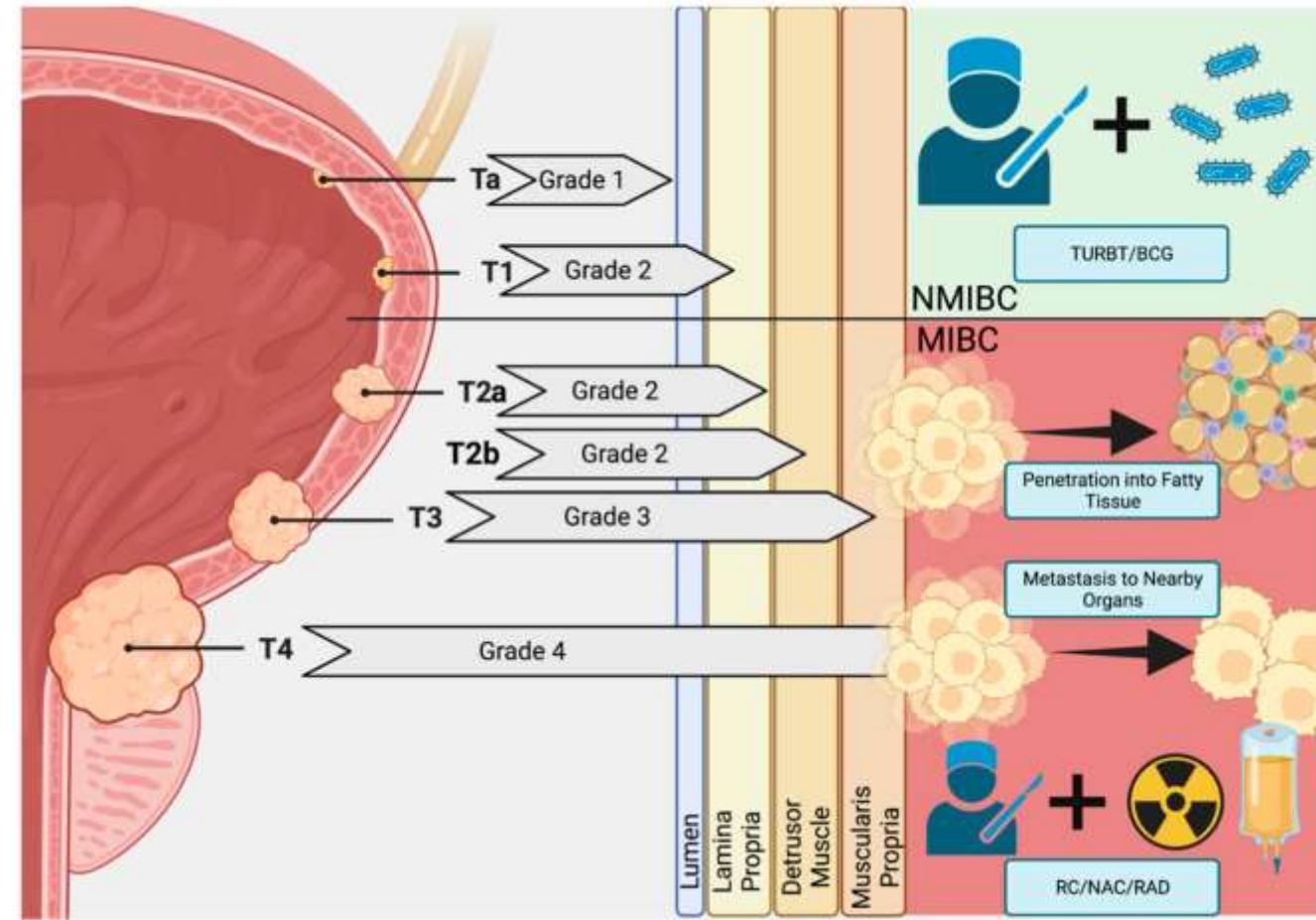
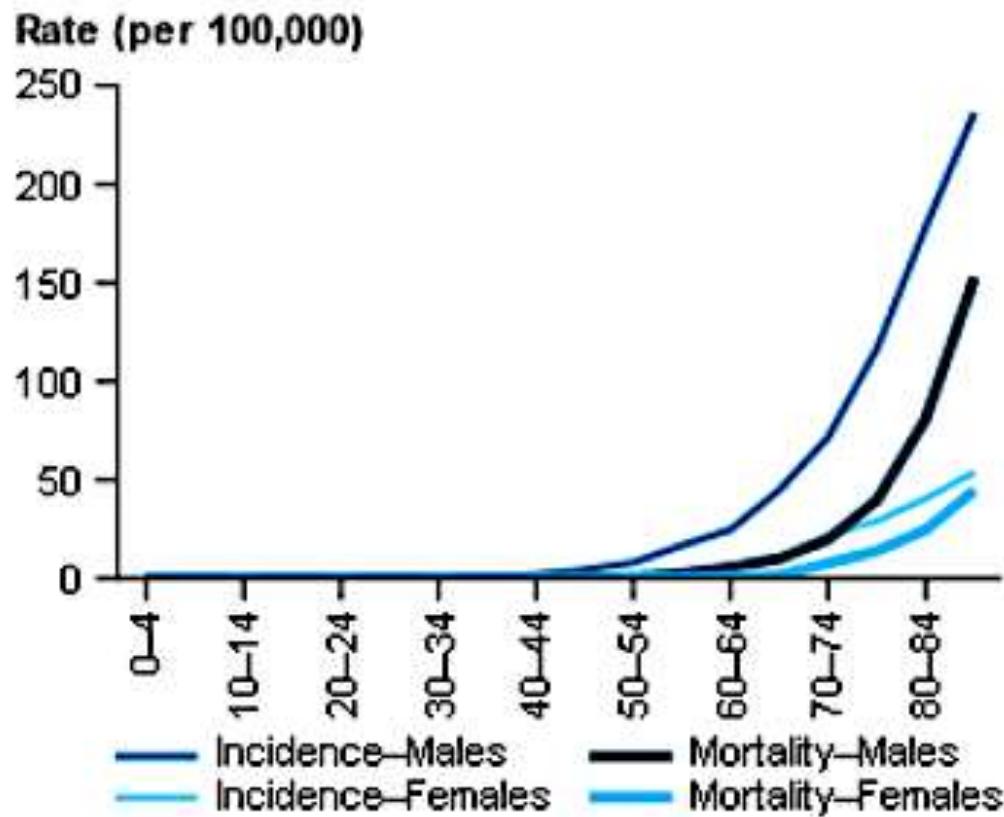


Improve chemo/radiotherapy of cancer  
through ultrasound-mediated drug delivery

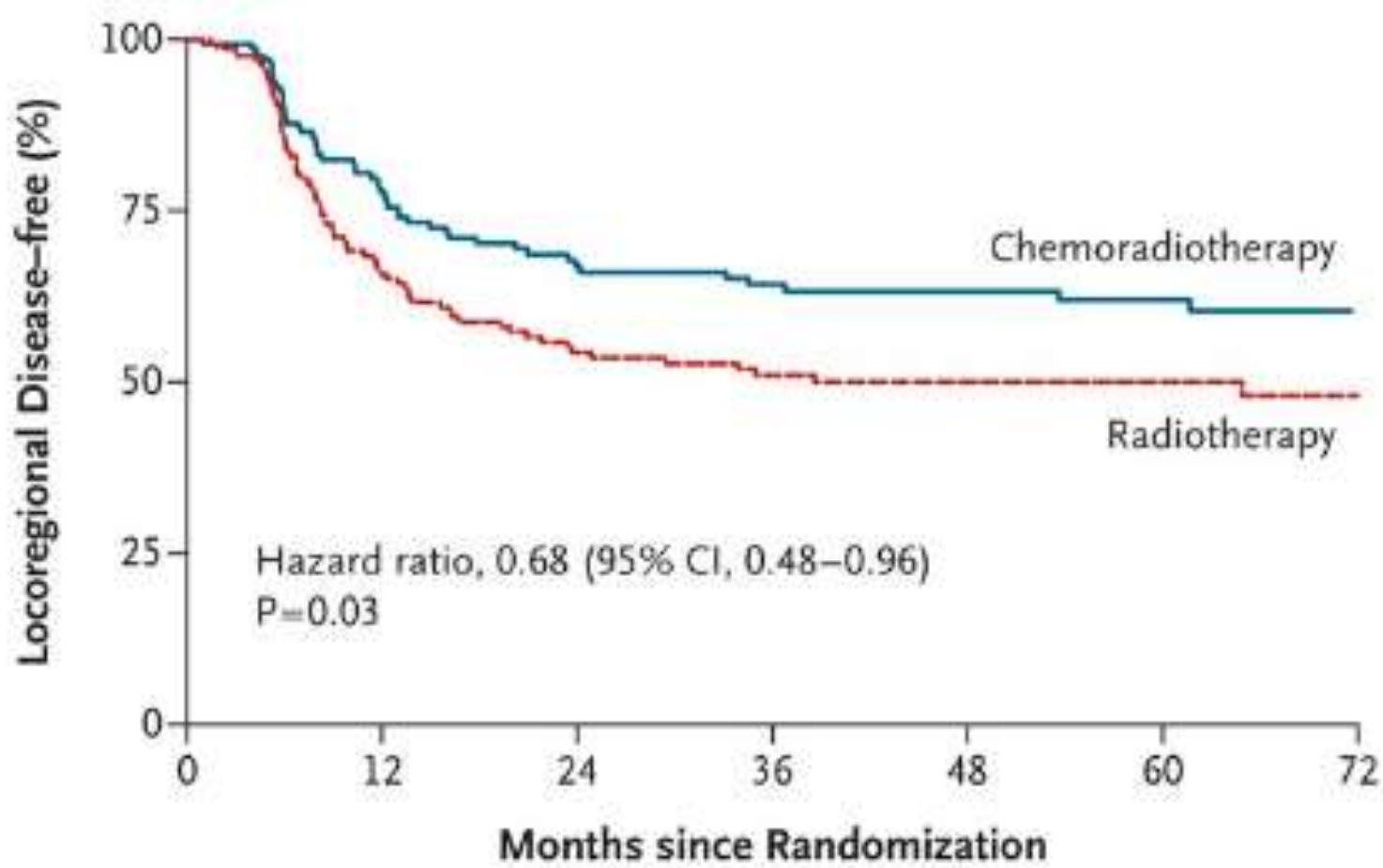
Jia-Ling Ruan

2024.12.10

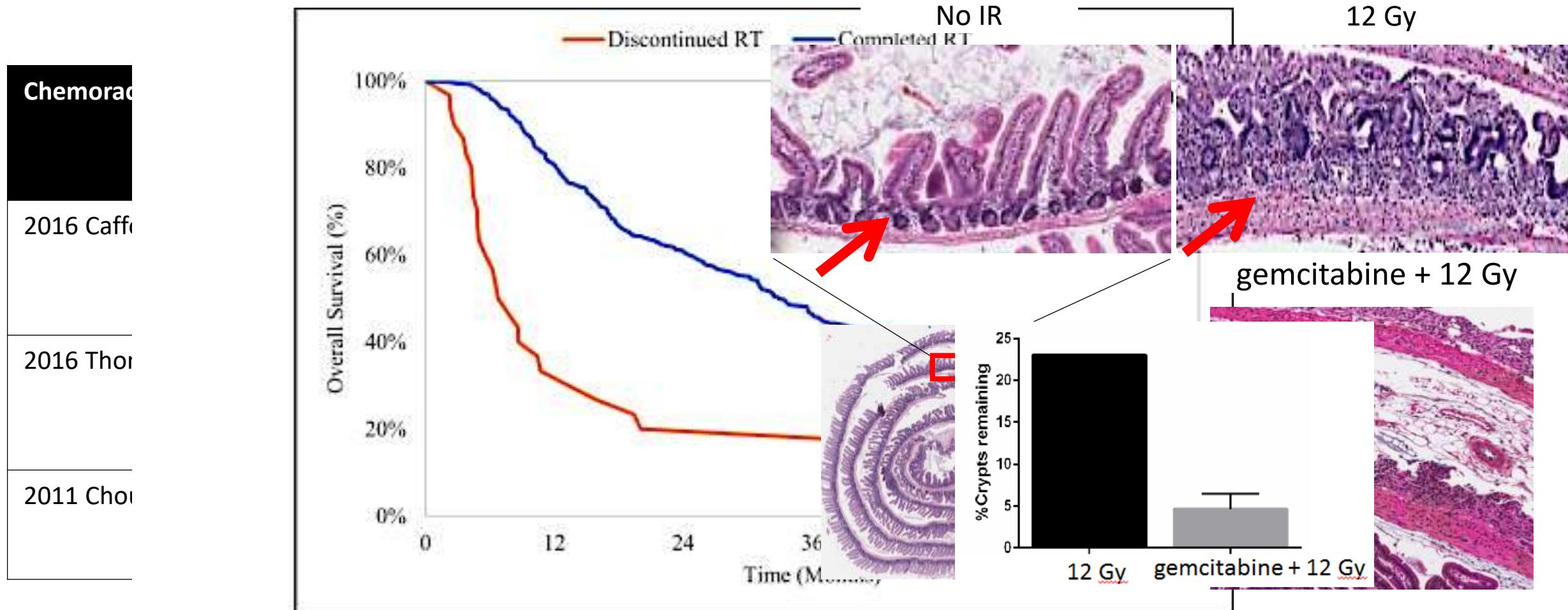
# Muscle-Invasive Bladder Cancer (MIBC)



# Muscle-Invasive Bladder Cancer and Chemoradiotherapy

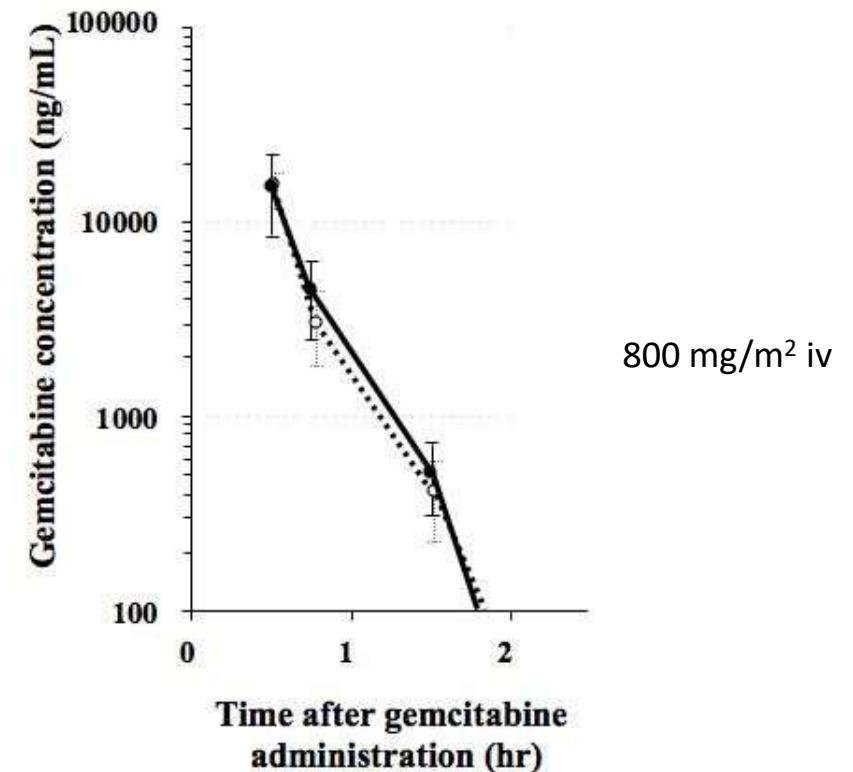
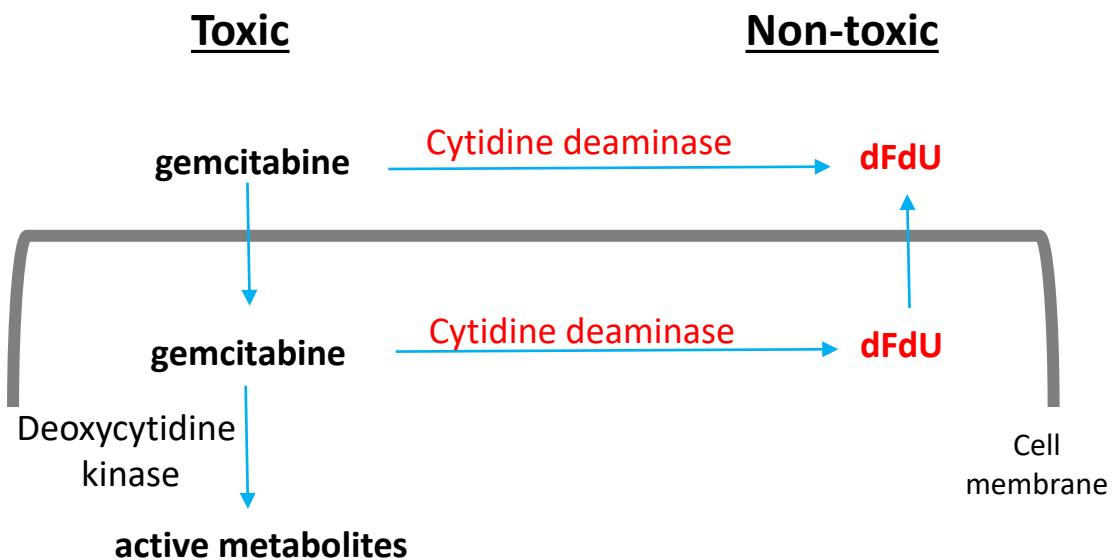


# Side effect from chemoradiotherapy

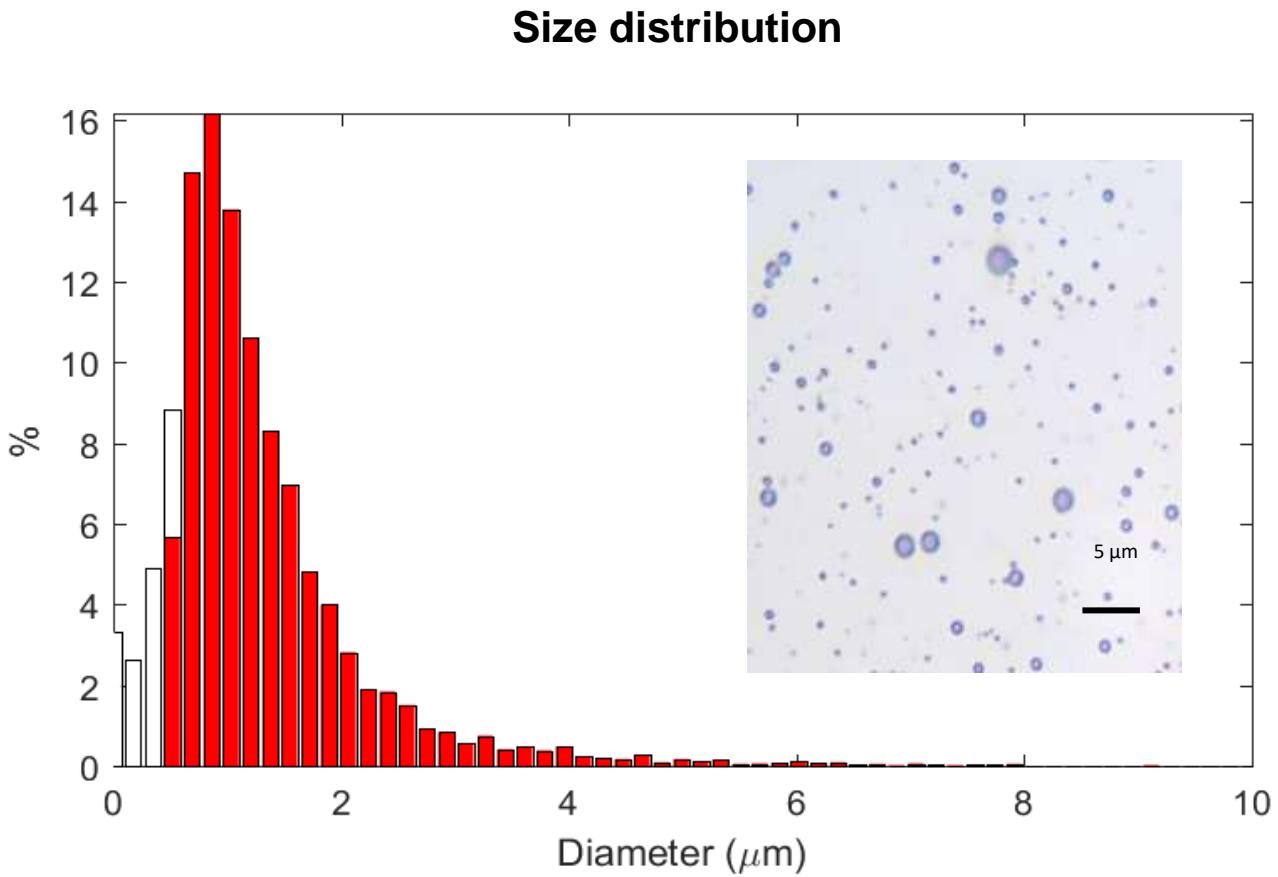
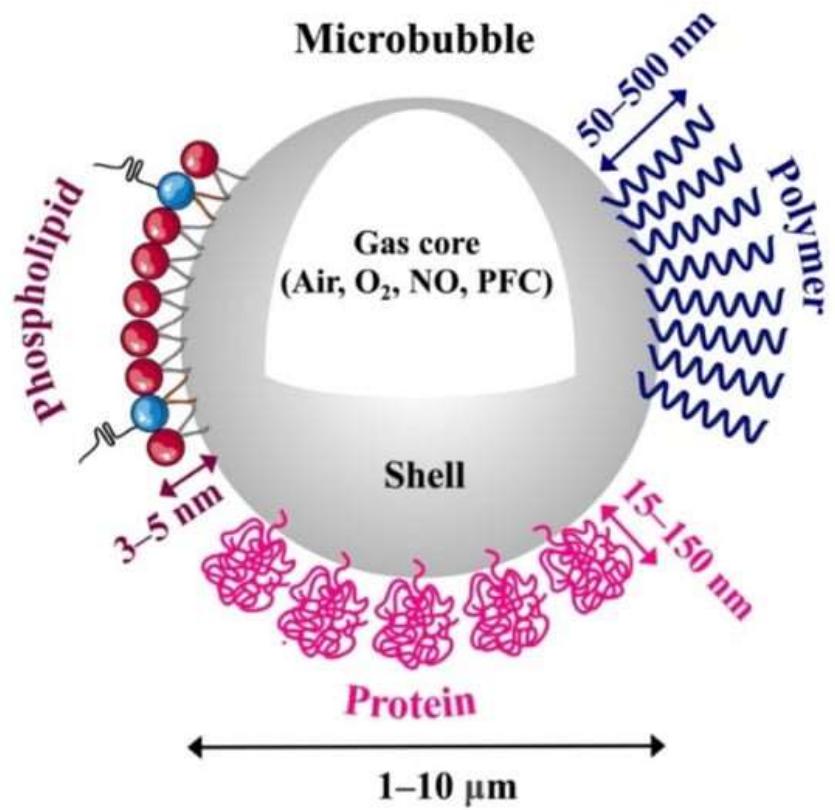


# Aim

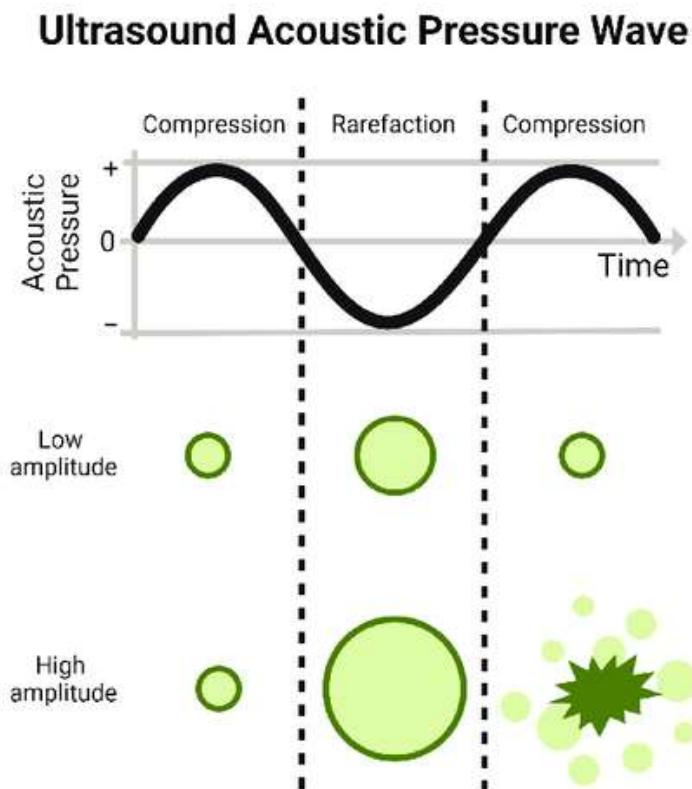
- To improve chemoradiotherapy efficacy and reduce normal tissue toxicity via ultrasound



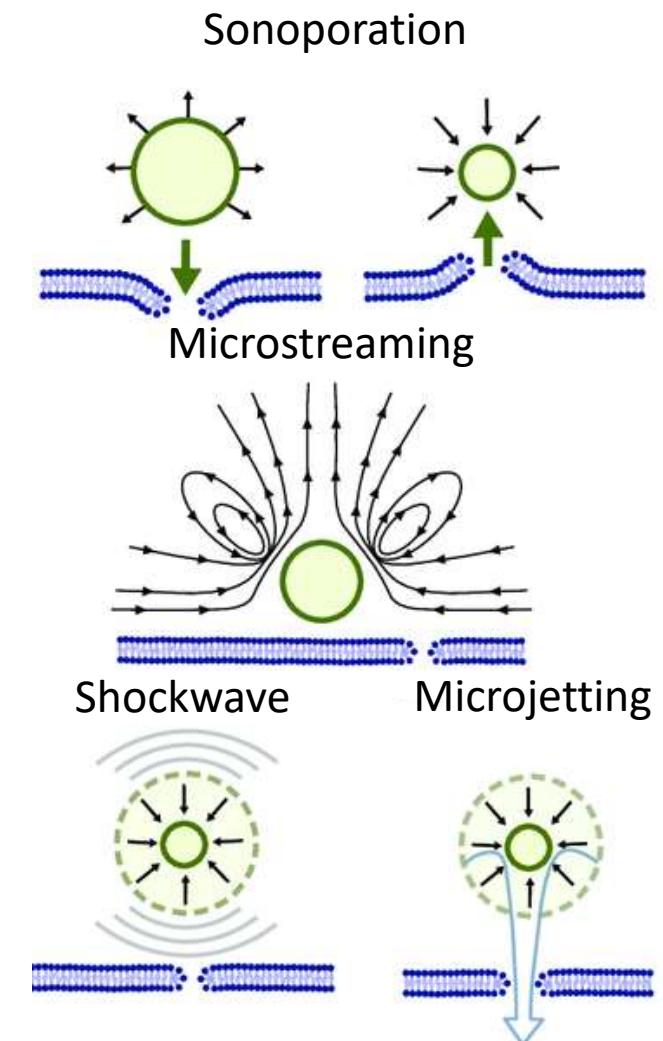
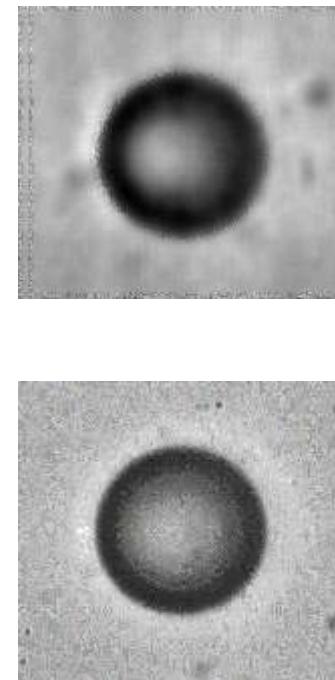
# Ultrasound-mediated drug delivery: microbubbles (MB)



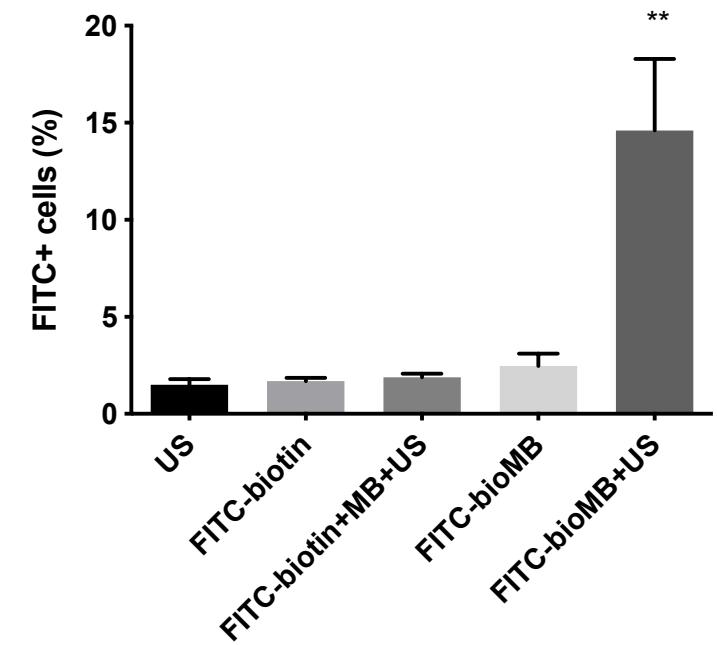
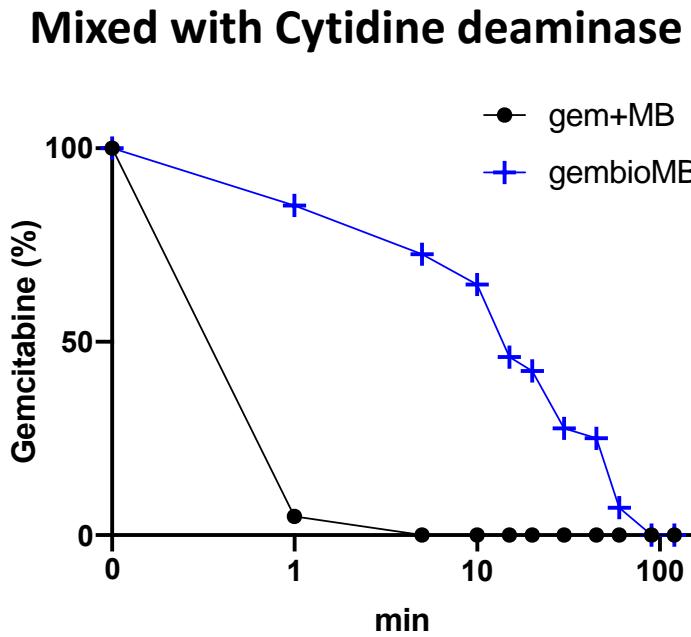
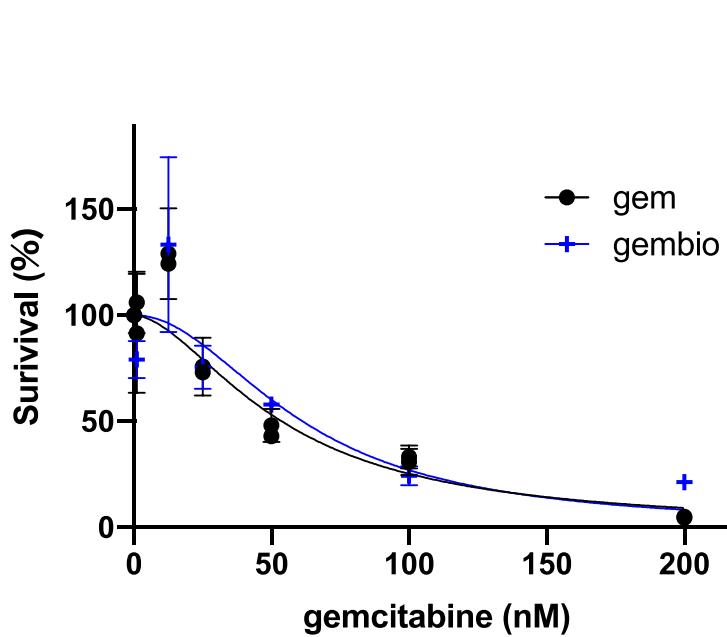
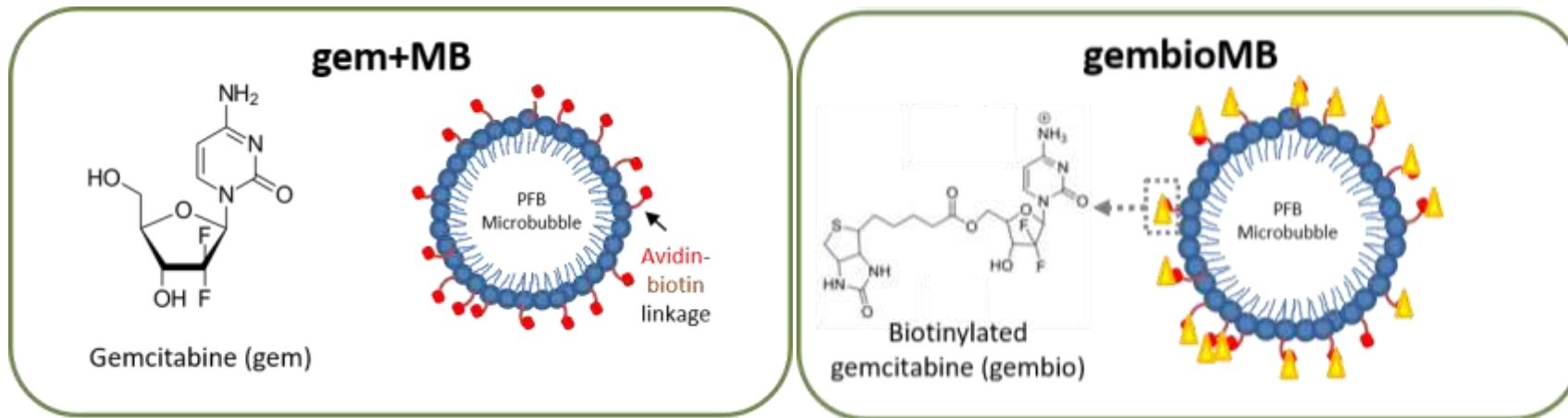
# Ultrasound-mediated drug delivery: cavitation



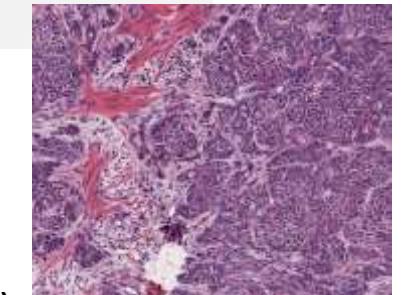
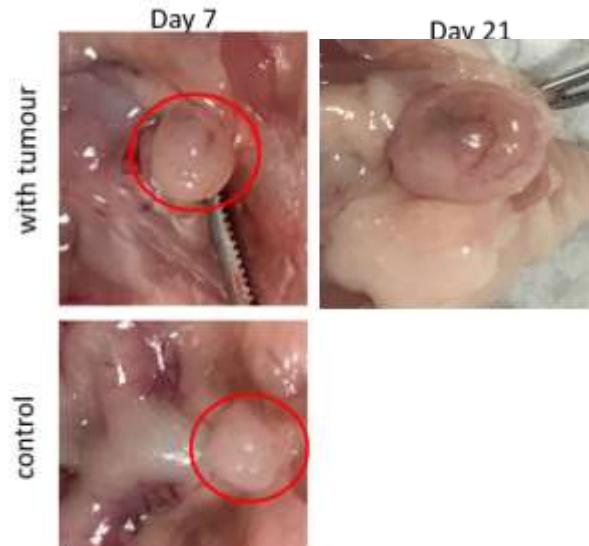
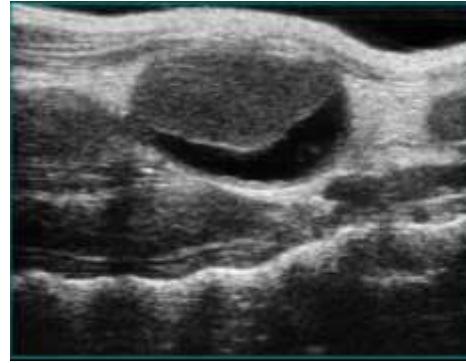
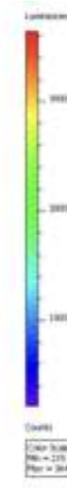
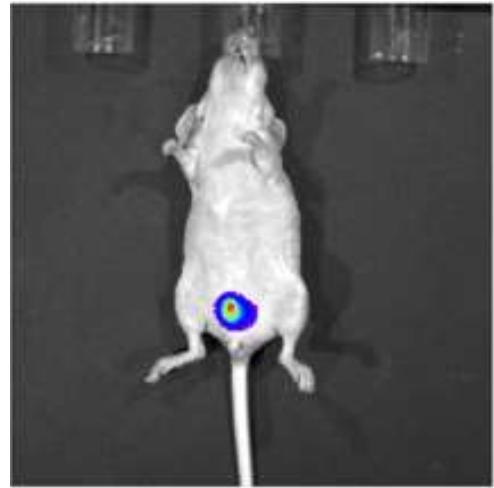
Pharmaceutics. 2022 Nov 7;14(11):2396.



# Strategies to deliver gemcitabine using microbubbles

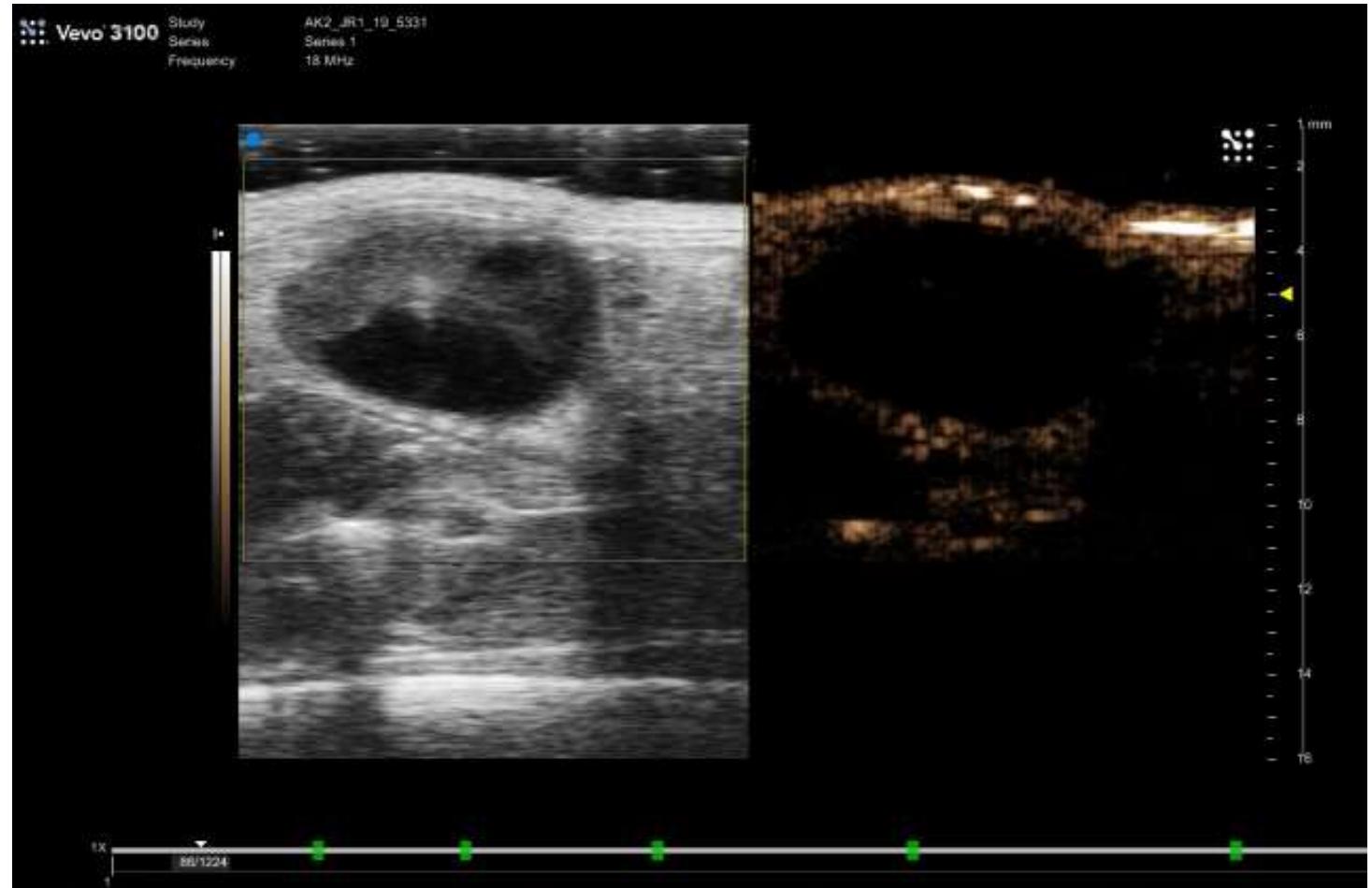
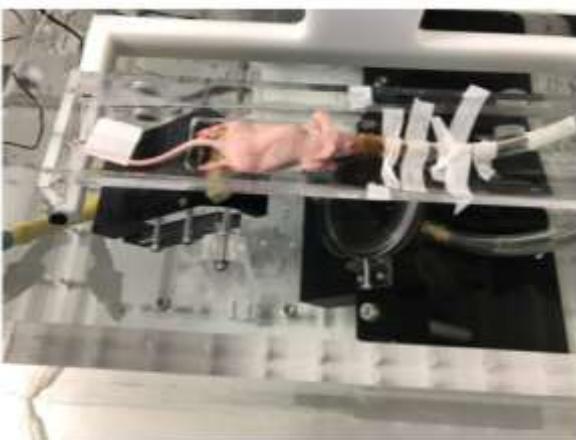
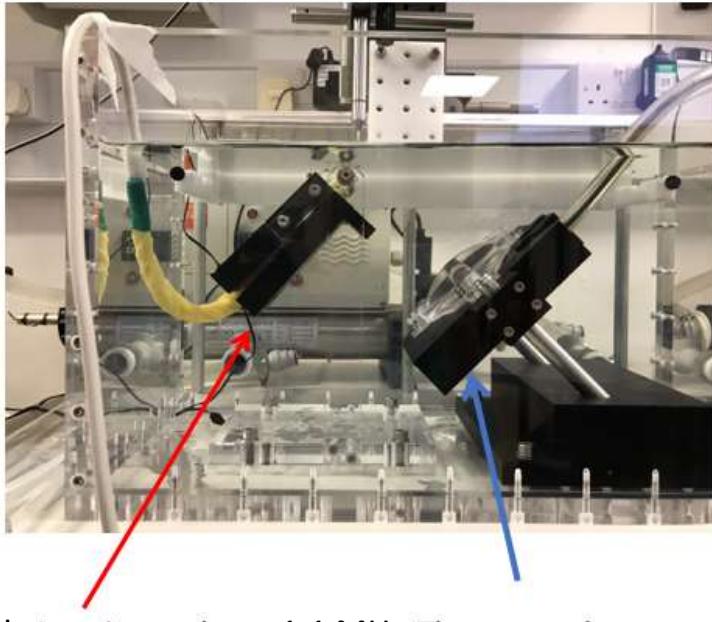


# orthotopic MIBC model



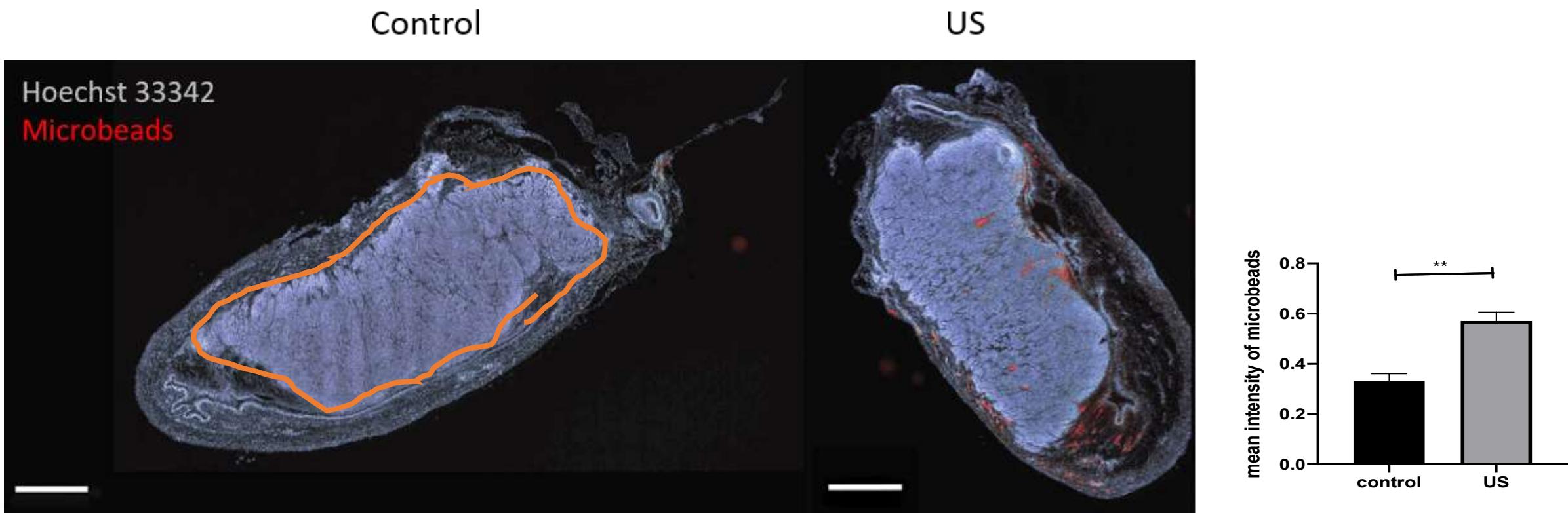
RT112 cells in CD1nude mice  
End point:  
Tumour  $> 450 \text{ mm}^3$  or weight loss  $> 15\%$  (severe hematuria)

# Image-guided ultrasound-mediated drug delivery system

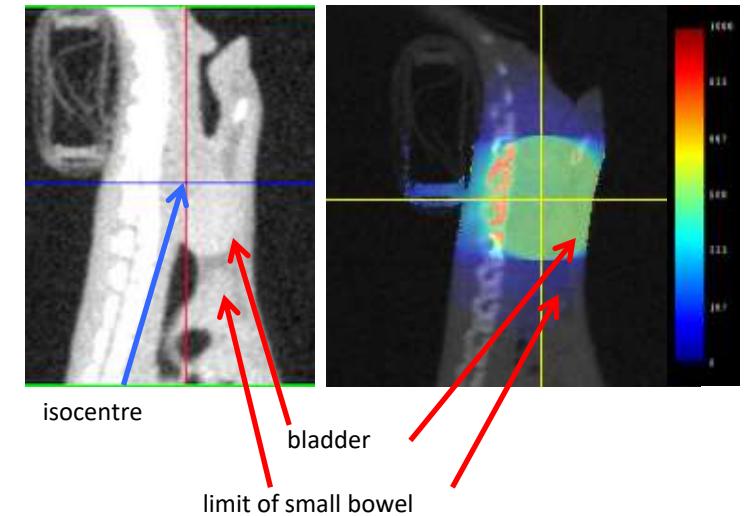
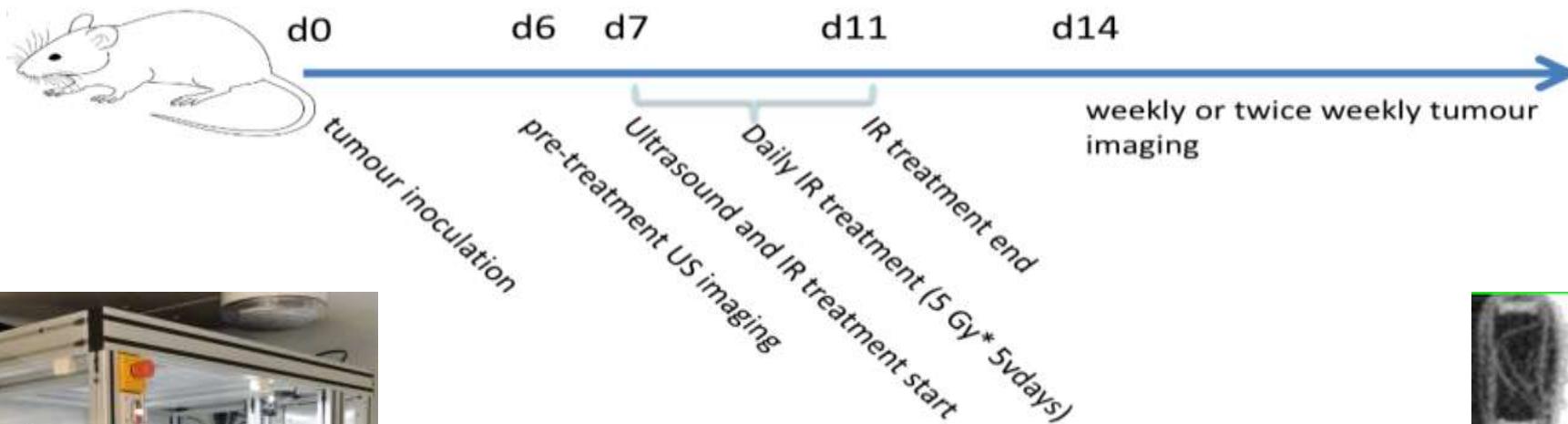


Therapy probe: 1.1 MHz centre frequency, 1 MPa PNP, 1% DC and 0.5 Hz PRF

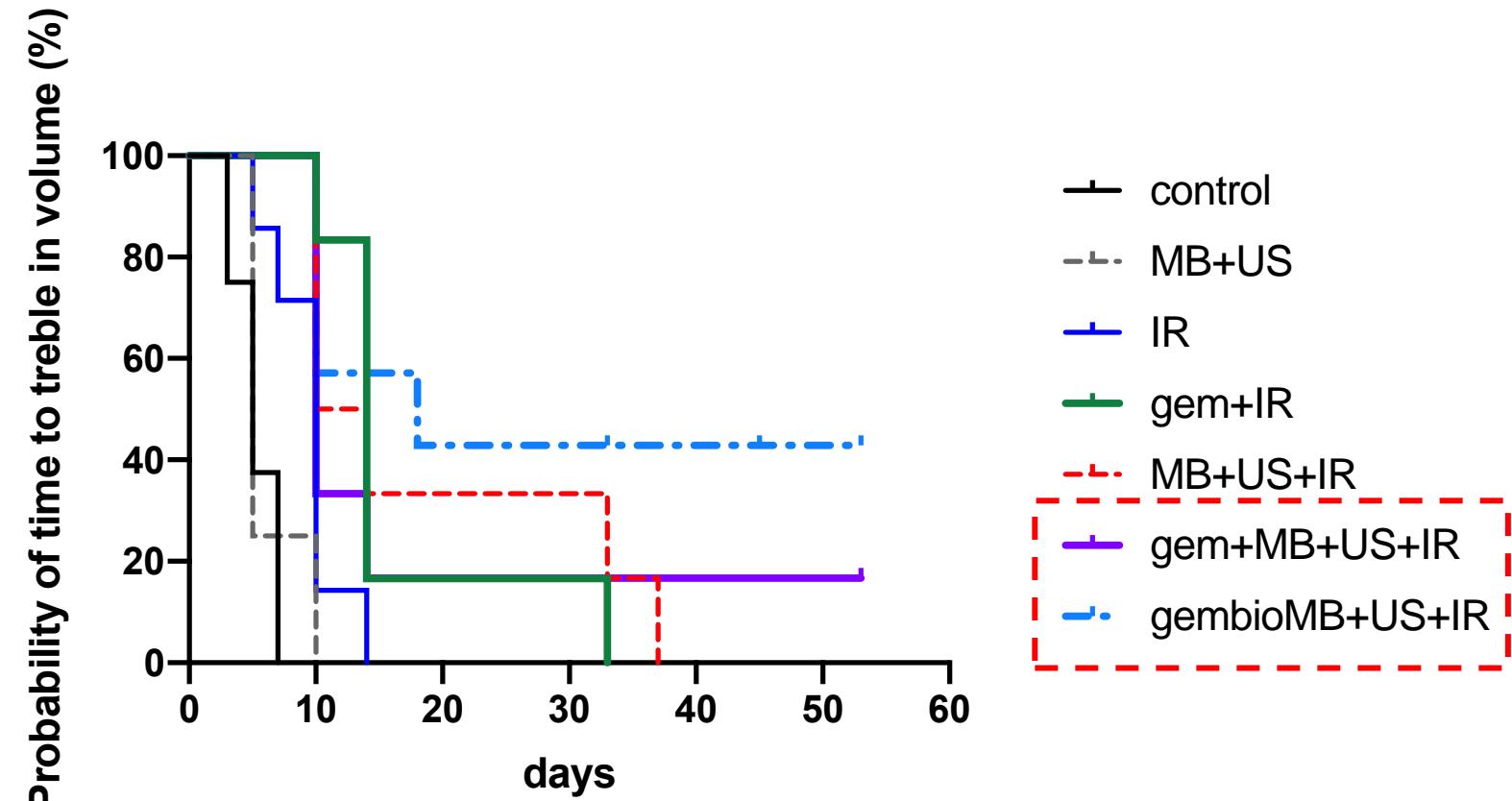
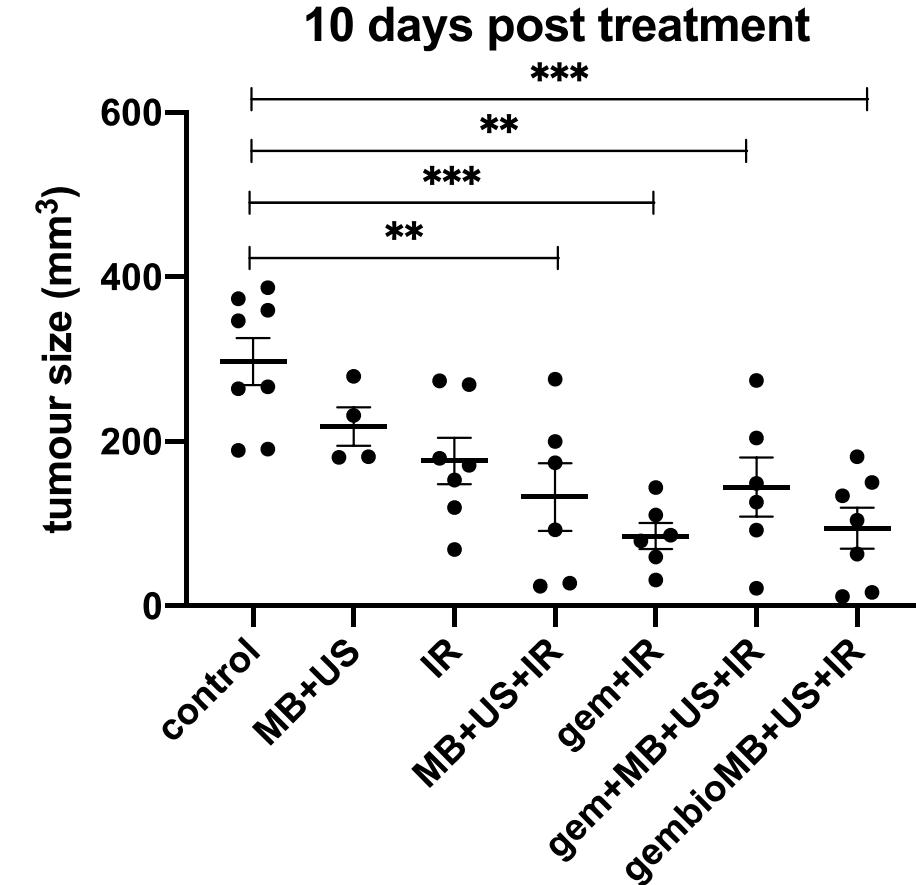
# Ultrasound improves drug delivery



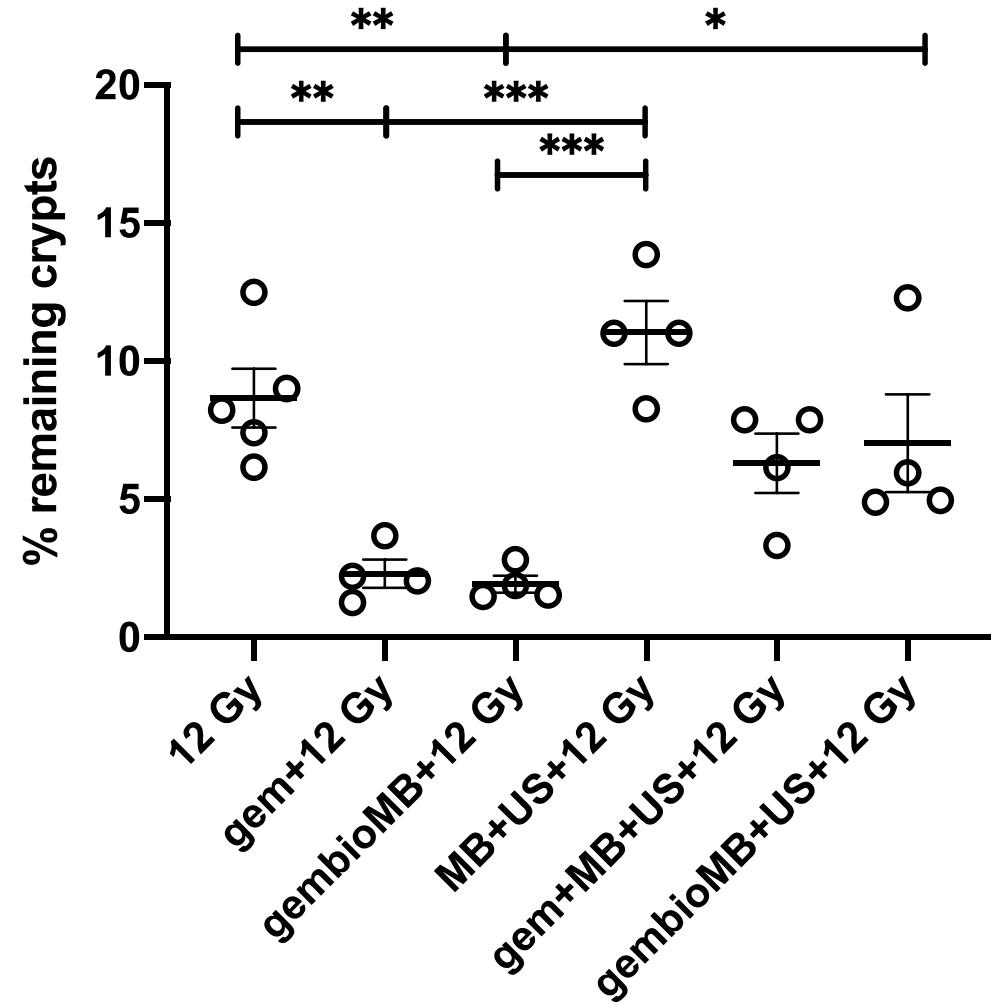
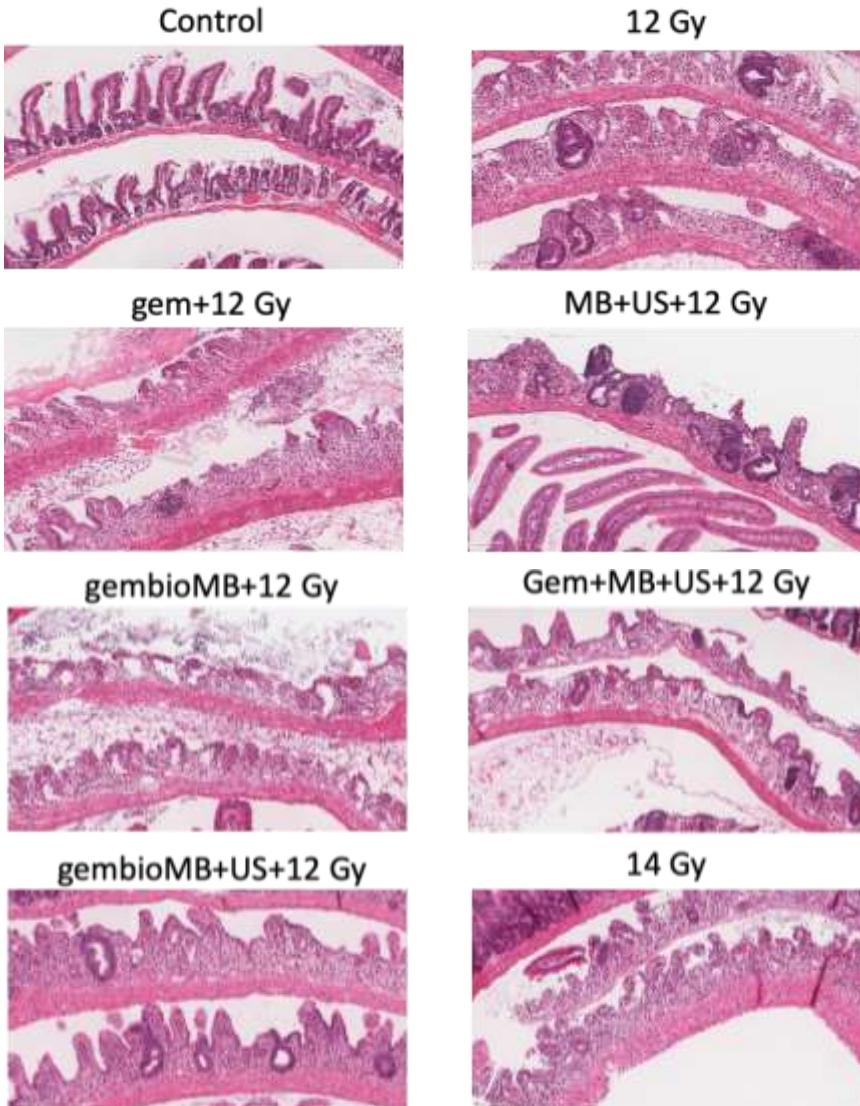
# Combine with radiotherapy: SARRP



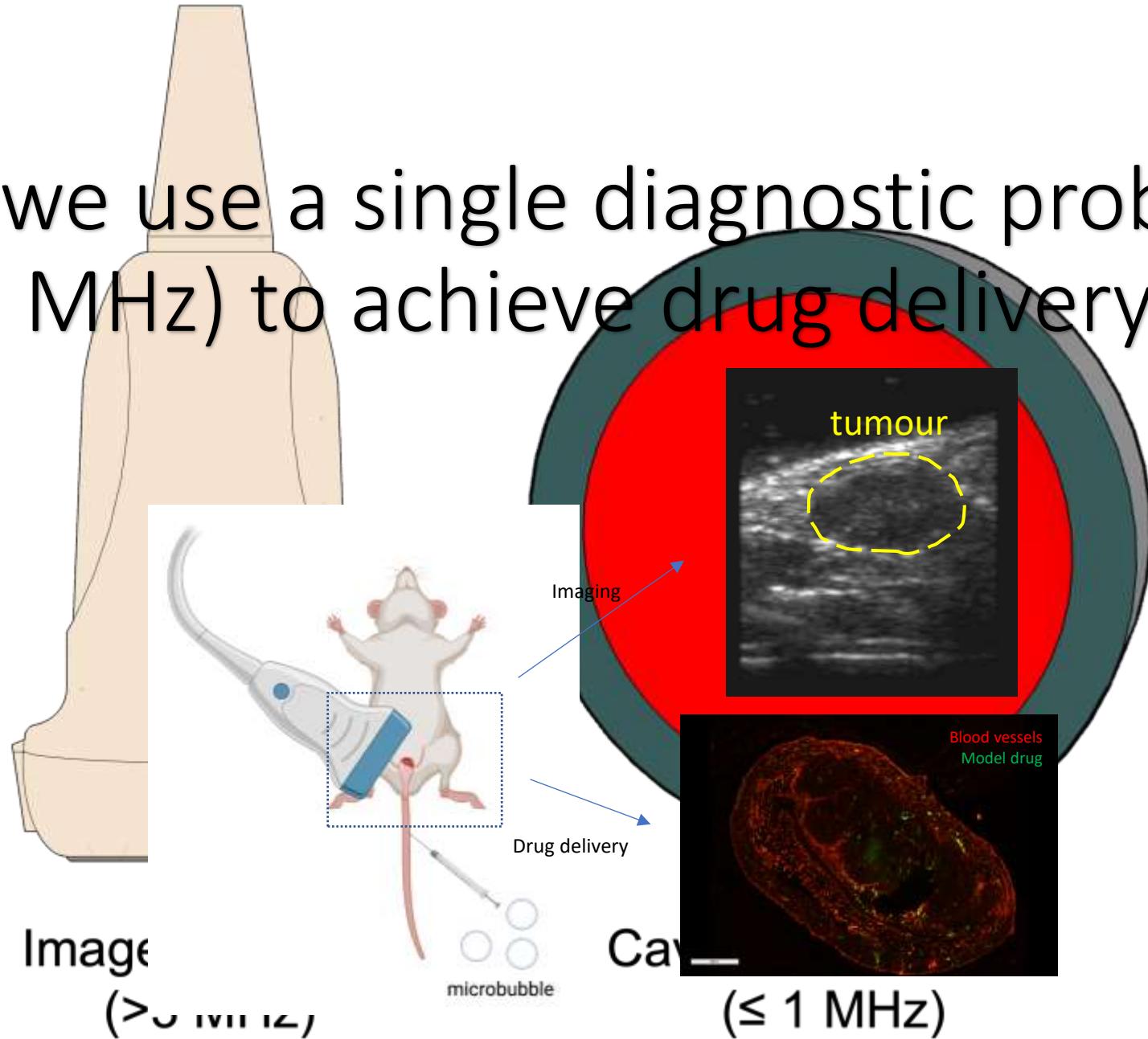
# Ultrasound-mediated gemcitabine delivery improves tumour killing



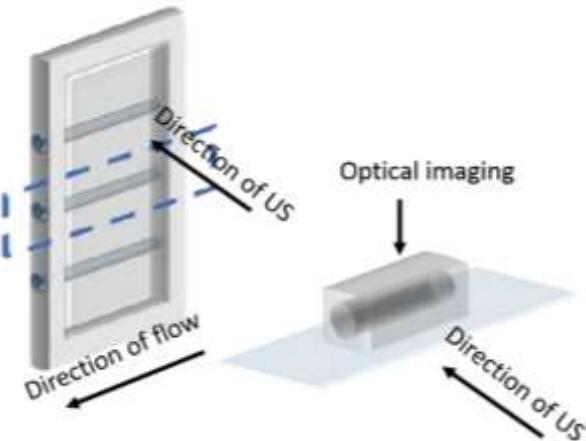
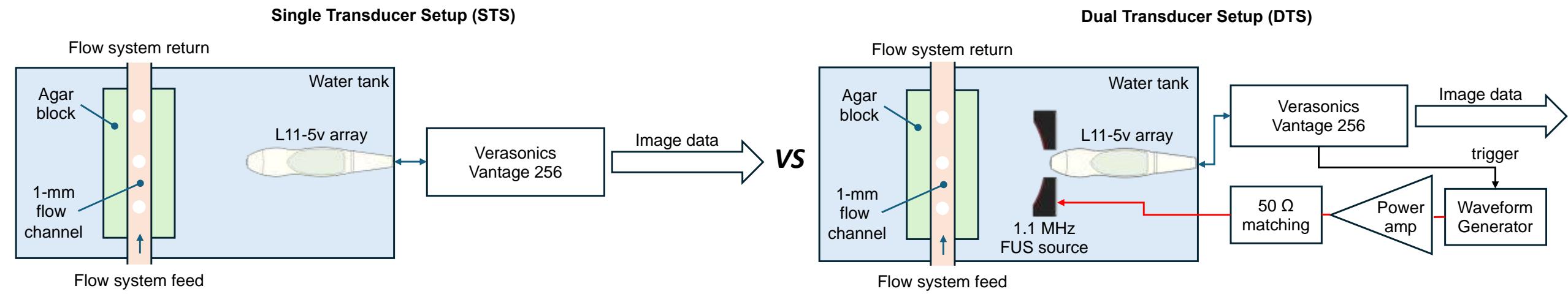
# Ultrasound-mediated gemcitabine delivery for chemoradiotherapy



Can we use a single diagnostic probe (> 3 MHz) to achieve drug delivery?



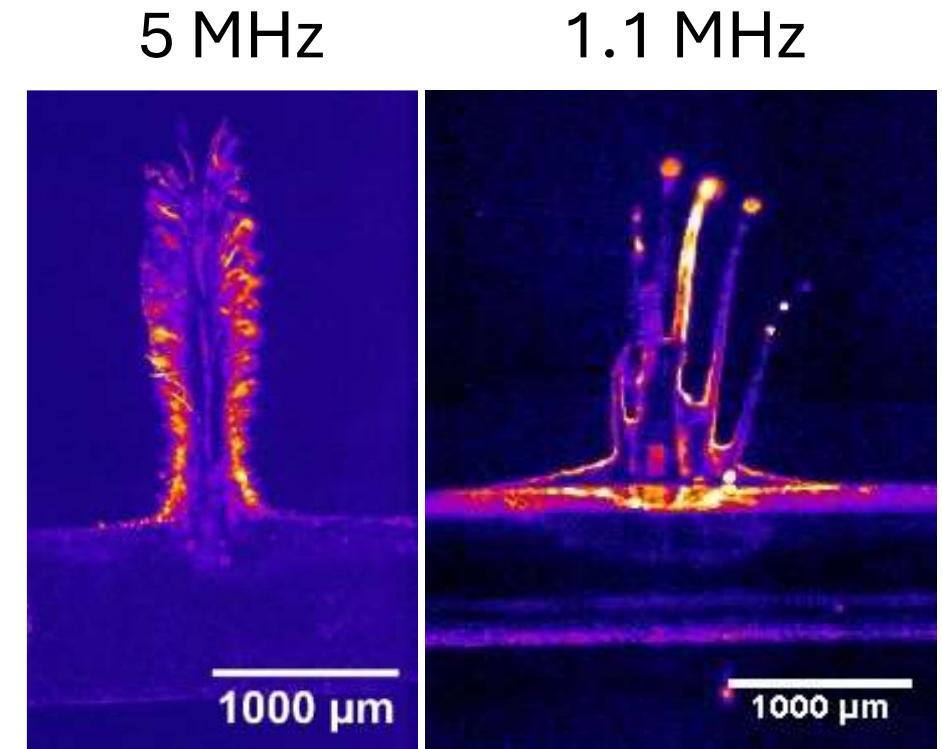
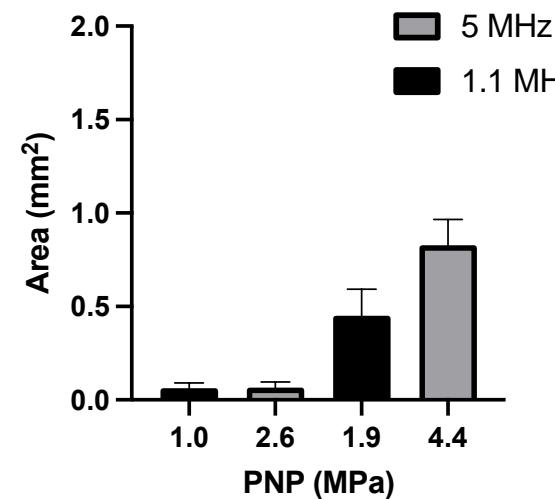
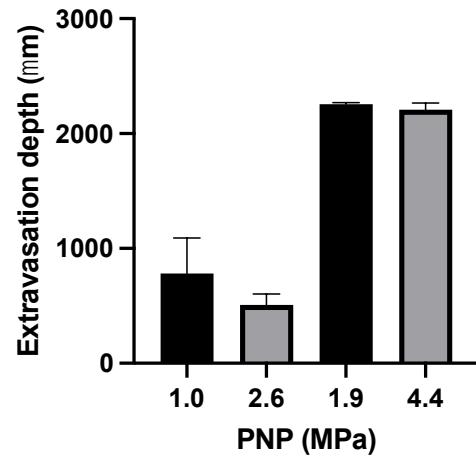
# *In vitro* experiment to quantify delivery



L11-5v	128 element linear array with Fc 7.5 MHz (6 MHz bandwidth)
STS	5 MHz transmit frequency

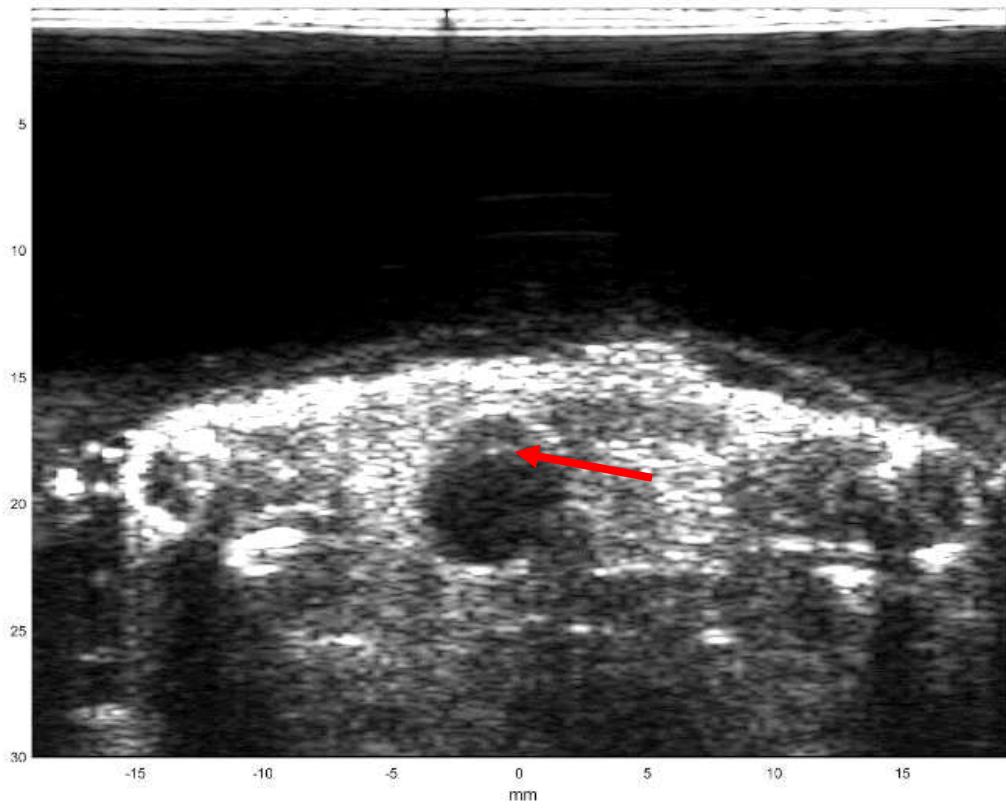
# STS and DTS showed comparable extravasation

Frequency (MHz)	No. of cycles x 10 <sup>3</sup>	PRF (Hz)	Pressure (PNP, MPa)	I <sub>spta</sub> (W/cm <sup>2</sup> )
1.1 (DTS)	11	5	1.9	6.07
5.0 (STS)	10	5	5.1	8.67
1.1 (DTS)	11	5	1.0	1.67
5.0 (STS)	10	5	2.6	2.25

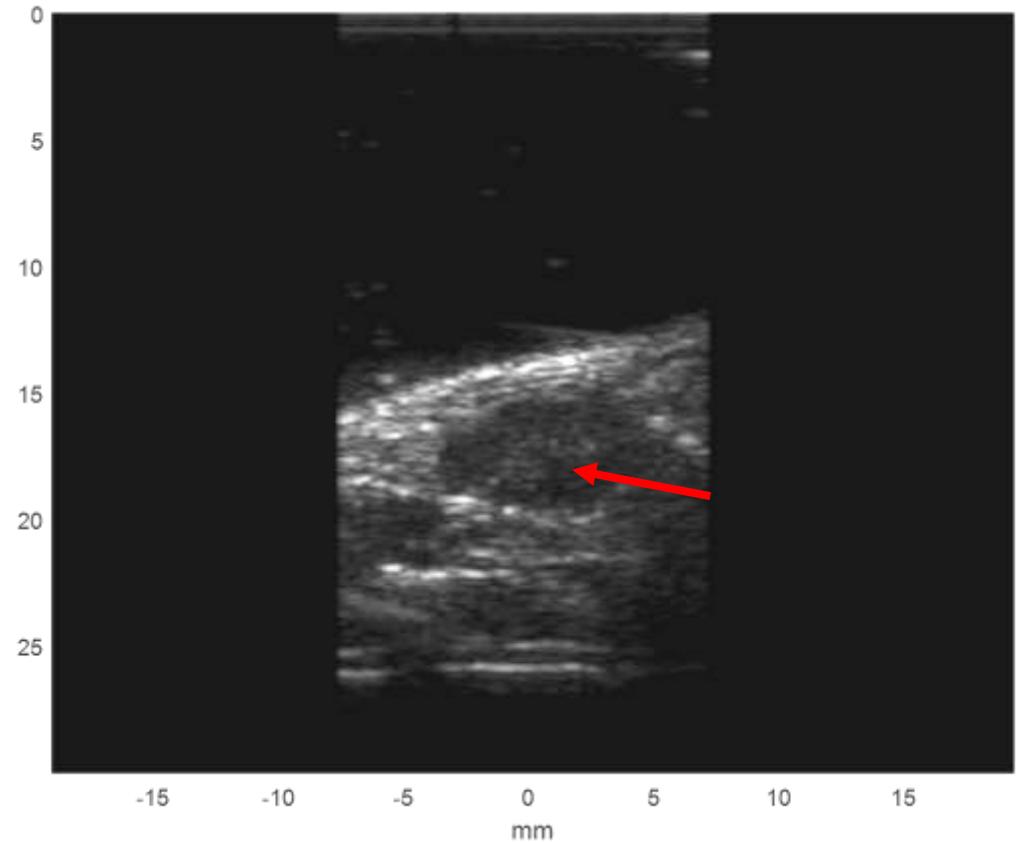


# *In vivo* experiment: Imaging of orthotopic MIBC models

DTS

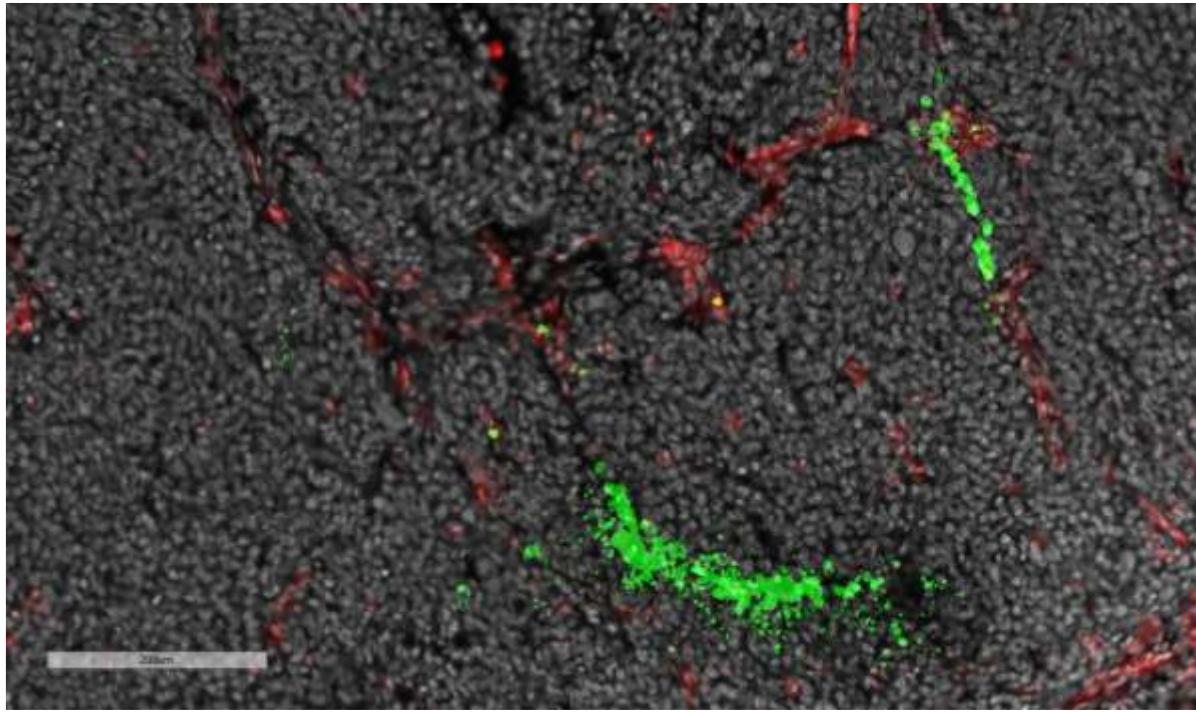


STS

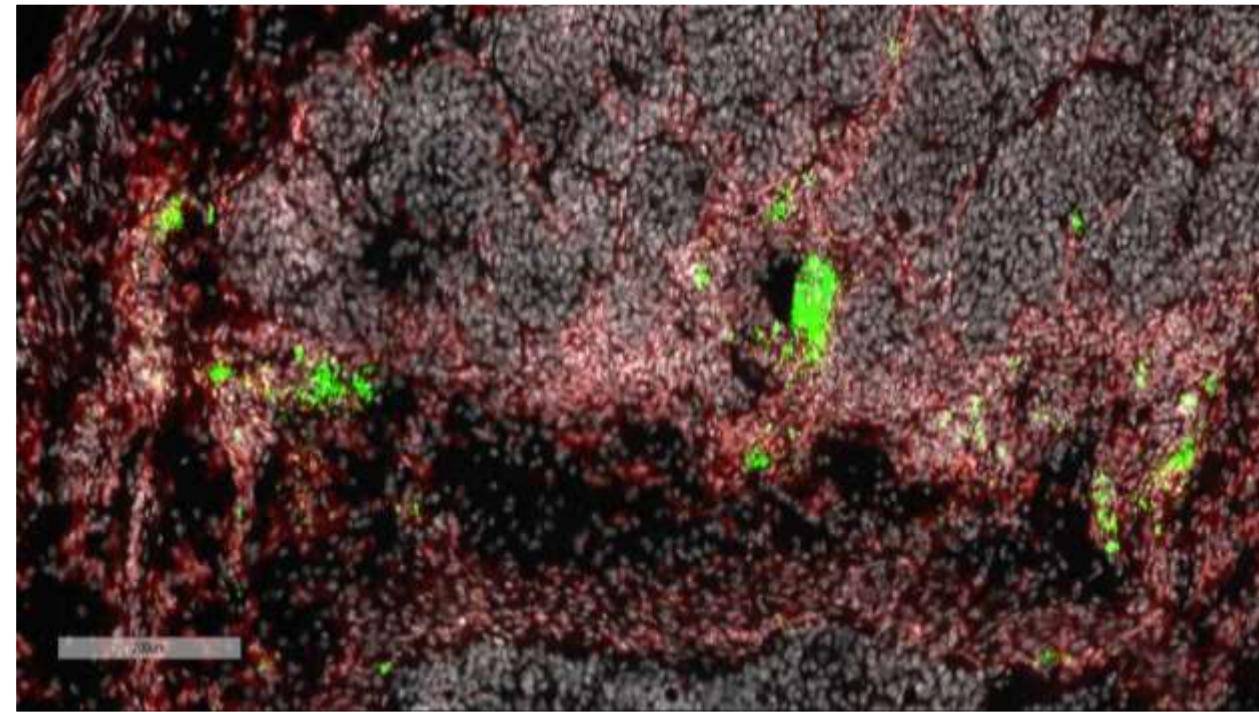


# *In vivo* delivery on orthotopic MIBC model

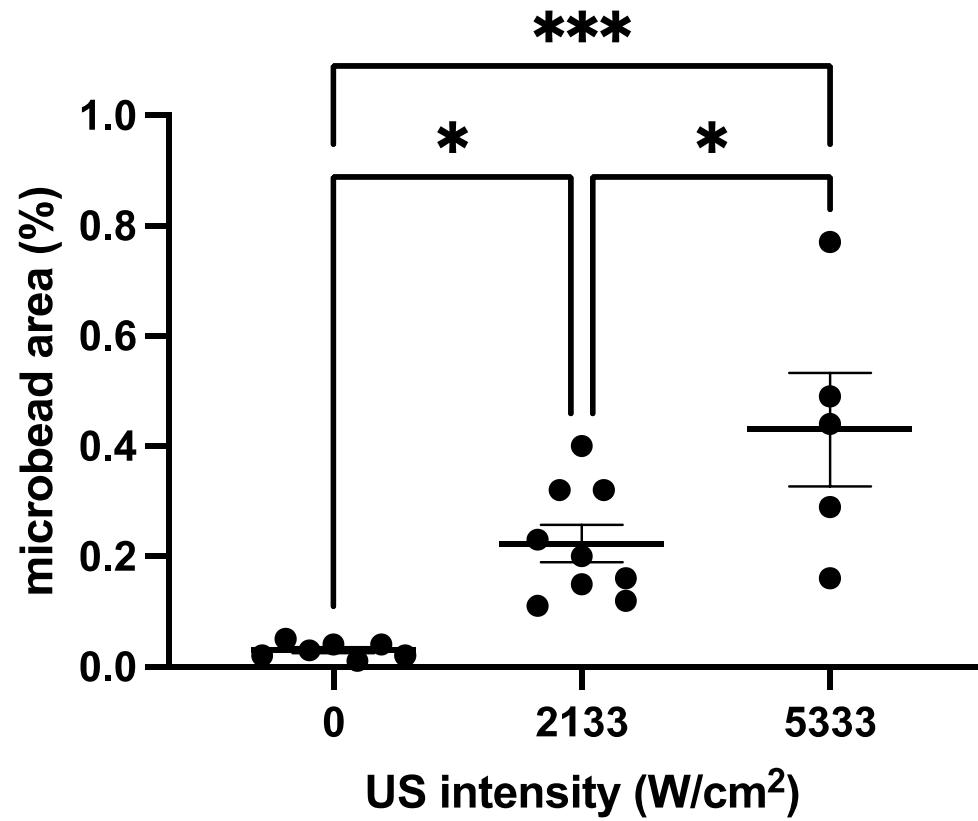
DTS



STS

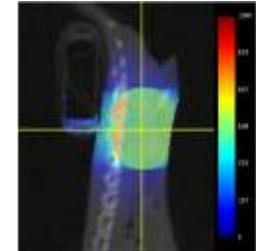


# Increased drug delivery following increased ultrasound intensity

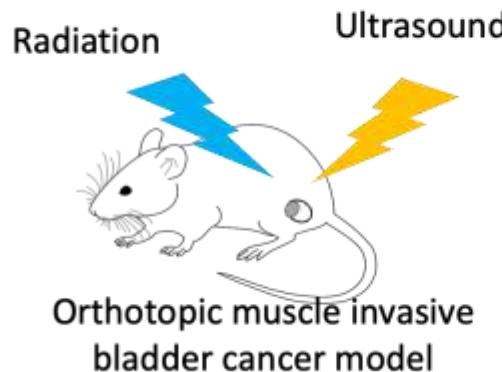


# Summary

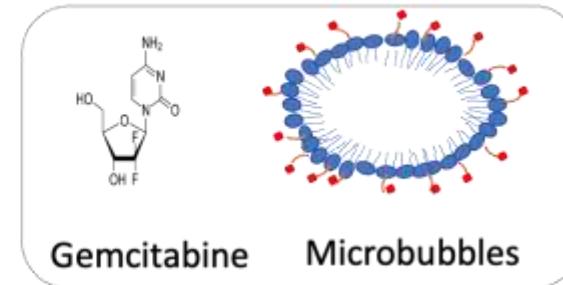
- Ultrasound-mediated gemcitabine delivery for chemoradiotherapy
  - Similar tumour growth delay to conventional chemoradiotherapy
  - Reduce acute gastrointestinal toxicity



Radiotherapy planning on SARRP

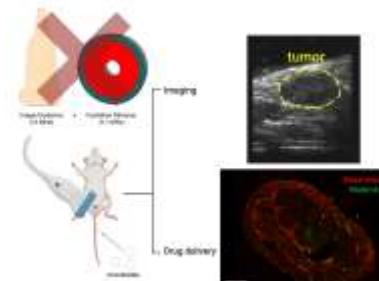


Orthotopic muscle invasive bladder cancer model



Gemcitabine      Microbubbles  
Microbubble-based gemcitabine delivery

- Ultrasound-mediated drug delivery using a single higher frequency(> 3 MHz) probe is achievable.



# Acknowledgement

## Oncology:

Prof Anne Kiltie  
Prof. Borivoj Vojnovic  
Dr. Iain Tullis  
Dr. Yesna Yildiz  
Ms. Jess Gorrill

## BMS core:

Karla Watson  
Magdalena Hutchins

## Radiation biophysics core:

Dr. Mark Hill  
Dr. Jamie Thompson  
Ms. Amy Elliot

## IBME:

Prof. Eleanor Stride  
Dr. Richard Browning  
Dr. Michael Gray

## Ulster University:

Prof. John Callan  
Prof Anthony McHale  
Dr. Sukanta Kamila



CANCER  
RESEARCH  
UK

RADNET  
OXFORD



Medical  
Research  
Council

Oxford Institute for  
Radiation Oncology

