

2nd Divonne Brainstorming meeting on CERN Medical Applications

Overview of Imaging- Current status from medical perspective

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Imperial College London



Current status from medical prospective

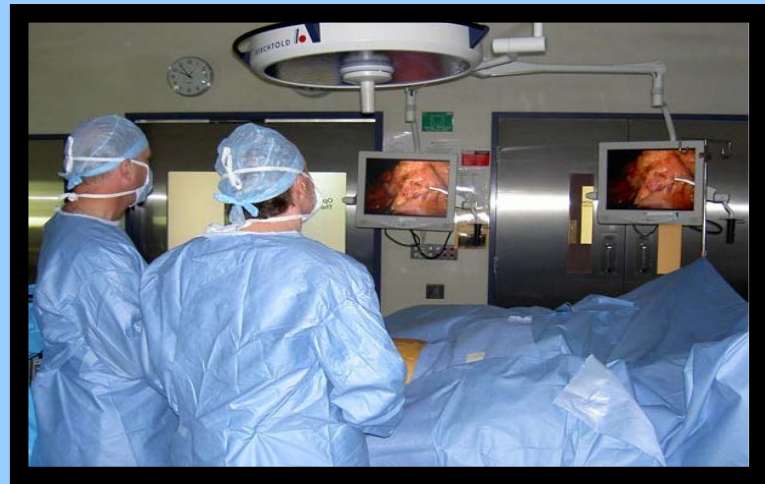
Current clinical use

- Anatomical-invasive/real time (RT)
- Diagnostic
- Functional
- Ex-vivo

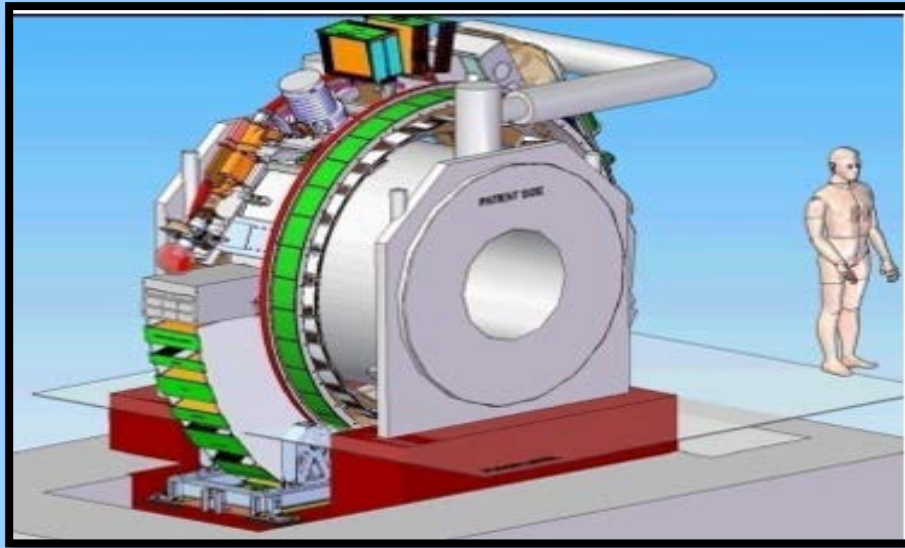
All need

- Increased sensitivity/resolution
- Increased specificity
- Increased biological information

Imaging in Development of surgery

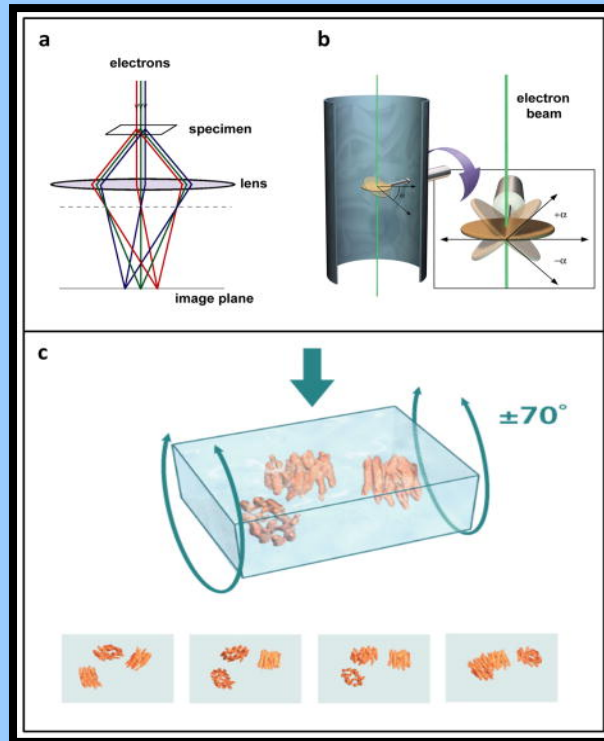


The Magnetic Resonance Imaging–Linac System



Jan J.W. Lagendijk, et al *Seminars in Radiation Oncology*,
Volume 24, Issue 3, 2014, 207–209

Cryo-electron microscopy

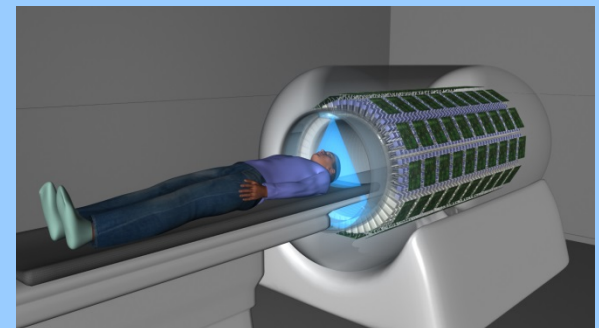


- Cryogenic Transmission Electron microscope for high-resolution single particle analysis
- Cryo-tomography of biological samples

Total body PET

Transformative areas of investigative medicine:

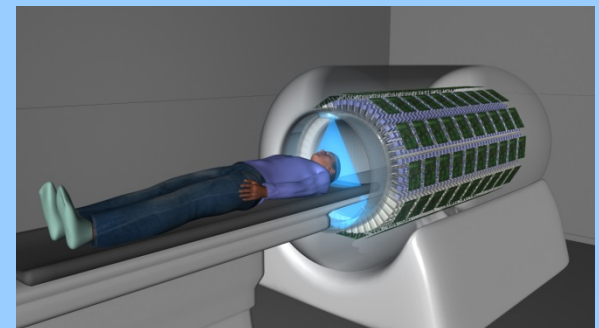
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 - Ultra-staging of micro-metastases
 - Plaques in atherosclerosis
 - Inflammation
 - Infection.
- **Providing total body kinetics**
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 - Toxicology.
- **Enabling Low radiation dose studies**
 - Repeat studies
 - Normal subjects
 - Young patients
 - Maternal-Fetal
- **Studying interactive regional pathologies brain: body**
 - Anxiety/Depression
 - Alzheimer's Disease
 - Metabolic syndrome/Obesity.
- **Studying the interactions between the body's organs**
- **Expanding the commercial future**
 - New applications
 - Higher clinical throughput.



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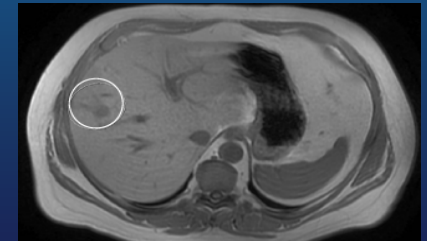
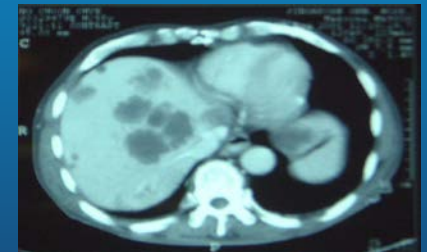
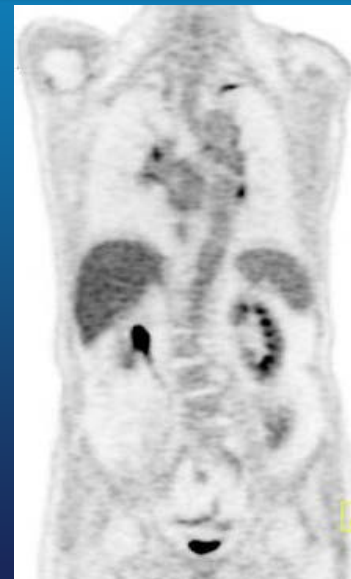
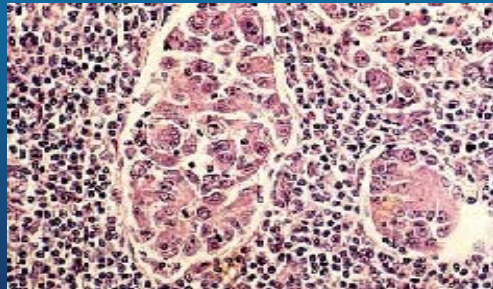
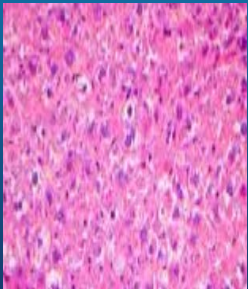
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Detecting Micro-Metastatic Cancer- The Challenge

No Mets	ITC 1cell-<0.2mm	Micro Mets 0.2-6mm	Subclinical 6-9mm	Clinical >1cm
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PET Ultra-staging	PET	MRI	CT	USS
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Current cancer imaging with ^{18}F FDG

60 min ^{18}F FDG



The challenge micro-metastases



Economics of Better Selection for Adjuvant Chemotherapy

- In the USA alone 140,000 patients diagnosed with colorectal cancer per year. 60% late stage receive adjuvant chemotherapy after surgery
- 44% of post surgical patient do not need adjuvant chemotherapy as do not have micrometastases
- Clinical trials of novel adjuvant therapy based on 5 years survival so long and expensive
- Similar challenges in Neoadjuvant therapy
- Similar issues with breast/lung/prostate etc

Hypothesis

For ultra-staging in cancer*

The total body Ultra PET scanner will be 40 times more sensitive than conventional scanners for whole body imaging

&

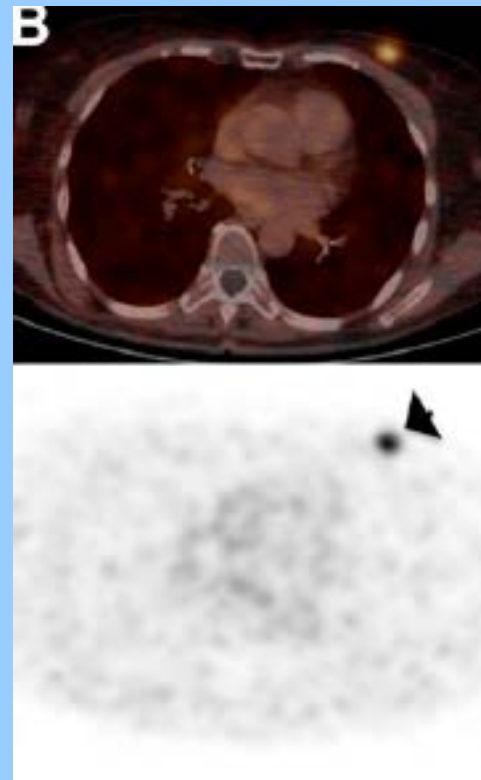
By waiting 3 half lives; 330 minutes post administration of ^{18}F FDG, the enhanced contrast will make it possible to measure raised levels of activity in organs which correspond to the presence of microscopic cancer

*Price P M, Badawi R D, Cherry S R , Jones T.
Journal of Nuclear Medicine 2014;55:696-697

Phase I Study of ^{68}Ga -HER2-Nanobody for PET/CT Assessment of HER2 Expression in Breast Carcinoma

Marleen Keyaerts^{*1,2}, Catarina Xavier^{*2}, Johannes Heemskerk¹, Nick Devoogdt^{2,3}, Hendrik Everaert¹, Chloé Ackaert³, Marian Vanhoeij⁴, Francois P. Duhoux⁵, Thierry Gevaert⁶, Philippe Simon⁷, Denis Schallier⁸, Christel Fontaine⁸, Ilse Vaneycken^{1,2}, Christian Vanhove⁹, Jacques De Greve⁸, Jan Lamote⁴, Vicky Caveliers^{1,2}, and Tony Lahoutte^{1,2}

J Nucl Med 2016; 57:27–33

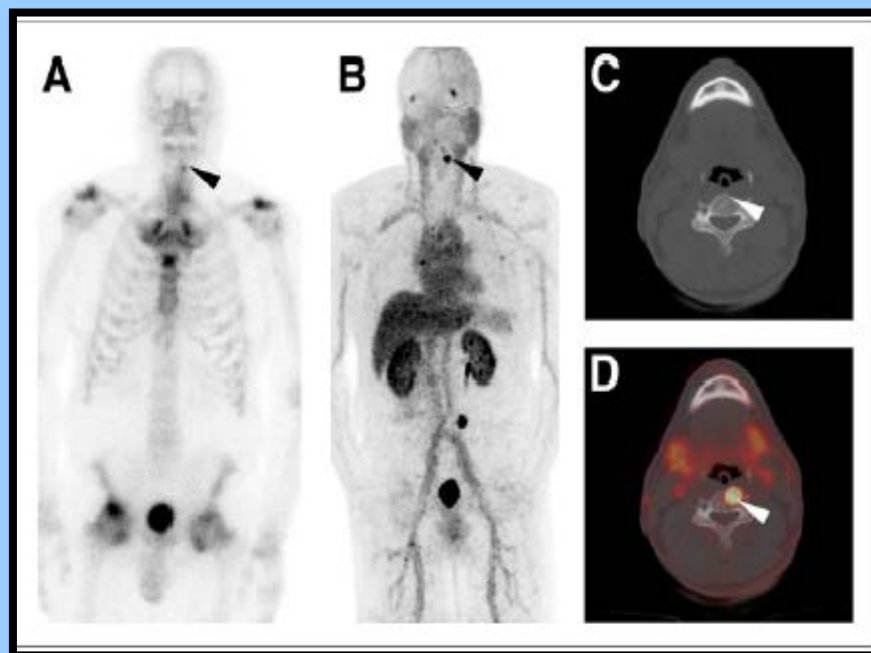


90 mins after injection

Comparison of Prostate-Specific Membrane Antigen–Based ^{18}F -DCFBC PET/CT to Conventional Imaging Modalities for Detection of Hormone-Naïve and Castration-Resistant Metastatic Prostate Cancer

Steven P. Rowe¹, Katarzyna J. Macura¹⁻³, Anthony Ciarallo¹, Esther Mena¹, Amanda Blackford², Rosa Nadal², Emmanuel S. Antonarakis², Mario A. Eisenberger², Michael A. Carducci², Ashley E. Ross³, Philip W. Kantoff⁴, Daniel P. Holt¹, Robert F. Dannals¹, Ronnie C. Mease¹, Martin G. Pomper¹, and Steve Y. Cho¹

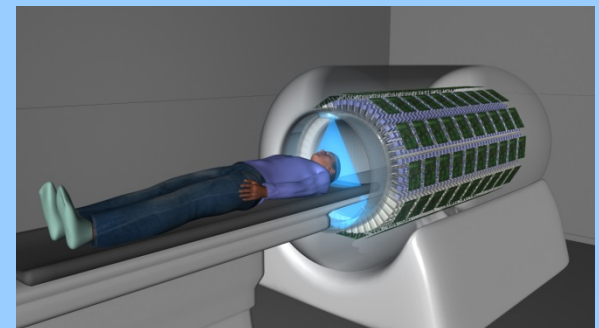
J Nucl Med 2016; 57:46–53



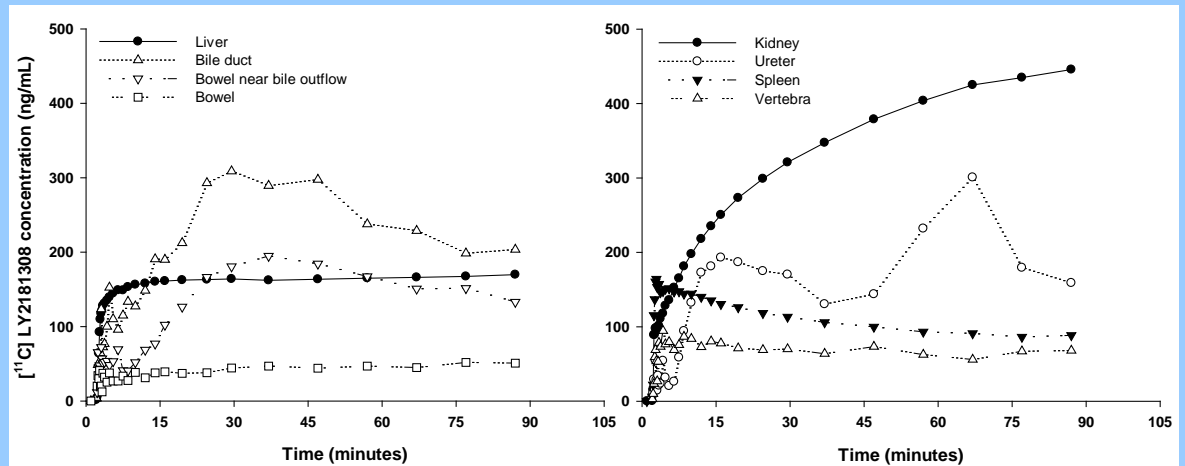
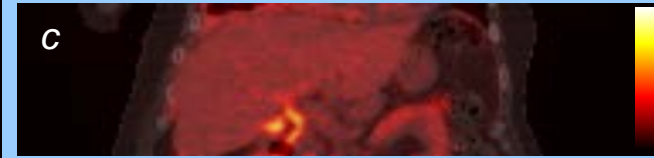
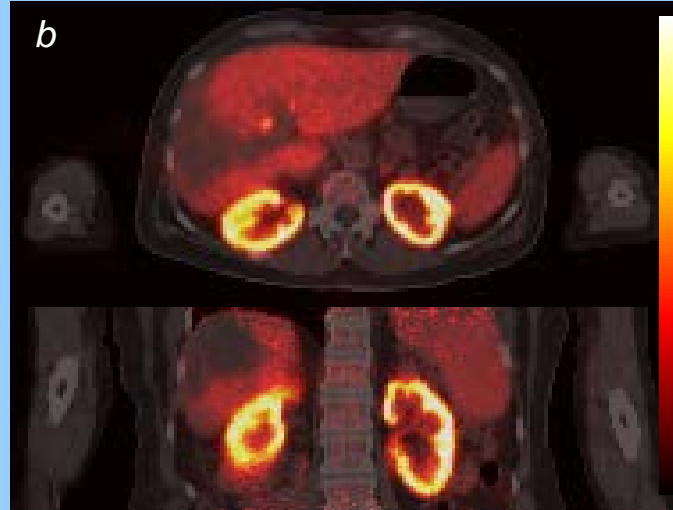
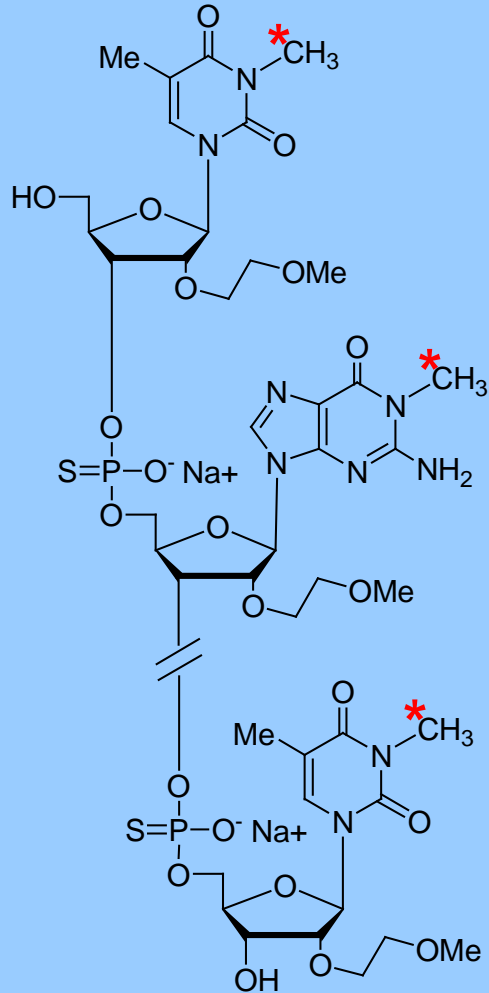
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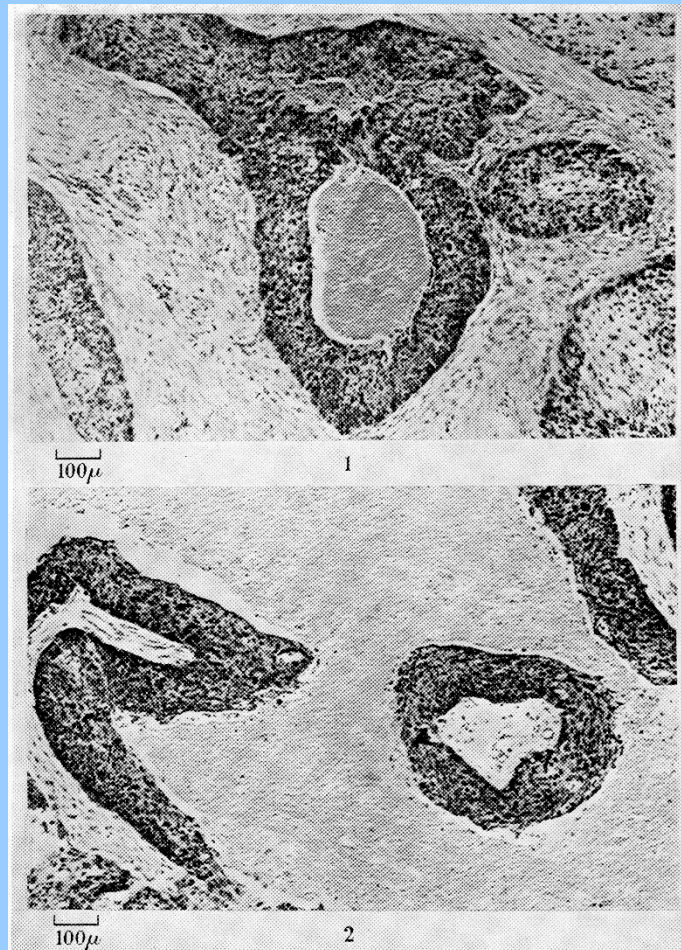
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Antisense Oligonucleotide Carbon-11-LY2181308 Uptake



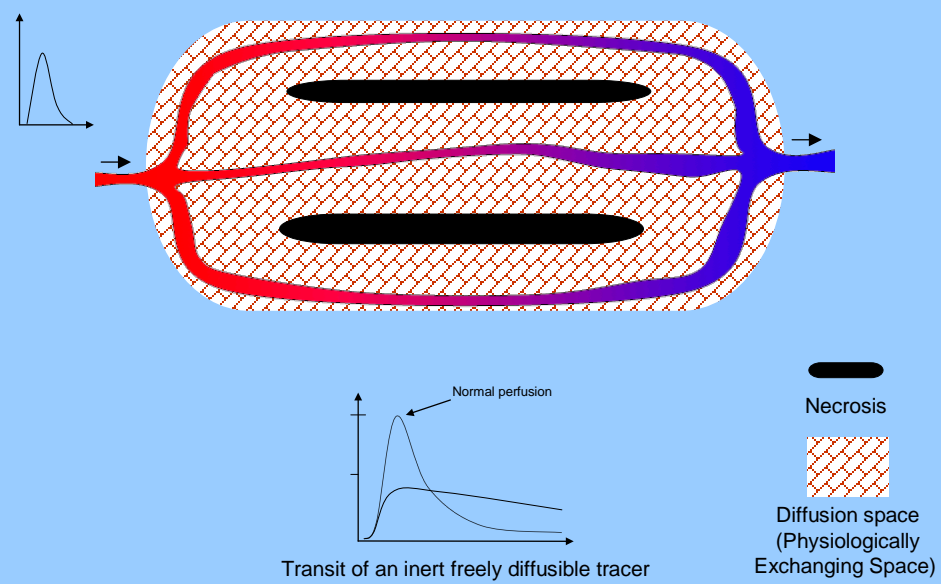
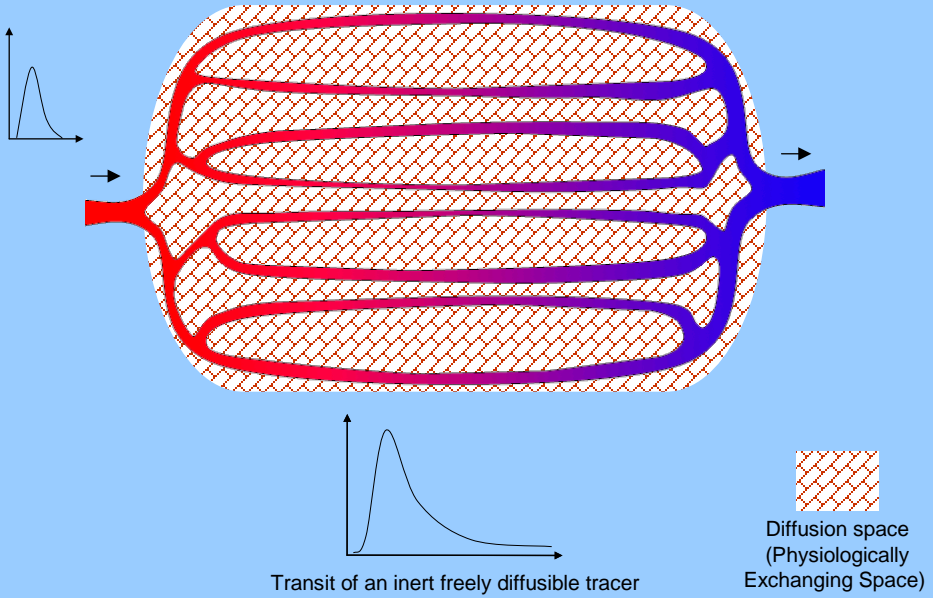
Perfusion Dependant Drug Delivery Due to Tumour Microscopic Heterogeneity



Measuring Tumour Heterogeneity with High sensitivity PET

Uniform Perfusion

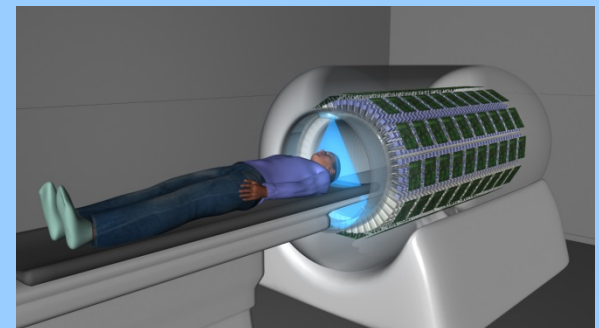
Heterogeneous Perfusion



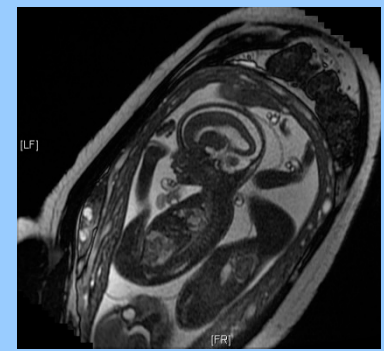
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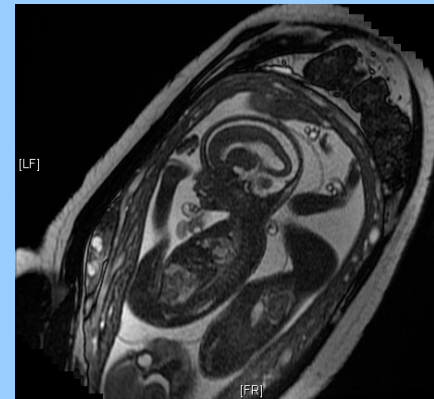
Maternal-Fetal Health



- 15M babies/year are born pre-term (<37 weeks)
“born too soon”
- 1.1M babies die/year because of pre-term complications
- Many surviving pre-term babies are disabled
- 3M still born babies per year
- Intrauterine growth restriction (IUGR) is due to abnormal placenta function

Intrauterine Growth Restriction is associated with

- Raised neonatal mortality and morbidity
- Diabetes in adulthood
- Hypertension in adulthood
- Ischemic heart disease in adulthood
- Metabolic syndrome (obesity)



The Case for Maternal-Fetal PET

Tracing nutrient from the mother to the fetus
(Placenta transport e.g. Oxygen, glucose, amino acids)

Placenta transporters

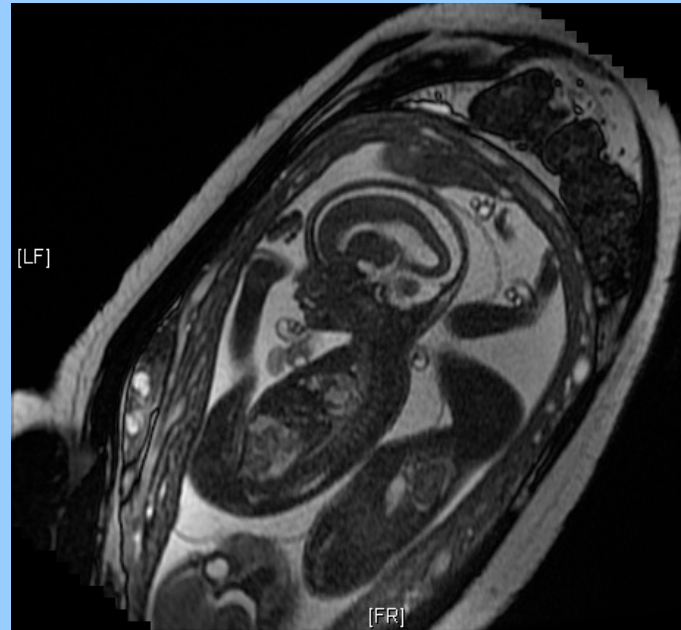
Metabolic health of the fetus

Schizophrenia

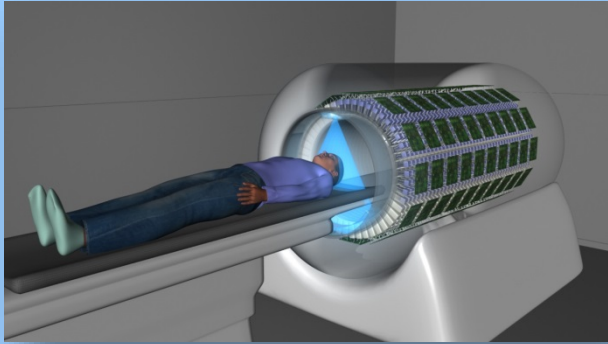
Autism ← Inflammation/infection

Cognitive impairment

Drugs and toxins distribution between
mother to fetus



Maternal
cardiovascular
physiology



Maternal-Fetal PET

Cost (radiation dose)

VS

Benefit (immediate & lifetime impact)

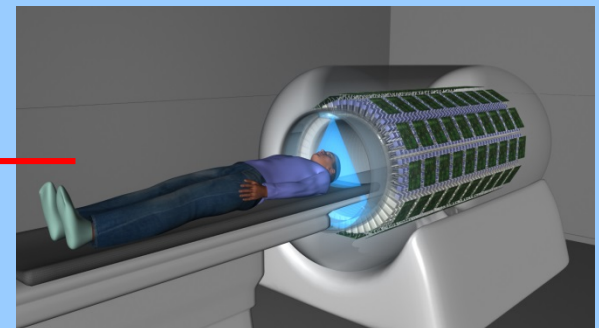
Imaging at the beginning of life and not just at the end

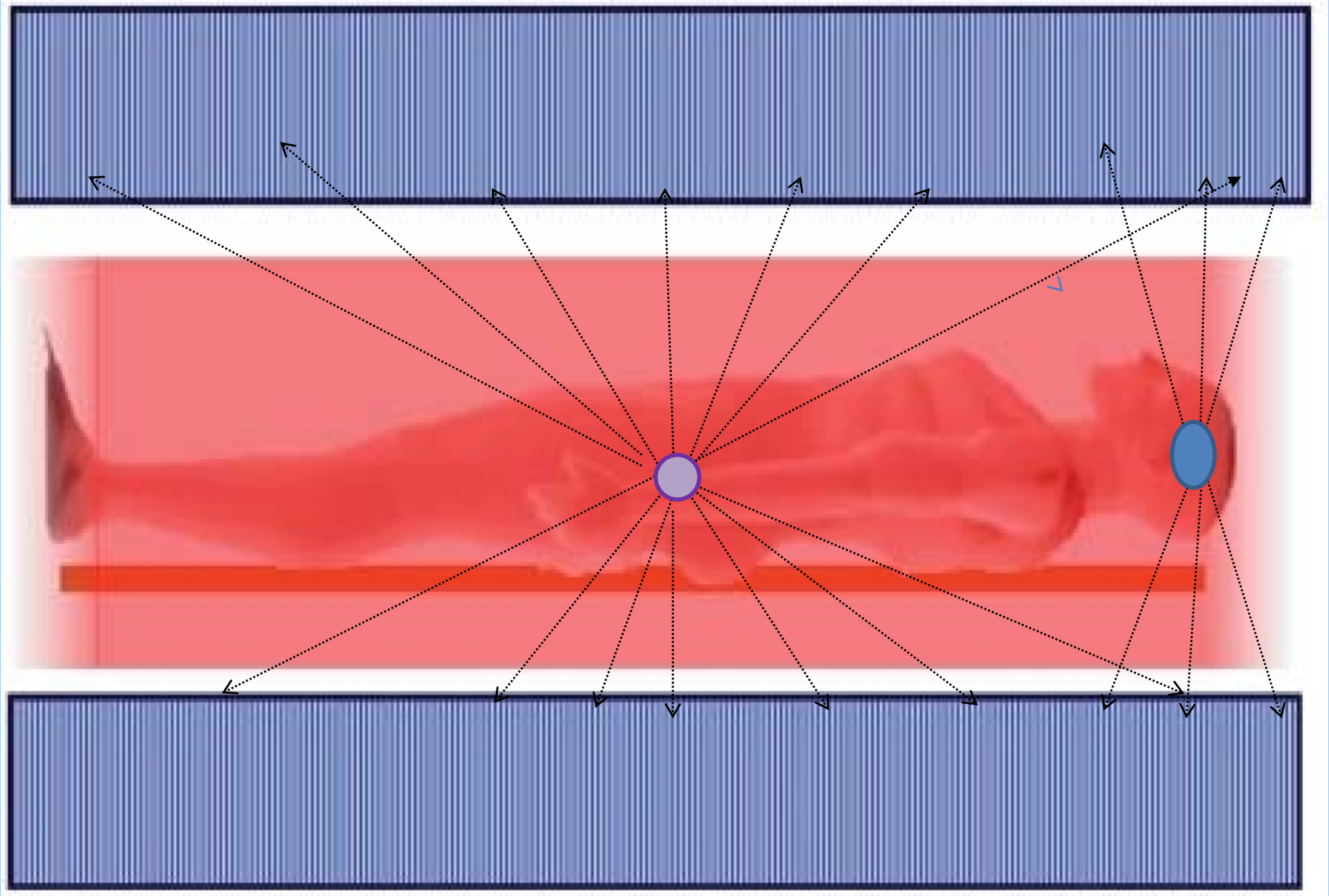
The potential for low dose functional studies in maternal-fetal medicine using combined PET and MRI Terry Jones and Thomas F. Budinger. Journal of Nuclear Medicine 2013, 54: 2017-2018

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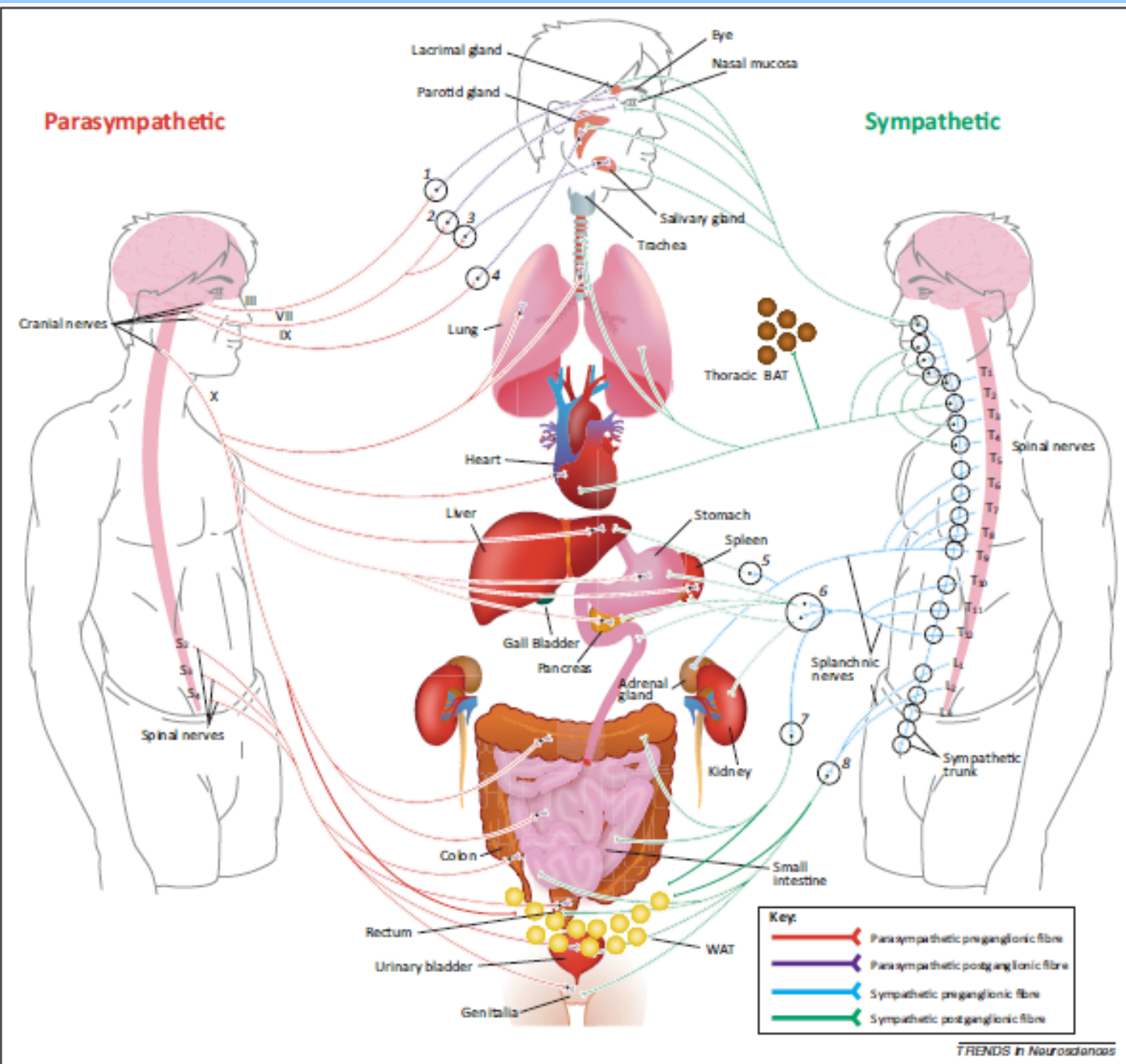
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Brain-Body Positron Emission Tomography

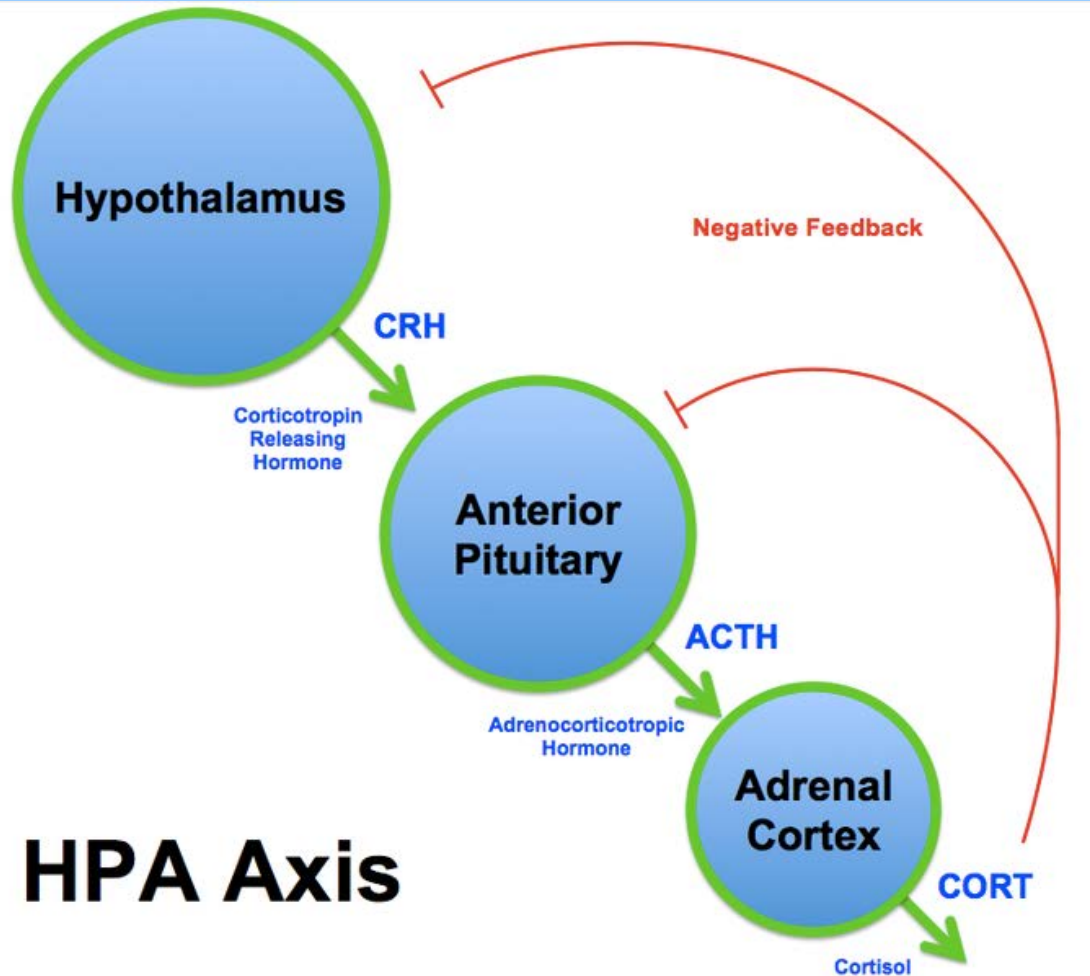


Stress and disease

Major Depressive Disorder,

Irritable Bowel Syndrome,

Borderline Personality Disorder,



ADHD

Insomnia

Fibromyalgia

Bipolar Disorder

Anxiety Disorder

Alcoholism

Posttraumatic Stress Disorder,

Burnout, Chronic Fatigue Syndrome

The 10 Year Vision

Using Total Body PET:
Molecular/Functional Imaging of the
total body with high sensitivity
“Systems Biology”
in
Clinical Research
Health Care