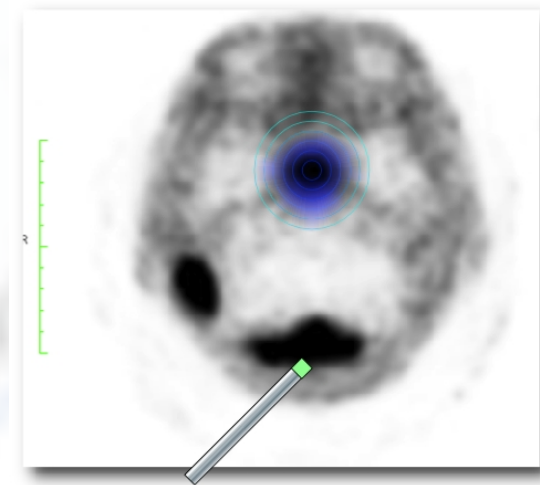
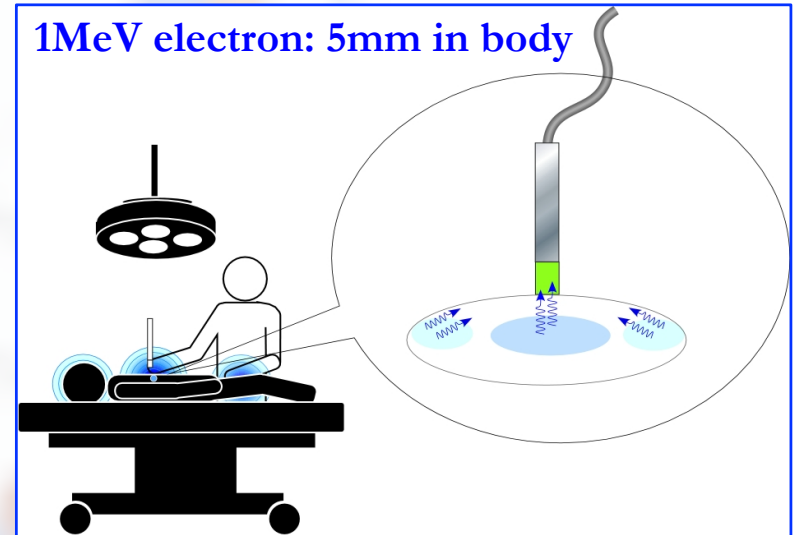
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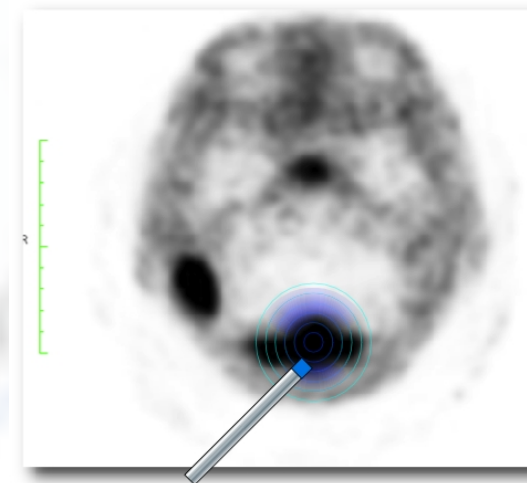
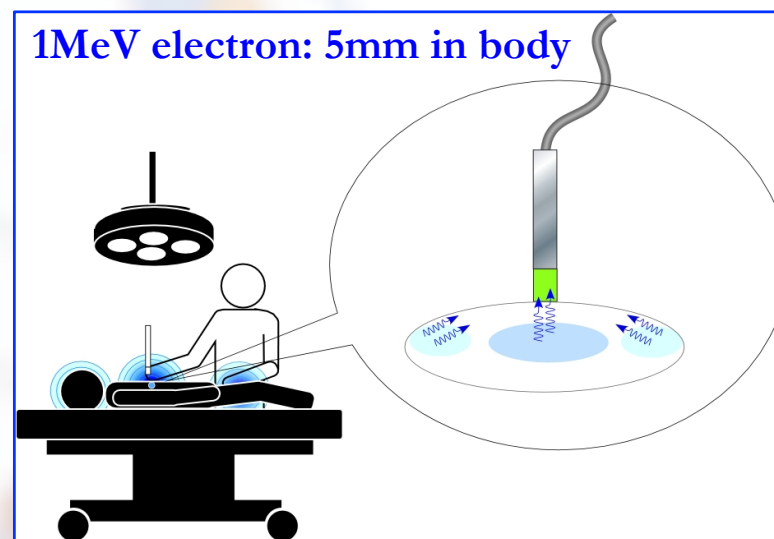
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The probe prototype

Only detection at contact is possible

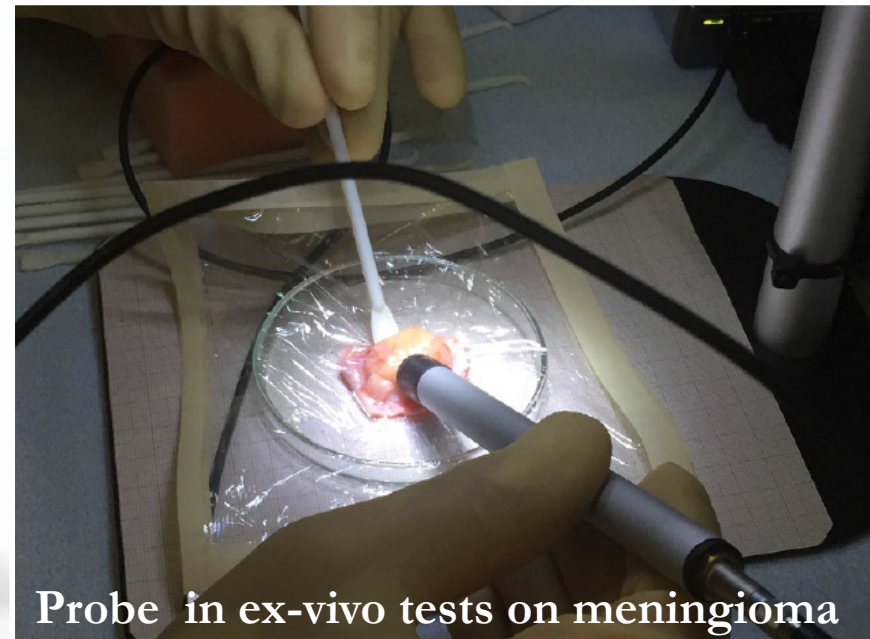


Compact, easy to handle, local measurement, simple technology:

- scintillating crystal + light sensor (SiPM)
- Most stringent constraints for medical tool (mechanics, electrical safety, sterilization).

On-going R&D:

- Improvement of sensitivity
- Laparoscopic application:
 - shape optimization
 - 3D-sensitivity



Probe in ex-vivo tests on meningioma

Possible applications: known radiotracers

The most detectable radiation is ^{90}Y .

This restricts the use to

- DOTAXXX or PSMA (marked with ^{90}Y) for general administration
 - need tumors with correct receptors
 - Ongoing ex-vivo tests on meningioma
 - Known effectiveness with glioma and NETs
- ^{90}Y microspheres or colloid for local administration → possibility to trace routes, channels, ...

Extension to other tumors: new radiotracers

Synthesis of new tracers with ^{90}Y or other β^- emitters.

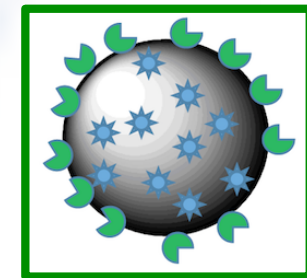
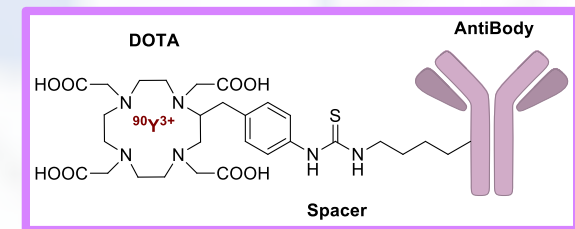
Examples of ongoing studies:

Monoclonal antibodies

NIMOTUZUMAB for EGFR receptors

MIBG

Nano-scale carriers composed of polymers,
antibody and yttrium



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Industrial Partnership

- A major boost to the clinical tests requires certification (for research purposes) of the prototypes to be used in the surgical room
- Industrial partnership is needed to:
 - Certify existing prototypes
 - Engineer new prototypes
 - Support clinical tests

Cost of components is small.

Core investment is in man-power + part of costs of clinical trials.



Summary

A NOVEL RADIO-GUIDED SURGERY WITH β^- DECAYS

No background from gamma allows for

- Shorter time to have a response
- A smaller and more versatile detector
- Reduced background from nearby healthy organs
- Reduced dose to medical staff

A translational research involving physics, chemistry,
nuclear medicine, oncology and engineering...

...we still have a long way to go!

Info & contacts

- Solfaroli Camillocci E et al. “A novel radioguided surgery technique exploiting β^- decays.” Sci.Rep. 4: 4401 (2014)
- Solfaroli Camillocci E et al. “Polycrystalline para-terphenyl scintillator adopted in a β^- detecting probe for radio-guided surgery.” J. Phys. Conf. Ser. 620 012009 (2015)
- Collamati F et al “Toward Radioguided Surgery with β^- Decays: Uptake of a Somatostatin Analogue, DOTATOC, in Meningioma and High-Grade Glioma.” J. Nucl. Med. 56:3-8 (2015)
- Collamati F et al “Time evolution of DOTATOC uptake in neuroendocrine tumors in view of a possible application of radioguided surgery with β^- decay” J. Nucl. Med. 56:1501-6 (2015)

<http://arpg-serv.ing2.uniroma1.it/arpg-site/>

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