

Low-dose Radiation Therapy and Severe COVID-19-Related Pneumonia

Deborah E. Citrin, MD

National Cancer Institute

Senior Investigator, Radiation Oncology Branch

Deputy Director, Center for Cancer Research

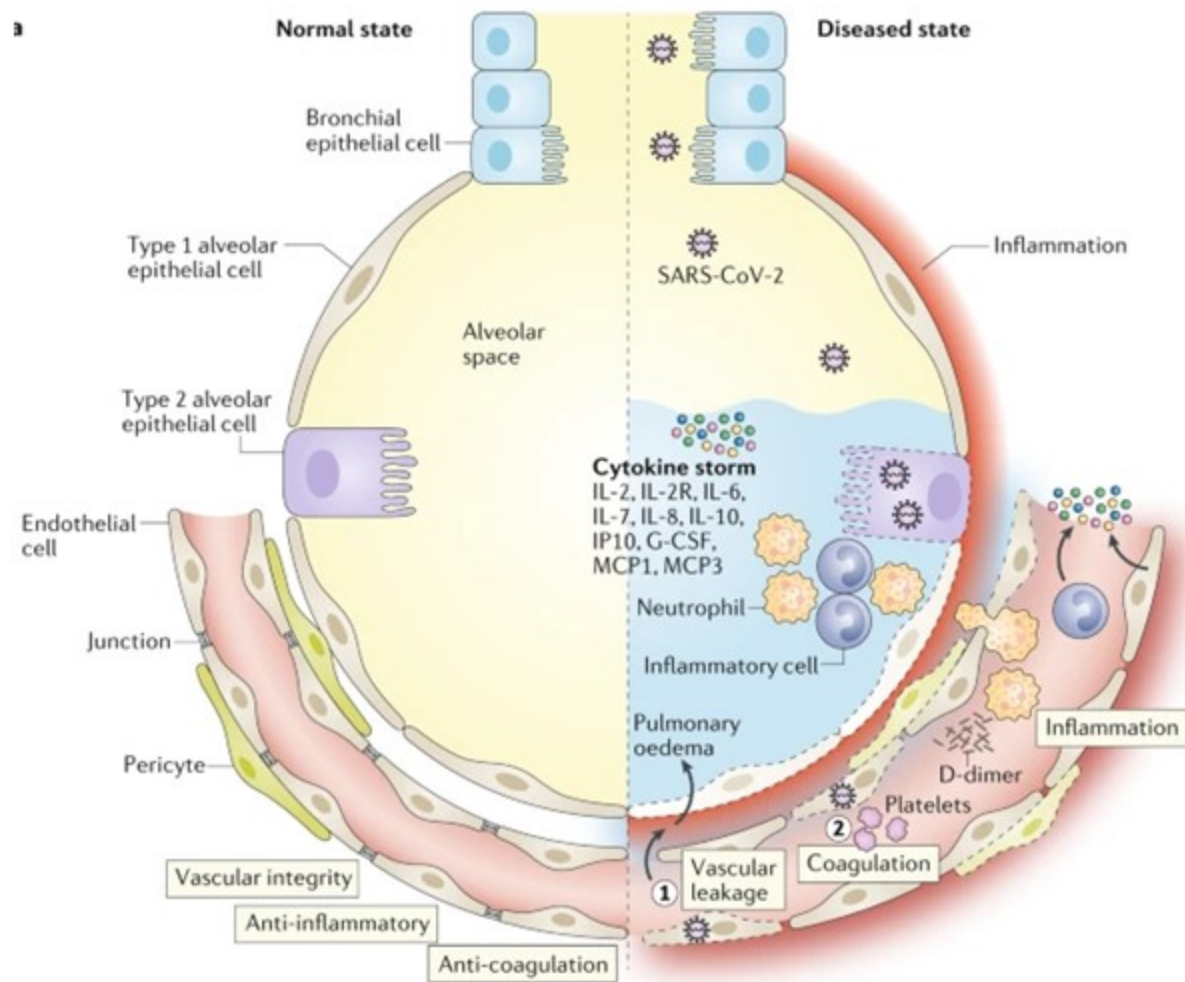


Disclosures

- I have no conflicts of interest to disclose

Biologic Rationale: COVID-19 pneumonia

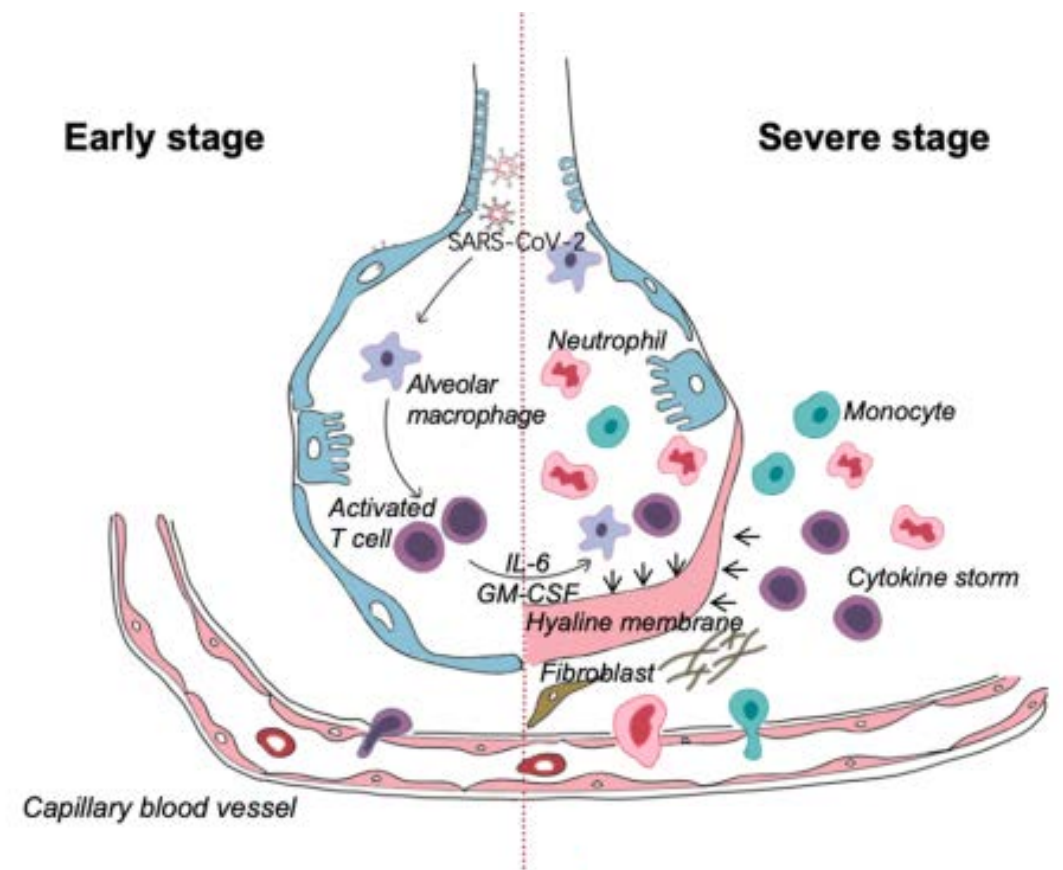
- Accumulation of macrophages in the alveolus, lymphocytes in the interstitium, and a diffuse alveolar damage¹
- Cytokine storm is the result of activated immune cells producing large amounts of cytokines that in turn leads to hyperinflammation
 - Macrophage activation implicated as a key component of cytokine storm²
 - Immune suppression (dexamethasone) has proven useful in severe COVID-19



1. Carsana L et al. Lancet Infect Dis 2020; 20: 1135-40.
2. Merad, M and J Martin. Nat Rev Immunol. 20, 355-362 (2020).

Why might this work?

- Cells of different types have varying sensitivity to radiation
 - Immune cells – relatively sensitive
 - Other lung cells - relatively resistant
- Low dose radiation (< 1 Gy)
 - can reduce the oxidative burst and NO₂ production from macrophages^{1,2}
 - can cause fibrocytes to differentiate, reducing proliferation and eventual fibrosis³
 - may reduce leukocyte adhesion to endothelial cells



1. Schae, D et al. Int J Radiat Biol. 78(7): 567-576, 2002.
2. Hildebrandt G, et al. Int J Rad Biol, 74(1998): 367-378.
3. Bumann, J. et al. Strahlenther Onkol. 171(1995), pp 35-41.

Cytokines/Correlatives

- Inflammation

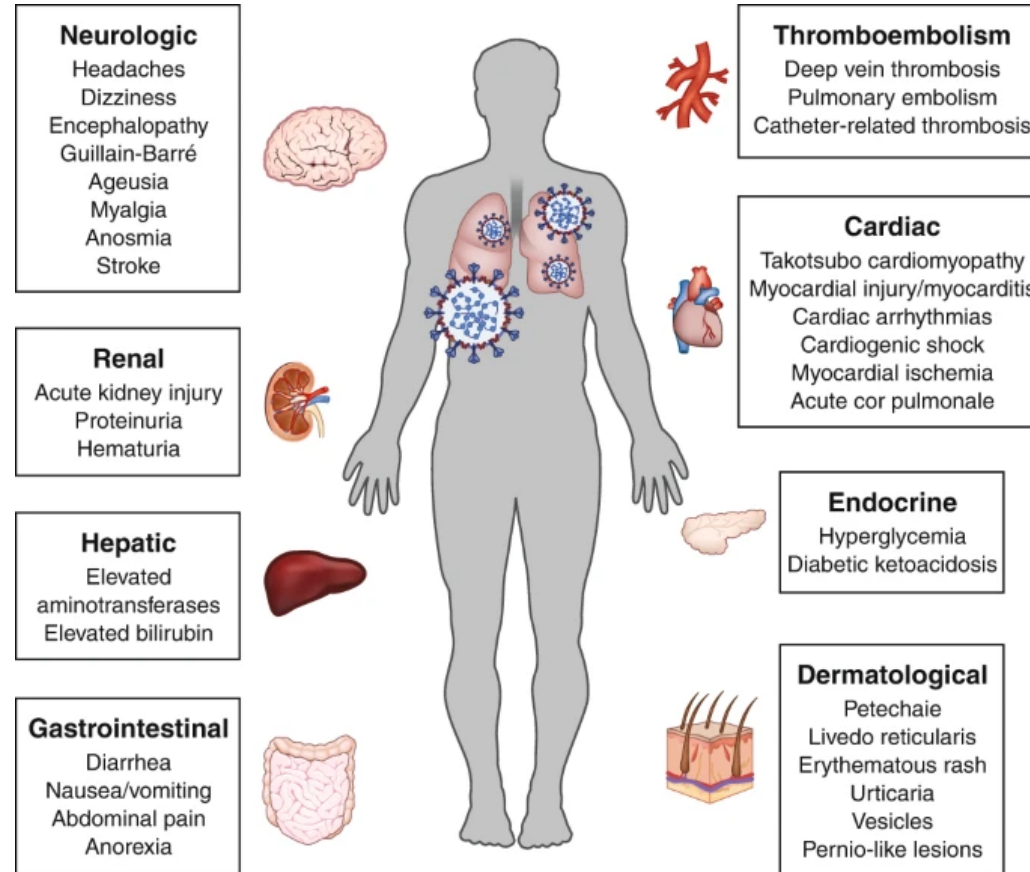
- IL-6
- **CRP**
- LDH
- Ferritin
- ESR

- Kidney injury

- Creatinine

- Liver injury

- *AST*
- **ALT**



- Clotting

- D-Dimer

- Cardiac injury

- *Creatine Kinase*
- Troponin-1
- Myoglobin

- Immune cells

- **White blood count**
- *Neutrophil/WBC ratio*
- *Monocyte count*

Bold: $p < 0.05$; *italics:* trend

Nature Medicine. 26: 1017–1032, 2020.

What are some concerns?

- Risk of long-term toxicity
 - Risk of cancer or cardiac damage is well documented from similar radiation doses in long term atomic bomb survivors
- Reducing long term toxicity
 - Determining whether there is a benefit that outweighs risks
 - Treating patients at lower risk of cancers (shorter overall life expectancy)
 - The lowest dose that achieves successful outcomes will reduce long term risks
 - Fractionated versus single dose (safety of patients and caregivers)
- Low dose is variably defined
- Lymphocytes more sensitive than macrophages – can this impact immunity or clearance?