Targeted Cancer Treatment with Nuclear Medicine Therapy

What is Radiopharmaceutical Therapy?
Precision treatment in which a radioactive drug compound seeks and destroys cancer cells.

Thyroid Cancer
- Approximately 52,070 new cases estimated in the US in 2019
- Treatment: iodine-131
- Cure rates in excess of 90%

Non-Hodgkin’s Lymphoma
- Approximately 74,200 new cases estimated in the US in 2019
- Treatment: yttrium-90 ibritumomab tiuxetan
- Effective in 75% of patients
- Equivalent efficacy to chemotherapy, but requires only one cycle, and with fewer side-effects

Neuroblastoma
- Most common cancer in infants; Approximately 800 new cases diagnosed each year in the US
- Treatment: iodine-131 MIBG
- Reported response rates of up to 57% when used alone and up to 75% when used in combination with chemotherapy

Benefits of Radiopharmaceutical Therapy
- Highly selective—kills cancer cells and spares healthy cells
- Can be tailored to the unique biologic characteristics of the patient and the molecular properties of the tumor
- Virtually all performed as outpatient procedures
- Side effect rates less than other treatments

Liver Cancer (Hepatocellular Carcinoma) and Liver-Dominant Metastatic Disease
- Approximately 42,030 new cases of liver cancer and intrahepatic bile duct cancer estimated in the US in 2019
- Treatment: selective internal radiation therapy (SIRT), also known as transarterial radioembolization (TARE), with yttrium-90 microspheres
- Median survival rate for liver cancer patients of 20.5 months vs. 17.4 months with SIRT/TARE, as compared to chemoembolism, with less toxicity. In liver-dominant metastatic disease from colon cancer, partial response, stable disease, and progressive disease seen in 10.2, 60, and 30 percent of patients, respectively

Bone Metastases from Castration-Resistant Prostate Cancer
- Approximately 174,650 new cases of prostate cancer estimated in the US in 2019
- Treatments: radium-223 dichloride, samarium-153 lexidronam, and strontium-89 chloride
- Nearly comparable adverse events and 3.6-month overall survival benefit and 5.6-month benefit in time to first skeletal-related event with radium-223 dichloride compared to placebo

Neuroendocrine Tumors
- Approximately 17,000 new cases estimated in the US in 2019
- Treatment: lutetium-177 DOTATATE
- Median progression-free survival rate is 29 months

Paraganglioma and Pheochromocytoma
- Approximately 1,000 new cases estimated each year
- Treatment: iodine-131 MIBG
- Median overall survival of 36.7 months, with sustained blood pressure control

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