#### Medical Response to Radiation: Navigating Emergencies, Enhancing Survival



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# Disclosure/Disclaimer

The opinions and assertions expressed herein are those of the author(s) and do not necessarily reflect the official policy or position of the Uniformed Services University or the Department of Defense.

The author has no conflicts of interest to report.

The author will discuss off-label uses of medications and medications currently in various stages of development.

#### Dr. Winfield Evans, PhD



- Born in January 23, 1923 in Hannah, OK
- Served in the US Army in Italy
- Texas Tech BS Electrical Engineering (1948)
- MIT MS Physics (1950)
- U of Oklahoma PhD Physics (1966)
- Medical physicist at St. Anthony Hospital in Oklahoma City, OK
- 12th President of the SNMMI Southwestern Chapter
- Passed away September 24, 1989 in Hannah, OK

# **Objectives**

- To identify the key signs and symptoms of acute radiation syndrome aiding in prompt patient triage and initial management.
- To describe the protocols for medical response to radiation exposure, including immediate and supportive care measures.
- To evaluate the effectiveness of current radiation prophylaxis and postexposure treatments in mitigating the health impacts of radiation.

#### Introduction

# How comfortable do you feel responding to a potential radiation emergency?

#### Chernobyl, Ukraine (1986)

- Chernobyl nuclear plant
   explosion
- 50-185 million Ci released
- Many with long-term effects



https://www.theatla ntic.com/photo/201 9/06/chernobyldisaster-photos-1986/590878/



#### Goiania, Brazil (1987)

- 137Cs source
- 1375 Ci
- 112K monitored



https://wwwpub.iaea.org/MTCD/P ublications/PDF/Pub8 15\_web.pdf



#### Fukushima, Japan (2011)

- Tsumani-induced power loss
- Hydrogen gas explosions due to  $\bullet$ lack of cooling
- Deaths from disaster, evacuation

#### and one from radiation



https://en.wiki pedia.org/wiki/ Fukushima\_nu clear\_accident



## Nuclear Medicine Professionals

- Radiation Knowledge
  - Biology
  - Physics
  - Risks
  - Safety
- Radiation Expertise
  - Detection
  - Dosimetry



#### **1st Attendance Code**

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# Acute Radiation Syndrome (ARS)

### Acute Radiation Syndrome (ARS)

- Large radiation dose (> 0.7 Gy)
- External dose
- Penetrating radiation
- Whole body or >70% of the body
- Short dose time frame

#### **ARS** Phases

#### **Time Course**

#### **Prodromal Phase**

Nausea and Vomiting

Headache Diarrhea Fever

Loss of Consciousness

#### Latent Phase

Reduced or no symptoms

#### Manifest Illness

**Dose-based Symptoms** 

- Hematopoietic
- Gastrointestinal
- Cerebrovascular

#### **Recovery/Death**

Long term effects

- Stochastic
- Deterministic

Death

#### **ARS Subsyndromes**

<u>Subsyndrome</u>	<u>Dose</u>	Characteristic Findings
Hematopoietic	0.7 - 5 Gy	Bone Marrow Failure, Pancytopenia
Gastrointestinal	6 - 9 Gy	Severe GI symptoms, GI Bleeding, Electrolyte Abnormalities, Sepsis
Neurovascular	> 10 Gy	Hemorrhagic stroke, Loss of Consciousness, Decreased BP

#### Hematopoietic Subsyndrome

#### Normal Marrow



#### Irradiated Marrow



#### Gastrointestinal Subsyndrome



#### Normal GI Mucosa Irradiated GI Mucosa



#### **ARS** Triage

#### Triage Items

- Life-threatening injuries (ABCs)
- Combined injuries
- Internal contamination
- Time to emesis
- External contamination survey
- Shrapnel
- Lymphocyte depletion statistics



Image created by DALL-E

#### **Combined Injury**



Kiang JG, Jiao W, Cary LH, et al. Radiat Res. 2010 Mar;173(3):319-32.

#### **Internal Contamination**



https://www.cdc.gov/nceh/m ultimedia/infographics/radiati on\_contamination\_vs\_expos ure.html

#### Time to Emesis



Demidenko E, Williams BB, Swartz HM. Radiat Res. 2009 Mar;171(3):310-9.

#### Shrapnel



- Most significant radiation risk for providers
- Remove shrapnel with metal tongs/forceps
- Dispose in containers per Radiation
   Safety Officer

https://remm.hhs.gov/contamimage\_3.htm

#### Lymphocyte Depletion



AFRRI research

https://remm.hhs.gov/andrew slymphocytes.htm

### **Radiation Emergency Triage**

Immediate	<u>Minimal</u>		
<ul> <li>Life-threatening injuries</li> <li>Combined injuries</li> <li>Internal Contamination</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Radiation exposure without injury</li> <li>Worried well</li> </ul>		
<u>Delayed</u>	<u>Expectant</u>		

#### **Triage by Resource Availability**



https://remm.hhs.gov/

# Initial Radiation Injury Management

#### Resources

- Armed Forces Radiobiology Research Insititute (AFRRI)
  - Medical Radiobiology Advisory Team (MRAT)
  - o https://afrri.usuhs.edu/
- Radiation Emergency Assistance Center/Training Site (REAC/TS)
  - o <u>https://orise.orau.gov/reacts/index.html</u>
- Radiation Emergency Medical Management (REMM)
  - o <u>https://remm.hhs.gov/</u>
- Radiation Injury Treatment Network (RITN)
  - <u>https://ritn.net/</u>
- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)
  - o <u>https://www.cdc.gov/nceh/radiation/default.htm</u>

## Contaminated or Exposed, how do we know?

#### **Radiologic Accidents**



#### Radiologic Terrorism/War



#### **Provider Protection**



#### Class C (left)

- Consider for initial decontamination
  - Protects from airborne radioactive material
  - Protects from skin contamination
- Air-purifying respirator
- Face shield

#### Class D (right)

- Standard isolation PPE
- Utilize after initial decontamination
- Exposure-only concerns





https://orise.orau .gov/resources/r eacts/document s/radiationpatienttreatmentalgorithm.pdf Removing a patient's clothing and washing their skin and hair removes >90% of contamination.

#### **External Contamination Survey**



https://remm.hhs.gov/howtosurvey.htm

#### **Sample Collection**



#### **Prioritized Decontamination**



https://www.cdc.gov/nceh/radiation/emergencies/justintime.htm

# Biodosimetry

- Low resources, rapid assessment
  - Time to emesis (< 4 hours, likely ARS)
- High resources, medium-term assessment
  - NM imaging and dosimetry techniques for internal contamination
- Low resources, 24-48 hour assessment
  - CBC with differential (48 hour lymphocyte depletion by 50%, > 4Gy dose)
- High resources, medium to long-term assessment
  - Dicentric Chromosome Assay (DCA)
  - FISH analysis of chromosome abnormalities
  - Electron Paramagnetic Resonance (EPR)

#### DCA and FISH



https://remm.hhs.gov/aboutdicentrics.htm https://orise.orau.gov/reacts/cytogenetic-biodosimetry-laboratory.html Medical Radiation Injury Management

# **Supportive Measures**

- Anti-nausea
- IV Fluids and Electrolytes
- Blood Products
  - $\circ$  Irradiated
  - Leukocyte-reduced
- Antimicrobial prophylaxis
  - Neutropenic patients
- Psychological support



### **Transfusion Guidance**

#### Criteria for Substitution Therapy for Hematopoietic Type Acute Radiation Syndrome

Patient's individual condition	Threshold value	Substitution therapy	
Close monitoring possible, no other complication, no bleeding	Platelets: 10,000/µL	Irradiated and leukoreduced platelet concentrates	
Close monitoring not possible, increased risk of manifest bleeding	Platelets: 20,000/µL	Irradiated and leukoreduced platelet concentrates	
Additional trauma, survery, mass transfusion, cerebral edema	Platelets: 50,000/µL	Irradiated and leukoreduced platelet concentrates	
Anemia	Hemoglobin: 10 g/dL	Irradiated and leukoreduced packed red cells	

### **Internal Contamination**

- Radioiodines (1311)
  - Potassium iodide (KI)
- Radiostrontium (90Sr)
  - Calcium, strontium salts
- Tritium (3H)
  - Fluids and diuretics
- Cesium (137Cs)
  - Prussian Blue ion exchange
- Plutonium (239Pu), Americium (241Am), Curium (242Cm)
  - Chelation (DTPA/EDTA)

#### **Cytokine Countermeasures**

- FDA-approved cytokines
  - Filgramostim (Neupogen<sup>®</sup>)
  - PEGylated filgramostim (Neulasta<sup>®</sup>)
  - Sargramostim (Leukine<sup>®</sup>)
- Predominantly promote neutrophils
  - Leukine promotes many cell lineages



MacVittie et al. 2015 Health Physics, 109 (5), 427-439.

#### **Platelet Countermeasures**

- FDA-approved thrombopoietin (TPO) receptor activator
  - Romiplostim (Nplate<sup>®</sup>)
  - Promotes megakaryocytes and platelets
- Additional platelet promoters are in development, including recombinant TPO, TPO activators, and IL-11.

Drug	Irradiation dose	Drug dose (µg/kg)	Injection time post- irradiation (days)	Group size (n=)	Percent mortality	Platelet Nadir (×10 <sup>9</sup> /L)	Duration of thrombocytopenia (days)
Vehicle	~LD70/60	Vehicle	1	40*	67.5	12.5	3.8
Nplate	6.8 Gy	5	1	40*	27.5	36.3	1.3
Nplate + PEGfilgrastim	×	5 and 0.3	1 (both drugs), 8 (only PEGfilgrastim)	40*	12.5	31.5	1.1

MacVittie et al. 2015 Health Physics, 109 (5), 427-439.

### Stem Cell Transplant

- Allogeneic and syngeneic stem cell transplants have been attempted in several cases of high radiation exposure.
- In a review of 29 historical bone marrow transplant cases
  - Three patients survived longer than one year
  - Many died from GI subsyndrome conditions, traumatic injuries, or graft vs host disease
  - Engraftment may occur around the same time as the patient's own bone marrow reconstitutes

### **Stromal Cell Therapy**



Kumar VP, et al. Genes (Basel). 2022 Sep 28;13(10):1756.

### **IL-12** Countermeasure

- rhIL-12 (HemaMax<sup>®</sup>)
- Pro-inflammatory cytokine
  - Improves hematopoiesis
  - Improves GI function
  - Improves survival



Gluzman-Poltorak Z et al. American journal of hematology. 2014 Sep;89(9):868-73.

#### **BIO300** Countermeasure

- Genistein (BIO300<sup>®</sup>)
  - Phytoestrogen that binds ERs
  - Protects progenitor cells from radiation damage
    - Increases cell cycle checkpoints and DNA repair

enzymes

- Captopril combination increases radioprotection
- Antioxidant properties
- Mitigates radiation-induced pneumonitis/fibrosis

Singh VK, Seed TM. Expert Opinion on Investigational Drugs. 2020 May 3;29(5):429-41.

# **OrbeShield** $\widehat{\mathbb{R}}$ for GI-ARS



Measey T et al. Poster presented at the Radiation Research Society 62 Annual International Meeting. 2016

## **Prophylactic Medications**

- Several prophylactic radioprotectants are in research:
  - Piperazine derivatives
  - Chlorobenzylsulfones (example Ex-RAD)
  - Aminothiols (example amifostine)
  - Enalapril

Singh VK, Seed TM. International Journal of Radiation Biology. 2021 Nov 2;97(11):1526-47.



https://www.draeger.com/en-us\_us/Safety/Federal-Government-Solutions/Military/NBC-CBRN-Protection

#### **Combination Therapies**

- ARS is complicated, impacting many systems.
- Combination therapies likely address the multi-system effects.
- rhG-CSF (Neutrogin<sup>®</sup>) and human TPOR agonist RP (Romiplat<sup>®</sup>) demonstrate improved survival in lethal dose mice models.



Hirouchi T, et al. 2015. Curr Pharm Biotechnol. 17(2):190–199.

#### **2nd Attendance Code**

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# **Chronic Radiation Care**

- Patients surviving ARS or radiation injury need ongoing patient care for stochastic and deterministic effects.
- Stochastic (more radiation, greater statistical likelihood)
  - $\circ$  Cancer
- Deterministic (more radiation, greater severity)
  - Cataract (most common)
  - Infertility
  - Atherosclerotic disease
  - Pulmonary pneumonitis/fibrosis



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#### **Questions/Short Survey**

- Please feel free to contact me at justin.peacock@usuhs.edu
- Please fill out this short survey about the presentation:

