









#### Traitement des Métastases Osseuses

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Certains hommes parlent pendant leur sommeil.

Les conférenciers parlent pendant le sommeil des autres.

**Albert Camus** 

#### Introduction

- Tumeurs Primitives rare
- Métastases osseuses 60% des patients avec un cancer
  - 50% 80% des cancers du sein
  - 20% 40% des cancers du poumon
  - 5% des cancer Colo- rectal

#### Stratégie Thérapeutique

- Stratégie Thérapeutique dépend de 4 points :
- Prolonger la survie
- 2. Optimisation confort
- 3. Optimisation fonctionnelle
- 4. Soulager la douleur

Multidisciplinaire



# Les Procédures dans le traitement focal des métastases osseuses

- Bloc neuroregional
- Action Directe
  - Cimentoplastie
  - Ablation tumorale



The Mattress Professionals

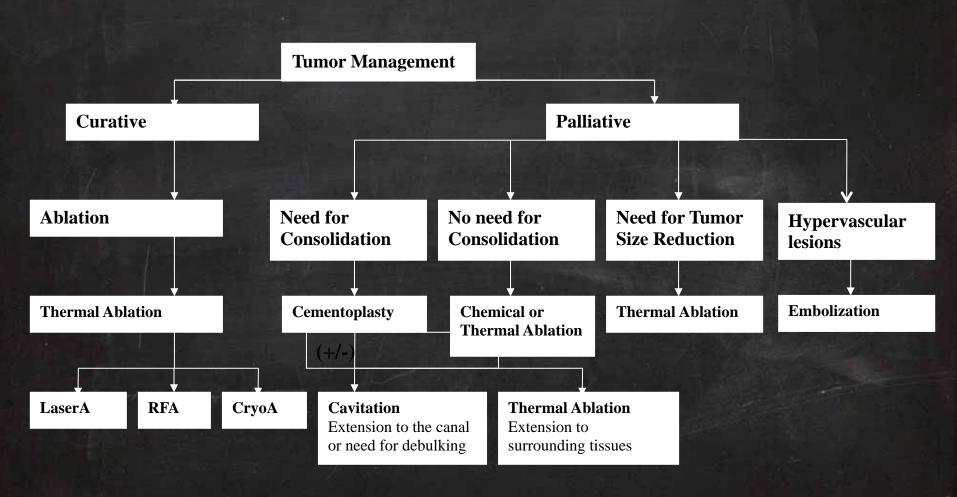
# CAMBING & HEATING

680-8100

RADIO DISPATCHED

LIC PLU

## Tumor Management therapeutic option algorithm

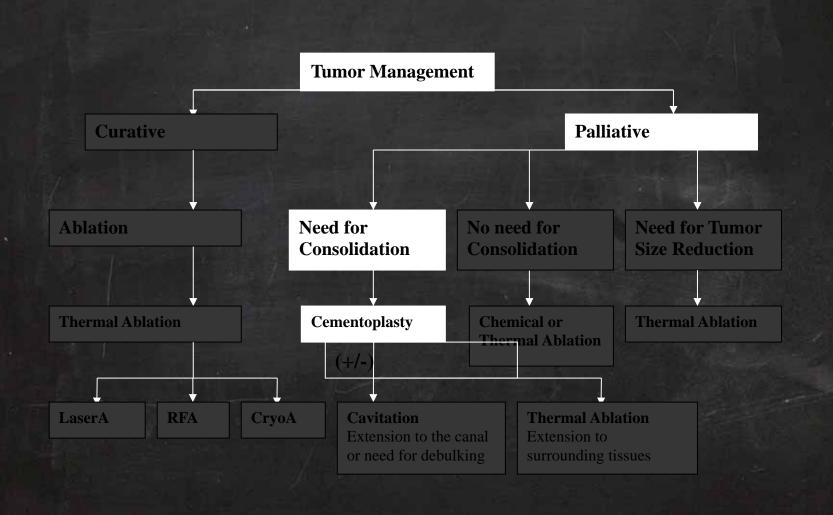


Gangi A et al. Percutaneous bone tumor management. Semin Intervent Radiol. 2010

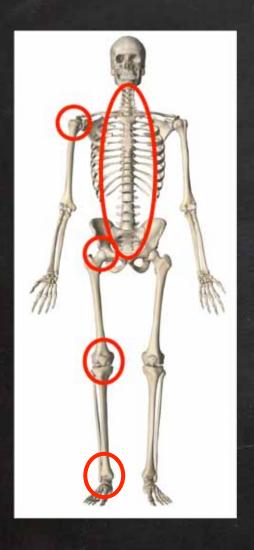
# Effets thérapeutiques des différentes techniques

- Cimentoplastie = consolidation, antalgie
- Ablation Thermique (AT) = ablation tumorale, antalgie
- Cimentoplastie + AT = combinaison des deux effets thérapeutiques
- Embolisation

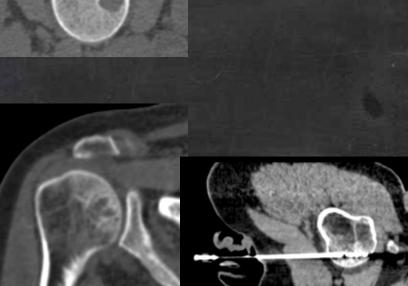
## Tumor Management therapeutic option algorithm

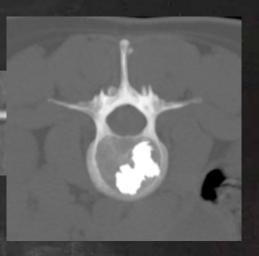


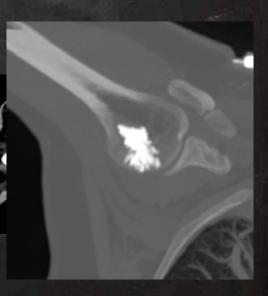
#### consolider l'os si nécessaire











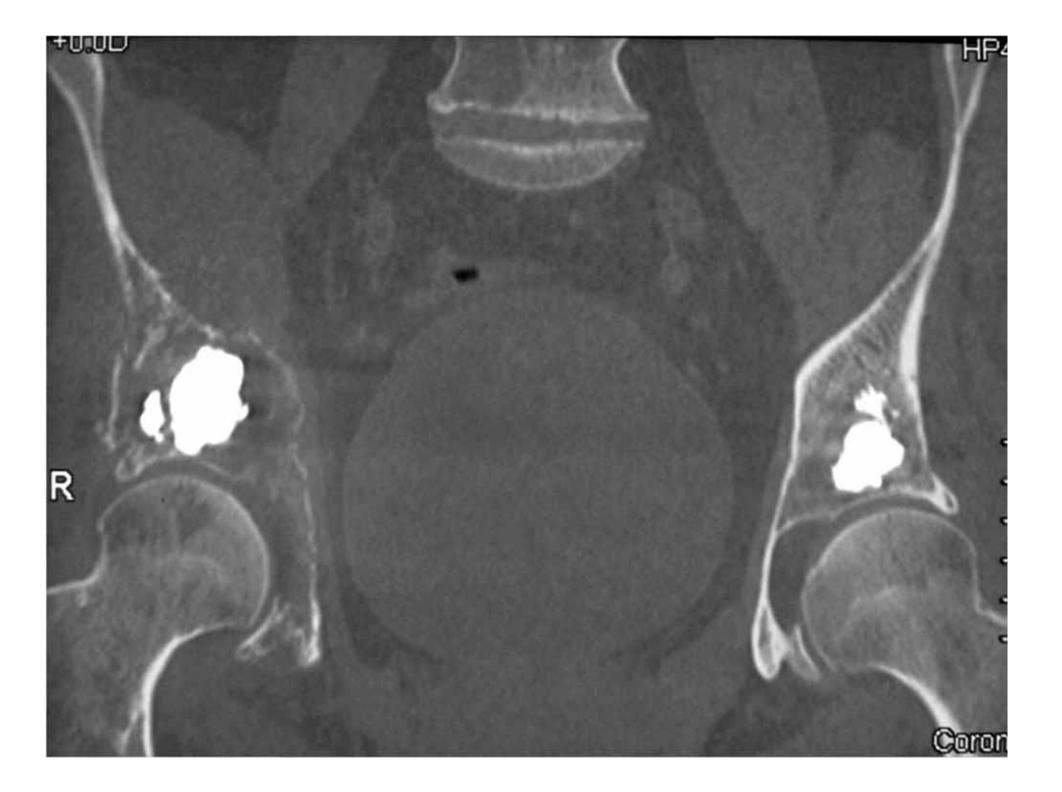


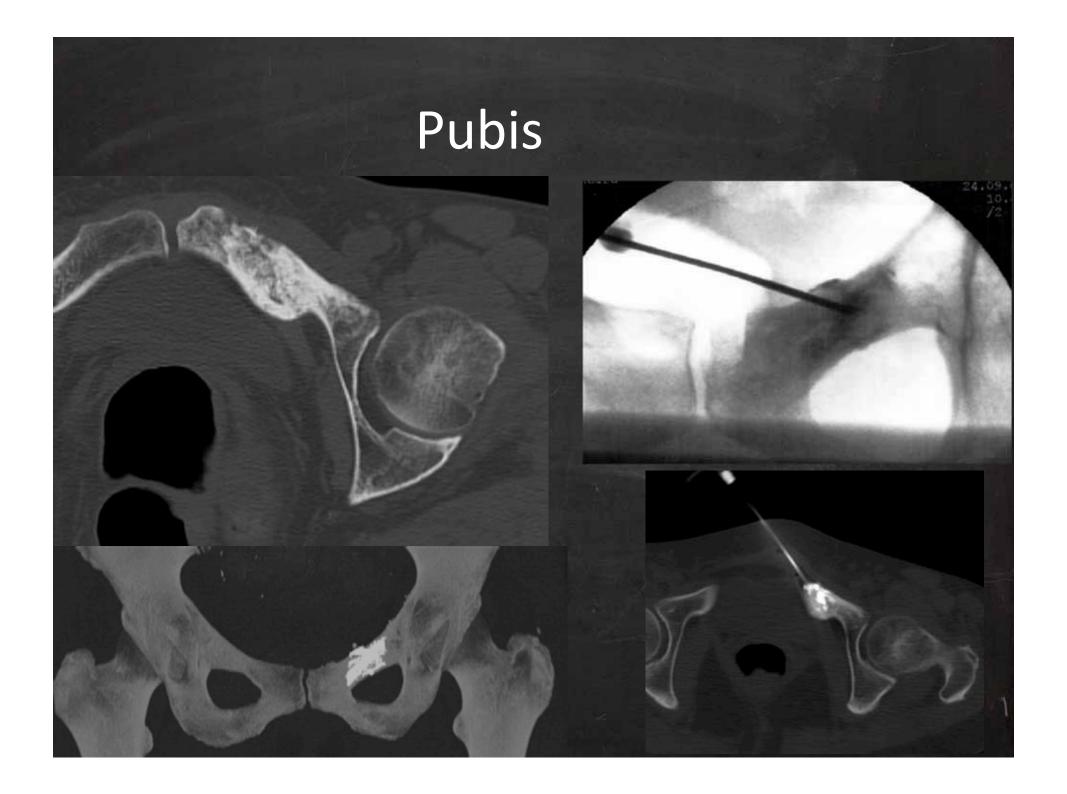
- Injection de la colle acrylique
- Consolidation + Analgésie

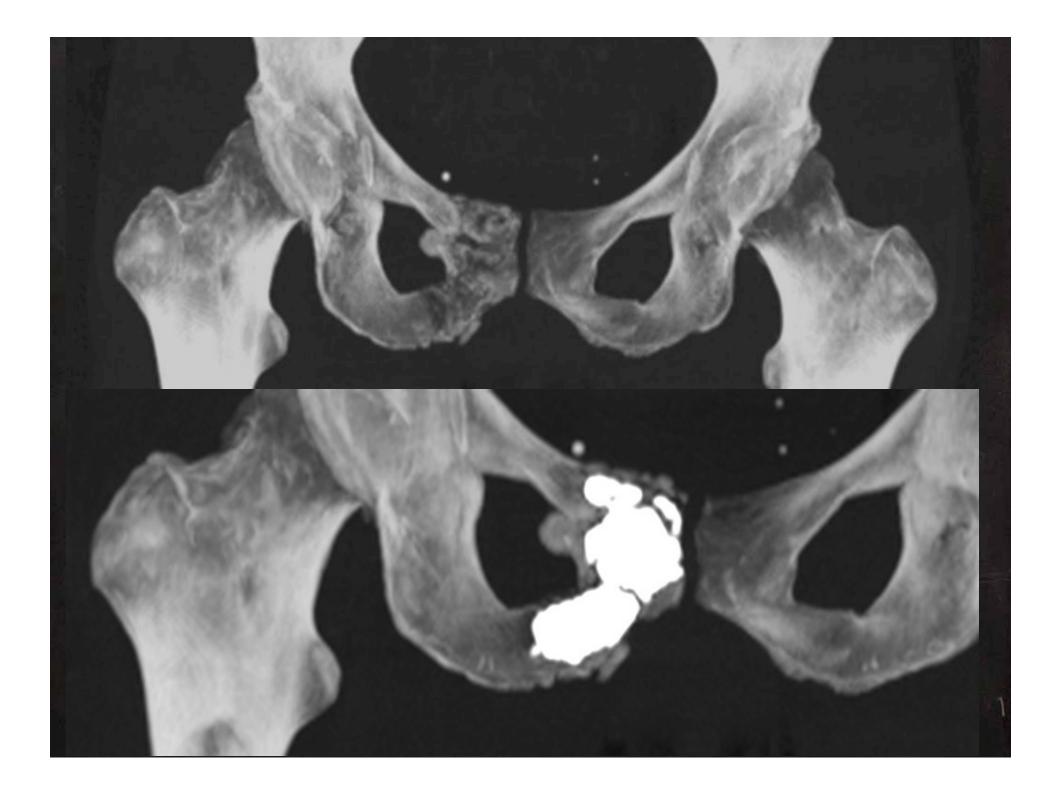
#### Métastases osseuses. Douleurs?

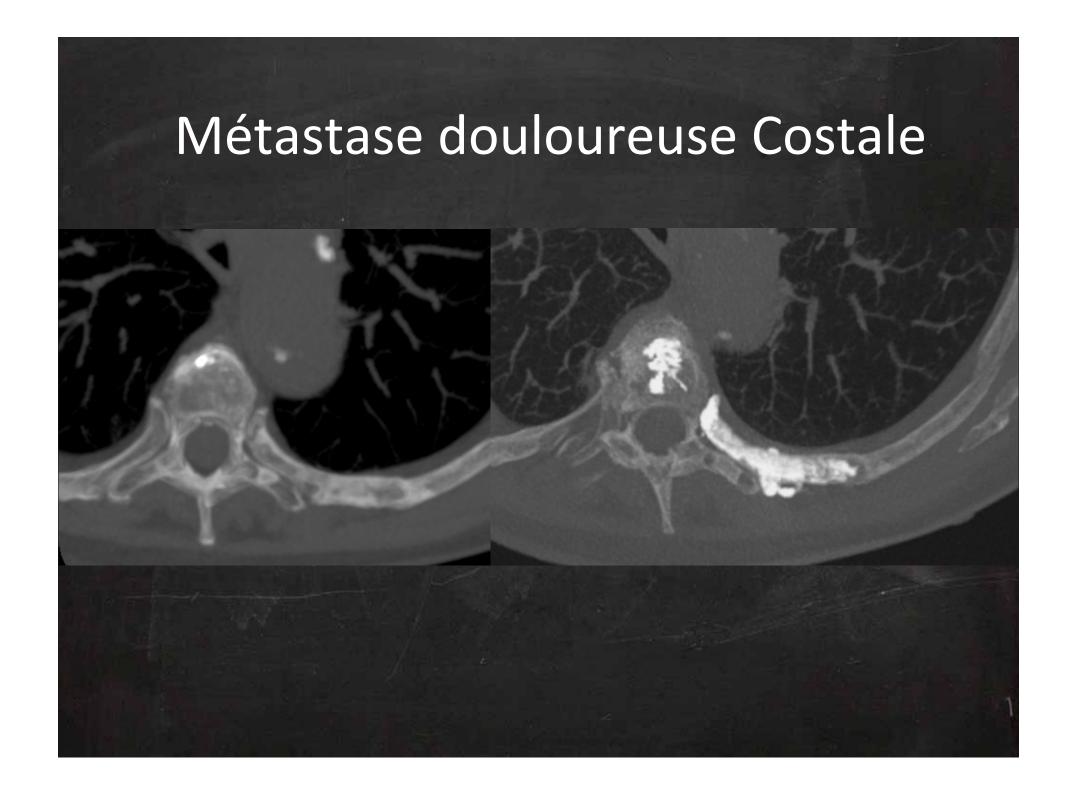




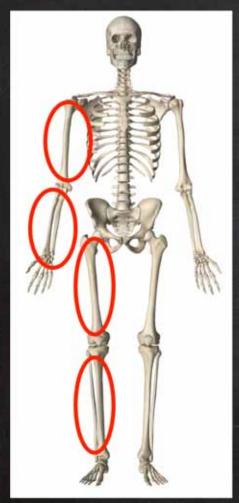








#### consolider l'os si nécessaire



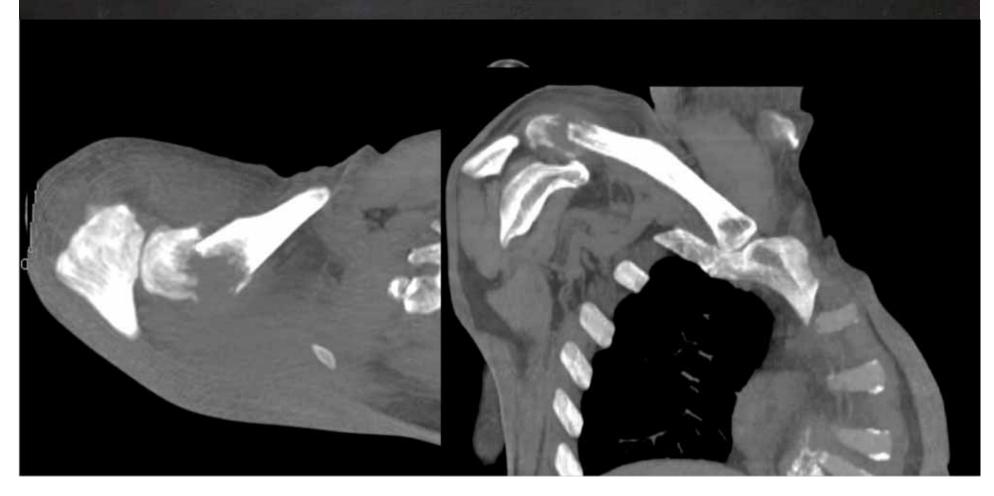


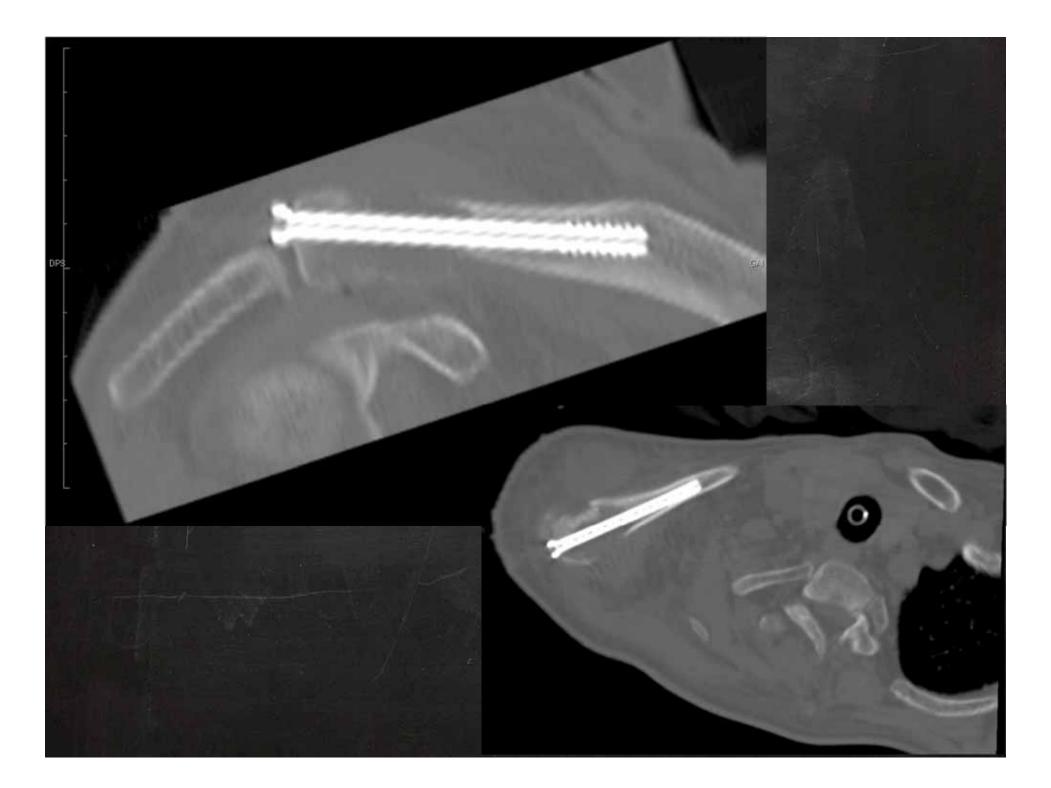
Freitas et al. CIRSE 2013

# Chirurgie et extension tumorale Douloureuse

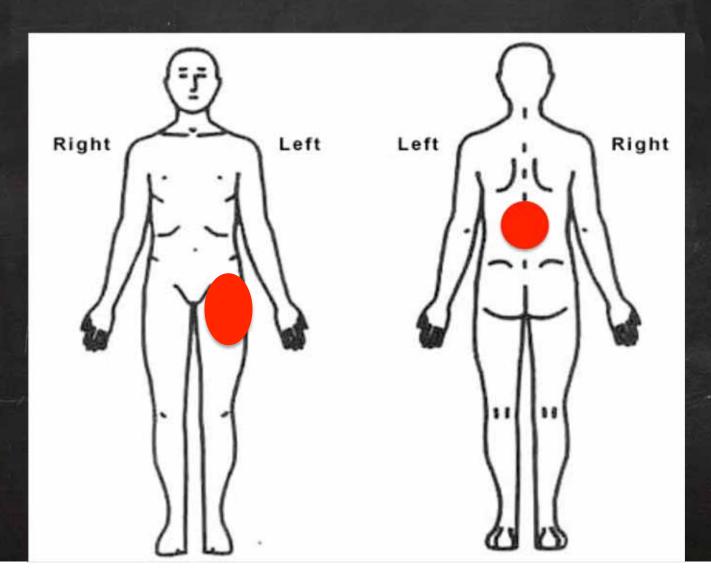


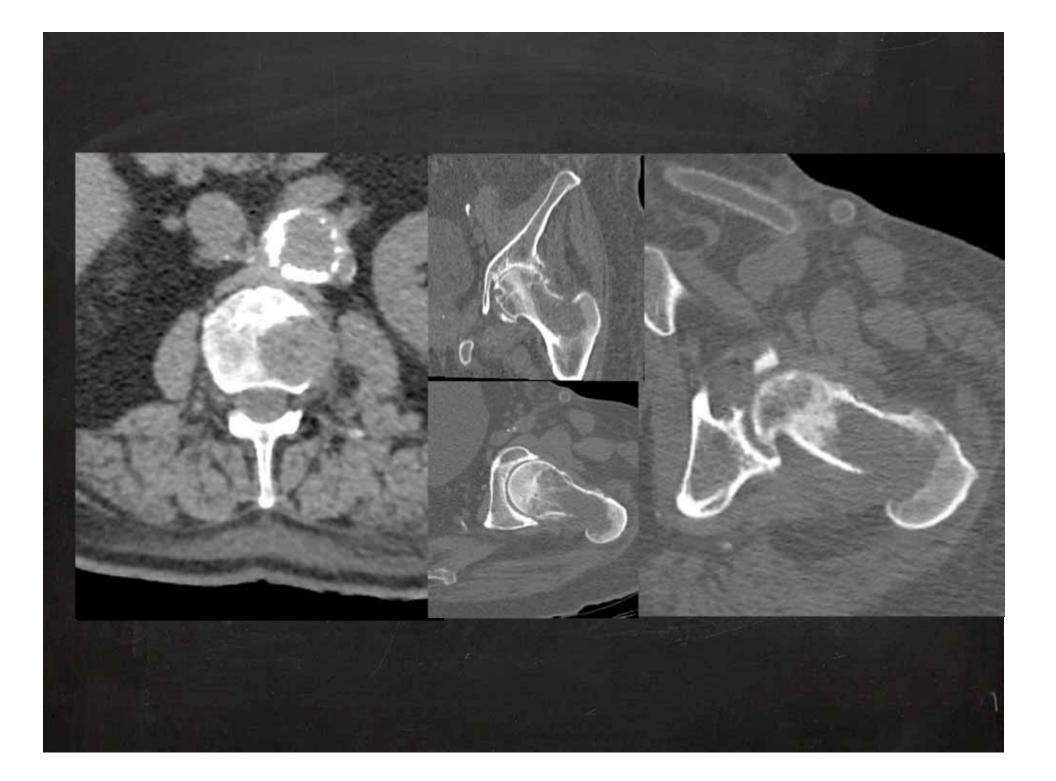
# Fracture Clavicule. Douleurs Intense. Propositions Thérapeutiques?

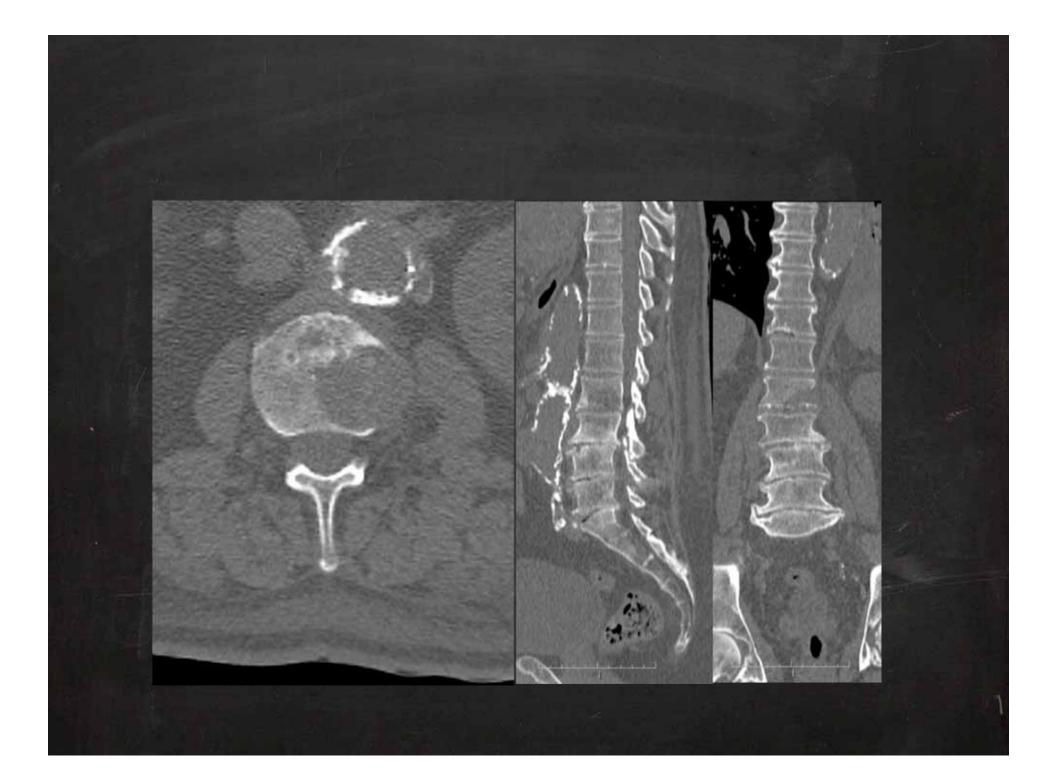




### Cas : Homme de 67 ans, stade avancé de cancer pulmonaire métastatique

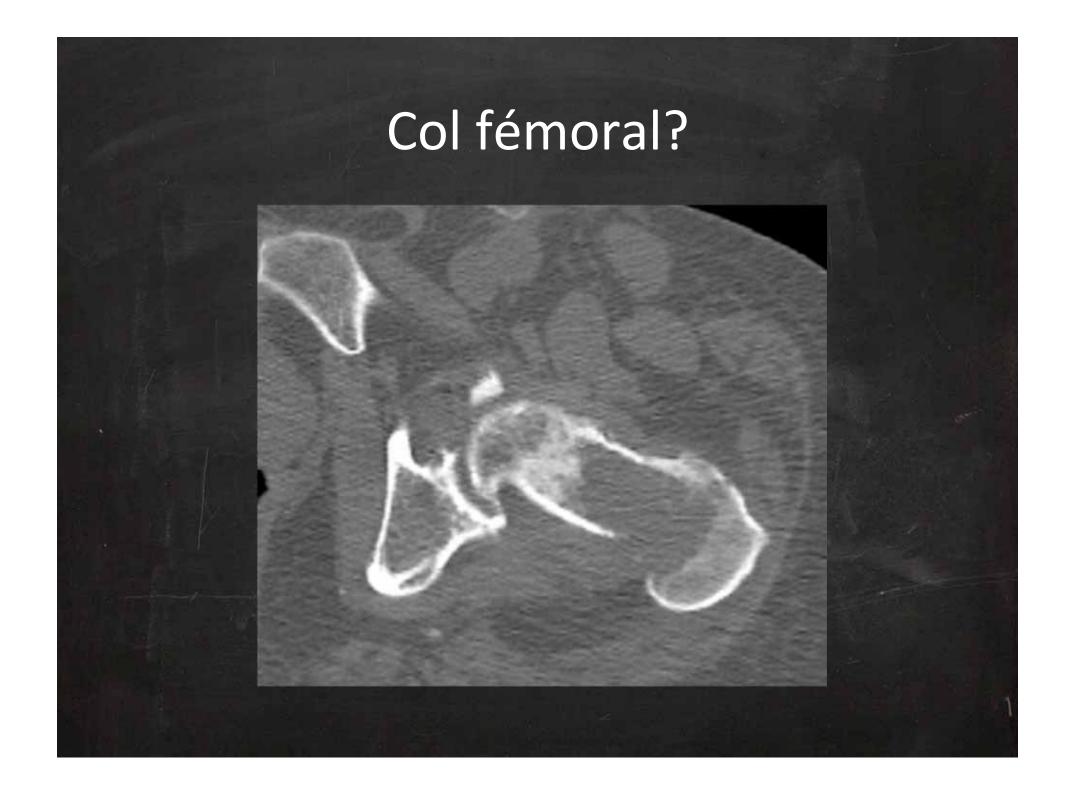


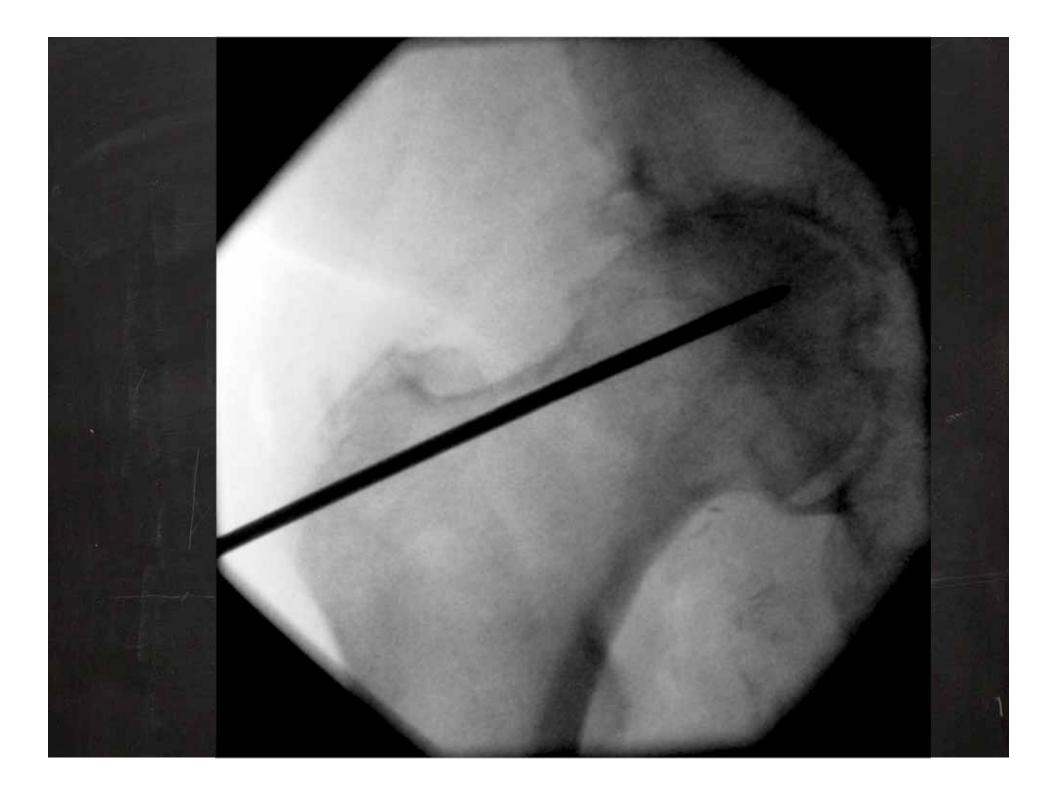


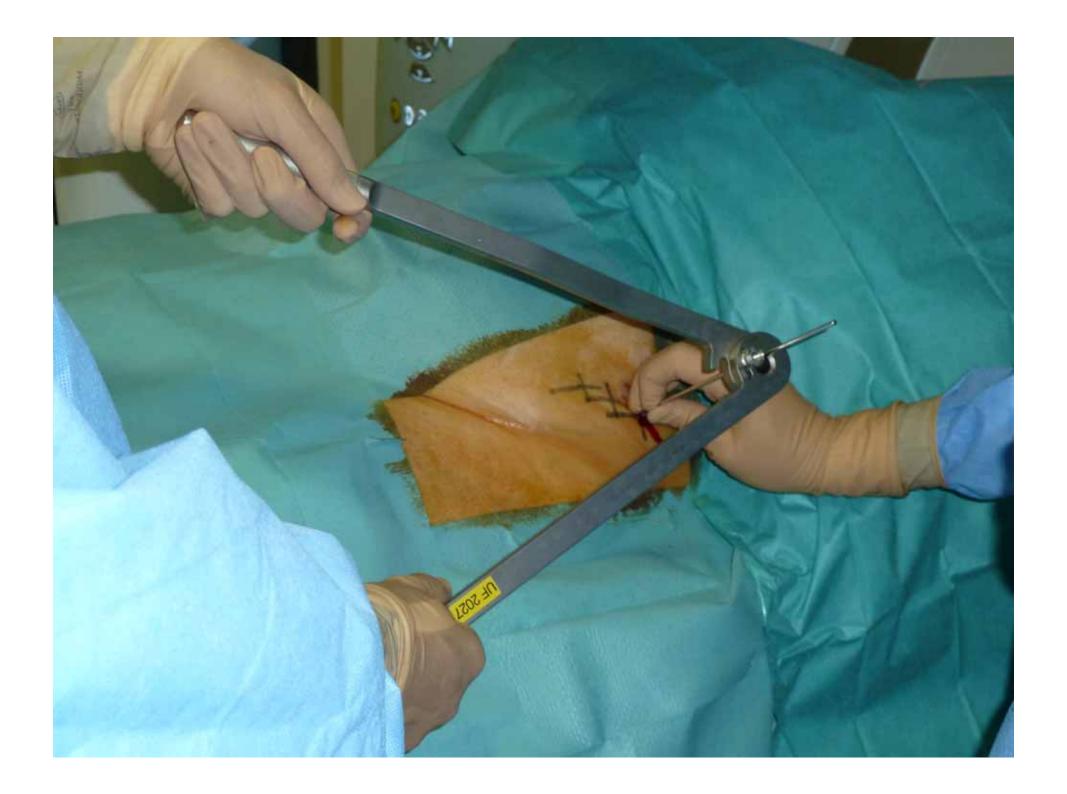


#### Vertébroplastie

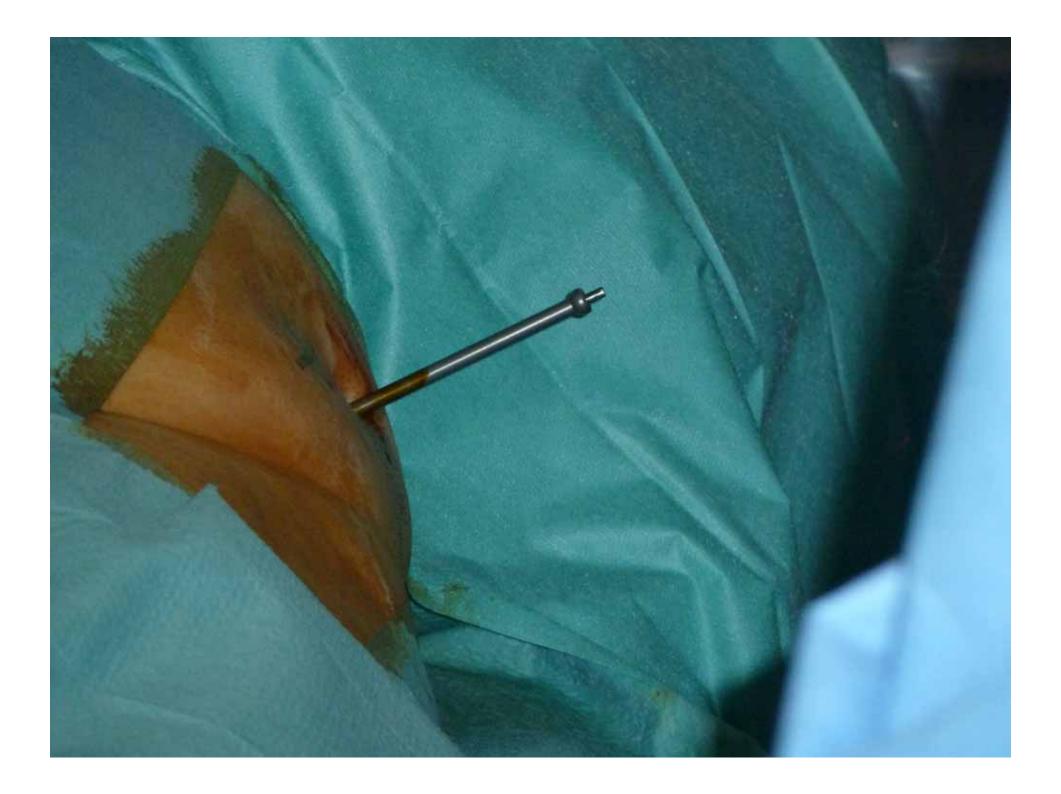




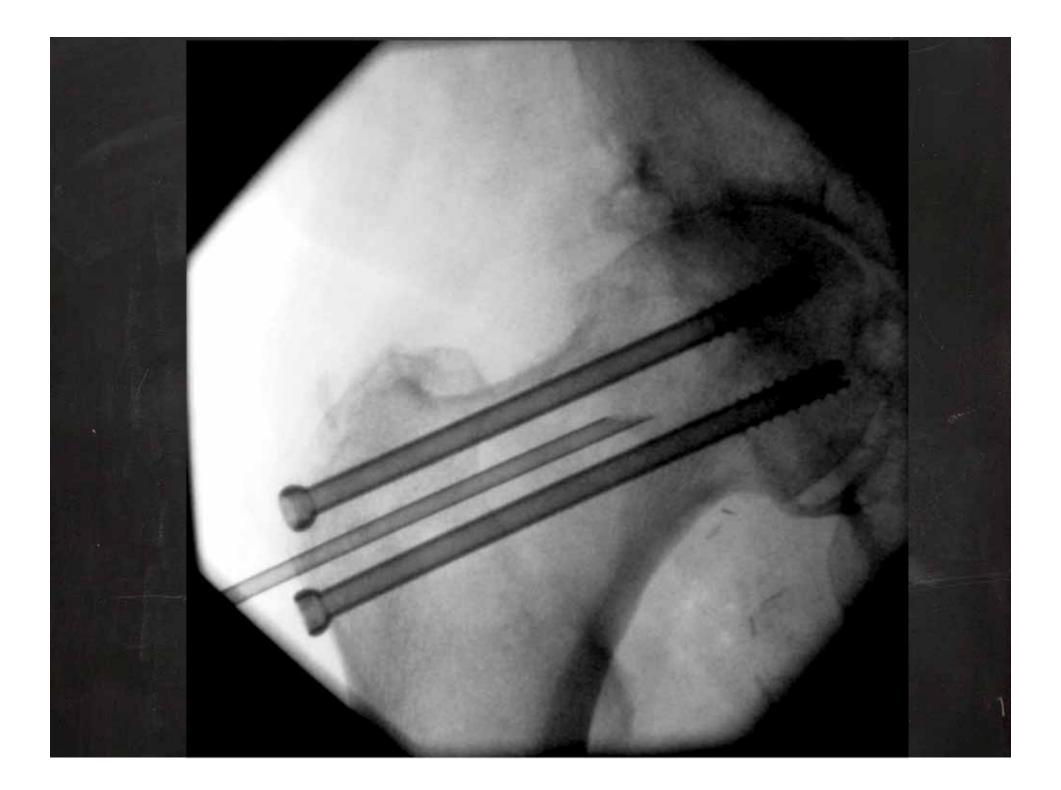


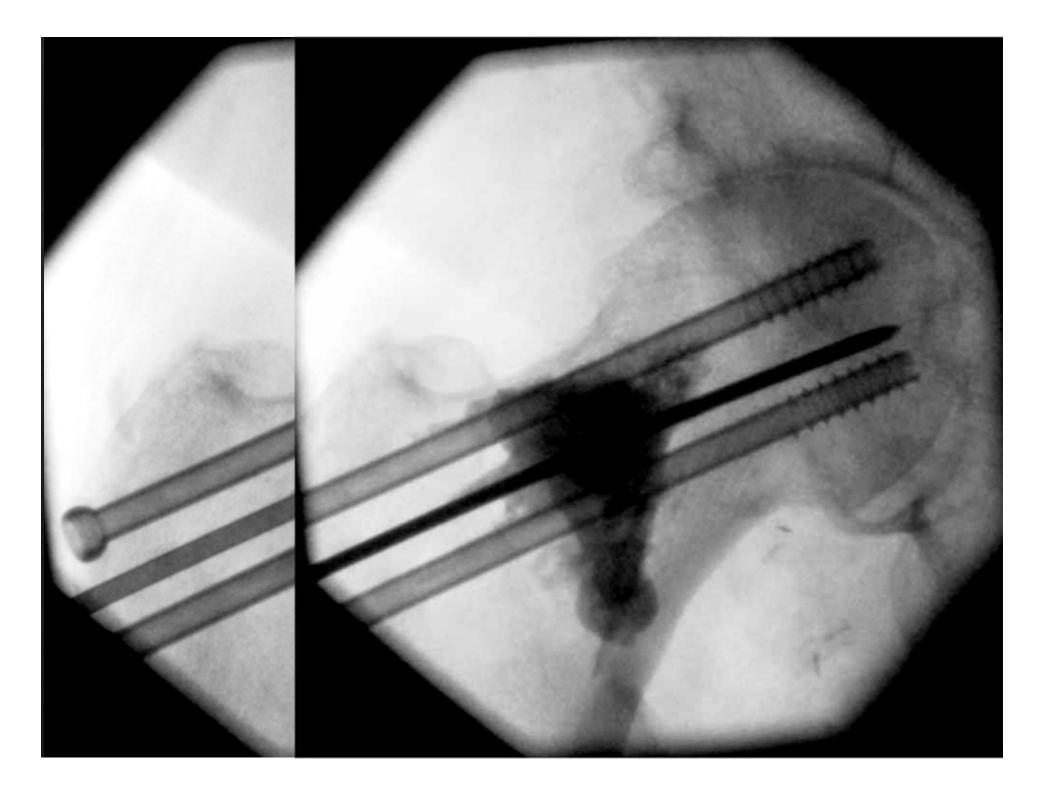


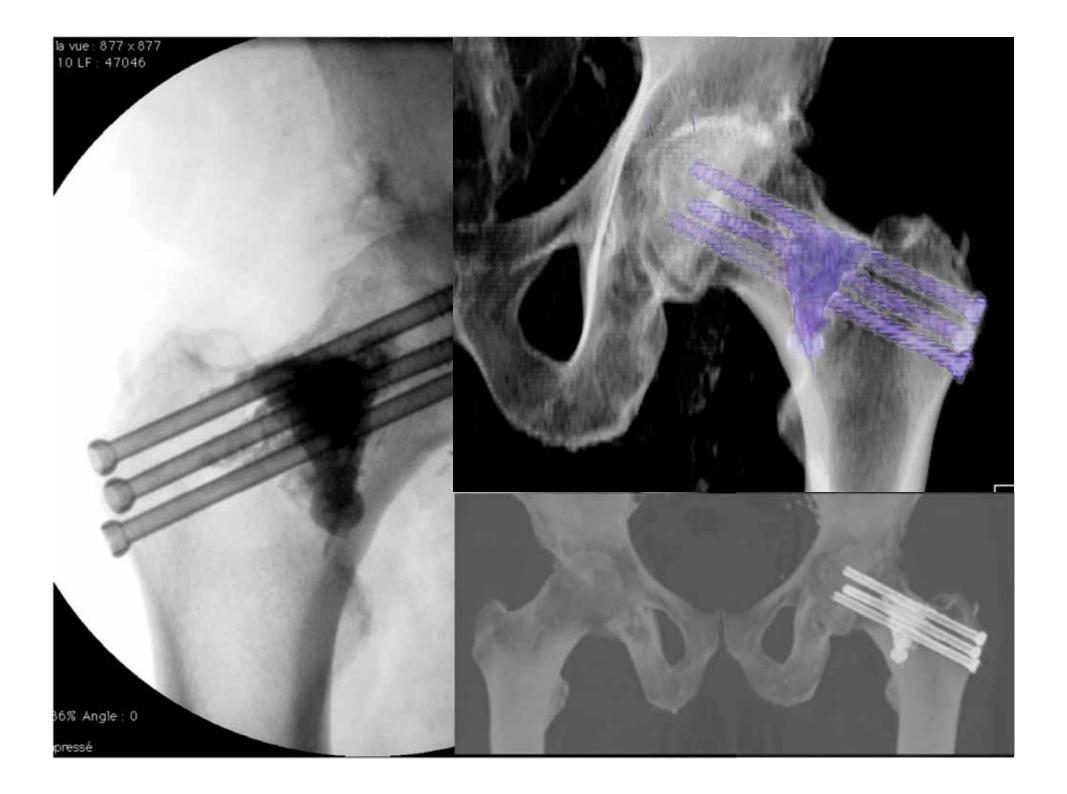








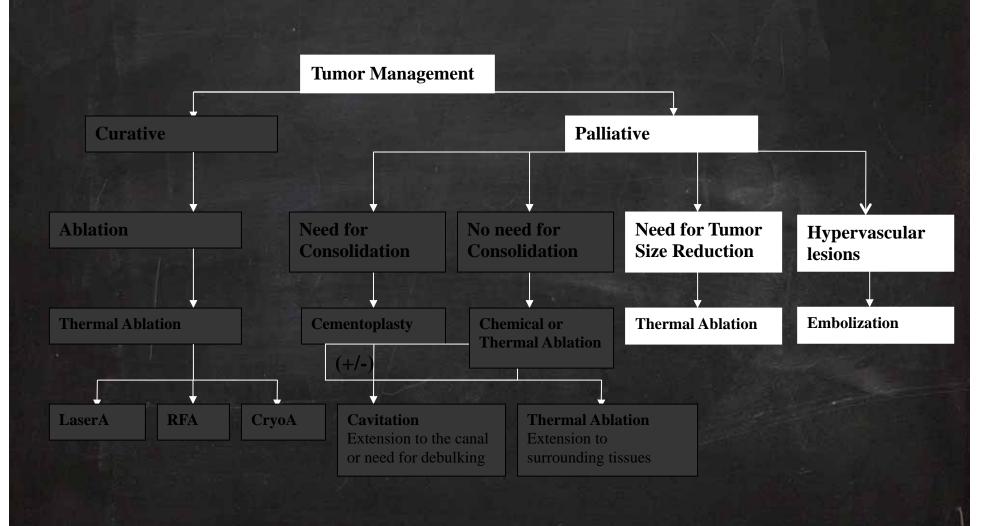




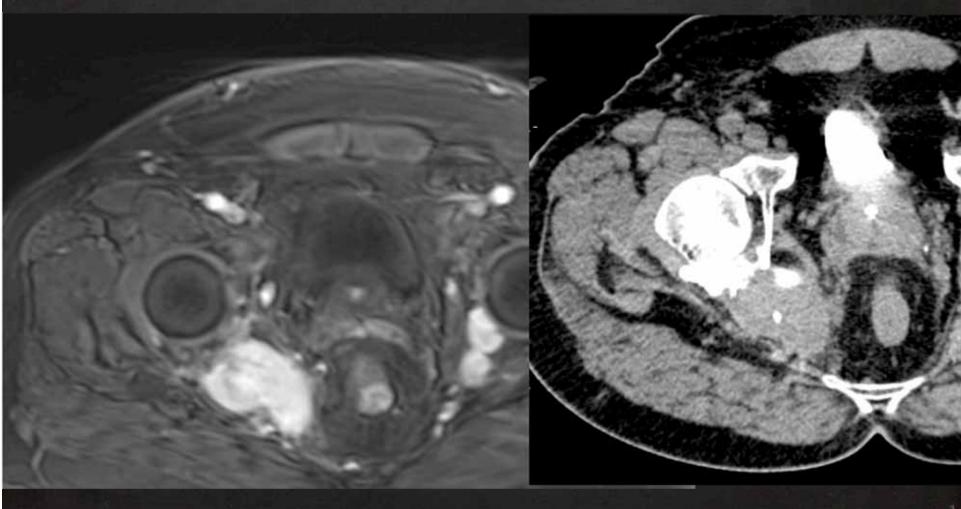


 Plus de 85% à 95% de résultats satisfaisants en cas de douleurs bien focalisées

## Tumor Management therapeutic option algorithm







### **Embolisation & Ablation** 1253481 ( 64 y , 64 y ) Subtraction — SOUS IMIN Taille de la vue : 881 x 881 NF: 76 LF: 218 TE: 1.6 TR 4.2 Zoom: 275% Angle: 0 Im 13/96 S(S -> I)

Epalsseur: 2.60 mm Position: 49.82 mm

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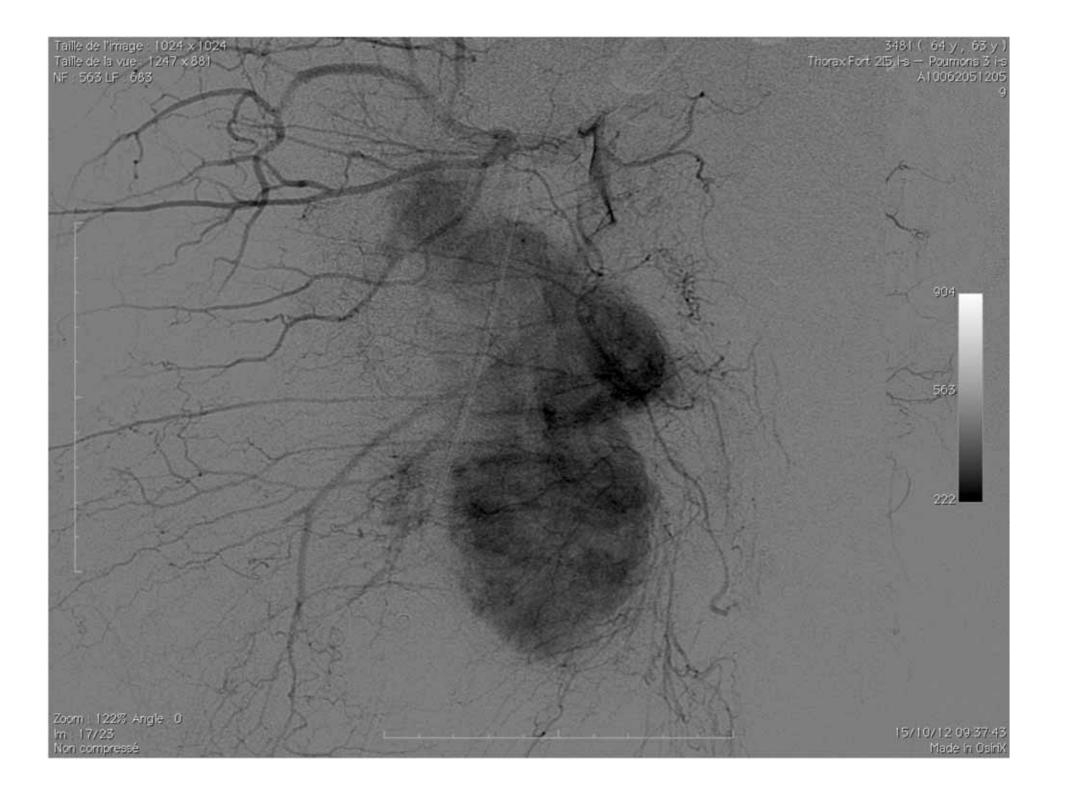
Taille de l'image : 1024 x 1024 Taille de la vue : 1247 x 881 NF 563 LF 683

1253481 ( 64 y , 63 y Thorax Fort 2D Scople 7.5 Hs — Poumons 3 H

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Zoom : 122% Angle : 0 lm : 1/23 Non compressé

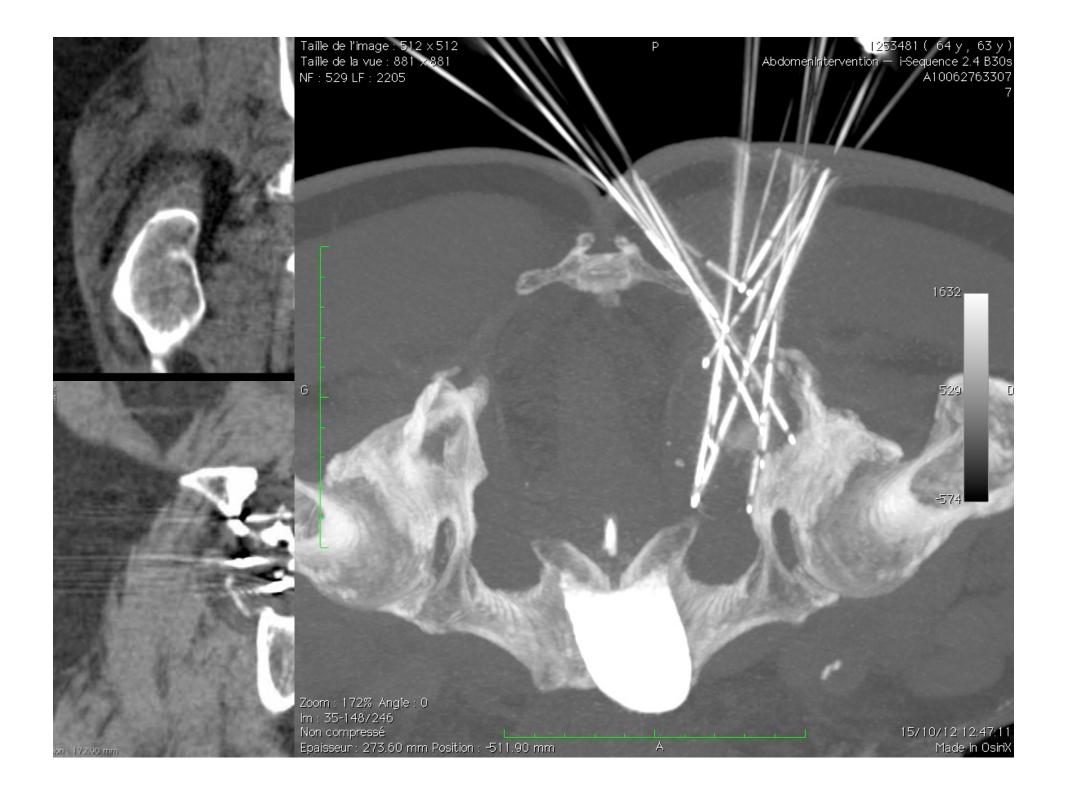
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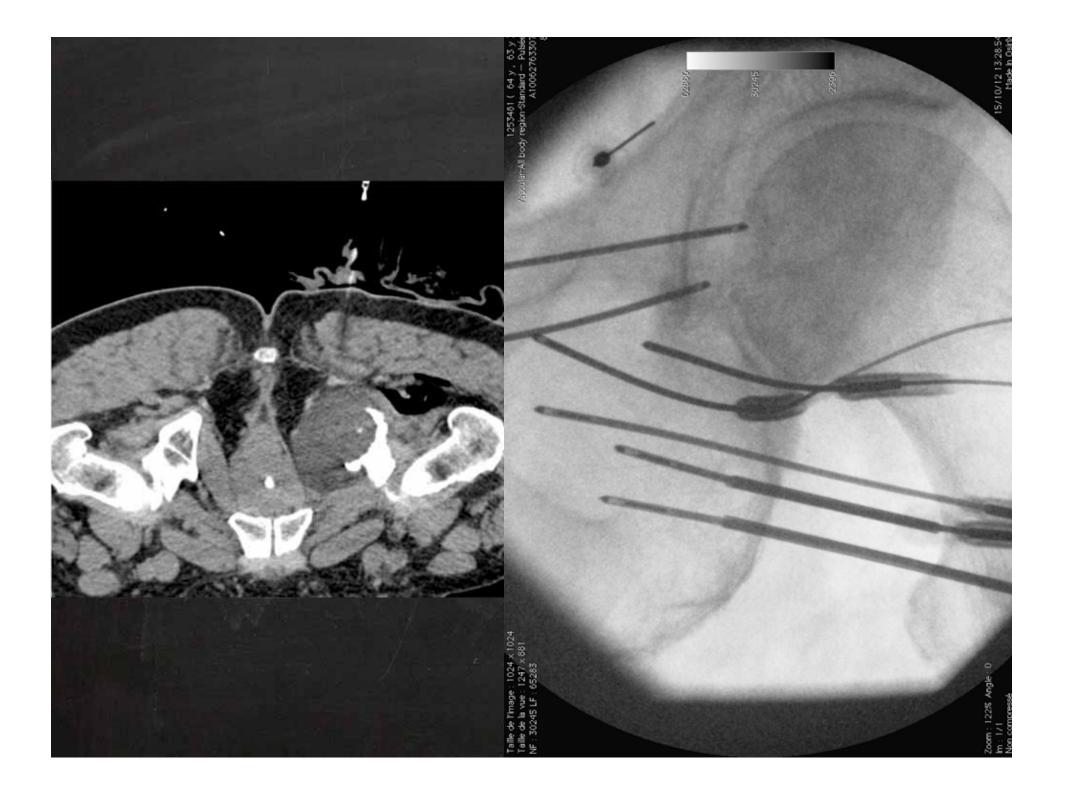




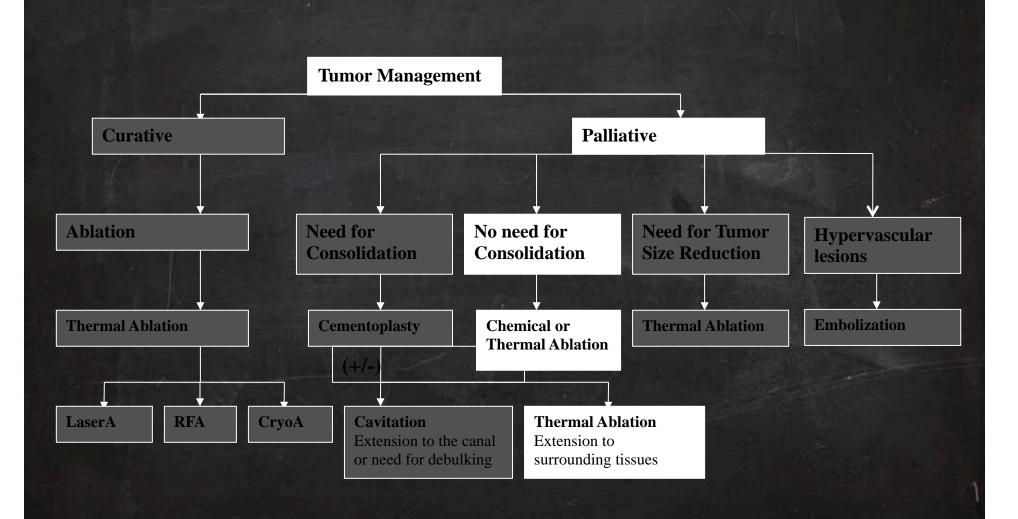








# Tumor Management therapeutic option algorithm

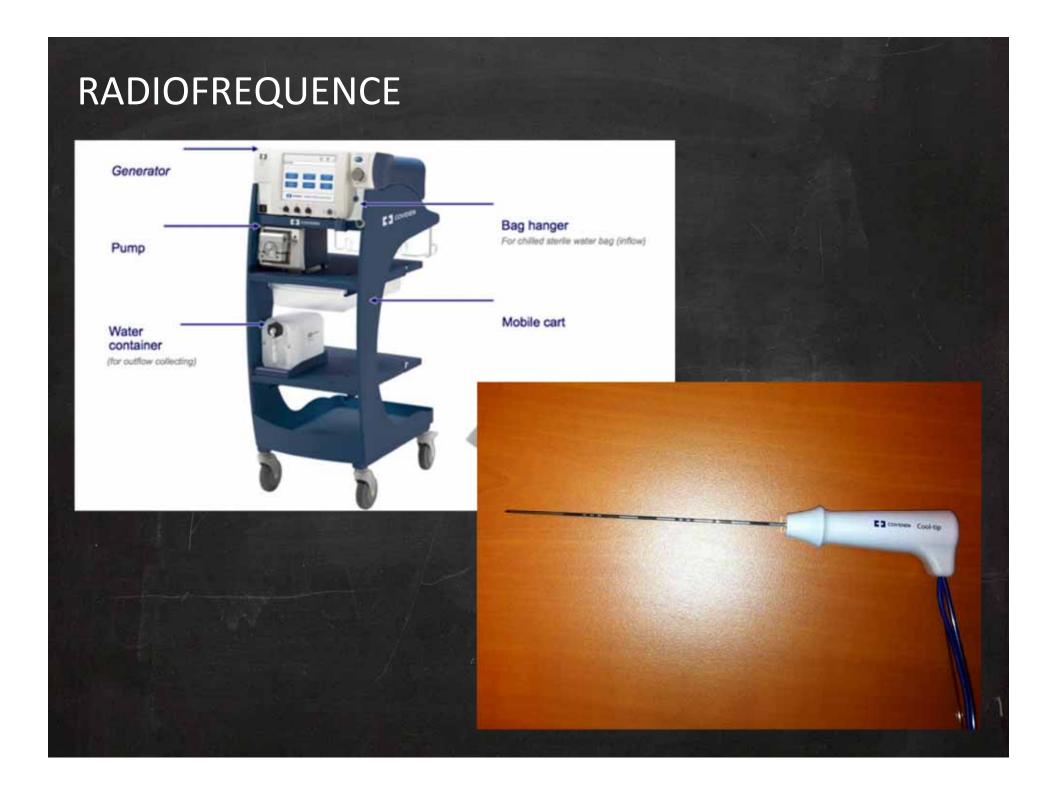


# 2. Traitement antalgique: Tumeur osseuse du squelette ou avec extension partie molle

Ablation thermique avec ou sans Cimentoplastie (selon nécessité de consolider

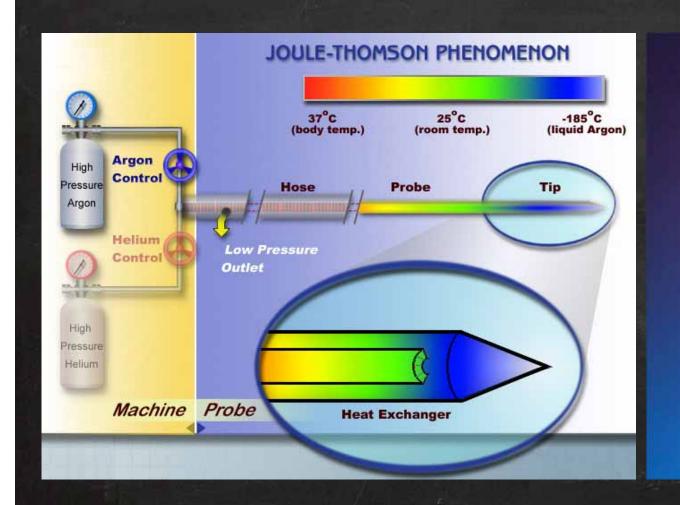


- l' ABLATION THERMIQUE peut apporter une solution antalgique efficace.
- RFA, MW, Cryo





#### **CRYOTHERAPIE**

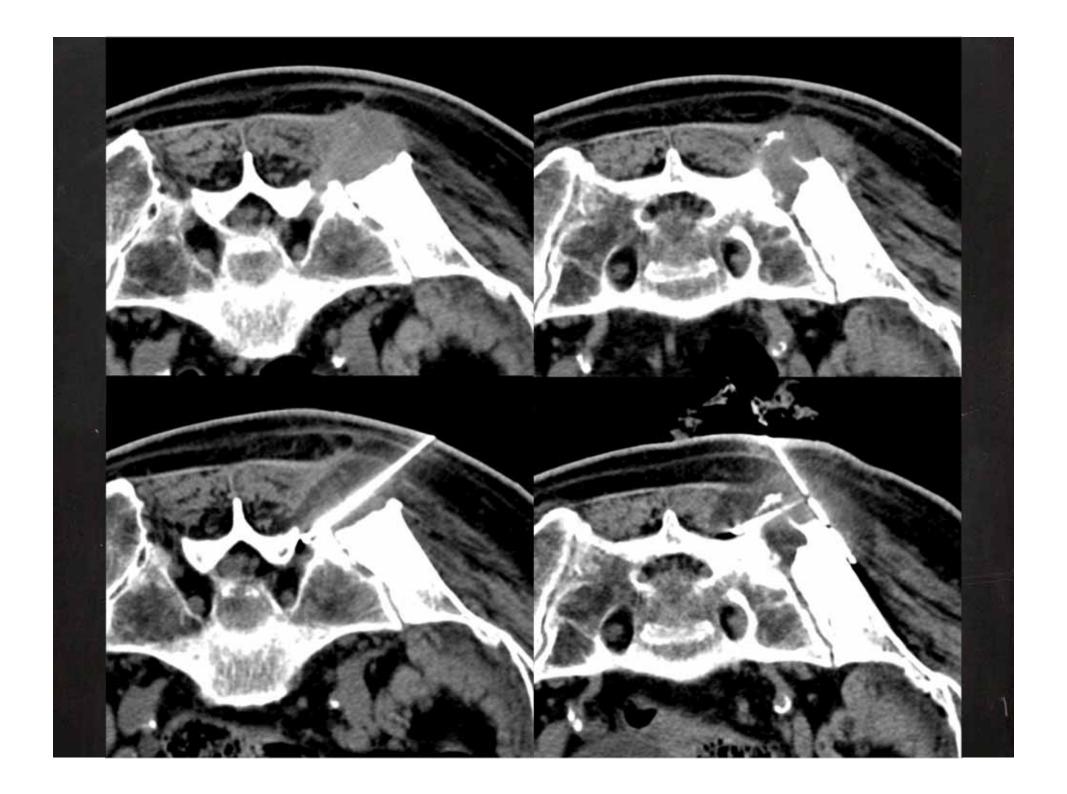


### CRYOTHERAPIE

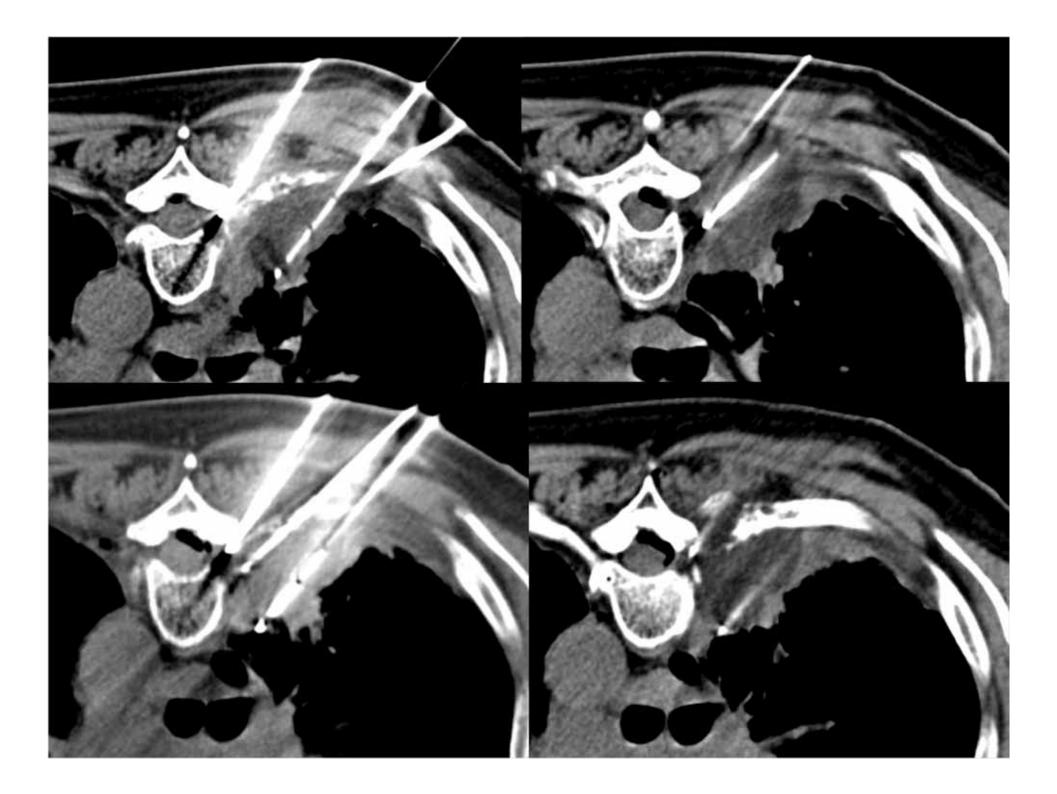


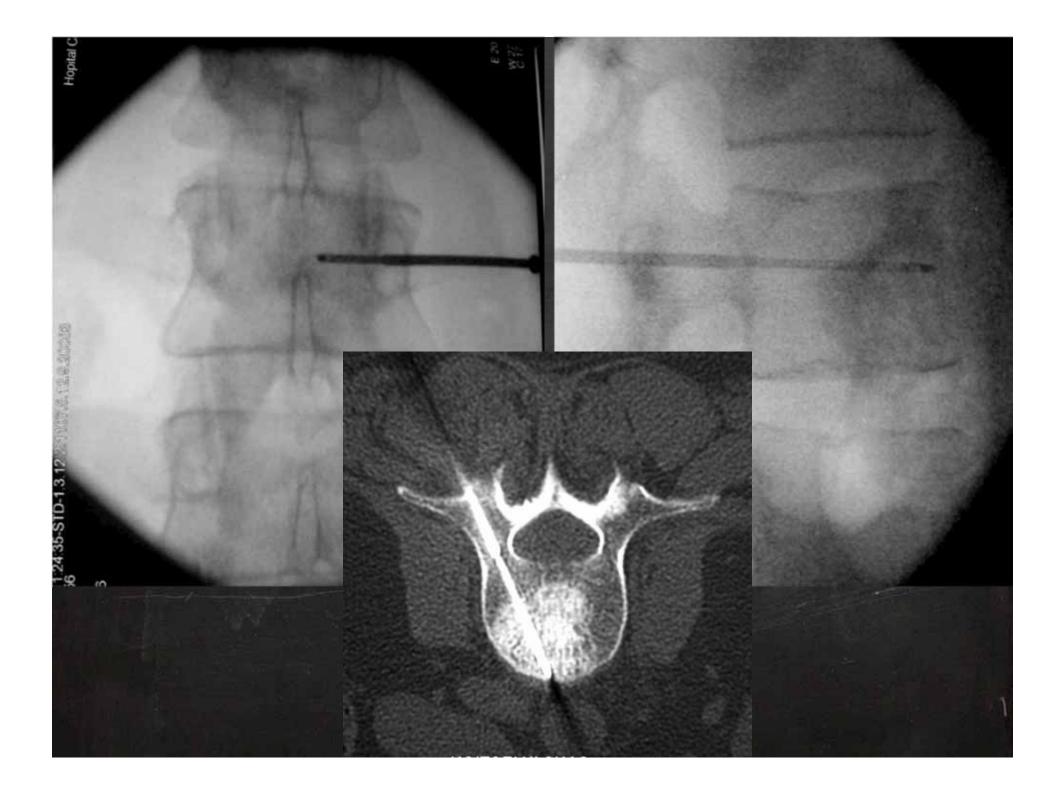


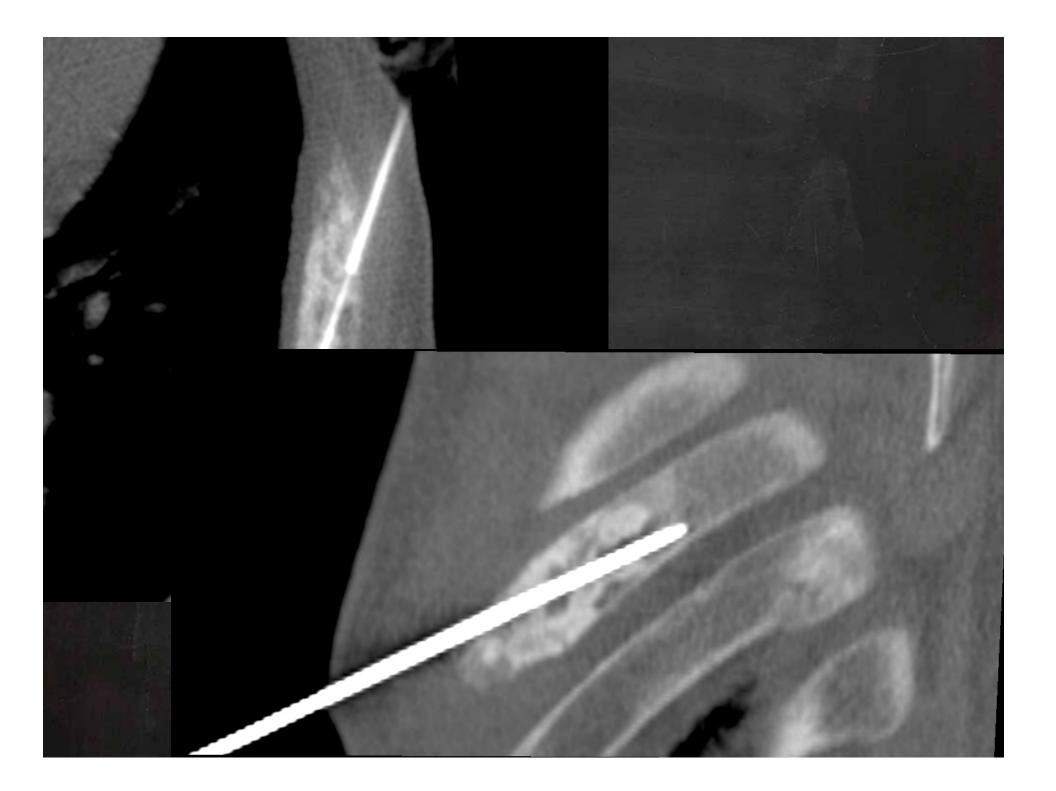
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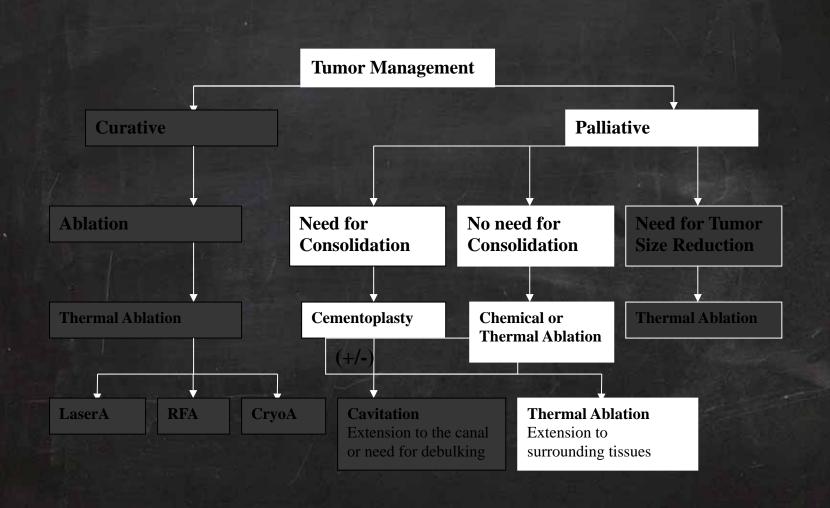
# Traitement de la douleur



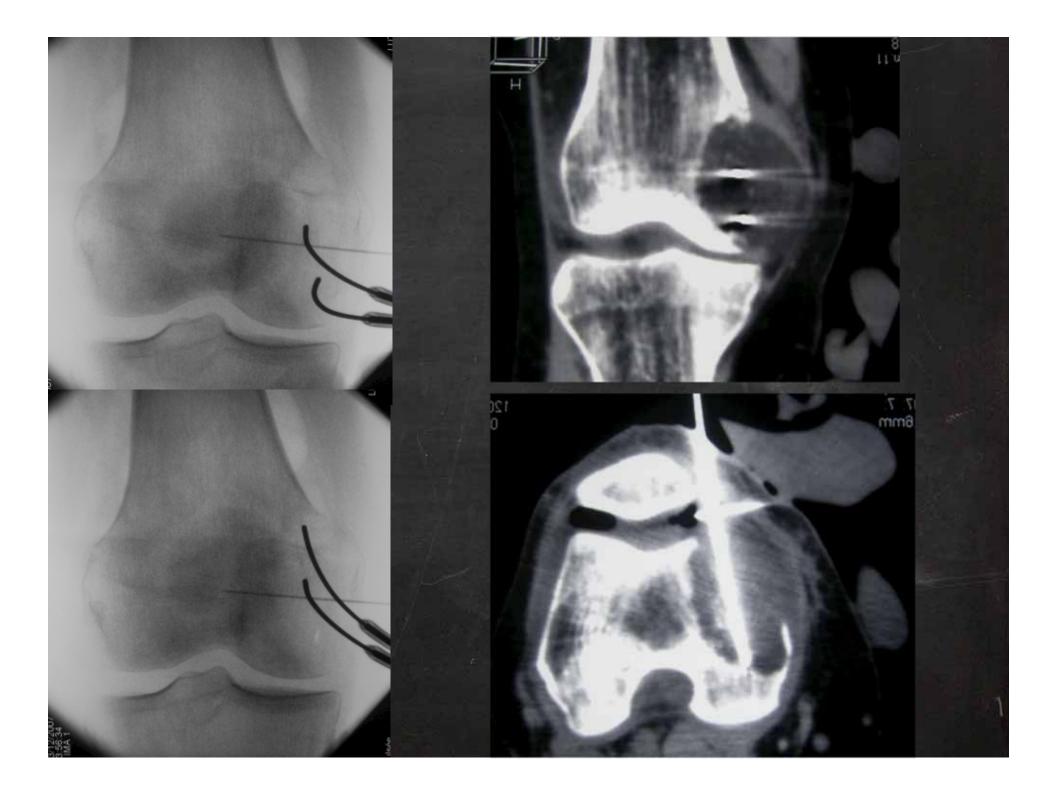




# Tumor Management therapeutic option algorithm





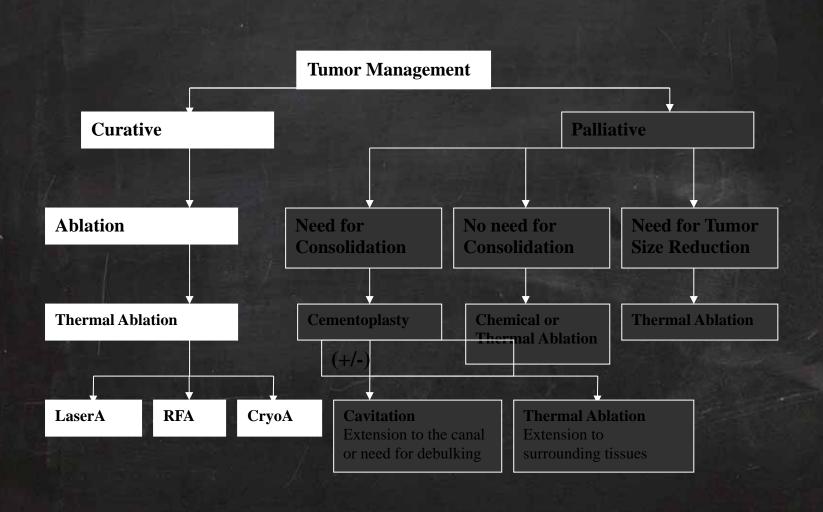




# 3. Traitement curatif ou de clôture : Tumeur unique ou nécessité de réduction tumorale

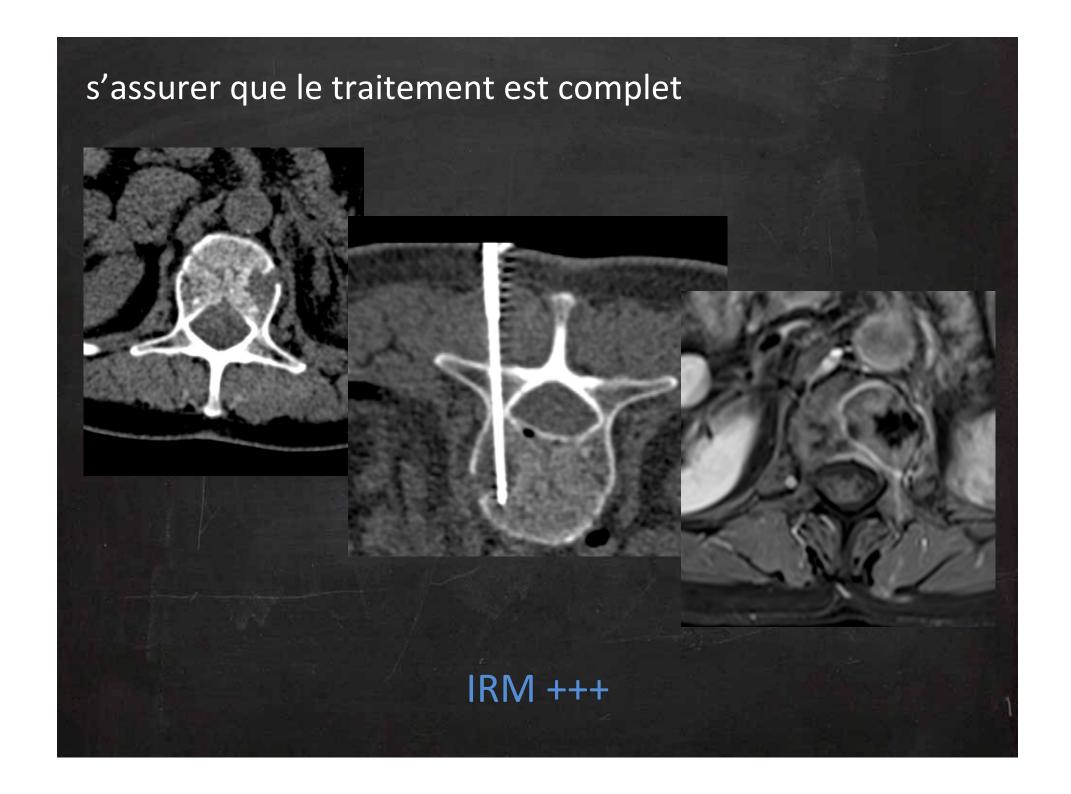
Ablation thermique avec ou sans Cimentoplastie (selon nécessité de consolider)

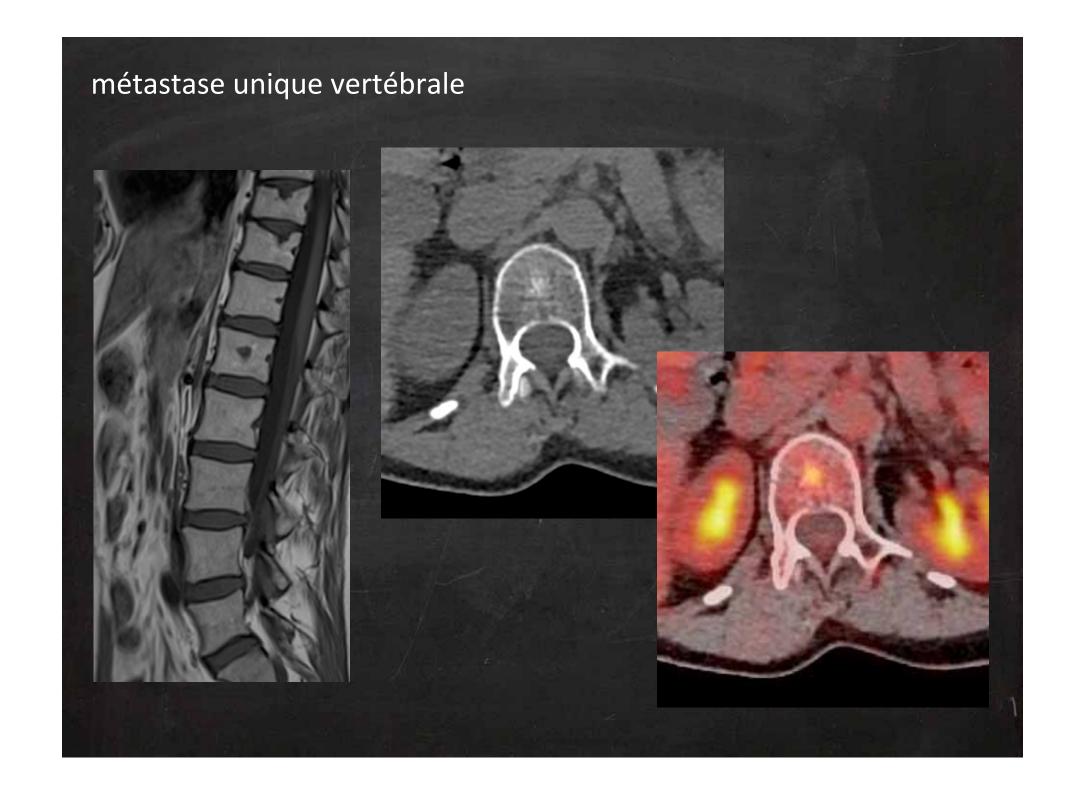
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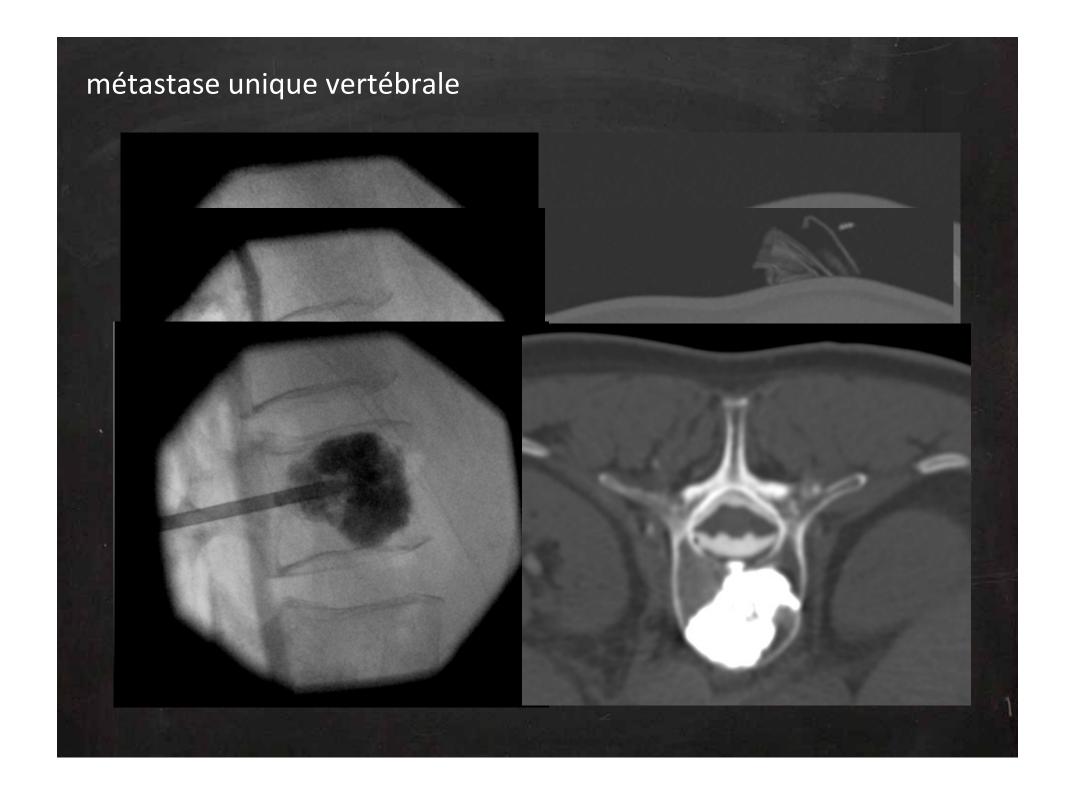


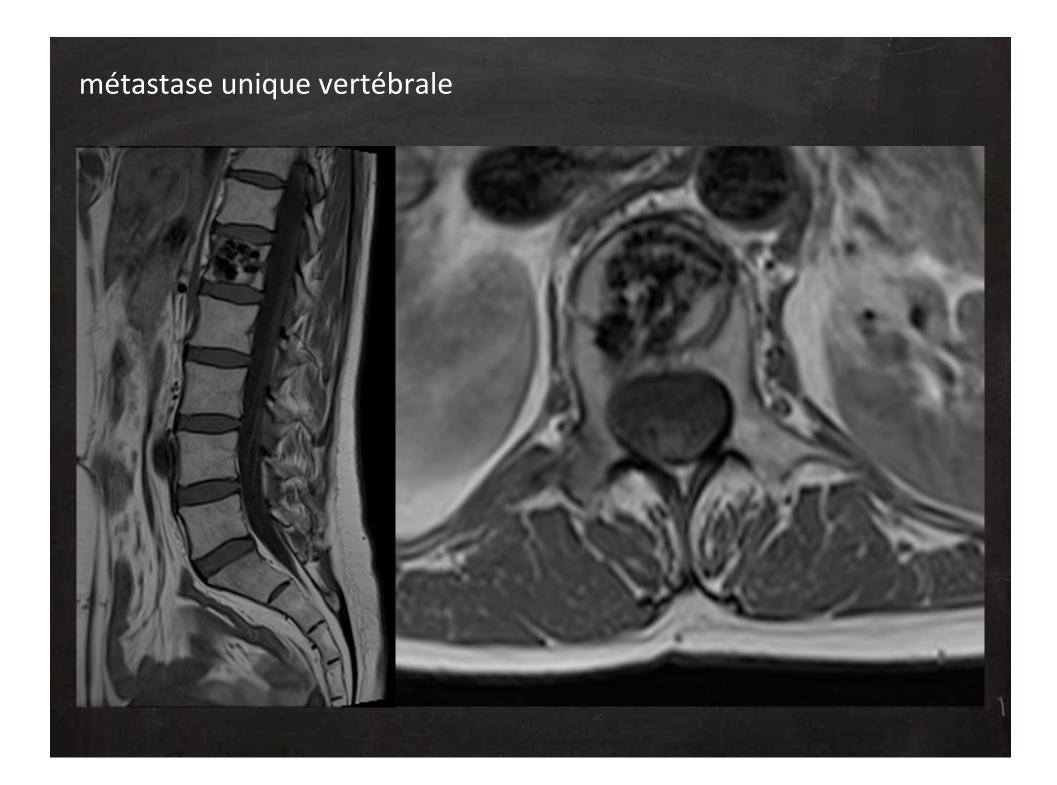
 Lorsque la tumeur osseuse est unique mais non opérable, l'objectif carcinologique peut orienter vers une ablation complète.

 Ce cas de figure reste rare. Si la tumeur implique le corps vertébral, une vertébroplastie sera systématiquement associée pour prévenir une fracture secondaire.









#### **RESULTS Thermal Ablation**

- During the first hours (6 to 48 hours) patients presented substantial amount of local pain treated with narcotics and NSAID
  - Advantage of bloc technique for post procedural pain
- Mean VAS before RFA: 82mm
- Mean VAS one months after RFA: 28mm
- In our series of 147 cases, Satisfactory results (very Good to Fair) were obtained in 87% of patients (n=128) based on the reduction of analgesics doses and VAS
- Mean Follow-up: 5.8 months

Simon CJ, Dupuy DE:Percutaneous minimally invasive therapies in the treatment of bone tumors: thermal ablation. Semin Musculoskelet Radiol. 2006.

Buy X, & al. Saline-infused bipolar radiofrequency ablation of high-risk spinal and par spinal neoplasms. AJR 2006. Hoffmann RT, Jakobs TF, Trumm C, & al. Radiofrequency ablation in combination with osteoplasty in the treatment of painful metastatic bone disease. J Vasc Interv Radiol. 2008.

Callstrom MR, Charboneau JW. Image-guided palliation of painful metastases using percutaneous ablation. Tech Vasc Interv Radiol. 2007.

### Résultats Ablation Thermique

- Douleurs (6 à 48 heures) ædème
- Moy. VAS avant RFA: 82mm
- Moy. VAS 1 mois après RFA : 28mm
- Séries de 147 cas, 87% de patients (n=128) baisse de plus de 3 points de VAS
- Suivie: 5.8 mois

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### Complications ablation Thermique

- Douleurs Première heures
- Fièvre.
- Brulure cutanée: 3 cas
- Coagulation du nerf Fémoro-cutané
- Lésion thermique of S2-S4



### Conclusion

- \* Le choix du traitement dépend:
  - De l'état clinique du patient
  - Des possibilités anesthésiques
  - Du but à atteindre, consolidation, antalgie, traitement carcinologique
  - Enfin des facteurs économiques, les techniques les plus sophistiquées et coûteuses étant utilisées pour les cas les plus complexes

### CONCLUSION

• Les procédures guidées par l'imagerie font partie de l'arsenal thérapeutique avec un encadrement multidisciplinaire et suivie des patients.







