



Nuclear Physics for Human Health: innovative radionuclides at the forefront of Nuclear Medicine

Fisica Nucleare
Fisica Teorica
Fisica Applicativa

CSN3
CSN4
CSN5



Speaker: Luciano Canton (INFN sez. di Padova)

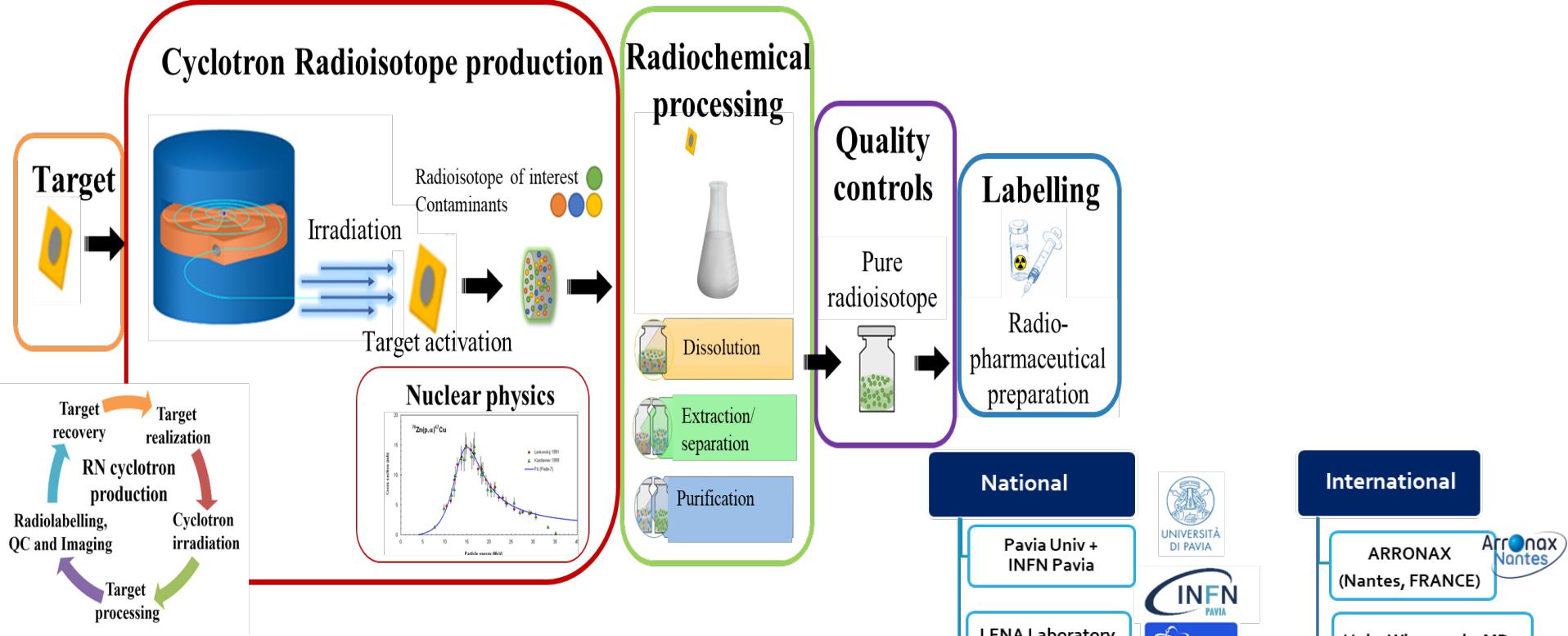
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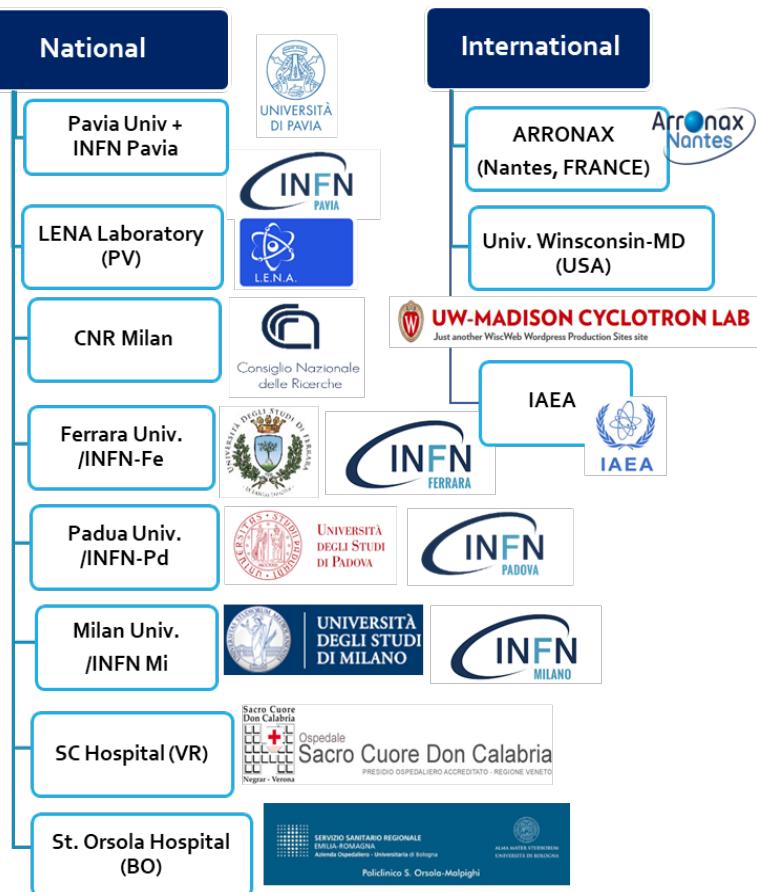
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The Cyclotron-based Production of Medical Radionuclides



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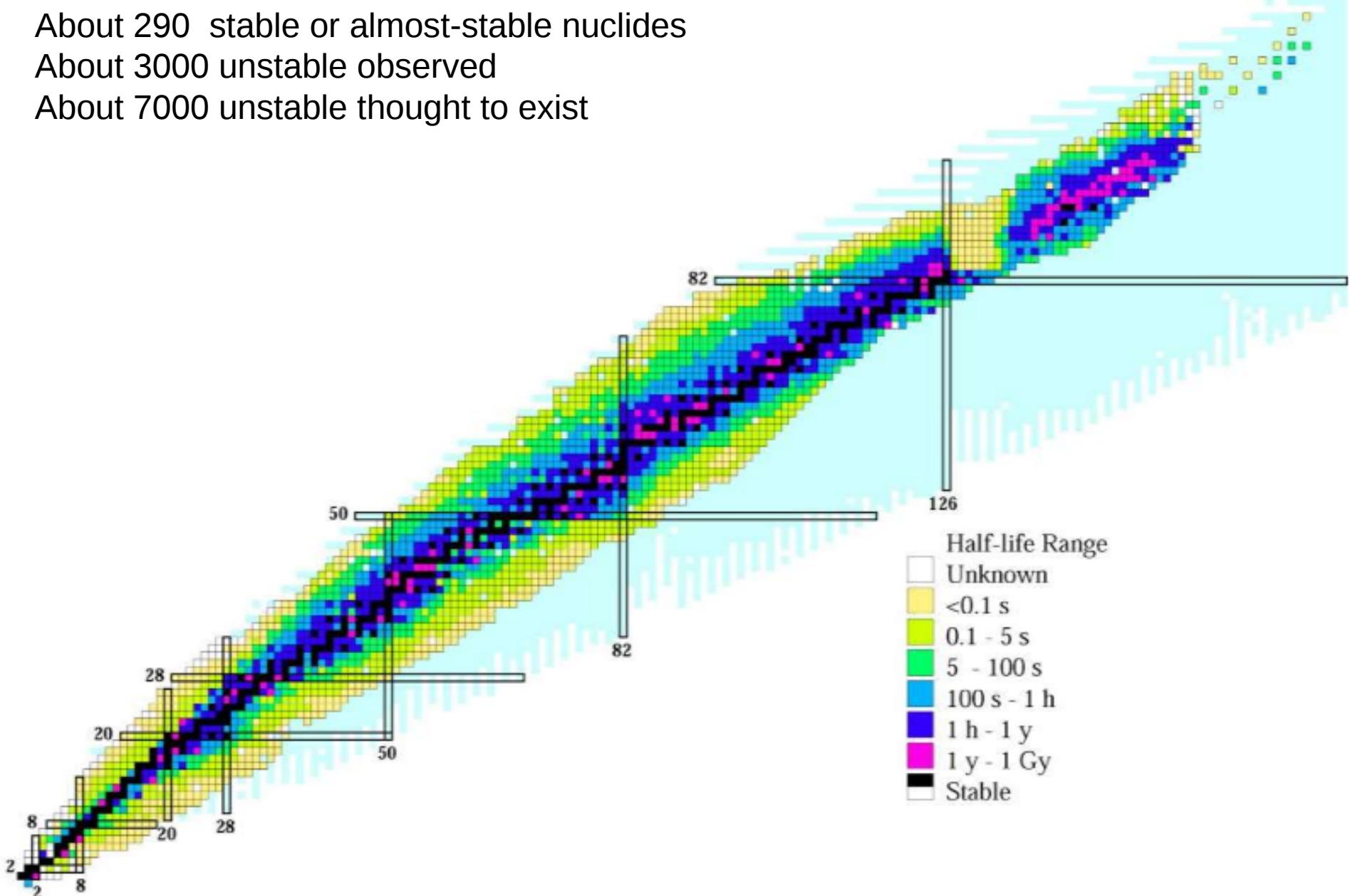


Nuclear physicist perspective

About 290 stable or almost-stable nuclides

About 3000 unstable observed

About 7000 unstable thought to exist



How many are used in clinics ???

Nuclear medicine perspective

SPECT

PET

Therapy

^{99m}Tc
 ^{68}Ga ^{67}Ga ^{111}In ^{123}I ^{133}Xe ^{131}I ^{177}Lu ^{153}Sm ^{188}Re ^{201}TI

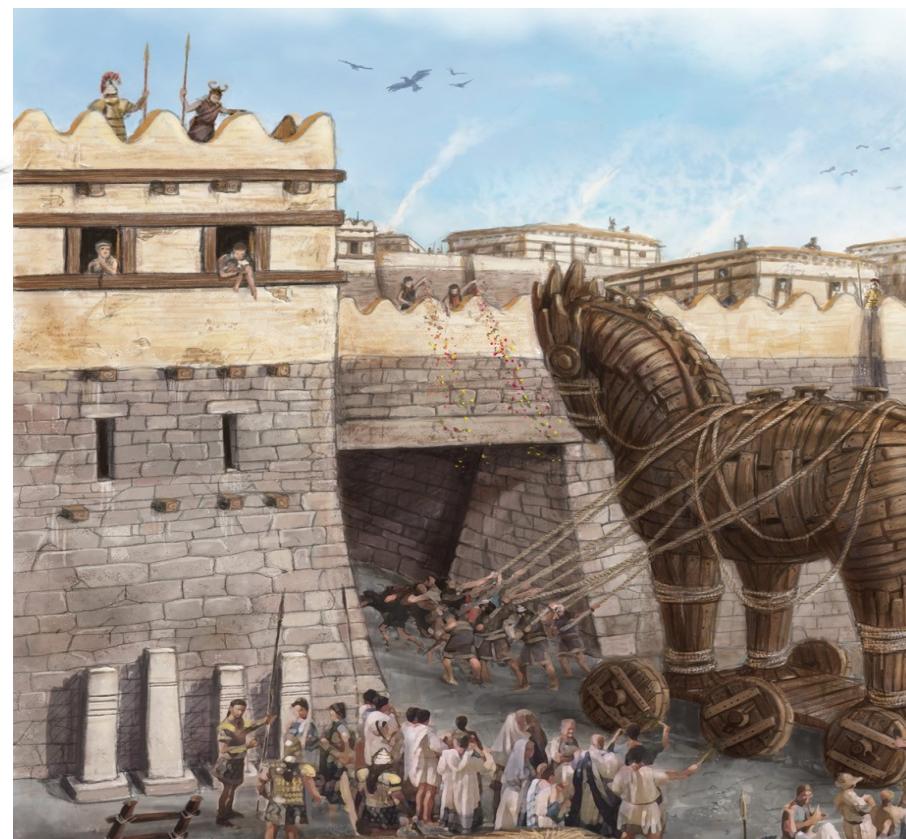
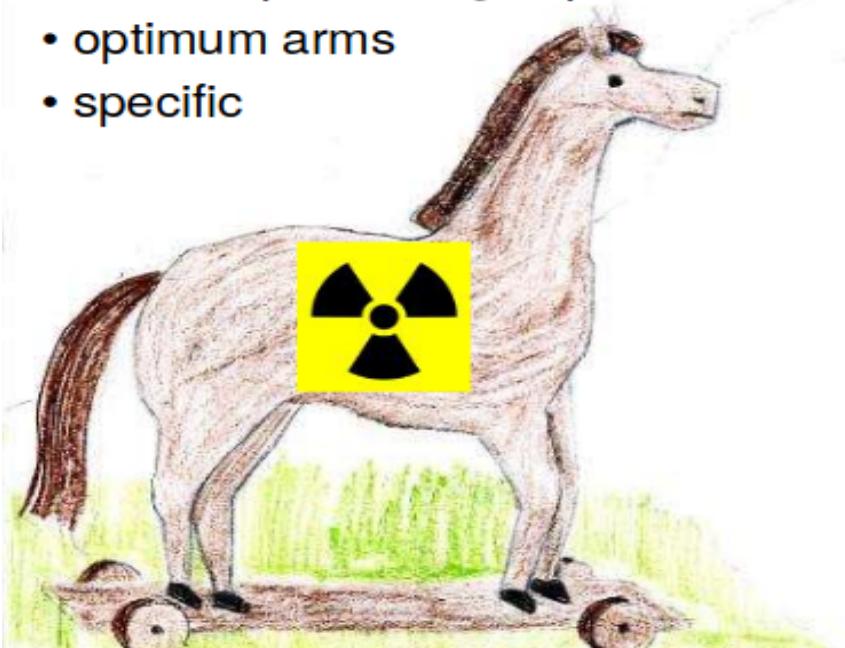
^{18}F
 ^{11}C

“exotic” isotopes

Introduction to radiotargeted therapy

The principle of targeted therapies

- “attractive” vector > high uptake by the target
- transportable
- good in-vivo stability
- warriors “not visible”
- delayed uptake > suitable half-life
- limited space > high specific activity
- optimum arms
- specific



Introduction to radiotargeted therapy



New Directions in Radionuclide Applications

- **Theranostic approach**

(combination of PET / Targeted therapy)

$^{44}\text{Sc}/^{47}\text{Sc}$, $^{64}\text{Cu}/^{67}\text{Cu}$, $^{86}\text{Y}/^{90}\text{Y}$, etc.

- **Multimode imaging**

(combination of PET/CT and PET/MRI)

CUPRUM 2023

COME INFN-
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PASTA, REMIX INFN-LNL

- **Radioactive nanoparticles**

Possible improvement in delivery of radionuclide to tumour

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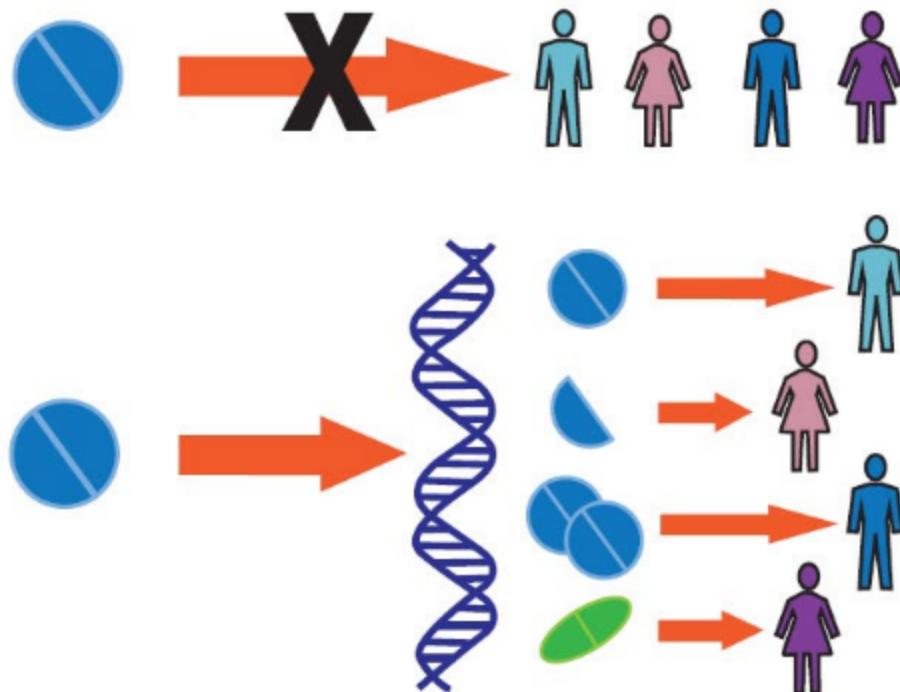
Continuous radionuclide research is underway.

Personalized/Precision Nuclear Medicine

Imaging and diagnosis

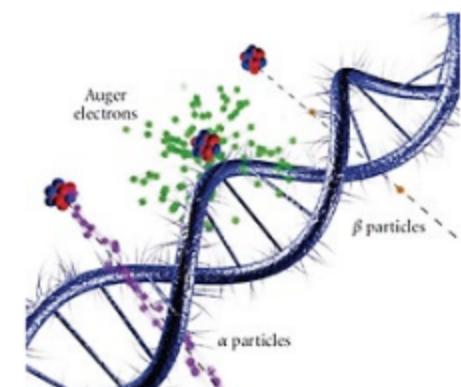
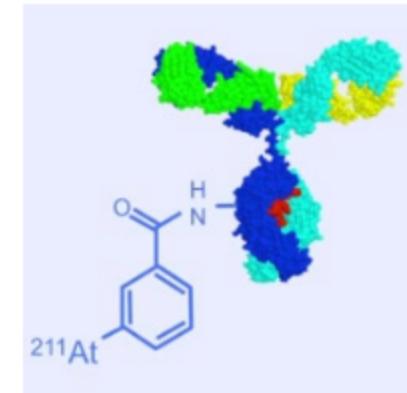
Choose the best treatment

Evaluate its efficacy



Therapy

Destroy tumor cells



The Right Drug

At The Right Time

To The Right Patient

With The Right Dosage

For The Right Disease

Introduction to radiotargeted therapy

Which theranostic isotopes will we use in future ?

Therapy

Sc 47
3.35 d
 β^- 0.4; 0.6
 γ 159

Cu 67
2.6 d
 β^- 0.4; 0.6
 γ 185; 93; 91...

Tb 161
6.9 d
 β^- 0.5; 0.6
 γ 26; 49; 75...
 e^-

Lu 177
6.65 d
 β^- 0.5
 γ 208; 113...

At 211
7.2 h
 ε
 α 5.867...
 γ (687)

Ac 225
10.0 d
 α 5.830; 5.797...
 γ 100; (150...)
 e^-

Tb 149
4.1 h
 ε
 α 3.97
 β^+ 1.4...
 γ 352; 165...

Sc 43
3.9 h
 β^+ 1.2...
 γ 373...

Cu 61
3.4 h
 β^+ 1.2...
 γ 283; 656; 67; 1186...

Tb 152
17.5 h
 ε
 β^+ 3.0; 2.6; 2.0...
 γ 344; 271; 586...

Ga 68
1.1 h
 ε
 β^+ 1.9...
 γ 1077; (1833)

I 124
4.15 d
 ε
 β^+ 2.1...
 γ 603; 1691...

Zr 89
3.3 d
 ε
 β^+ 0.9
 γ (1713)
 m

Pet Scan

Sc 44
4.0 h
 β^+ 1.5...
 γ 1157...

Cu 64
12.7 h
 ε
 β^- 0.6, β^+ 0.7
 γ (1346)

Tb 155
5.3 d
 ε
 γ 87; 105; 180...
 e^-

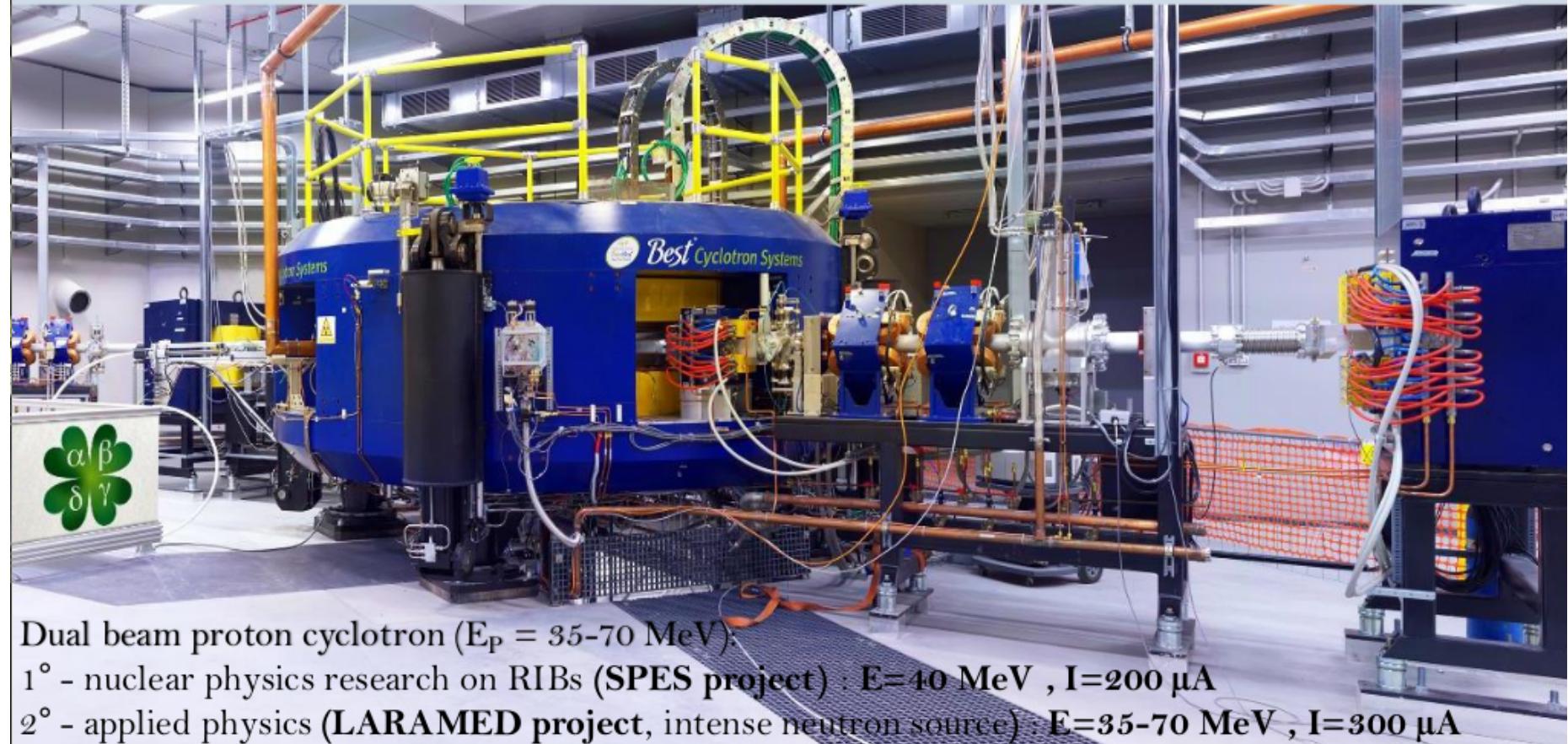
In 111
2.8 d
 ε
 γ 245; 171...

I 123
13.2 h
 ε
 γ 159...

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The new 70 MeV proton cyclotron @ INFN-LNL



Dual beam proton cyclotron ($E_p = 35-70$ MeV):

1° - nuclear physics research on RIBs (**SPES** project) . $E=40$ MeV , $I=200$ μ A

2° - applied physics (**LARAMED** project, intense neutron source) . $E=35-70$ MeV , $I=300$ μ A

DUAL RADIO PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTION:
LARAMED - ISOLPHARM

Introduction to radiotargeted therapy

Syed M Qaim, 2018-2021

Four Pillars of Radionuclide Development Work



- Nuclear data
 - decay properties
 - production cross sections + nuclear code simulations
- High current targetry
- Chemical processing
 - isolation of radionuclide and recovery of enriched target material
- Quality control
 - radionuclidic, radiochemical, chemical, specific activity

Nuclear Physics

Nuclear physicists could have crucial contributions:

- Identify reaction channel [spal., fis., act.]
- Quantify contaminants
- Define waste management process
- Optimize production process
- Produce the purest product
- Discuss with physicians to promote its use

Nuclear data

- Accurate and reliable sets of data
- Well defined production routes and decay properties
- Optimum production of specific radionuclides, minimization / elimination of impurities, realistic dose calculations

Nuclear codes

- Provide a large set of nuclear data
 - in terms of targets, projectiles and energy range
- To constrain and develop predictive simulation tools of nuclear reactions

CROSS-SECTIONS are very important because all other quantities depend on it !!

Production
rate

$$R = \frac{I_0}{z_{proj} |e|} \frac{N_A}{A} \int_{E_{out}}^{E_{in}} \sigma(E) \left(\frac{dE}{\rho_t dx} \right)^{-1} dE$$



Bateman
equations

$$\frac{dN_i}{dt} = R_i - \lambda_i N_i + \sum_{j < i} f_{ij} \lambda_j N_j$$

activities

$$A_i(t) = \lambda_i N_i(t)$$



purities

$$RNP(t) = \frac{A_x(t)}{\sum_i A_i x(t)}$$



^{47}Sc production:

We have studied and identified various production routes for

$^{48}\text{Ti}(\text{p},\text{x})$ **not suitable**

$^{49}\text{Ti}(\text{p},\text{x})$ **not suitable**

$^{50}\text{Ti}(\text{p},\text{x})$ **adequate (optimized conditions)**

$^{49}\text{Ti}(\text{d},\text{x})$ **adequate (optimized conditions)**

$^{\text{nat}}\text{V}(\text{p},\text{x})$ **adequate (optimized conditions)**

Deposited in 2023 a patent for ^{47}Sc production

^{155}Tb production:

$^{155}\text{Gd}(\text{p},\text{n})$ **adequate (but conditions on target enrichment)**

Currently studying production of Terbium and Copper radioisotopes for the theranostic approach.



Thank-you for the attention !

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(simulazioni nucleari e biofisiche)

(misure nucleari applicative)

(fisica nucleare teorica e modelli)

(fisica medica e dosimetria)

(fisica medica e dosimetria)

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Istituto Nazionale di Fisica Nucleare



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Research on Emerging Medical radionuclides from the X-sections (people and institutions)

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LARAMED: LABoratory for RADionuclides for MEDicine