

From Pre-clinical to Clinical Use

FLASH Radiation Therapy

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Penn Medicine



Questions that Still need Answers for FLASH

- ♦ What are the biologic mechanisms of FLASH? - we have theories and early indications, but there is still a lot to learn
- ♦ Is scattering or scanning is the appropriate delivery mechanism?
- ♦ Dose and fractionation need to be completely rethought?
 - Single fraction FLASH vs fractionated FLASH
 - FLASH alone vs Conventional treatment plus FLASH boost
 - Single course FLASH vs Intermittent delivery
 - Impact of multiple fields in a FLASH treatment
- ♦ Should we be doing FLASH with grid therapy?
- ♦ What are the potential synergies with chemotherapy and immunotherapy?
- ♦ What are the differential effects of FLASH on various normal tissues?
- ♦ Does conformality matter anymore?
- ♦ Many, many, more

Careful Stepwise Development of FLASH is Critical

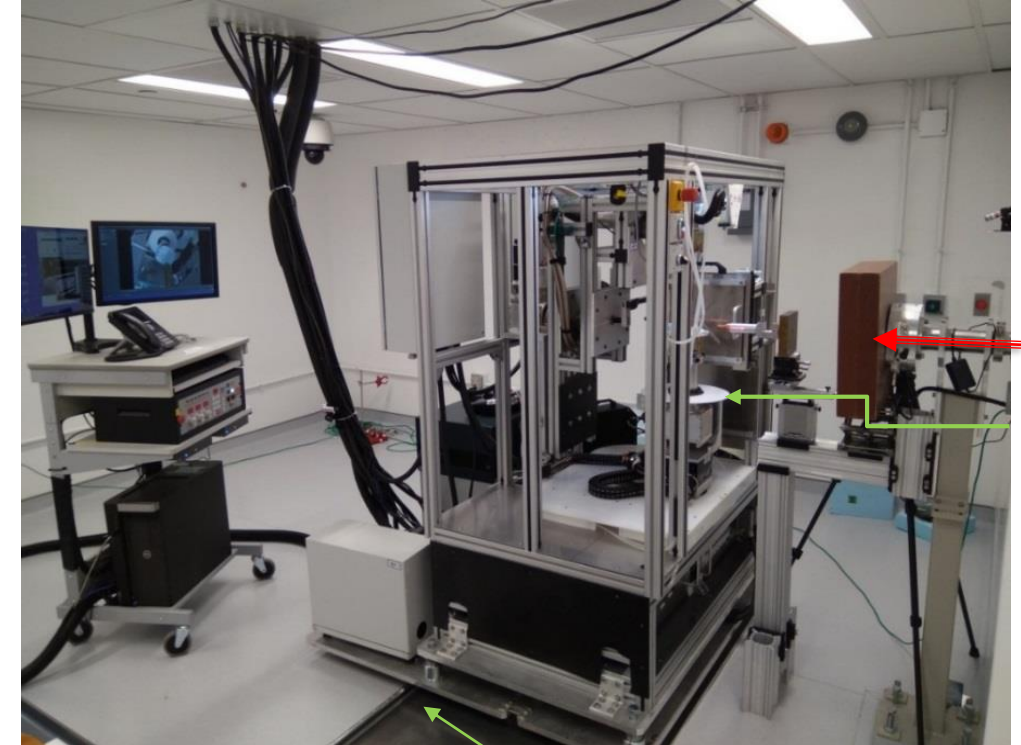
- ♦ We need to be cautious about jumping into clinical trials too quickly
- ♦ There is a lot of work to do in the preclinical setting
- ♦ Gene Therapy is a good reminder– we can hurt people if we do this wrong and too quickly and put the field back years
- ♦ Small and large animal studies are critical to defining the mechanisms of action
- ♦ Significant technical refinement will be needed to deliver optimal care
- ♦ Ultimately, appropriate sites of treatment will need to be defined for clinical trials

Small Animal Radiation Facility-SARRP with proton beam layout

Prep/Control room with remote anesthesia/SARRP/proton beam operations



Vault with Image-Guided Proton/Photon irradiators



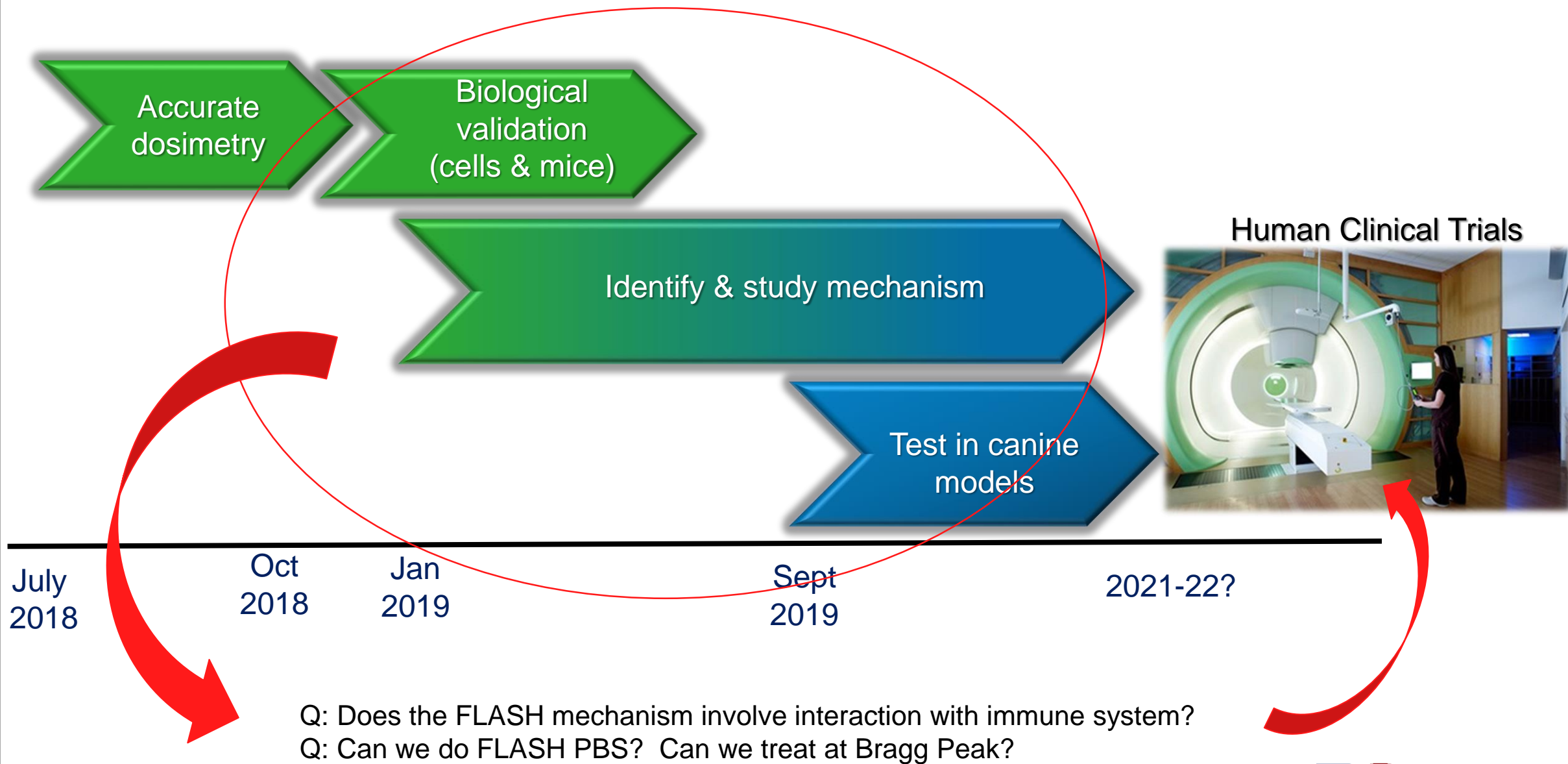
Proton
Beam
Line
Animal stage

Facility supports:

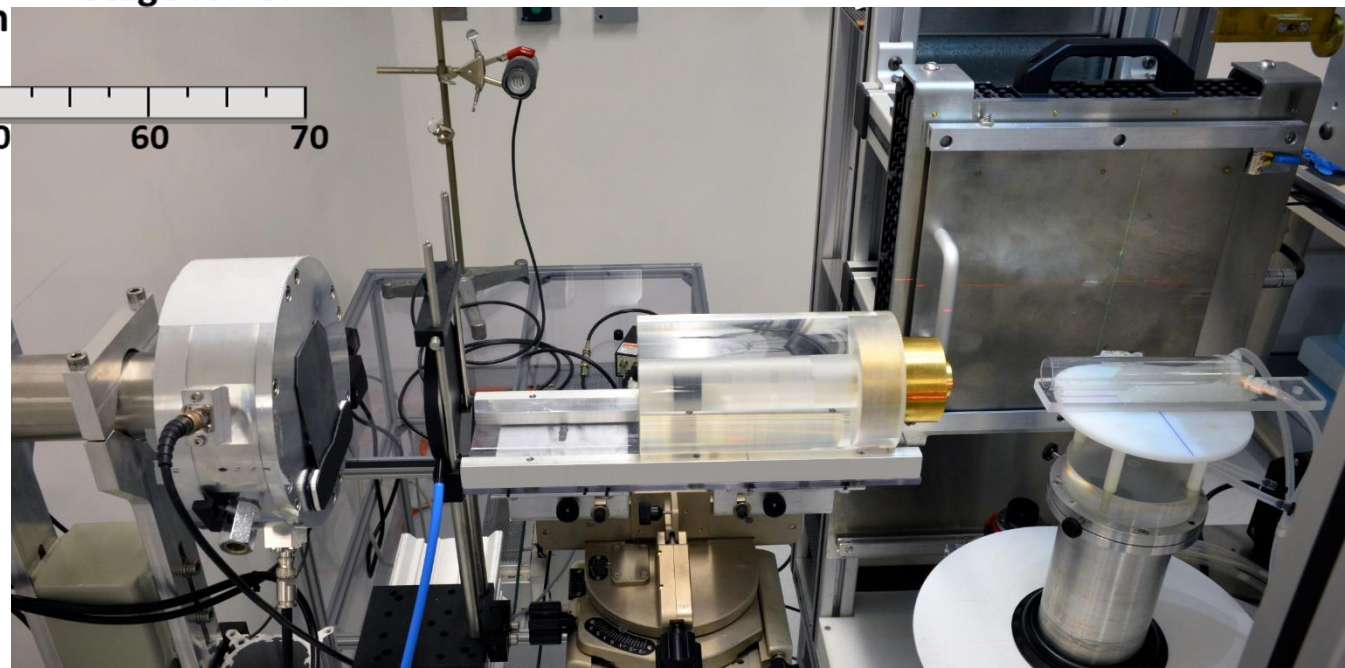
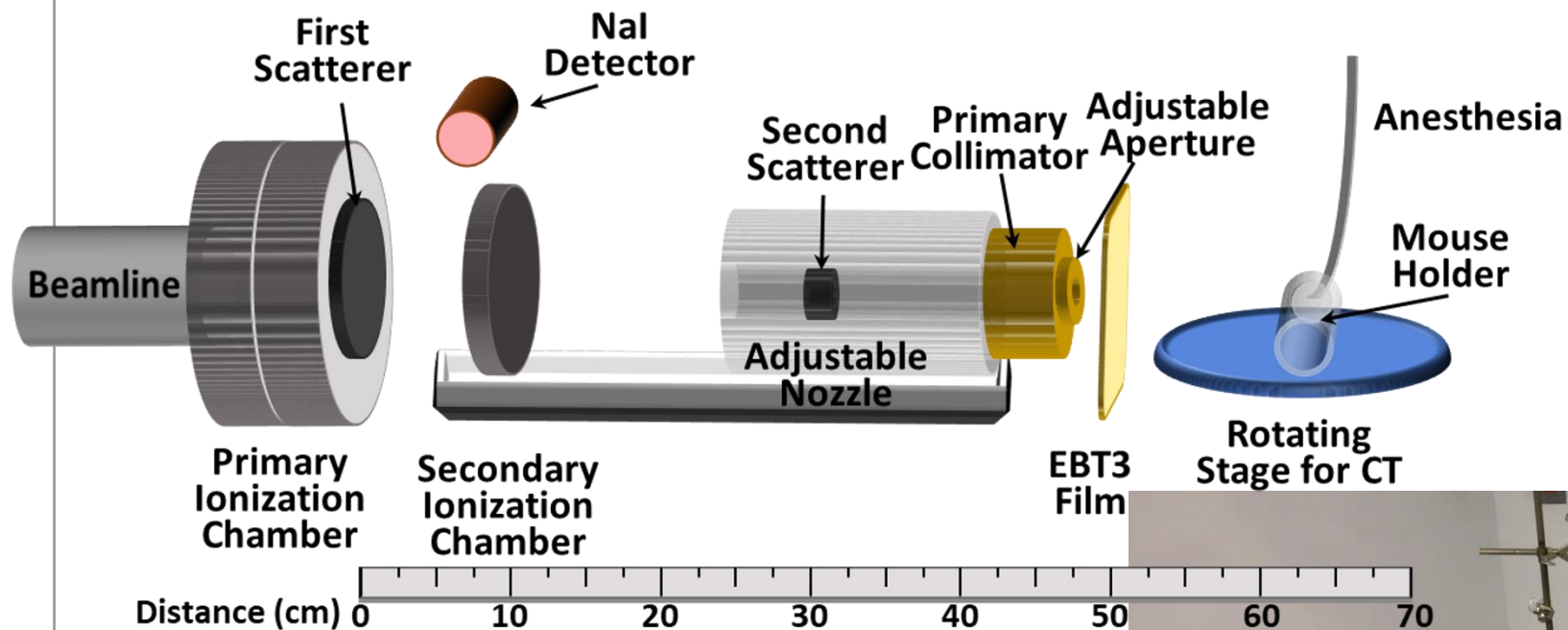
- 23 Penn investigators for animal RT
- Core Facility for P01 “Immune Checkpoints and Radiation in Cancer”
- Current FLASH RT efforts

SARRP on moveable rails to align to proton beam when in use

“FLASH” Radiation Project at Penn

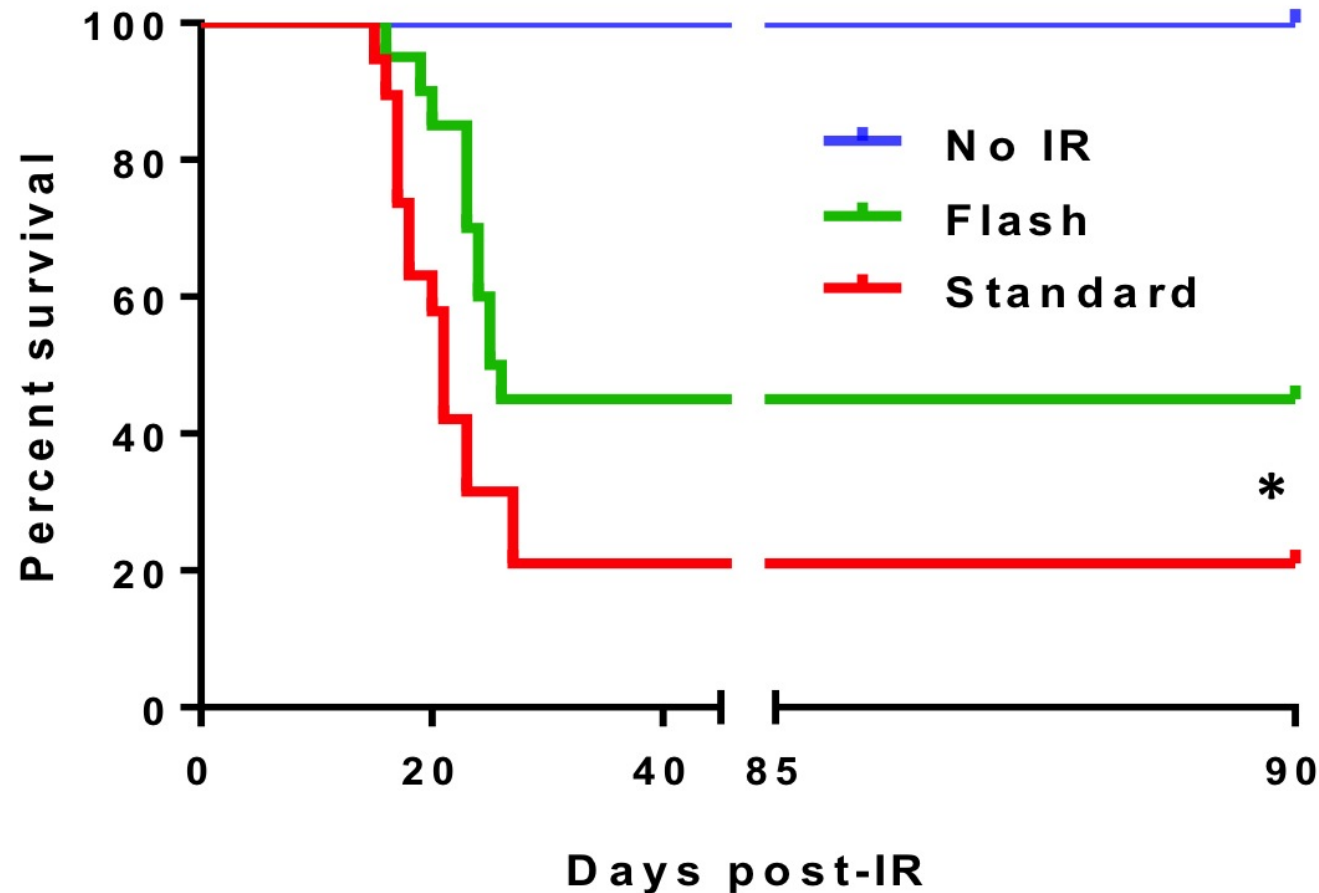


Double Scattered Proton FLASH Set Up



Increased survival of C57/Bl6 mice treated with FLASH vs conventional WBRT

Mice were whole body-irradiated either with 1 Gy/s or 75 Gy/s irradiation at a **single dose of 7.5Gy**.

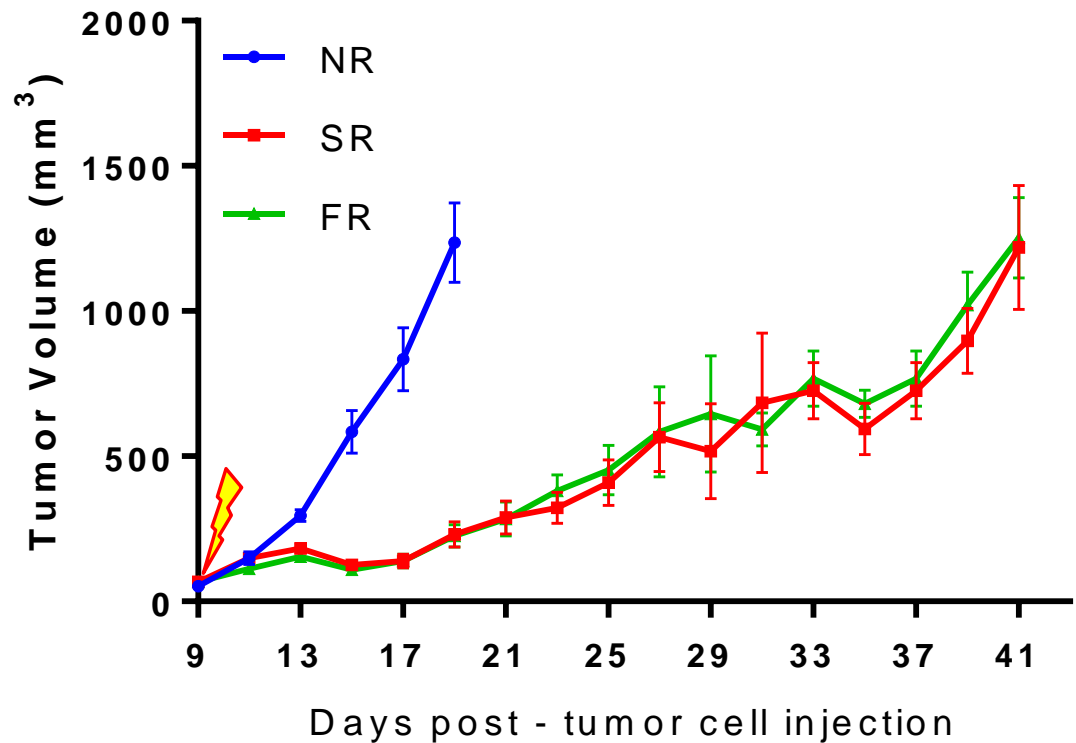
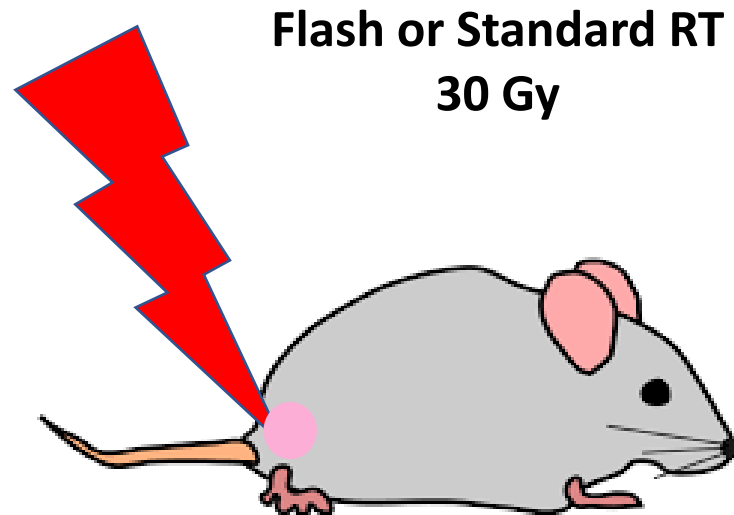


*p=0.0195

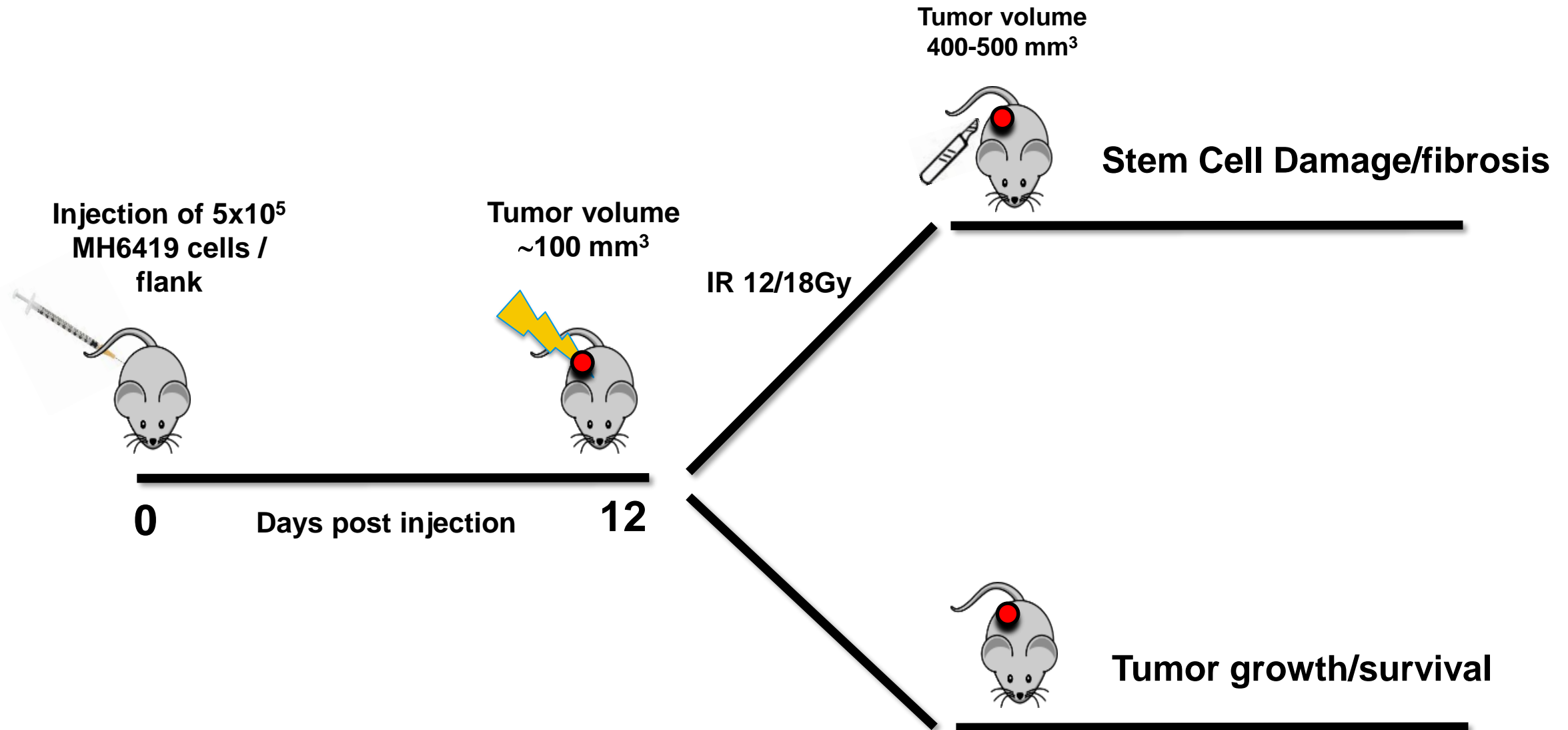
Preliminary data from murine studies: fibrosarcoma tumor

◆ FLASH does not alter tumor response

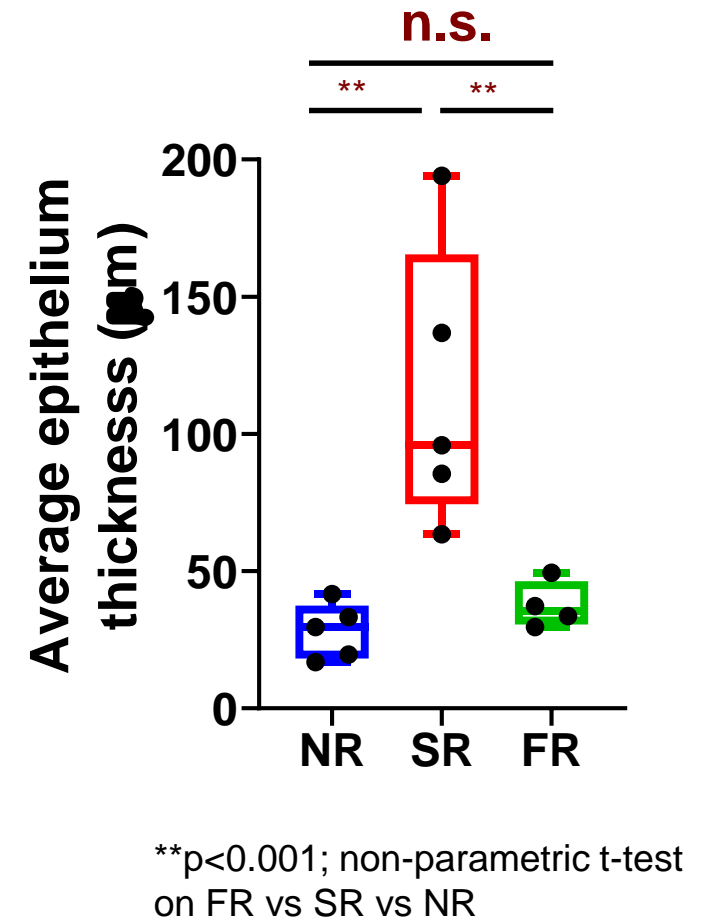
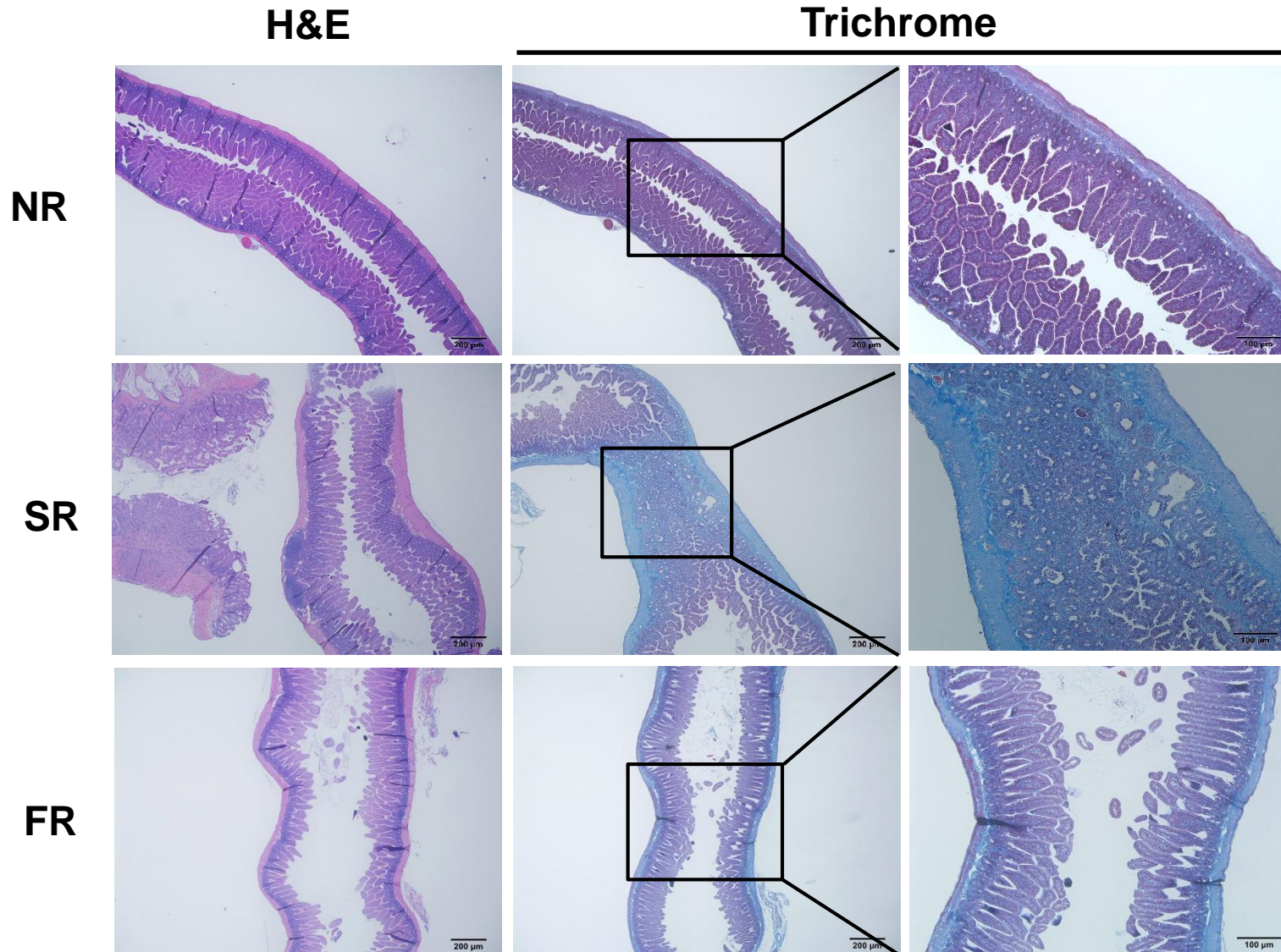
Irradiation of fibrosarcoma tumor with 30 Gy



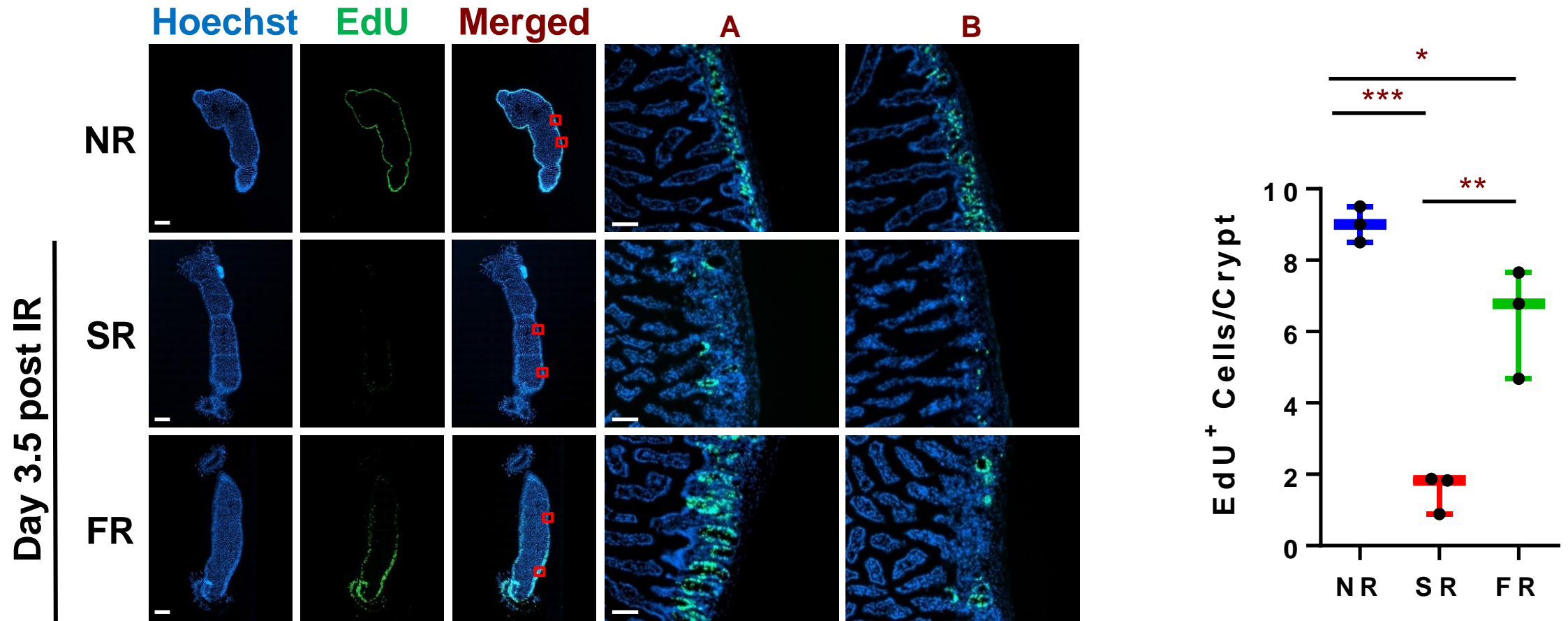
Focal Proton RT of PanCa and Small Intestine



Intestinal Fibrosis 8 Weeks Post-Proton Radiation



Whole Abdomen Proton Radiation - Crypt Cell Proliferation



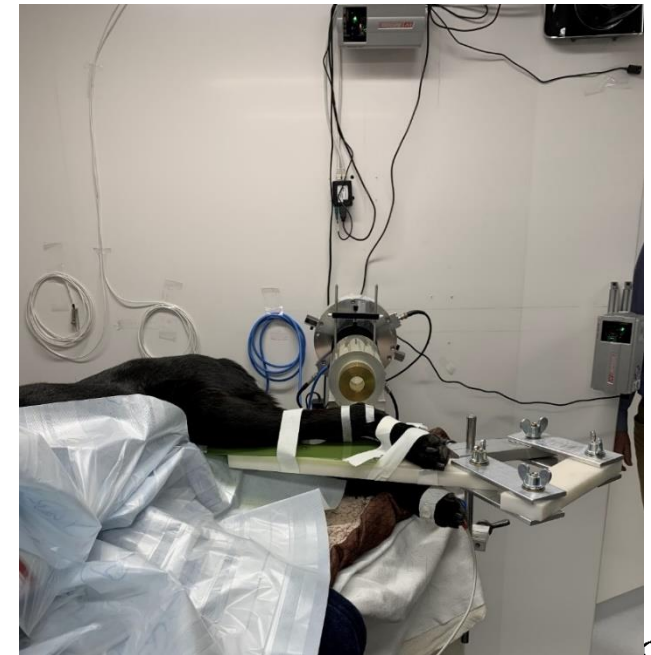
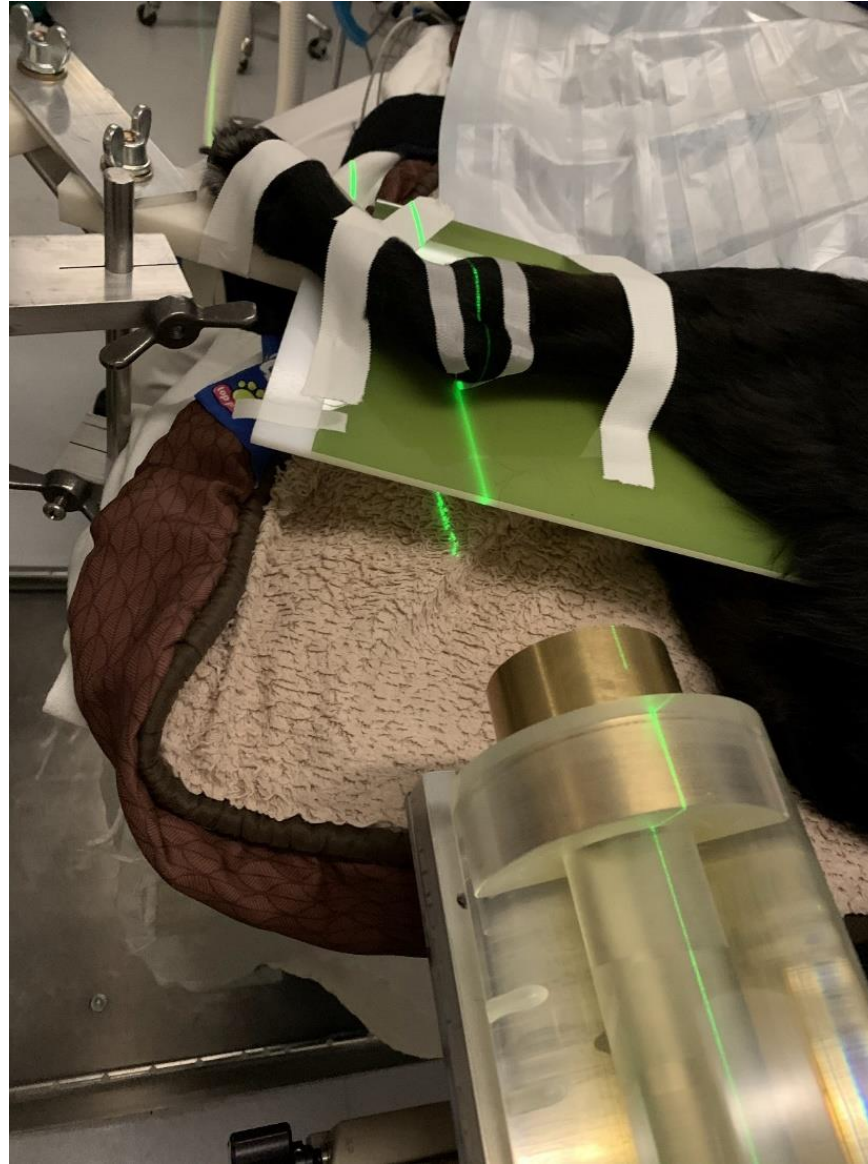
Whole intestine scan: scale bar, 1mm; 10x magnification: scale bar, 50μm; *p<0.05, **p<0.01, ***p<0.001

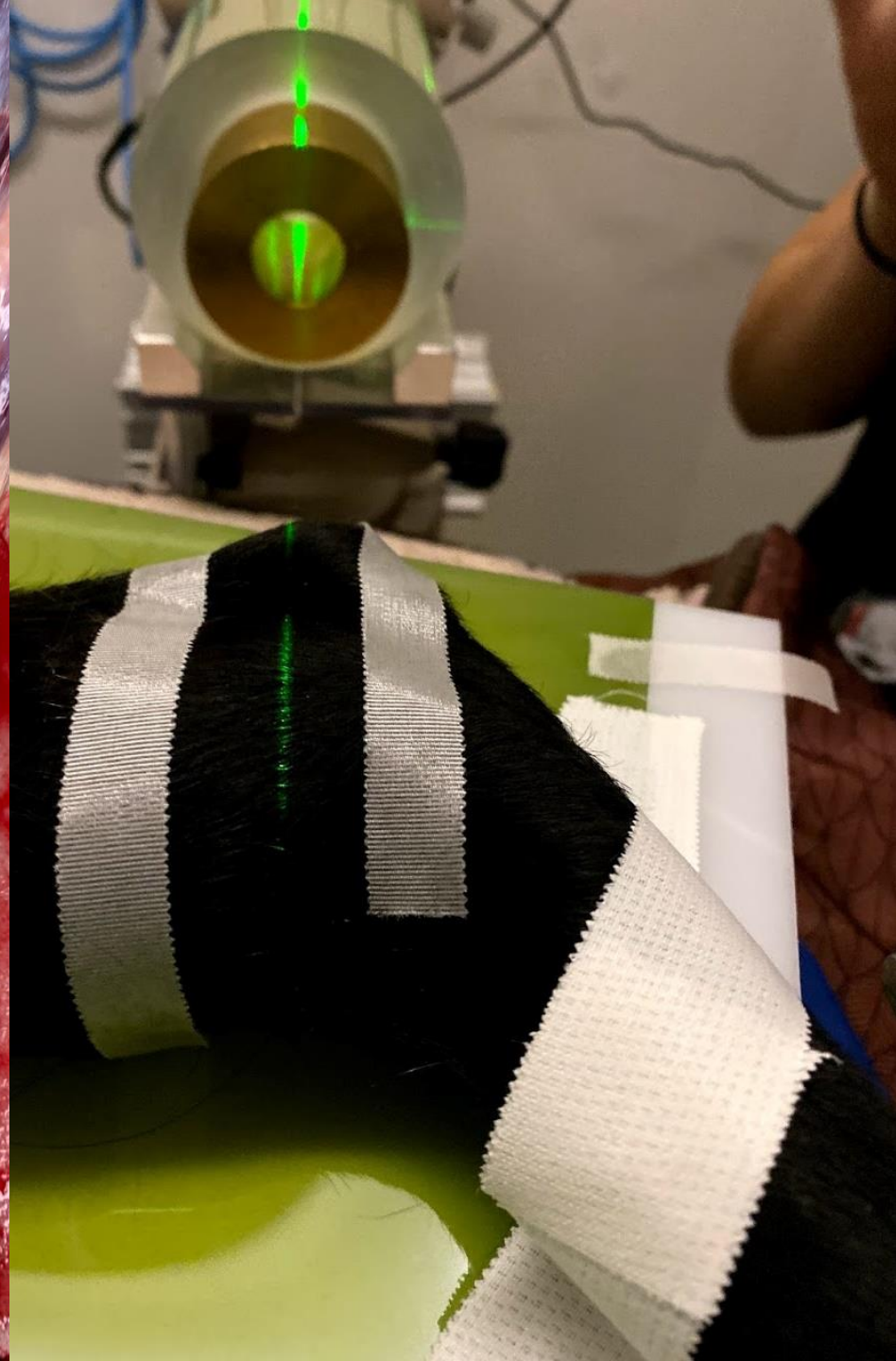
Canine Osteosarcoma Pilot Trial



- PennVet Client Dogs with extremity Osteosarcoma enrolled on approved study
- Flash vs Standard Proton RT 4-5 days preoperatively
 - Toxicity outcomes: pain, fracture, skin fibrosis/breakdown, histopathologic damage to mesenchymal or hematopoietic compartments, gene expression profiling
 - Efficacy outcomes: histopathologic evidence of response, immunohistochemical evidence of DNA damage, apoptosis, gene expression profiling

We have Treated 10 Canine Patients to Date

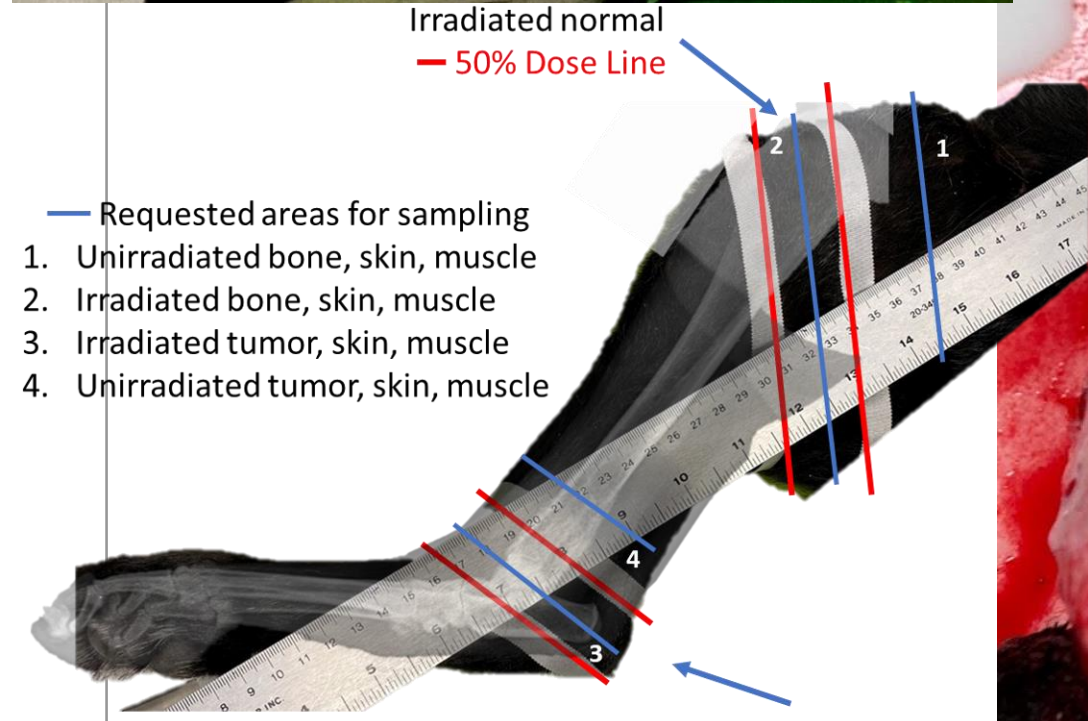




Irradiated normal
— 50% Dose Line

— Requested areas for sampling

1. Unirradiated bone, skin, muscle
2. Irradiated bone, skin, muscle
3. Irradiated tumor, skin, muscle
4. Unirradiated tumor, skin, muscle



Irradiated tumor
— 50% Dose Line

Some thoughts about Clinical Targets

- ♦ **Consider normal tissues that currently have significant early toxicity from radiation**
 - lung, liver, head and neck, GI
- ♦ **Look at tumors we will get early answers on tumor control, or impact**
 - lung, liver, Head and neck, pancreas, sarcoma
- ♦ **Consider tumors where radiation is considered in the neoadjuvant setting prior to surgery**
 - sarcoma, pancreas, esophagus

- ♦ **At Penn- We are thinking our first trials will be in sarcoma and retreatment of some of the settings above**

Key Learnings for FLASH Radiation Thus Far

- ◆ FLASH effect is real and has been demonstrated in electrons, photons and protons
- ◆ FLASH shows normal tissue protection
- ◆ FLASH shows at least similar tumor control
- ◆ Stem cells appear to be spared more with FLASH radiation
- ◆ Dosimetry and control of the beam are critical to see the FLASH effect – small perturbations in the beam can negate the effect
- ◆ FLASH effect is lost with reducing dose rate below 40 Gy/sec
- ◆ There is a window of impact with FLASH
- ◆ FLASH proton radiation has the potential to be a major disruptor in oncology

Why can FLASH be a Disruptor

- ◆ Has the potential to significantly compress radiation treatments- radiation becomes more like a surgical procedure
- ◆ It could improve the quality of life of our patients with reduced toxicity and time commitment
- ◆ Bringing together biology and technology in new ways
- ◆ As FLASH can cause different immune pathways to be activated and different gene expression– whole new opportunities for drug/radiation combinations
- ◆ Opens up the possibility of expanding to benign diseases in new ways
- ◆ Has the potential to significantly reduce the cost of radiation and at the same time financially be successful with Alternative Payment Models

Summary

- ♦ **FLASH has the opportunity to change the cancer treatment paradigm and upend many of our current assumptions with radiation delivery**
- ♦ **However, we need to systematically evaluate and define the potential through rigorous science**
- ♦ **We need to define the mechanisms of action in small animals**
- ♦ **We need to take FLASH into larger animals before human studies with protons**
- ♦ **Clinical trials and cooperation will be critical in evaluating the potential with FLASH**

