

Kidney dosimetry for ^{177}Lu -DOTA-octreotate

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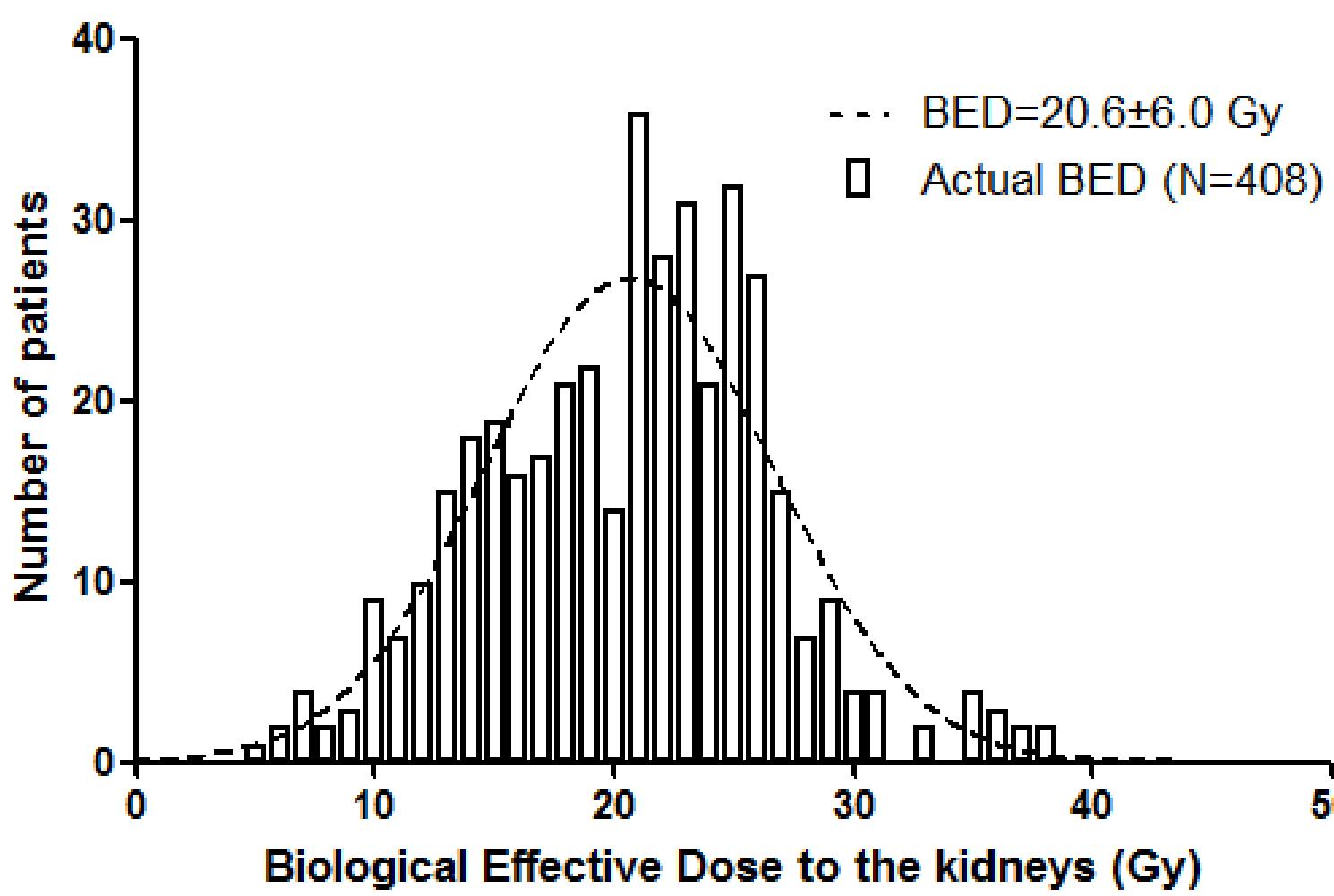
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Workshop on Radiopharmaceutical Therapy (RPT) Normal Tissue Effects in the Clinic (TEC) RPT-TEC-2022

SEPTEMBER 24 - 29, 2022

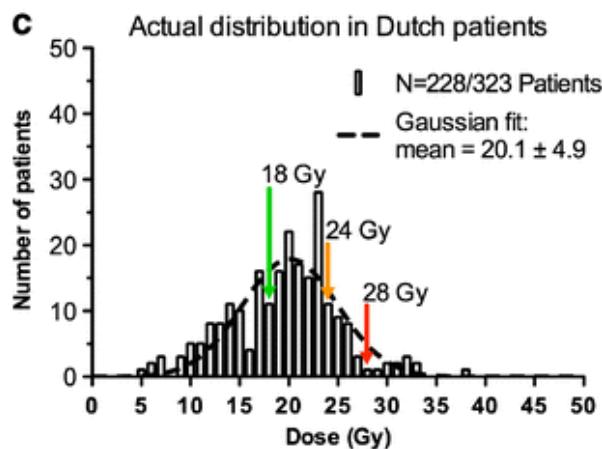
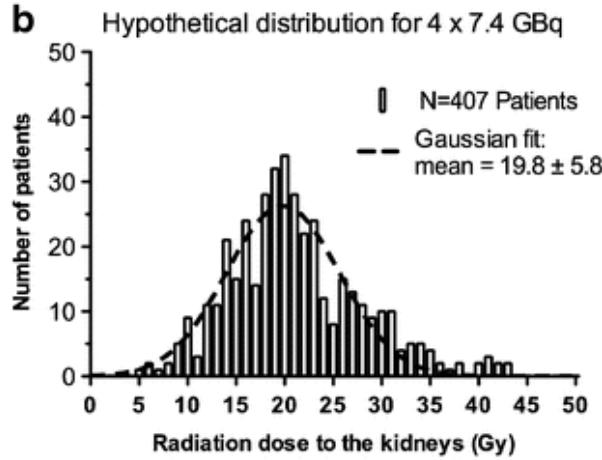
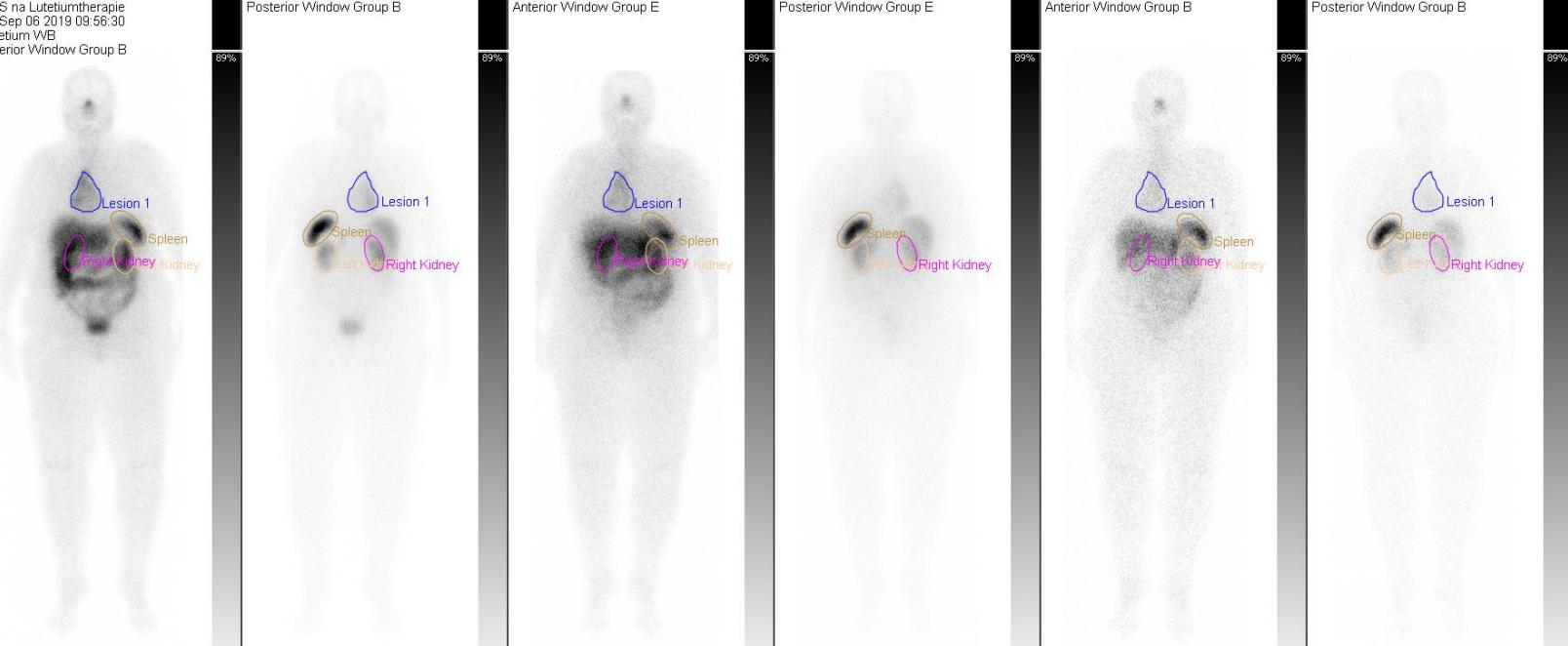
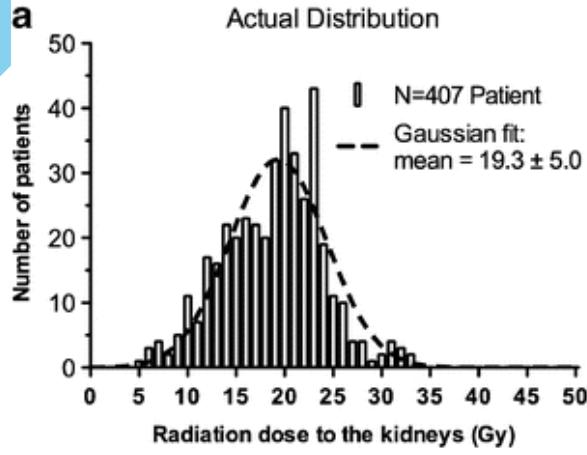
BED kidneys 4 x 7.4 GBq ^{177}Lu -DOTA-octreotate



- 615 patients included from 2000 – 2007
 - 408 kidney dosimetry
- Kidney protection by mixed AA infusion
- Mean BED
 - $21 \pm 6 \text{ Gy} (5 - 38)$
- Mean effective half-life
 - $T_{\text{eff}} = 61 \pm 12 \text{ h}$

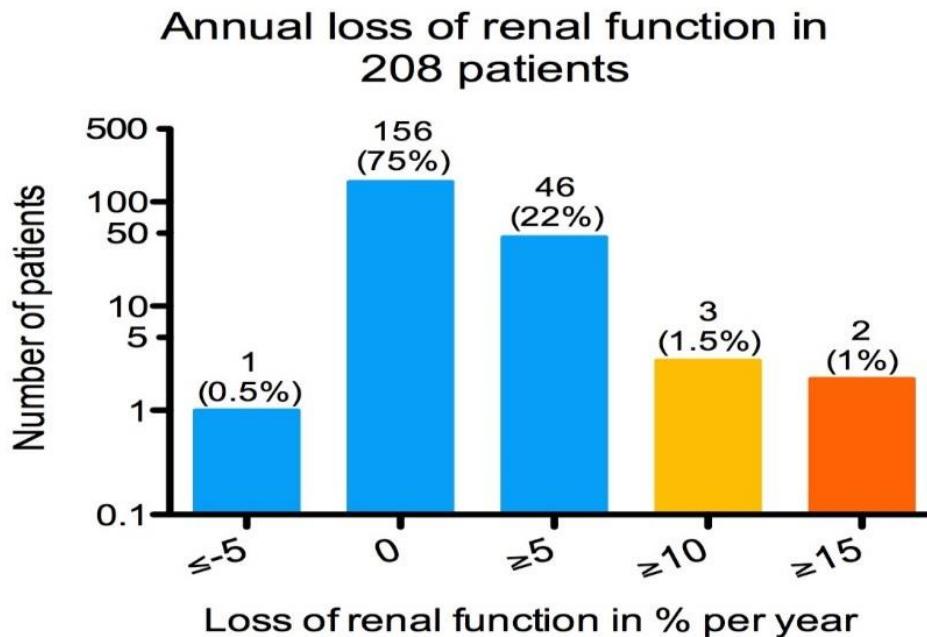
H Bergsma et al.
Eur J Nucl Med Mol Imaging.
2016;43:1802-11.

Radiation dose to the kidneys

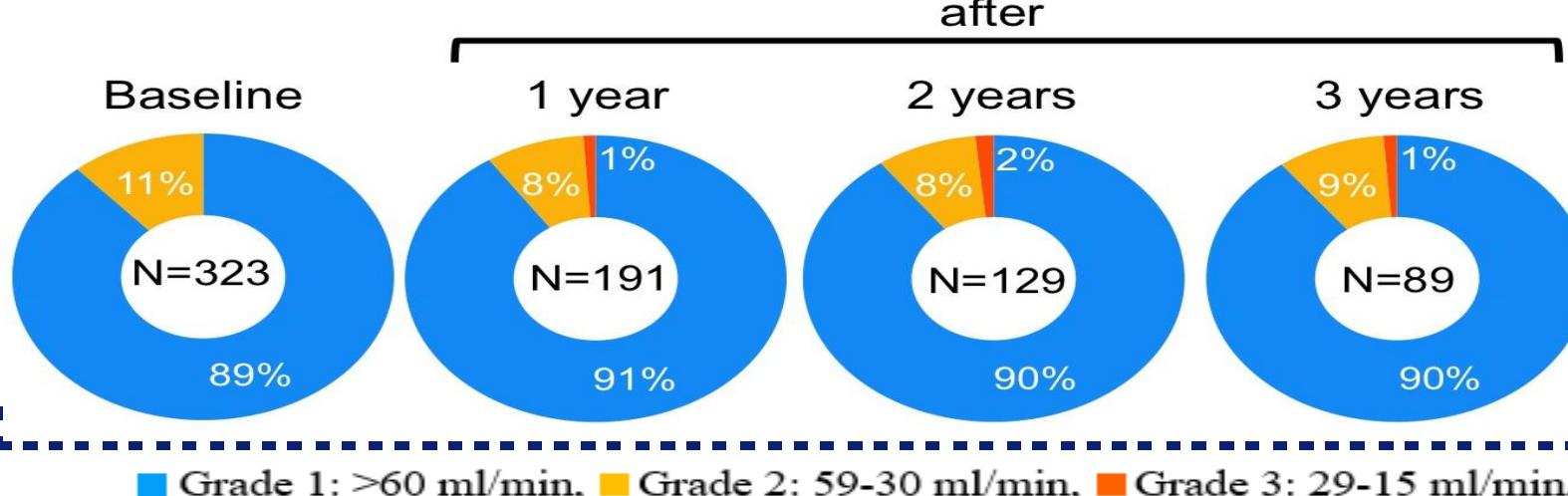


- 615 patients included from 2000 – 2007
 - 554 patients on-protocol
 - 407 kidney dosimetry (74%)
 - Maximum 23 Gy (408 patients) or 4 x 7.4 GBq (146)
 - 323 Dutch patients with
- Dosimetry based on planar imaging at 24, 72-96 and 168 h
 - Fixed kidney mass (female 275 g / male 310 g)
 - Ratio reality/phantom: 0.95 (range 0.49 – 1.71)

Nephrotoxicity observed at Erasmus MC after 4 x 7.4 GBq ^{177}Lu -DOTA-Octreotate ... no tox, no evidence



Reason lost to follow-up	After 1 year	After 2 years	After 3 years
Progressive disease	43	47	56
Death	8	9	12
Follow-up elsewhere (patient request)	18	23	32
Complications (e.g. bleeding, infection, ileus, dyspnoea)	11	13	19
Bone marrow suppression	4	7	9
Liver failure	2	2	2
Other therapy	23	28	40
Octreoscan-negative lesions during follow-up	2	2	3
Retreatment with ^{177}Lu -DOTATATE	3	37	51
Kidney failure (see text)	0	0	1
Total number of patients	114	168	225



Erasmus MC

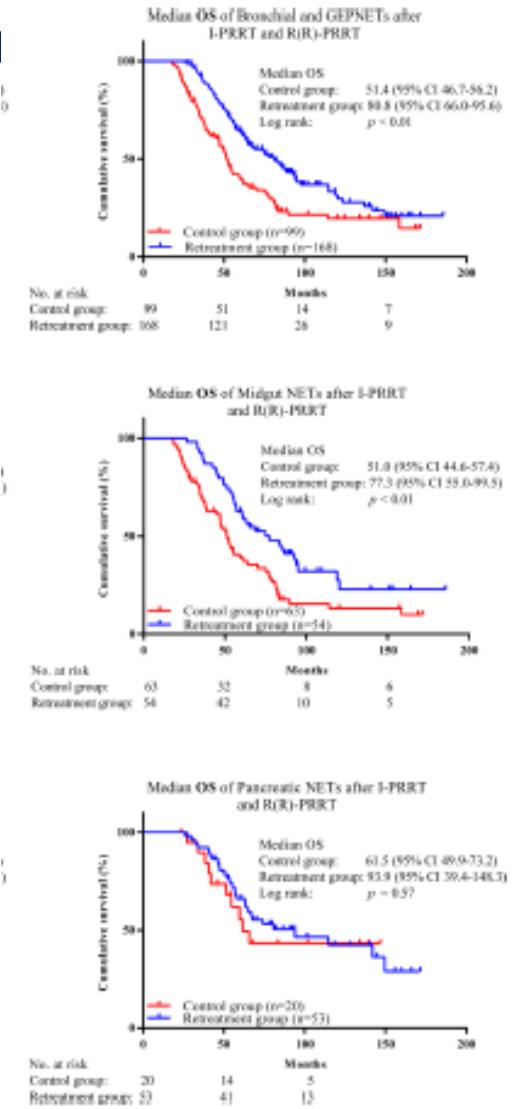
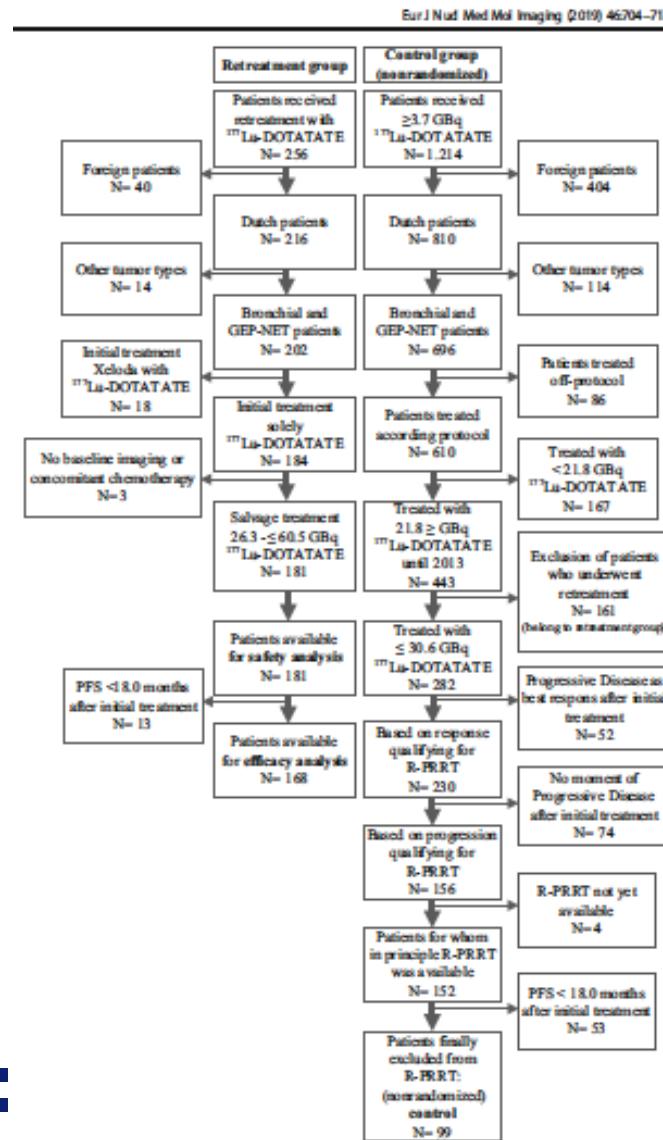
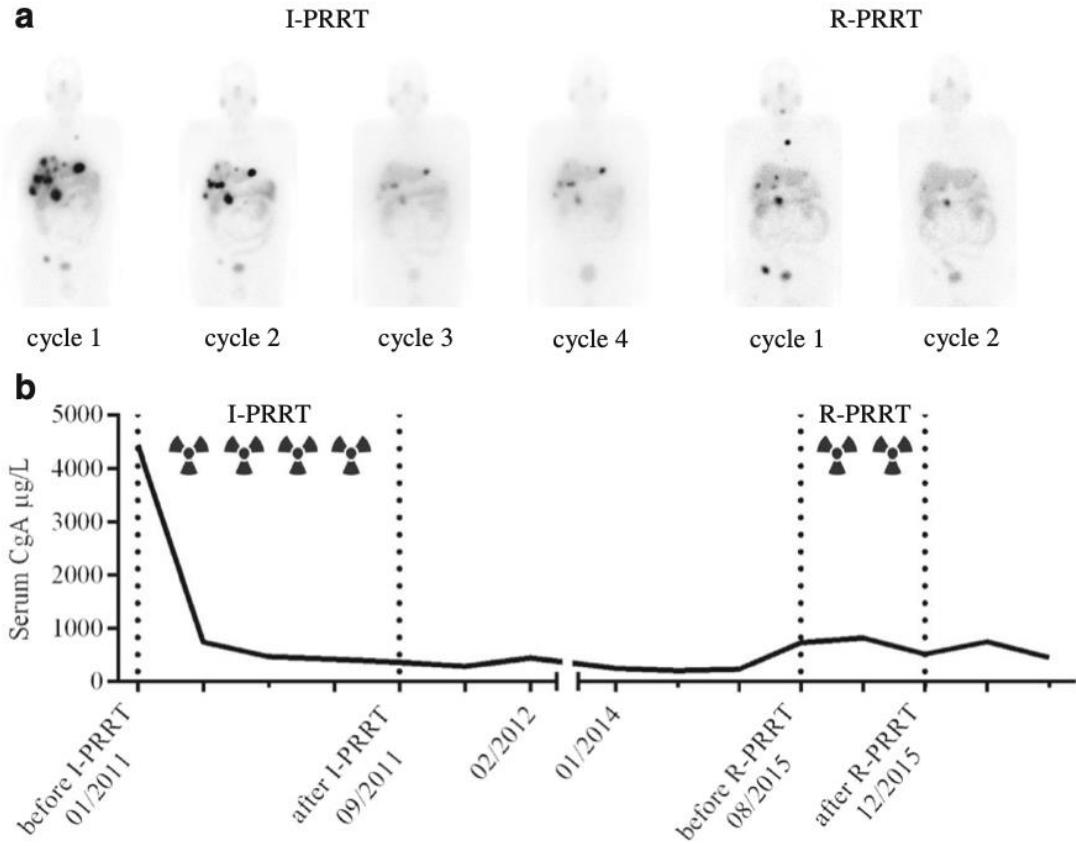
- 323 patients
- 228 dose $< 23 \text{ Gy}$
- $191 \geq 1 \text{ y f.u.}$

H Bergsma et al., Eur J Nucl Med Mol Imaging (2016) 43:1802–1811

Erasmus MC



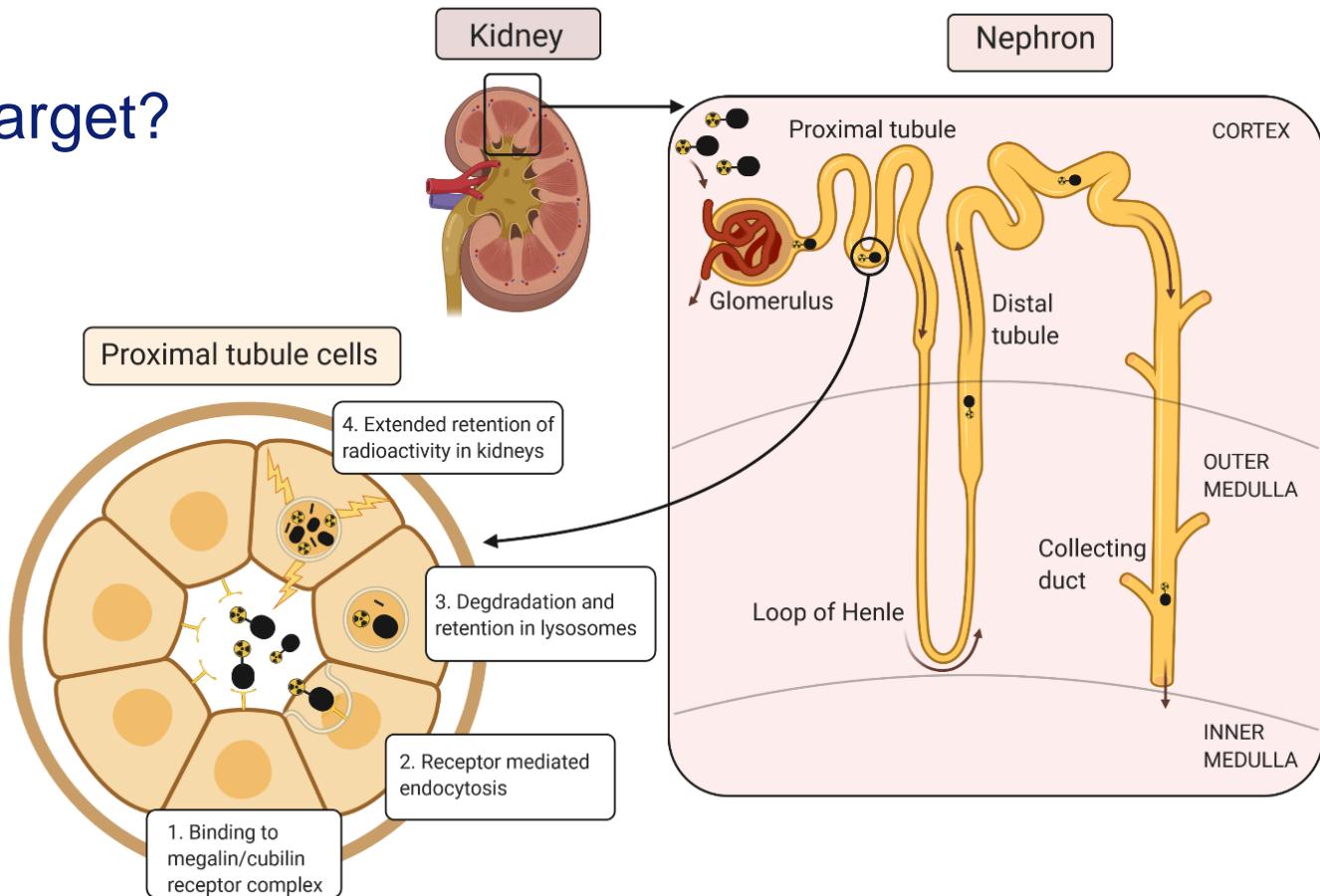
Re-treatment PRRT up to 44 – 60 GBq, without renal toxicity



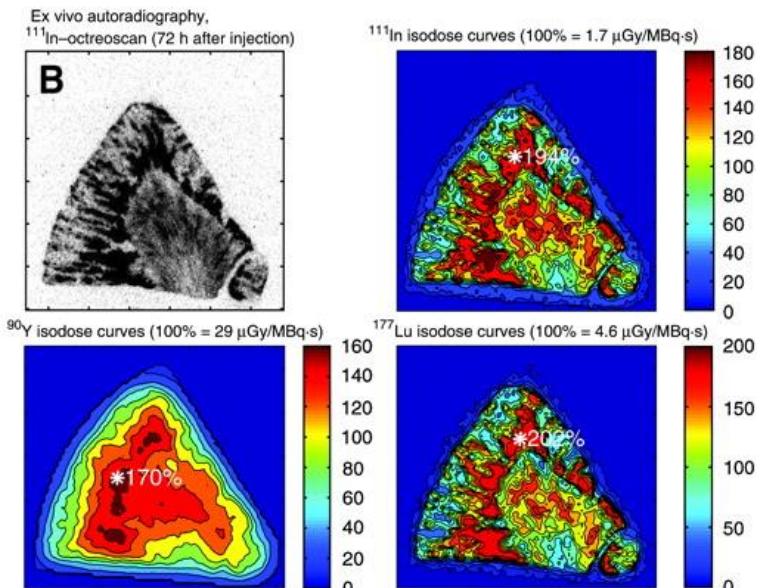
WA van der Zwan et al., EJNMMI (2019) 46:704–717

How meaningful is a mean absorbed kidney dose ?

- Internal dosimetry
 - Whole organ or specific target?
- Specific uptake
 - Functional sub-units
 - Metabolic cancer cells
- Range of particles emitted
 - High energy beta-emitters
 - Low energy beta-emitters
 - Auger-electron emitters
 - Alpha-particle emitters



Non-uniform kidney activity uptake



M Konijnenberg et al. JNM 2007

- Beta-emitters
- *Homogeneous dose distribution with ⁹⁰Y*
 - Max range 11 mm
- *Non-uniform dose distribution with ¹⁷⁷Lu*
 - Max range 2 mm

- Alpha-emitters
- Small scale dosimetry model for nephron
- Proximal tubuli uptake
- Dose $\frac{\text{Cortex}}{\text{Glomerulus}} 4.5$

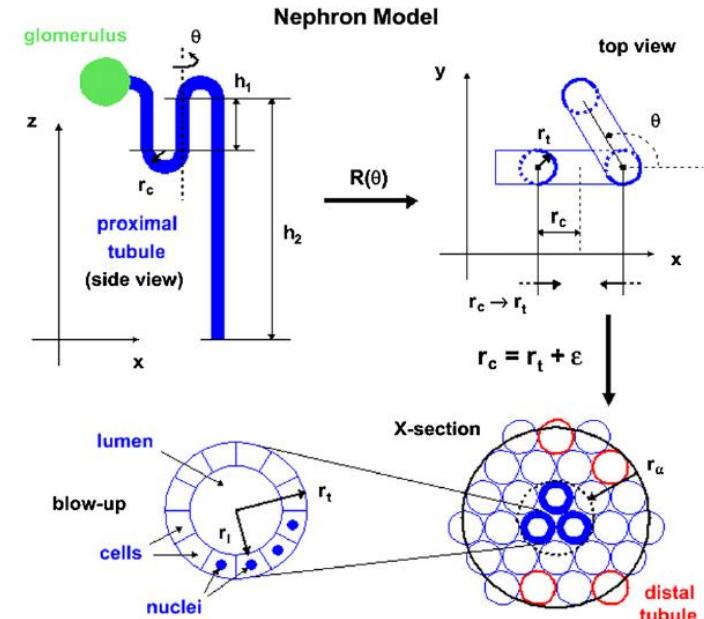
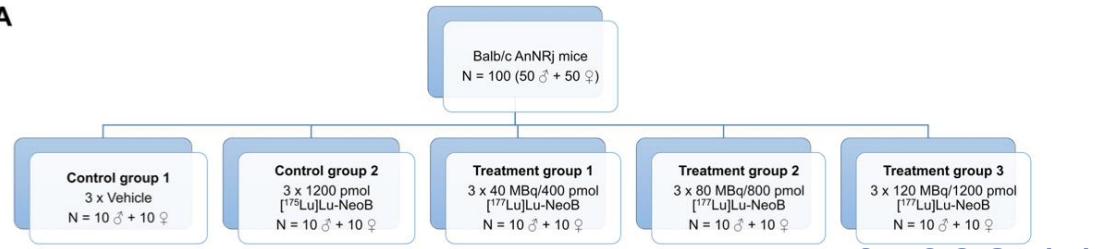


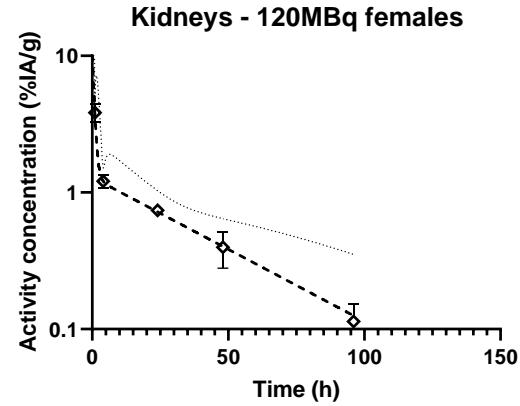
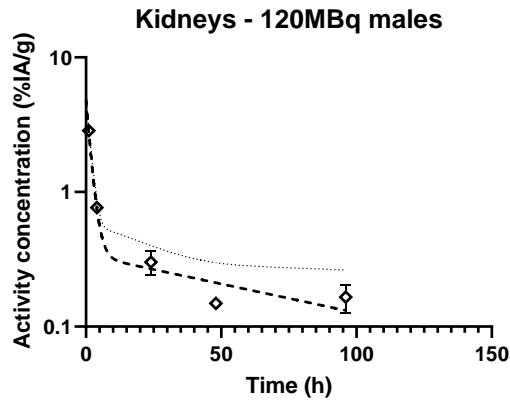
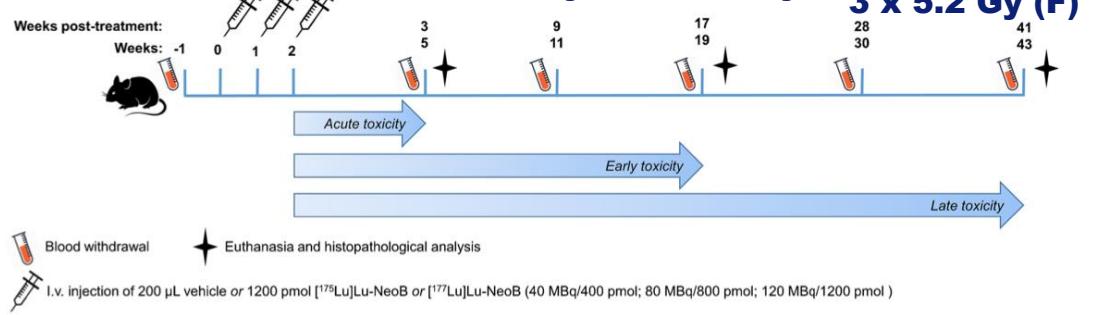
Figure 1. Idealized geometrical nephron model. The parameters shown are those used for the simulation: r_l is the proximal tubule radius, r_l is the lumen radius as measured by histology. The ε value is taken to be 1 µm and corresponds to interstitial space. h_1 and h_2 represent the scale of the proximal tubule length.

Kidney toxicity in pre-clinical setting ^{177}Lu -NEOB

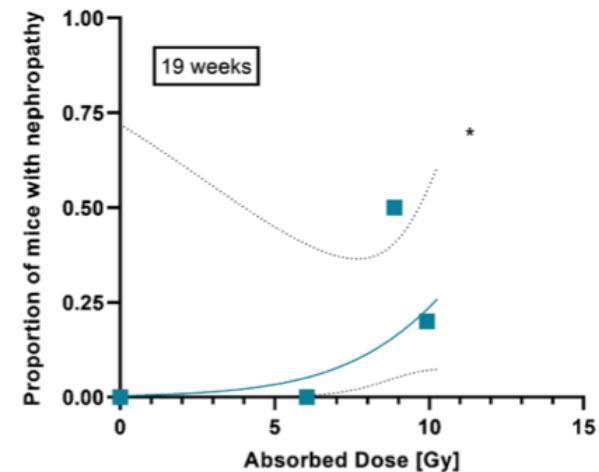
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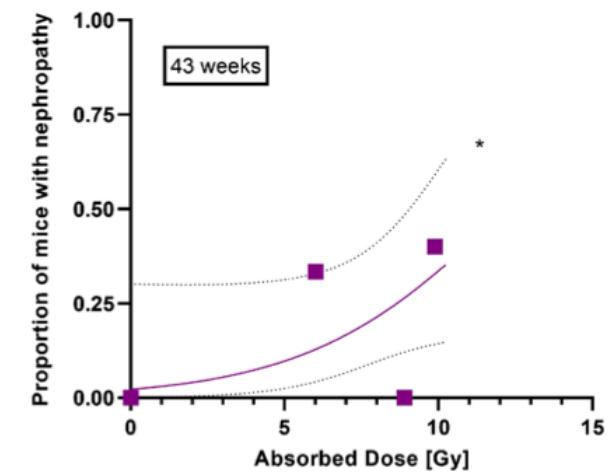
B



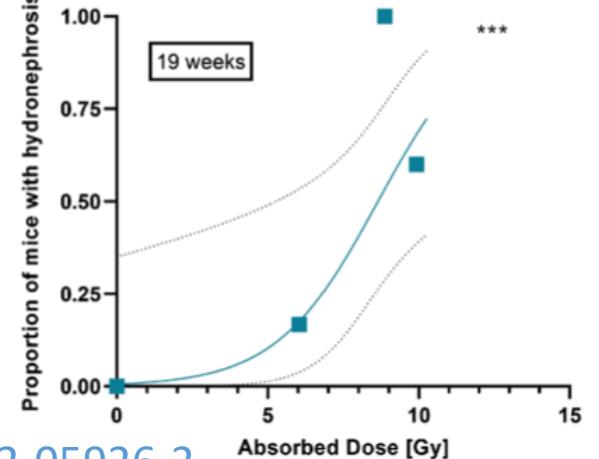
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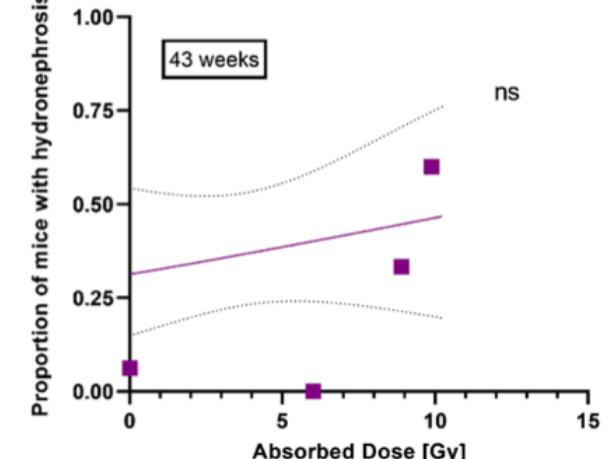
B



C



D



Autoradiography kidneys 24 h post injection



- Specific uptake in cortex
- Need higher resolution

Conclusion

- Large number of ^{177}Lu -DOAT-octreotate patients with kidney dosimetry (N=408)
 - Planar imaging 3 time-points
 - No patient-specific kidney volume
 - Total dose $19 \pm 5 \text{ Gy} \Rightarrow \text{BED} = 21 \pm 6 \text{ Gy} \Rightarrow$
- No kidney toxicity in > 1 year follow-up on $4 \times 7.4 \text{ GBq}$
- No kidney toxicity after salvage therapy up to $8 \times 7.4 \text{ GBq}$
- Inhomogeneous uptake in kidney cortex (tubular reabsorption)
- Pre clinical toxicity assessment
 - Hydronephrosis at 19 weeks threshold 5 Gy