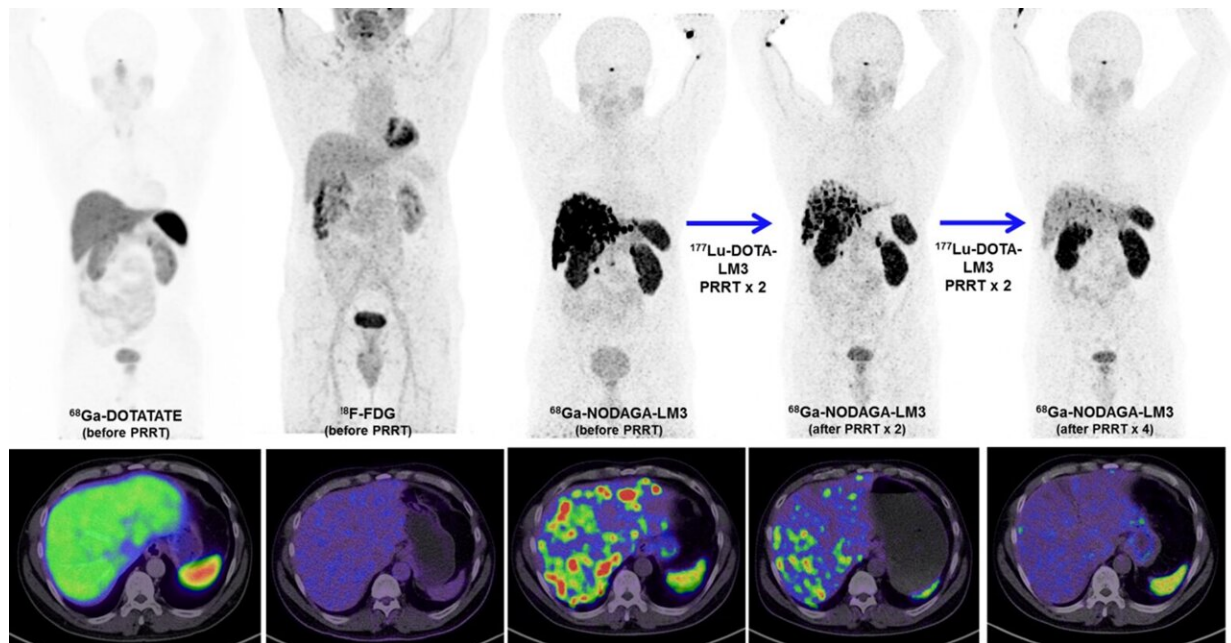


Novel radionuclide therapy proven safe and effective to treat neuroendocrine neoplasms

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55-year-old man with well-differentiated, non-functioning metastatic pancreatic NEN and a Ki-67 index of 13%. Patient underwent Whipple procedure, with histologically confirmed G2 pancreatic NEN. MRI had revealed multiple small-volume liver metastases. ^{68}Ga -DOTATATE PET/CT showed very weak DOTATATE-avid small volume lesions in the liver and lymph nodes with extremely low uptake (left), which did not exhibit significant glucose hypermetabolism (second from left). ^{68}Ga -NODAGA-LM3 PET/CT then showed disseminated bilobar liver metastases, demonstrating very intense SSTR antagonist (LM3) uptake in the liver and lymph node metastases (third from left). Patient was treated with four cycles of ^{177}Lu -DOTA-LM3 PRRT with a cumulative administered radioactivity of 25.7 GBq. Restaging ^{68}Ga -NODAGA-LM3 PET/CT scans showed excellent response to ^{177}Lu -DOTA-LM3 PRRT

with partial remission of the disease according to RECIST and EORTC criteria (right). Credit: Image created by Richard P. Baum and Jingjing Zhang, et al., Theranostics Center for Molecular Radiotherapy and Precision Oncology, ENETS Center of Excellence, Zentralklinik Bad Berka, Bad Berka, Germany.

A new type of peptide receptor radionuclide therapy (PRRT) has been shown to control disease in 85 percent of patients with metastatic neuroendocrine neoplasms, achieving complete remission in some patients. The first-in-human study utilized ^{177}Lu -DOTA-LM3 therapy, which was administered without severe adverse effects and was well tolerated by the majority of patients. This research was published in the November issue of *The Journal of Nuclear Medicine*.

Neuroendocrine neoplasms are tumors that arise from diffuse neuroendocrine system cells. They are most commonly found in the gastrointestinal tract, pancreas and lungs. Neuroendocrine neoplasms are fairly rare diseases, but their incidence and prevalence have increased substantially in recent decades. The majority of neuroendocrine tumors overexpress somatostatin receptors (SSTRs), which are targeted for imaging and treatment.

"Over the past two decades, SSTR-targeted imaging using radiolabeled somatostatin agonists followed by PRRT has been remarkably successful in managing neuroendocrine tumors," said Jingjing Zhang, MD, Ph.D., assistant professor in the Department of Diagnostic Radiology at the Yong Loo Lin School of Medicine at the National University of Singapore in Singapore. "However, potent SSTR antagonists—which only poorly internalize into tumor cells if at all—have surprisingly been shown to be even superior to agonists for such purposes."

To further investigate the role antagonists can play in treating

[neuroendocrine tumors](#) researchers developed a study to determine the safety, biodistribution and efficiency of a new type of SSTR antagonist, ^{177}Lu -DOTA-LM3. Fifty-one patients with progressive, heavily pretreated neuroendocrine neoplasms underwent PRRT with ^{177}Lu -DOTA-LM3. Treatment-related adverse events were graded for all participants, and dosimetry was performed for 11 patients.

^{177}Lu -DOTA-LM3 was administered without severe adverse effects and was well tolerated by most patients. Disease control was reached in 40 out of 47 patients (85 percent) who were monitored after ^{177}Lu -DOTA-LM3 therapy. Two patients achieved complete remission by the European Organization for Research and Treatment of Cancer criteria.

Of note, the uptake and dosimetry of the antagonist ^{177}Lu -DOTA-LM3 were compared with those of the commonly used SSTR agonist ^{177}Lu -DOTATOC in patients undergoing treatment on the same dosimetry protocol. ^{177}Lu -DOTA-LM3 demonstrated higher uptake and a longer effective half-life in tumor lesions, resulting in higher tumor radiation doses than for agonist ^{177}Lu -DOTATOC.

"These encouraging findings demonstrate the feasibility and superiority of SSTR antagonist ^{177}Lu -DOTA-LM3 as compared to SSTR agonists. Furthermore, antagonist PRRT can be performed under concurrent treatment with somatostatin analogs without the need for interrupting these medications. This is especially important for patients suffering from carcinoid syndrome or even carcinoid crisis," stated Richard P. Baum, MD, Ph.D., president of the academy at the International Centers for Precision Oncology (ICPO) and consultant for the Center for Advanced Radiomolecular Precision Oncology, CURANOSTICUM Wiesbaden-Frankfurt, both in Germany. "The results are very encouraging for theranostic applications of SSTR antagonists to further improve outcomes in patients with neuroendocrine neoplasms in the

future."

More information: Richard P. Baum et al, First-in-Humans Study of the SSTR Antagonist ^{177}Lu -DOTA-LM3 for Peptide Receptor Radionuclide Therapy in Patients with Metastatic Neuroendocrine Neoplasms: Dosimetry, Safety, and Efficacy, *Journal of Nuclear Medicine* (2021). [DOI: 10.2967/jnumed.120.258889](https://doi.org/10.2967/jnumed.120.258889)

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