

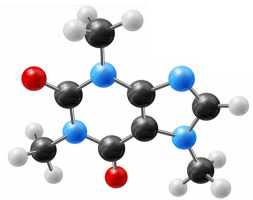
From preclinical work to clinical trials : The Nantes experiences

BOURGEOIS Mickaël

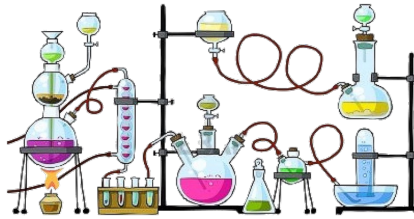
Radiopharmacien / MCU-PH

Nuclear Medicine Department – Nantes University hospital
Radiopharmacy Unit – ARRONAX Cyclotron

Forewords



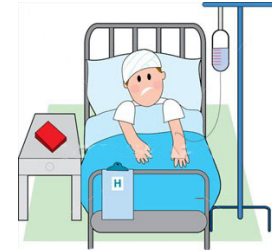
Molecule of interest



1 Radiopharmaceutical Project



Target identification

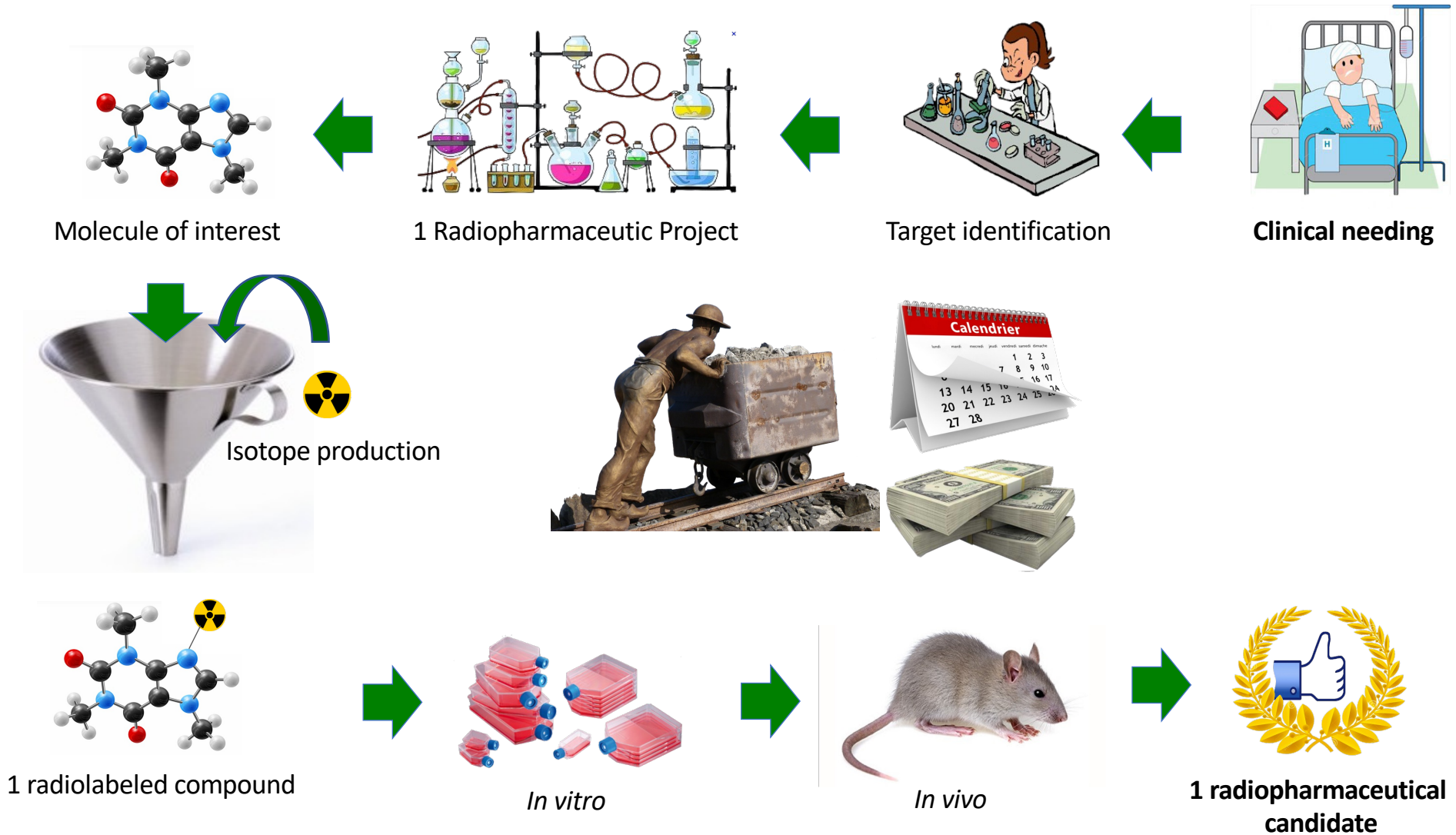


Clinical needing



Isotope production

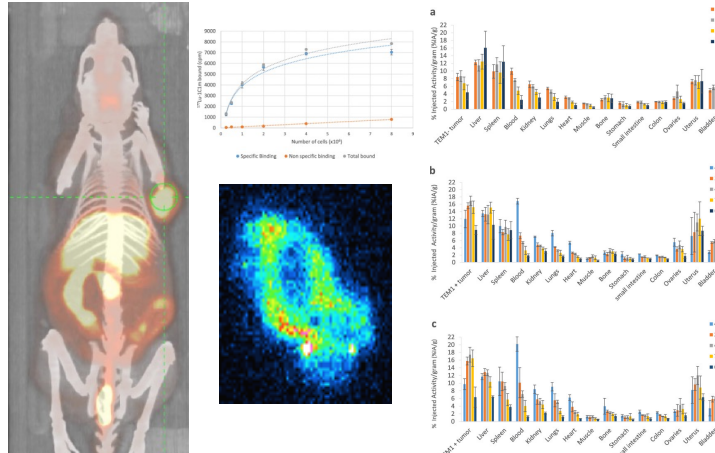
Forewords



Forewords



**1 radiopharmaceutical
candidate**



You have a proof of concept

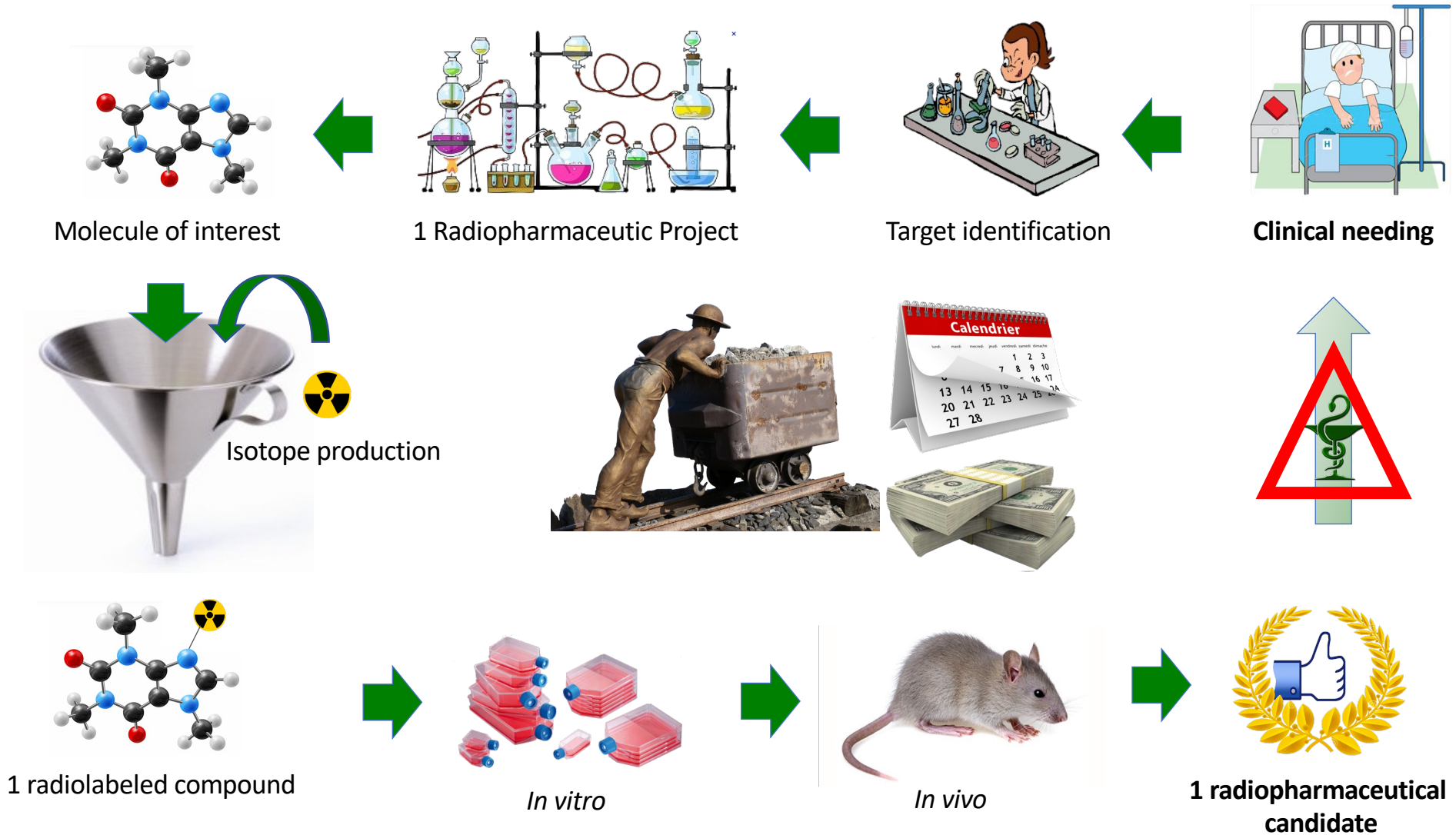
!!! Valorisation !!!



But... you only heal mice !!!

... that you have made deliberately sick

Forewords





Scale-Up & Regulatory challenge...



Facility for radiopharmaceutical manufacturing



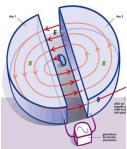
Radiopharmaceuticals: Production and Availability



World Health Organization

Annex 6
WHO good manufacturing practices for sterile pharmaceutical products

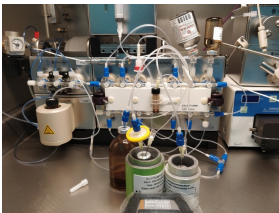
Raw material supply (radioactive and « cold » materials)



GOOD MANUFACTURING PRACTICE GUIDE FOR ACTIVE PHARMACEUTICAL INGREDIENTS
Q7
19. APIs FOR USE IN CLINICAL TRIALS



Repeatability of radiolabeling (Automatisation, 100% batch conformity, Stability)



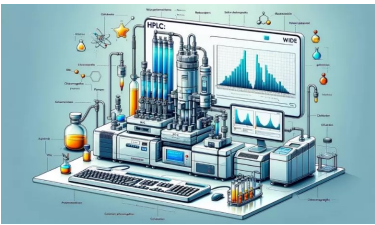
Sterile condition



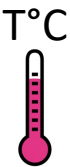
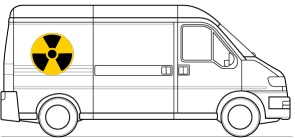
Activity increase (from kBq to MBq or GBq...)



Quality control (Analytical Method Validation, ...)



Transport to clinical dept (temperature, time,...)



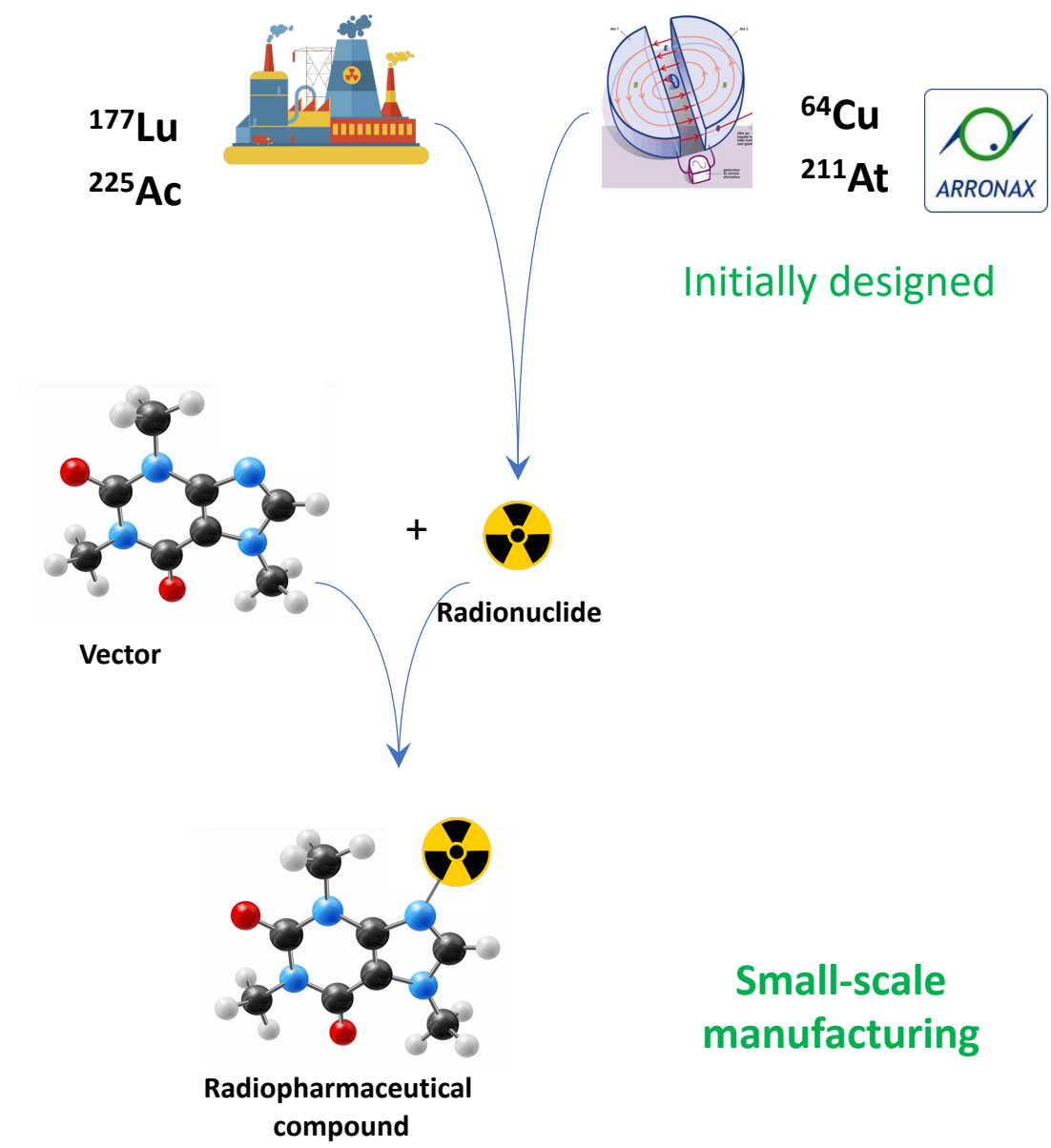
&

Quality Assurance

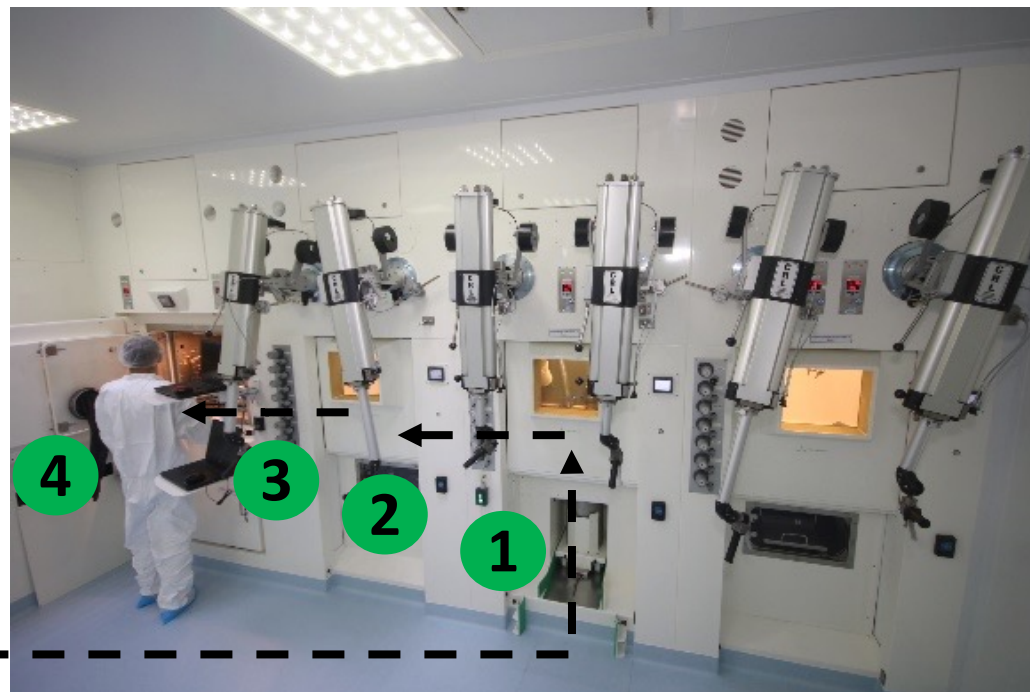
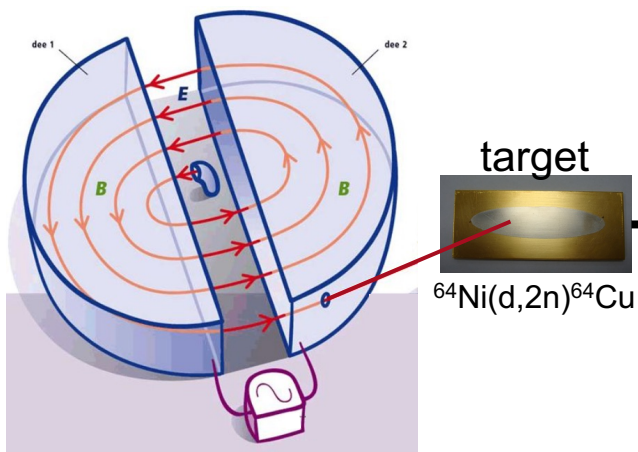


ARRONAX Example of process flow

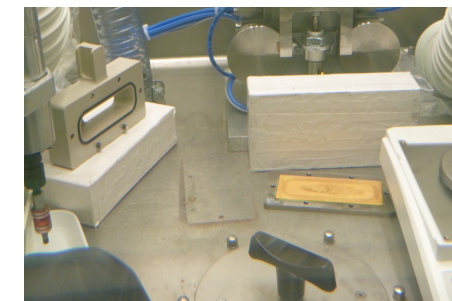
In house radionuclide... or not



ARRONAX Example of process flow



1 Target reception



2 Radionuclide purification



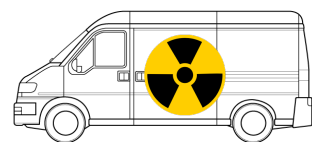
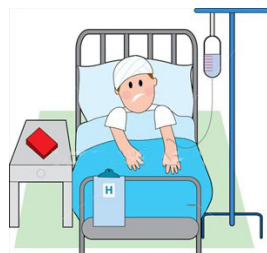
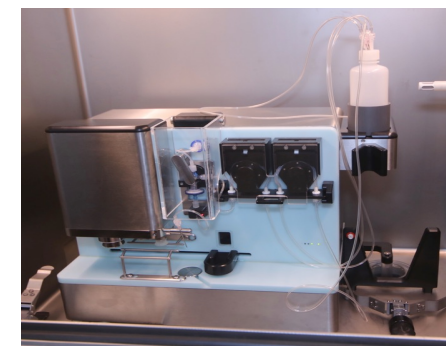
3 Radiolabeling



5 Quality Control



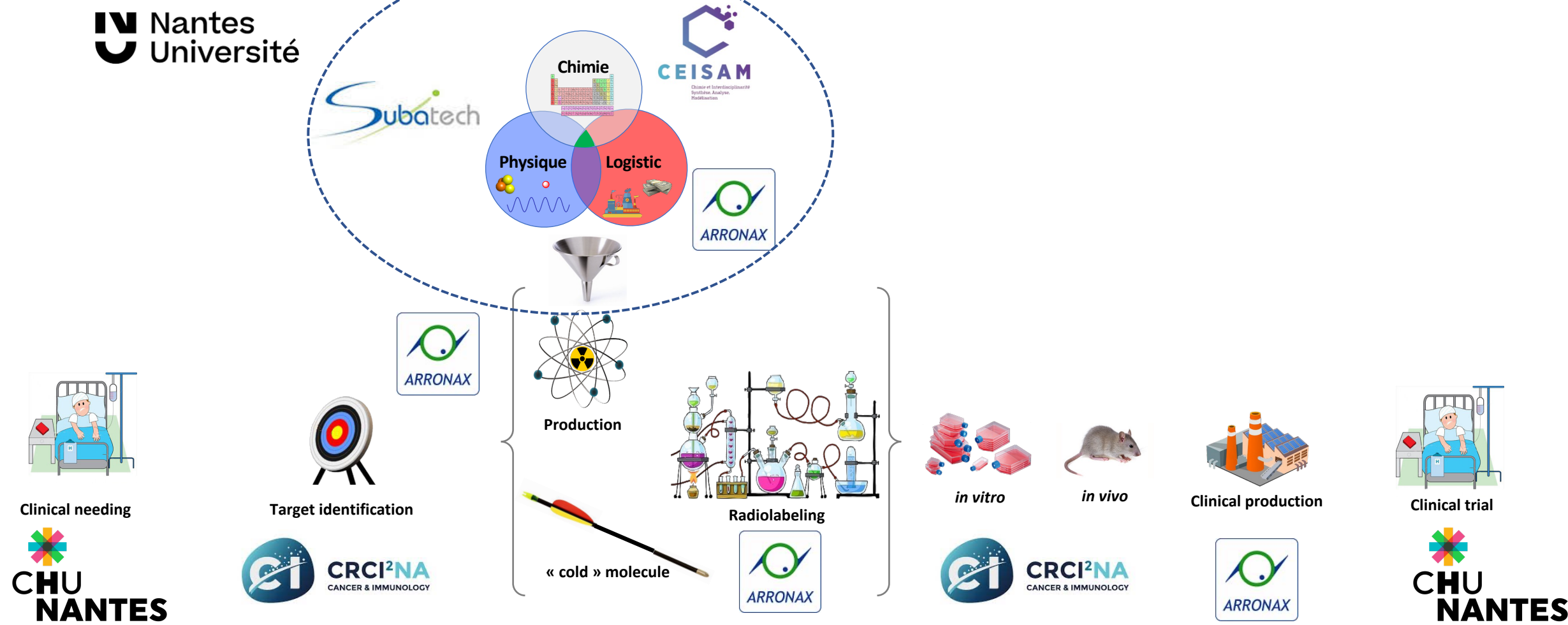
4 Aseptic filling



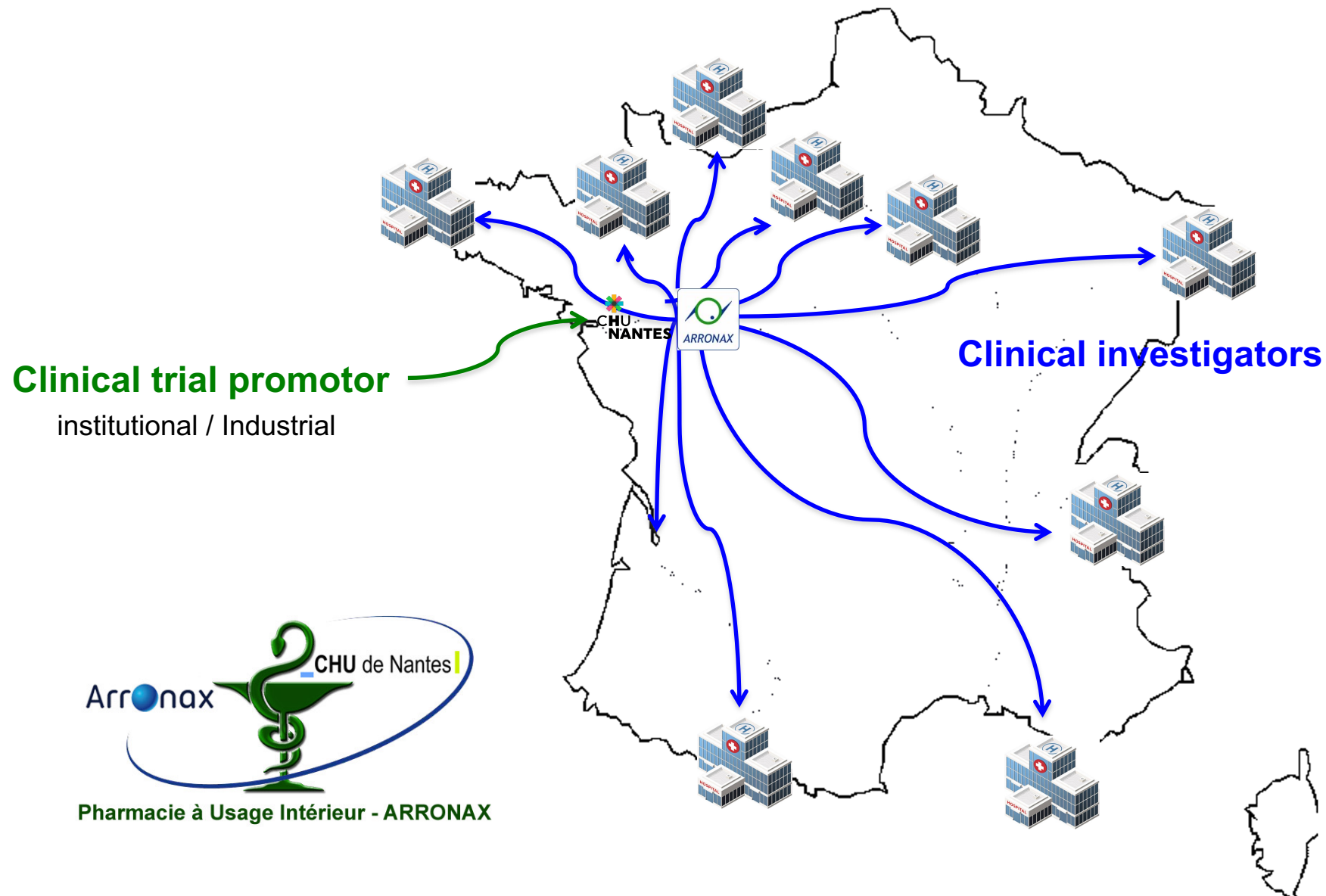
Transport

Patient injection

Nantes network

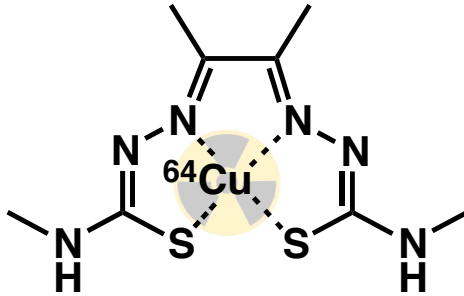


Multicentric clinical trial capacity



National limitation...

Example of [^{64}Cu]-Cu-ATSM Preclinical model

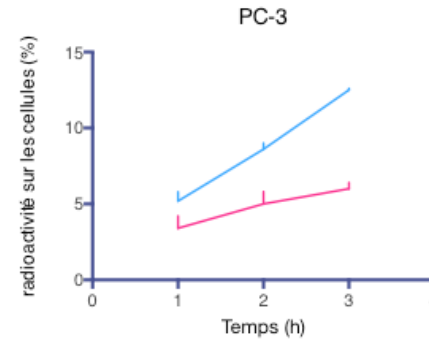
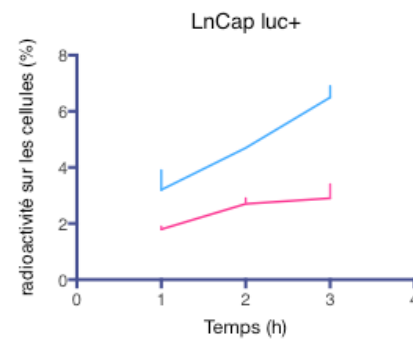


Non imidazoles (thiosemicarbazones)

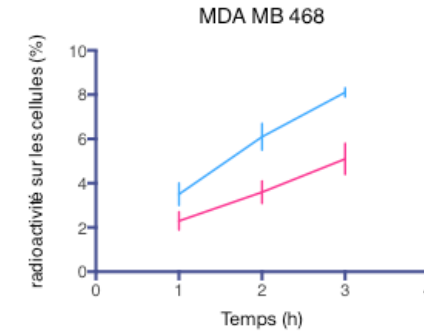
^{64}Cu -diacetyl-bis-(N4-methylthio semicarbazone) = [^{64}Cu]-CuATSM

in vitro validation in
various cellular model

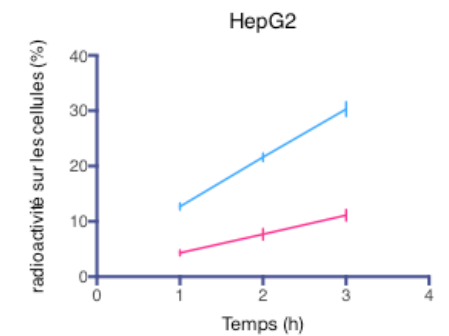
hypoxia / normoxia



Prostate cancer

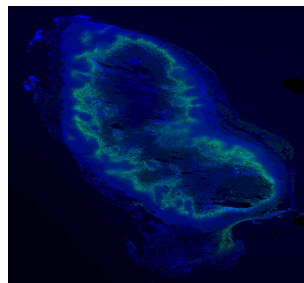


Breast cancer

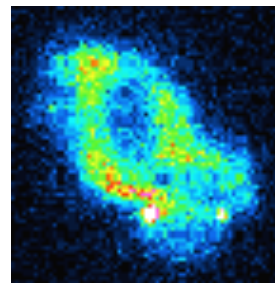


Hepatocellular carcinoma

ex vivo validation in
Animal model

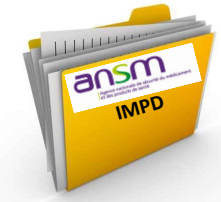


pimonidazole



autoradiography

[⁶⁴Cu]-Cu-ATSM Clinical trial

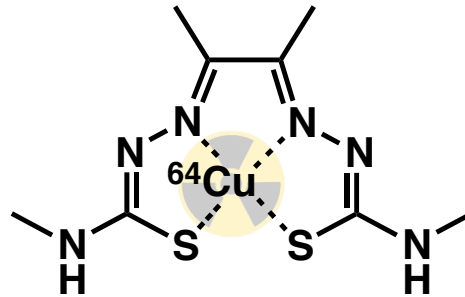


2018-002079-17

NIH U.S. National Library of Medicine

ClinicalTrials.gov
NCT 03951337

« Evaluation of ⁶⁴Cu-ATSM PET/CT in Predicting Neo Adjuvant Treatment Response in Locally Advanced Rectum Cancer »



Institutional promotion:

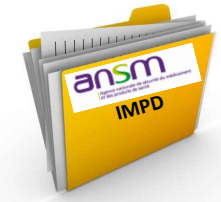


Principal objective: Relationship between early tumor uptake of ⁶⁴Cu-ATSM PET/CT images and prediction of histological response to neo-adjuvant chemo-radiotherapy treatment

Secondary objectives

- Relationship between late tumor uptake of ⁶⁴Cu-ATSM PET/CT images and prediction of histological response to neo-adjuvant chemo-radiotherapy treatment
- Correlation between ⁶⁴Cu-ATSM uptake and oxidative stress markers
- Progression free survival
- ¹⁸FDG-PET/CT and ⁶⁴Cu-PET/CT uptakes
- Comparison between early and late ⁶⁴Cu-ATSM uptakes in ⁶⁴Cu-ATSM PET/CT images
- ⁶⁴Cu-ATSM toxicity

[⁶⁴Cu]-Cu-ATSM Clinical trial

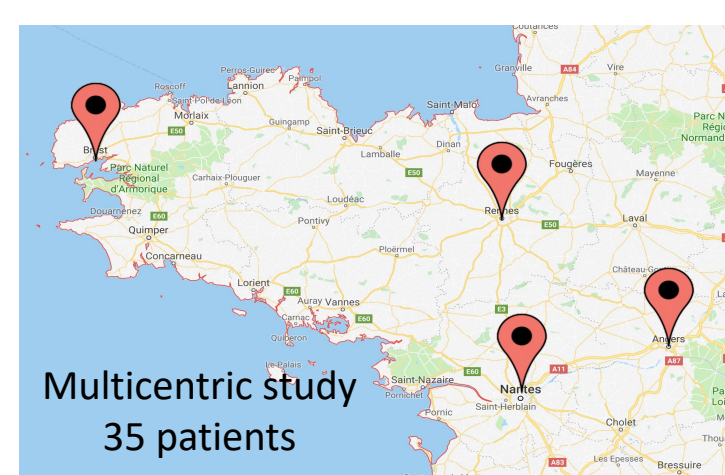


2018-002079-17

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« Evaluation of ⁶⁴Cu-ATSM PET/CT in Predicting Neo Adjuvant Treatment Response in Locally Advanced Rectum Cancer »



Multicentric study
35 patients

Rectum
cancer
Diagnostic

MRI
¹⁸F-FDG PET

45 D.
(max)

⁶⁴Cu-ATSM
3 MBq/kg



Chemotherapy (Capecitabine)
Radiotherapy (25 x 2 Gy)



5 weeks

MRI
¹⁸F-FDG PET



4 weeks

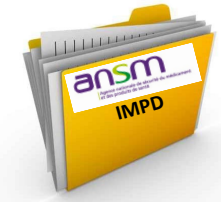
Surgery



2-4 weeks

2 years
following

[⁶⁴Cu]-Cu-ATSM Clinical trial

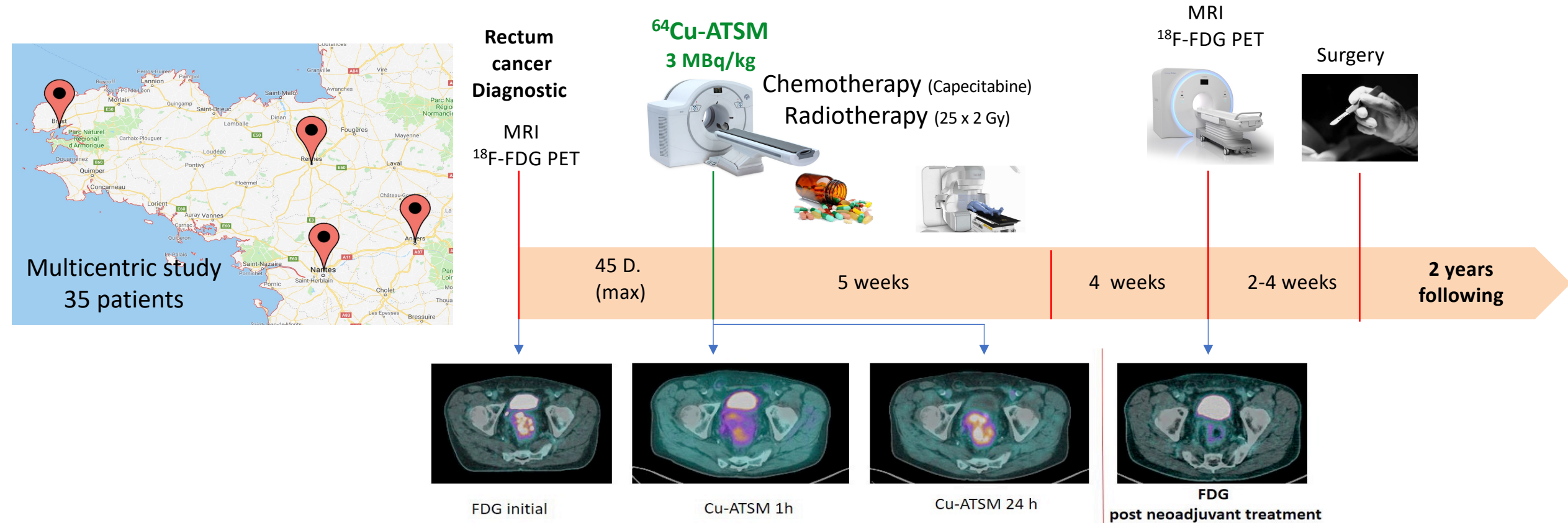


2018-002079-17

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« Evaluation of ⁶⁴Cu-ATSM PET/CT in Predicting Neo Adjuvant Treatment Response in Locally Advanced Rectum Cancer »



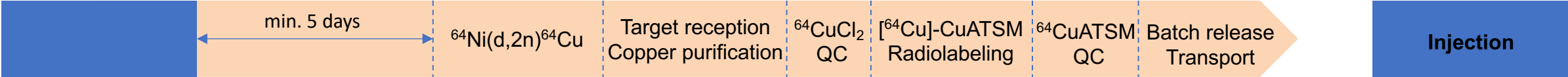
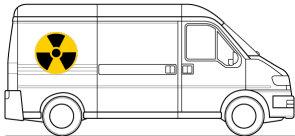
[⁶⁴Cu]-Cu-ATSM Clinical trial – ARRONAX timeline



Publication of a previsional ⁶⁴Cu production calendar

Patient inclusion

⁶⁴Cu-ATSM ordering



Monday

Tuesday

Wednesday

08:00 pm

06:00 am

11:00 am

1:00 pm

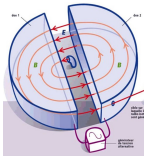
4:30 pm

6:30 pm

7:30 pm

08:00 am

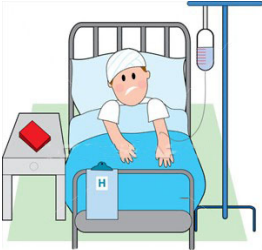
04:00 pm



Cyclotron
production



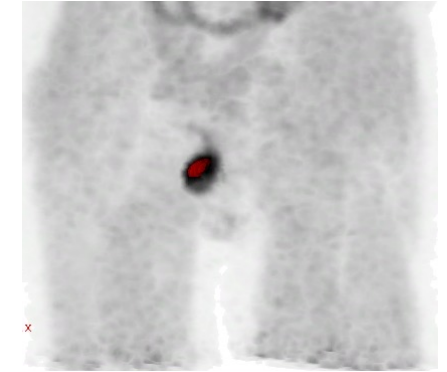
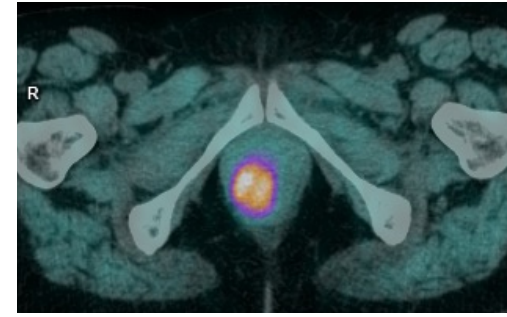
BET
GC
HPLC



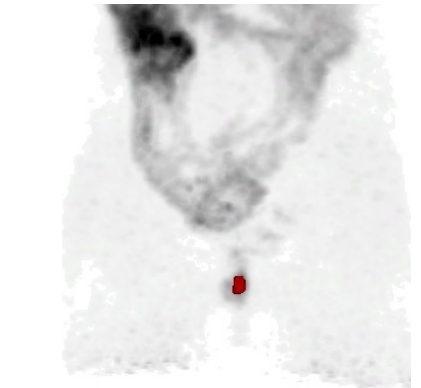
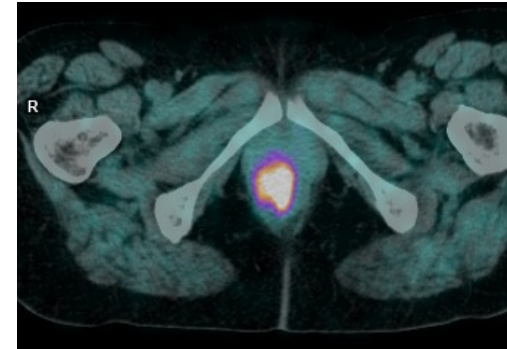
[⁶⁴Cu]-Cu-ATSM Clinical trial - Methodology

- Acquisitions → pelvic region at 1- and 24-hours
- Segmentation's methods:
 - rectal tumor 70% threshold delineation
 - Gluteal muscle VOIs manual delineation
- Visual and semi-quantitative image analyses:
 - **SUV**max, **SUV**mean,
 - tumor-to-muscle-ratio (**T/M**),
 - Hypoxic-Tumor-Volume (**HTV**),
 - Hypoxic-Burden (**HB**: HTV x SUVmean)
 - Metabolic Tumor Volume (**MTV**)
 - Total Lesion Glycolysis (**TLG**)
- Δ MTV and Δ TLG (FDG1-FDG2/FDG1) were calculated

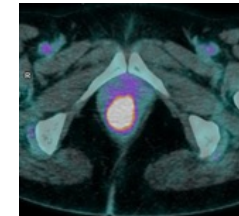
64Cu ATSM-D0



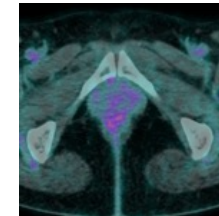
64Cu ATSM-D1



Patient #1

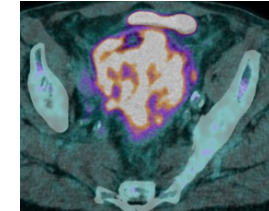


¹⁸F-FDG #1

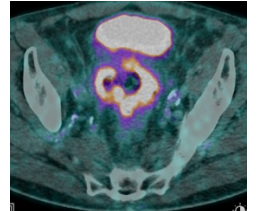


¹⁸F-FDG #2

Patient #2



¹⁸F-FDG #1

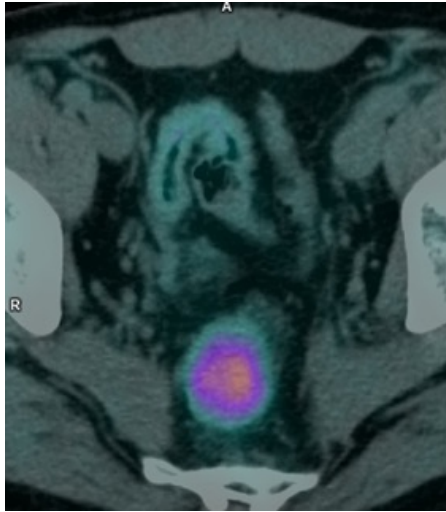


¹⁸F-FDG #2

[⁶⁴Cu]-Cu-ATSM Clinical trial – Preliminary results

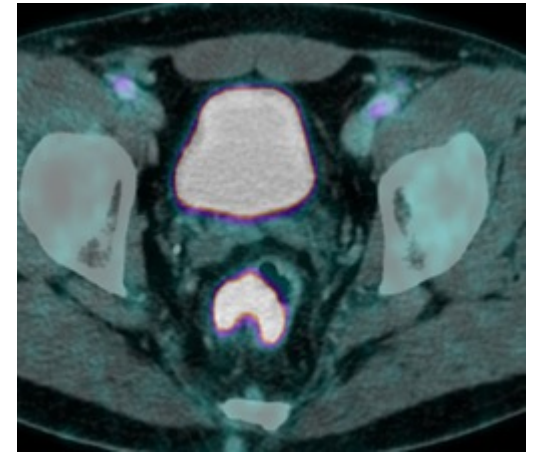
RESPONDER PATIENT

64Cu-ATSM D0



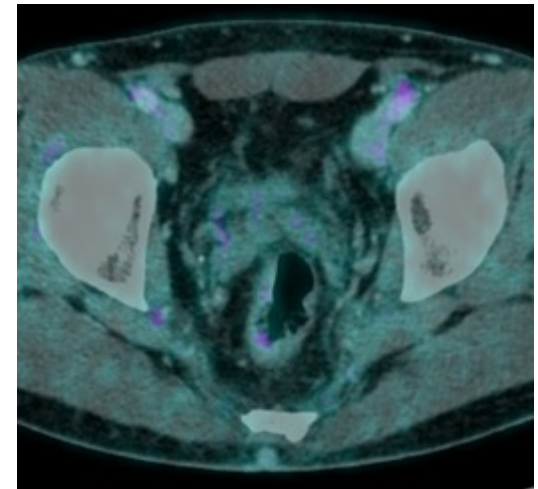
Tumor uptake

FDG 1

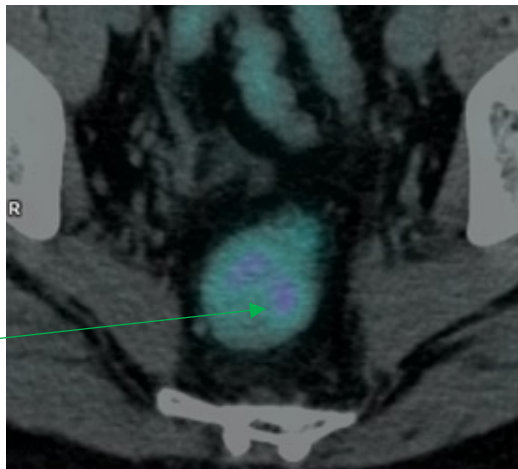


ΔTLG
-99,7%

FDG 2



64Cu-ATSM D1



No residual tumor uptake

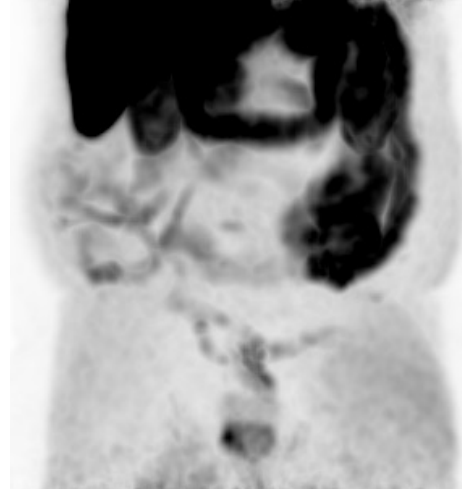
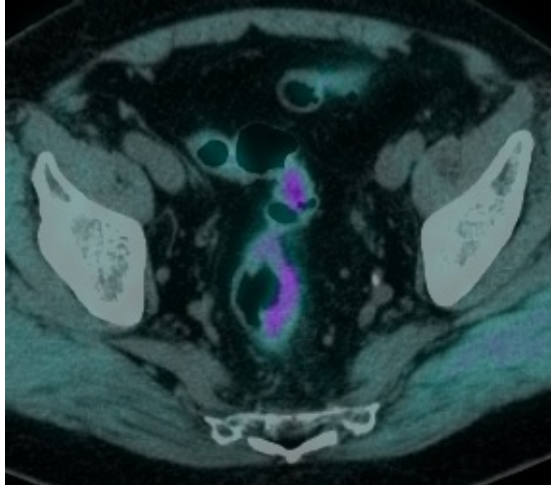


Physiological digestive uptake

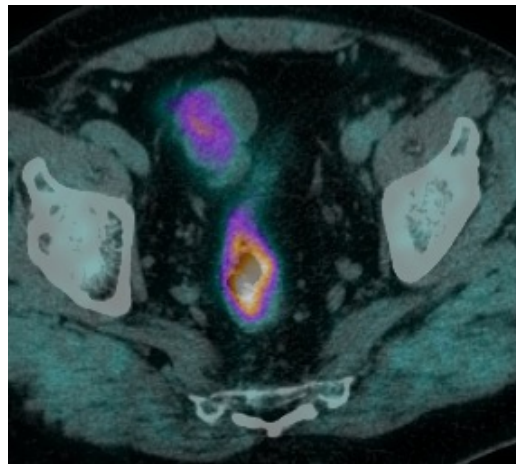
[⁶⁴Cu]-Cu-ATSM Clinical trial – Preliminary results

NON RESPONDER PATIENT

64Cu-ATSM D0

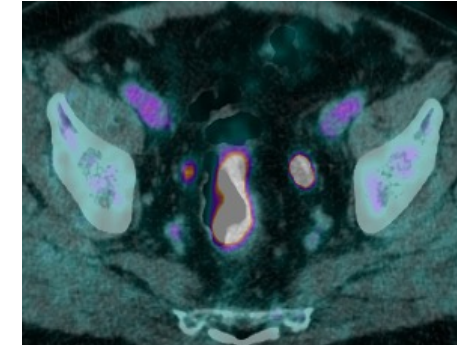


64Cu-ATSM D1



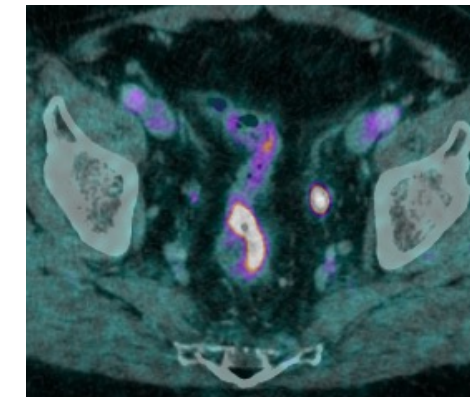
Increasing
tumor uptake

FDG 1



Δ TLG
-79%

FDG 2



Conclusion & Take home message



Multidisciplinary and partnership work



Important scale-up aspect



High repeatability at each steps



Strong link with clinical team



Legal & Regulatory aspects



ansm
Agence nationale de sécurité du médicament
et des produits de santé

Thank you for your attention