

Radiation Therapy for Benign Diseases

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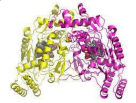
Mechanisms of Action

Anti-proliferative

- ROS increase after RT
- Stimulate production of inflammatory & fibrogenic mediators
- Association between ROS production & local ischemia
- Delay in cell cycle preventing cellular growth

Anti-inflammatory

- Inhibits iNOS
- Reduces endothelial/WBC interactions and adhesion
- Reduces vasodilation
- Decreased adhesion molecules



History

1831
Dupuytren's Contracture
Fibrotic contracture of palmar fascia of hand



1897
Ledderhose Disease
Fibrotic contracture of plantar fascia of foot



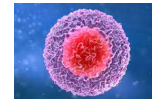
Mechanisms of Action

Immunomodulatory

- Regulation of lymphocytes antigenic stimulus
- Suppresses local autoimmune process

Functional modulation

- Modulating responses of autonomic nervous system
- Interferes with gene activation



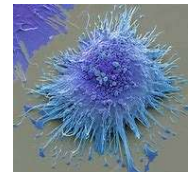
History

Concerns for secondary malignancies arose
Nuclear bombs dropped in Japan
Chernobyl disaster




Cellular Effects

- Modulation of endothelial cells
 - Recruit inflammatory WBC
 - Allow transendothelial migration of WBC
- Modulation of leukocytes
 - Increased apoptosis
- Modulation of macrophages
 - Dose dependent
 - Polarized to M2 phenotype (anti-inflammatory) at low doses



Indications

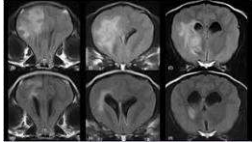
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Osteoarthritis Hands Feet Hips Spine Shoulder Elbow 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Other inflammatory skeletal conditions Plantar fasciitis Bursitis Heterotopic ossification Morbus Dupuytren Morbus Ledderhose
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MUO

Most studies show that RT in combination with prednisone is better than medical therapy alone

Question at hand is how much dose is necessary to provide a benefit but should be low enough to minimize risk for side effects



Indications

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inflammatory conditions Keloids Pigmented villonodular synovitis Graves orbitopathy Peyronie's disease 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Benign tumors Desmoid tumors Vertebral hemangiomas
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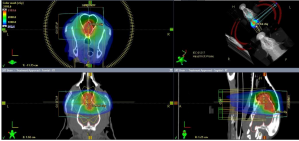
Whole brain irradiation is performed

Avoidance of eyes and lens' to avoid dry eye and cataracts

20-30Gy given over 5 to 10 treatments


ORR is 60-80% within 3 months

OMST is up to 400 days



Meningoencephalitis of Unknown Origin

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Non-infectious meningoencephalomyelitis Granulomatous meningoencephalitis (GME) Necrotizing meningoencephalitis (NME) Necrotizing leukoencephalitis (NLE) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No gold standard of care Metanalysis included 457 dogs from 71 studies Still unable to identify preferred immunosuppressive treatment
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Feline Rhinitis

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Case report out of Michigan State University in 2021 10 year old cat originally diagnosed in 2017 Had full mouth dental extractions Managed intermittently with marbofloxacin and prednisolone Eats hydrolyzed protein diet 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MRI was performed due to anisocoria and signs of rhinitis were noted Histopathology diagnosed lymphoplasmacytic rhinitis 6Gy – 2Gy given daily for 3d Improved QOL and no side effects were encountered
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Rhinitis


- 6 year old FS mixed breed
- Clear nasal discharge
- Progressed to sneezing
- Progressed to brown/yellow nasal discharge
- No obvious improvement with doxycycline
- Pre-anesthetic BW & thoracic rads were unremarkable

- CT & rhinoscopy performed
- Left nasal cavity contained moderately aggressive lesion but not mass with left frontal sinusitis
- Rhino showed area of inflamed tissue which was pale, frothy, and irregular
- Histo diagnosed severe chronic lymphocytic plasmacytic rhinitis

Feline Interstitial Cystitis

- 7 cats at NCSU – all males
- Long term symptoms – consideration for surgery or euthanasia imminent
- Single dose of 6Gy delivered to entire bladder and urethra
- Median time to response was 2 weeks, but response expected within 1 month

- 4 cats were >1 year since treatment
- All clients were satisfied with outcome and no cats had relapse of symptoms
- No further hospitalizations, obstructions, or surgery necessary



Rhinitis

Due to severity of disease and cribriform plate lysis already present, young age of patient, radiation therapy was discussed

Prednisone 0.5m/kg/d was prescribed

Treated with 6Gy over 3 days in June

Epistaxis episode in October





Feline Interstitial Cystitis

8 year old MC Siamese mix

Signs started in 6/2023 - straining to urinate, inappropriate urination

Rx: Gabapentin, Cerenia

2 ER visits – urinated on own both times; prazosin added

Daily symptoms persisted on all of above Rx: buprenorphine & tamsulosin



Osteoarthritis

Dogs with refractory elbow OA

40% were obese

50% had grade 4/5 lameness

External beam radiation

6Gy given daily or EOD in 2Gy fractions

No acute or late side effects reported


ORR 92%

MORT ~1 year

~90% overall client satisfaction with treatment

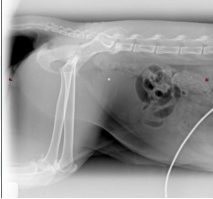
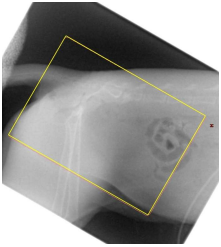
Almost 50% received no medical therapy after RT

4 dogs were retreated and had ~400 days of medical benefit following second treatment protocol



Feline Interstitial Cystitis

Treated with single fx of 6Gy to bladder and entire urethra

Improvement in signs within 2 weeks of treatment

Benign tumors in dogs and cats

- Epulides
Rare in dogs, rarer in cats
- Fibromatous
Ossifying
Acanthomatous

This slide contains four images: a close-up of a dog's mouth showing a red, fleshy tumor (epulide); a CT scan of a dog's skull showing a large, dark, well-defined mass; a photograph of a dog's head; and another CT scan of a dog's skull showing a different type of mass.

Infiltrative lipomas

This slide features two 3D anatomical models. The left model shows a red, infiltrative mass on a ribcage. The right model shows a similar mass in a thoracic cavity, with a green mass also visible.

Benign tumors in dogs and cats

Infiltrative lipoma
Rare form of common disease
Invade through fascial planes, between muscle fibers, into joints and bone
Recurrence rate with surgery alone reported to be at least 50%

Consider definitive, curative intent radiation therapy (daily M-F for 16-18tx) for microscopic disease post surgery
Palliative treatment on gross, bulky disease to shrink and/or temporarily stop the growth of the mass

Benign tumors in dogs and cats

- Polyps
- Nasal
- GI
- Aural
- Nasopharyngeal

This slide includes two clinical photographs. The left image shows a close-up of a pink, fleshy polypoid mass. The right image shows a dog's head with a surgical procedure being performed on a mass near the ear.

Infiltrative lipomas

This slide contains three 3D anatomical models showing infiltrative lipomas in different locations: one on a ribcage, one on a spine, and one in a thoracic cavity.

Benign tumors in dogs and cats

- Rectal adenoma
- Hemangioma

Consideration for these tumors developing due to carcinogenic changes due to environment and whether radiation therapy at especially low doses causing an accelerated growth and/or more lesions to develop sooner due to field effect

This slide features a clinical photograph of a rectal adenoma, which appears as a reddish, irregular mass on a mucosal surface.

Questions?

