

## CHIMIOTHÉRAPIE, THÉRAPIES CIBLÉES ET IMMUNOTHÉRAPIE

### 1. Existe-il des différences d'efficacité des traitements systémiques du cancer broncho-pulmonaire sur les métastases osseuses ?

#### 1.1 Chimiothérapie.

Aucune donnée solide ne plaide pour une différence d'efficacité des molécules actuelles de chimiothérapie sur les métastases osseuses des cancers bronchiques. Ainsi, la présence de métastases osseuses ne conditionne pas directement le choix des molécules de chimiothérapie.

#### 1.2 Thérapies ciblées.

Le démantèlement moléculaire des CBNPC de stade IV a permis d'enrichir les possibilités thérapeutiques par l'utilisation des thérapies ciblées (TKI, anti-ALK). Il semble exister en revanche une relation intéressante entre la réponse des métastases osseuses et les inhibiteurs de l'EGFR (erlotinib, gefitinib). Des cas de meilleur contrôle de la douleur, de réponse osseuse prolongée et de retard à la survenue d'une complication osseuse ont été rapportés (35,36). Ces données sont également corroborées par des travaux *in vitro* et *in vivo* qui suggèrent l'implication de la voie de l'EGFR dans le cercle vicieux de la résorption osseuse induite par les métastases osseuses (37). Les mécanismes sont complexes mais peuvent se résumer en une inhibition de la production de facteurs ostéolytiques et de la prolifération des ostéoblastes, et un blocage de la différenciation des ostéoclastes par la voie RANK-RANKL. Cette action particulière des inhibiteurs de l'EGFR sur le site osseux est illustrée par le « *bone flare* » qui est fréquemment rapporté sous thérapie ciblée et qui correspond à une réponse carcinologique (34). L'ensemble de ces données explique l'amélioration des symptômes osseux souvent rapportés dans les séries comportant des patients avec métastases osseuses sous TKI. Dans une étude rétrospective, la combinaison d'un anti-EGFR et d'un bisphosphonate s'accompagne de moins d'événements osseux (SRE) et d'une amélioration de la survie PFS mais pas en survie globale (38). Enfin, dans une petite série rétrospective (39) 82 patients métastatiques mutés EGFR, l'existence de localisations osseuses ne semble pas modifier la PFS sous TKI-en première ligne.

#### 1.3 Immunothérapies

La première publication concernant l'efficacité de l'immunothérapie sur le site métastatique osseux était l'analyse rétrospective de Tamiya *et al.* Elle ne montrait pas de différence d'efficacité (survie sans progression) dans le sous-groupe de patients atteints de métastases osseuses (n=66) par rapport à ceux sans métastases osseuses (n=135) (p=0.192) mais la survie médiane sans progression dans cette population était très courte (de l'ordre de 3 mois) (40). L'étude de Schmid *et al.* n'a porté que sur un nombre très restreint de patients (n=52 dont 16 métastatiques osseux) mais suggérait qu'il pourrait y avoir des réponses différentes suivant les sites métastatiques. Cette étude était rétrospective, basée sur la relecture de scanner selon les critères RECIST mais ne précisait pas les critères d'analyse de l'os. Elle suggérait une moindre réponse des lésions osseuses (41). L'analyse de Facchinetti *et al.* a également regardé les paramètres biologiques, cliniques et d'extension prédictifs de la survie. En univarié, les courbes pourraient être moins bonnes en cas de métastases osseuses mais cela n'est pas significatif et ce critère n'a pas été retenu dans l'analyse multivariée (42). L'étude Checkmate 227 de phase III sur les CBNPC métastatiques, récemment publiée, prévoyait une randomisation différente selon le statut PDL1 du patient. Les patients avec un PDL1  $\geq$  1% étaient randomisés entre une combo-immunothérapie (ipilimumab + nivolumab), une mono-immunothérapie (nivolumab) et une chimiothérapie à base de sels de platine. L'étude a montré une supériorité de la combothérapie sur la chimiothérapie en termes de survie globale chez les PDL1  $\geq$  1% (co-objectif principal). Le bénéfice sur la survie était observé que les patients soient (n=208) ou non (n=585) métastatiques osseux (43). Il n'existe donc pas à ce jour de critères limitant l'utilisation de l'immunothérapie chez les patients porteurs de métastases osseuses.

## 2. Doit-on tenir compte de l'importance de l'extension osseuse pour le choix du traitement et l'adaptation des doses ?

Dans les cancers bronchiques, les métastases osseuses sont souvent multiples d'emblée avec en moyenne 3 sites osseux atteints (44). Elles surviennent en général dans l'évolution de la maladie (60%). L'importance de l'extension osseuse ne conditionne pas le choix des molécules de chimiothérapie ni leur dose. En revanche la vigilance est requise sur la néphrotoxicité cumulative que peut représenter l'utilisation des sels de platine, du pemetrexed utilisé de surcroît en maintenance et des biphosphonates (contre-indication si le DFG est inférieur à 30 ml/mn). En cas de clairance de la créatinine abaissée il est conseillé alors de baisser les doses de chimiothérapie et souvent d'arrêter le biphosphonate. L'administration de dénusumab n'est pas limitée par le débit de filtration glomérulaire. Les TKI ne nécessitent pas d'adaptation de dose en cas d'insuffisance rénale faible à modérée mais sont déconseillés en cas d'insuffisance rénale sévère.

Enfin, le traitement systémique que représente la chimiothérapie, les thérapies ciblées et l'immunothérapie, ne doit en aucun cas être un obstacle à la réalisation d'une technique interventionnelle qui serait nécessaire et prioritaire en cas de menace fonctionnelle immédiate. On sera alors vigilant pour la période du Nadir. L'importance de l'extension osseuse et ses complications conditionne la stratégie globale de prise en charge des métastases osseuses par la hiérarchisation des traitements dans laquelle le traitement systémique s'inscrit.

### Recommandations

- Il n'y pas d'argument pour une différence d'efficacité des protocoles actuels de chimiothérapie ou les thérapies ciblées sur les métastases osseuses des cancers bronchiques.
- Les données actuelles avec l'immunothérapie sont insuffisantes.
- L'importance de l'extension osseuse et ses complications conditionne l'imbrication des différents traitements dans laquelle s'inscrit le traitement antitumoral.
- Une attention particulière doit être portée en cas d'utilisation concomitante des sels de platine, du pemetrexed et des biphosphonates en raison d'une néphrotoxicité cumulative.
- Le phénomène de « *bone flare* » traduisant un blocage tumoral rapide et un allumage de la formation osseuse, est particulièrement fréquent sous anti-EGFR et ne doit pas conduire à l'arrêt du traitement.

## REFERENCES

- Müller A, Homey B, Soto H, Ge N, Catron D, Buchanan ME, et al. Involvement of chemokine receptors in breast cancer metastasis. *Nature*. 2001 Mar 1;410(6824):50–6.
- Brenner S, Whiting-Theobald N, Kawai T, Linton GF, Rudikoff AG, Choi U, et al. CXCR4-transgene expression significantly improves marrow engraftment of cultured hematopoietic stem cells. *Stem Cells*. 2004;22(7):1128–33.
- Kahn J, Byk T, Jansson-Sjostrand L, Petit I, Shvitiel S, Nagler A, et al. Overexpression of CXCR4 on human CD34+ progenitors increases their proliferation, migration, and NOD/SCID repopulation. *Blood*. 2004 Apr 15;103(8):2942–9.
- Leone N, Voirin N, Roche L, Binder-Foucard F, Woronoff A-S, Delafosse P, et al. Projection de l'incidence et de la mortalité par cancer en France métropolitaine en 2015 - Rapport technique. INVS-INCa; 2015. (Etat des lieux et des connaissances / Epidémiologie).
- Coleman RE. Clinical features of metastatic bone disease and risk of skeletal morbidity. *Clin Cancer Res*. 2006 Oct 15;12(20 Pt 2):6243s–9s.
- Nottebaert M, Exner GU, von Hochstetter AR, Schreiber A. Metastatic bone disease from occult carcinoma: a profile. *Int Orthop*. 1989;13(2):119–23.
- Zhang C, Mao M, Guo X, Cui P, Zhang L, Xu Y, et al. Nomogram based on homogeneous and heterogeneous associated factors for predicting bone metastases in patients with different histological types of lung cancer. *BMC Cancer*. 2019 Mar 15;19(1):238.
- Chambard L, Girard N, Ollier E, Rousseau J-C, Duboeuf F, Carlier M-C, et al. Bone, muscle, and metabolic parameters predict survival in patients with synchronous bone metastases from lung cancers. *Bone*. 2018;108:202–9.
- Pao W, Girard N. New driver mutations in non-small-cell lung cancer. *Lancet Oncol*. 2011 Feb;12(2):175–80.
- Confavreux CB, Girard N, Pialat J-B, Bringuier P-P, Devouassoux-Shisheboran M, Rousseau J-C, et al. Mutational profiling of bone metastases from lung adenocarcinoma: results of a prospective study (POUMOS-TEC). *Bonekey Rep*. 2014;3:580.
- Doebele RC, Lu X, Sumey C, Maxson DA, Weickhardt AJ, Oton AB, et al. Oncogene status predicts patterns of metastatic spread in treatment-naïve non-small cell lung cancer. *Cancer*. 2012 Sep 15;118(18):4502–11.
- Bi J, Han G, Wei X, Pi G, Zhang Y, Li Y, et al. The features and prognostic impact of extracranial metastases in patients with epidermal growth factor receptor-mutant lung adenocarcinoma. *J Cancer Res Ther*. 2018;14(4):799–806.
- Fujimoto D, Ueda H, Shimizu R, Kato R, Otoshi T, Kawamura T, et al. Features and prognostic impact of distant metastasis in patients with stage IV lung adenocarcinoma harboring EGFR mutations: importance of bone metastasis. *Clin Exp Metastasis*. 2014 Jun;31(5):543–51.
- Kuijpers CCHJ, Hendriks LEL, Derks JL, Dingemans A-MC, van Lindert ASR, van den Heuvel MM, et al. Association of molecular status and metastatic organs at diagnosis in patients with stage IV non-squamous non-small cell lung cancer. *Lung Cancer*. 2018 Jul;121:76–81.
- Lohinai Z, Klikovits T, Moldvay J, Ostoros G, Raso E, Timar J, et al. KRAS-mutation incidence and prognostic value are metastatic site-specific in lung adenocarcinoma: poor prognosis in patients with KRAS mutation and bone metastasis. *Sci Rep*. 2017 04;7:39721.
- Coleman RE, Rubens RD. The clinical course of bone metastases from breast cancer. *Br J Cancer*. 1987 Jan;55(1):61–6.
- Plunkett TA, Smith P, Rubens RD. Risk of complications from bone metastases in breast cancer. implications for management. *Eur J Cancer*. 2000 Mar;36(4):476–82.
- Coleman RE, Smith P, Rubens RD. Clinical course and prognostic factors following bone recurrence from breast cancer. *Br J Cancer*. 1998;77(2):336–40.
- Ando M, Ando Y, Sugiura S, Minami H, Saka H, Sakai S, et al. Prognostic factors for short-term survival in patients with stage IV non-small cell lung cancer. *Jpn J Cancer Res*. 1999 Feb;90(2):249–53.
- Brown JE, Cook RJ, Major P, Lipton A, Saad F, Smith M, et al. Bone turnover markers as predictors of skeletal complications in prostate cancer, lung cancer, and other solid tumors. *J Natl Cancer Inst*. 2005 Jan 5;97(1):59–69.
- Di Maio M, Gridelli C, Gallo C, Manzione L, Brancaccio L, Barbera S, et al. Prevalence and management of pain in Italian patients with advanced non-small-cell lung cancer. *Br J Cancer*. 2004 Jun 14;90(12):2288–96.
- Costa L, Badia X, Chow E, Lipton A, Wardley A. Impact of skeletal complications on patients' quality of life, mobility, and functional independence. *Support Care Cancer*. 2008 Aug;16(8):879–89.
- Rosen LS, Gordon D, Tchekmedyian NS, Yanagihara R, Hirsh V, Krzakowski M, et al. Long-term efficacy and safety of zoledronic acid in the treatment of skeletal metastases in patients with non-small cell lung carcinoma and other solid tumors: a randomized, Phase III, double-blind, placebo-controlled trial. *Cancer*. 2004 Jun 15;100(12):2613–21.
- Sun J-M, Ahn JS, Lee S, Kim JA, Lee J, Park YH, et al. Predictors of skeletal-related events in non-small cell lung cancer patients with bone metastases. *Lung Cancer*. 2011 Jan;71(1):89–93.
- Delea TE, McKiernan J, Brandman J, Edelsberg J, Sung J, Raut M, et al. Impact of skeletal complications on total medical care costs among patients with bone metastases of lung cancer. *J Thorac Oncol*. 2006 Jul;1(6):571–6.
- Hirsh V, Tchekmedyian NS, Rosen LS, Zheng M, Hei Y-J. Clinical benefit of zoledronic acid in patients with lung cancer and other solid tumors: analysis based on history of skeletal complications. *Clin Lung Cancer*. 2004 Nov;6(3):170–4.
- Lipton A. Clinical features of metastatic bone disease. In: *Handbook of cancer related bone disease* [Internet]. R. E. RE Coleman, P-A Abrahamsson and P Hadji. Bristol, UK: BioScientifica; 2010. p. 55–67. Available from: <http://www.bruland.info/PDF/2010/Chapter%2011%20from%20CRBD.pdf>
- Paycha F, Richard B. EMC - Radiologie et imagerie médicale : Musculosquelettique, Neurologique, Maxillofaciale. Paris: Elsevier Masson SAS; 2001.
- Bunyaviroch T, Coleman RE. PET evaluation of lung cancer. *J Nucl Med*. 2006 Mar;47(3):451–69.
- Talbot J-N, Kerrou K, Grahek D, Balogova S, Gounant V, Lavole A, et al. [PET in primary pulmonary or pleural cancer]. *Presse Med*. 2006 Sep;35(9 Pt 2):1387–400.
- Krüger S, Buck AK, Mottaghy FM, Hasenkamp E, Pauls S, Schumann C, et al. Detection of bone metastases in patients with lung cancer: 99mTc-MDP planar bone scintigraphy, 18F-fluoride PET or 18F-FDG PET/CT. *Eur J Nucl Med Mol Imaging*. 2009 Nov;36(11):1807–12.
- HAS. Guide du Parcours de Soins : Cancers broncho-pulmonaires. HAS/INCa; 2013.

33. INCa. Recommandations Professionnelles : Cancer du poumon - Bilan initial [Internet]. SPLF-INCa; 2011. Available from: file:///Users/AGM/Downloads/RECOPOUM11%20(1).pdf
34. Pluquet E, Cadranel J, Legendre A, Faller MB, Souquet PJ, Zalcman G, et al. Osteoblastic reaction in non-small cell lung carcinoma and its association to epidermal growth factor receptor tyrosine kinase inhibitors response and prolonged survival. *J Thorac Oncol.* 2010 Apr;5(4):491–6.
35. Sugiura H, Yamada K, Sugiura T, Hida T, Mitsudomi T. Predictors of survival in patients with bone metastasis of lung cancer. *Clin Orthop Relat Res.* 2008 Mar;466(3):729–36.
36. Zampa G, Moscato M, Brannigan BW, Morabito A, Bell DW, Normanno N. Prolonged control of bone metastases in non-small-cell lung cancer patients treated with gefitinib. *Lung Cancer.* 2008 Jun;60(3):452–4.
37. Furugaki K, Moriya Y, Iwai T, Yorozu K, Yanagisawa M, Kondoh K, et al. Erlotinib inhibits osteolytic bone invasion of human non-small-cell lung cancer cell line NCI-H292. *Clin Exp Metastasis.* 2011 Oct;28(7):649–59.
38. Zhang G, Cheng R, Zhang Z, Jiang T, Ren S, Ma Z, et al. Bisphosphonates enhance antitumor effect of EGFR-TKIs in patients with advanced EGFR mutant NSCLC and bone metastases. *Sci Rep.* 2017 17;7:42979.
39. Chen D, Chu T, Chang Q, Zhang Y, Xiong L, Qiao R, et al. The relationship between preliminary efficacy and prognosis after first-line EGFR tyrosine kinase inhibitor (EGFR-TKI) treatment of advanced non-small cell lung cancer. *Ann Transl Med.* 2019 May;7(9):195.
40. Tamiya M, Tamiya A, Inoue T, Kimura M, Kunimasa K, Nakahama K, et al. Metastatic site as a predictor of nivolumab efficacy in patients with advanced non-small cell lung cancer: A retrospective multicenter trial. *PLoS ONE.* 2018;13(2):e0192227.
41. Schmid S, Diem S, Li Q, Krapf M, Flatz L, Leschka S, et al. Organ-specific response to nivolumab in patients with non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC). *Cancer Immunol Immunother.* 2018 Dec;67(12):1825–32.
42. Facchinetti F, Veneziani M, Buti S, Gelsomino F, Squadrilli A, Bordi P, et al. Clinical and hematologic parameters address the outcomes of non-small-cell lung cancer patients treated with nivolumab. *Immunotherapy.* 2018 Jun;10(8):681–94.
43. Hellmann MD, Paz-Ares L, Bernabe Caro R, Zurawski B, Kim S-W, Carcereny Costa E, et al. Nivolumab plus Ipilimumab in Advanced Non-Small-Cell Lung Cancer. *N Engl J Med.* 2019 21;381(21):2020–31.
44. Decroisette C, Monnet I, Berard H, Quere G, Le Caer H, Bota S, et al. Epidemiology and treatment costs of bone metastases from lung cancer: a French prospective, observational, multicenter study (GFPC 0601). *J Thorac Oncol.* 2011 Mar;6(3):576–82.
45. Benhamou C-L, Souberbielle J-C, Cortet B, Fardellone P, Gauvain J-B, Thomas T. La vitamine D chez l'adulte : recommandations du GRIO. 2011;40(7–8):673–82.
46. Coleman RE, Lipton A, Roodman GD, Guise TA, Boyce BF, Brufsky AM, et al. Metastasis and bone loss: advancing treatment and prevention. *Cancer Treat Rev.* 2010 Dec;36(8):615–20.
47. Coleman R, Gnant M, Morgan G, Clezardin P. Effects of bone-targeted agents on cancer progression and mortality. *J Natl Cancer Inst.* 2012 Jul 18;104(14):1059–67.
48. Lipton A, Cook R, Saad F, Major P, Garnero P, Terpos E, et al. Normalization of bone markers is associated with improved survival in patients with bone metastases from solid tumors and elevated bone resorption receiving zoledronic acid. *Cancer.* 2008 Jul 1;113(1):193–201.
49. Rosen LS, Gordon D, Tchekmedyan S, Yanagihara R, Hirsh V, Krzakowski M, et al. Zoledronic acid versus placebo in the treatment of skeletal metastases in patients with lung cancer and other solid tumors: a phase III, double-blind, randomized trial—the Zoledronic Acid Lung Cancer and Other Solid Tumors Study Group. *J Clin Oncol.* 2003 Aug 15;21(16):3150–7.
50. Henry DH, Costa L, Goldwasser F, Hirsh V, Hungria V, Prausova J, et al. Randomized, double-blind study of denosumab versus zoledronic acid in the treatment of bone metastases in patients with advanced cancer (excluding breast and prostate cancer) or multiple myeloma. *J Clin Oncol.* 2011 Mar 20;29(9):1125–32.
51. Scagliotti GV, Hirsh V, Siena S, Henry DH, Woll PJ, Manegold C, et al. Overall survival improvement in patients with lung cancer and bone metastases treated with denosumab versus zoledronic acid: subgroup analysis from a randomized phase 3 study. *J Thorac Oncol.* 2012 Dec;7(12):1823–9.
52. Peters S, Clézardin P, Márquez-Rodas I, Niepel D, Gedye C. The RANK-RANKL axis: an opportunity for drug repurposing in cancer? *Clin Transl Oncol.* 2019 Aug;21(8):977–91.
53. Rao S, Sigl V, Wimmer RA, Novatchkova M, Jais A, Wagner G, et al. RANK rewires energy homeostasis in lung cancer cells and drives primary lung cancer. *Genes Dev.* 2017 15;31(20):2099–112.
54. Peng X, Guo W, Ren T, Lou Z, Lu X, Zhang S, et al. Differential expression of the RANKL/RANK/OPG system is associated with bone metastasis in human non-small cell lung cancer. *PLoS ONE.* 2013;8(3):e58361.
55. Faget J, Contat C, Zangger N, Peters S, Meylan E. RANKL Signaling Sustains Primary Tumor Growth in Genetically Engineered Mouse Models of Lung Adenocarcinoma. *J Thorac Oncol.* 2018;13(3):387–98.
56. Liede A, Hernandez RK, Wade SW, Bo R, Nussbaum NC, Ahern E, et al. An observational study of concomitant immunotherapies and denosumab in patients with advanced melanoma or lung cancer. *Oncoimmunology.* 2018;7(12):e1480301.
57. Cao Y, Afzal MZ, Shirai K. Does denosumab offer survival benefits? -Our experience with denosumab in metastatic non-small cell lung cancer patients treated with immune-checkpoint inhibitors. *J Thorac Dis.* 2021 Aug;13(8):4668–77.
58. LeVasseur N, Clemons M, Hutton B, Shorr R, Jacobs C. Bone-targeted therapy use in patients with bone metastases from lung cancer: A systematic review of randomized controlled trials. *Cancer Treat Rev.* 2016 Nov;50:183–93.
59. Lipton A, Fizazi K, Stopeck AT, Henry DH, Brown JE, Yardley DA, et al. Superiority of denosumab to zoledronic acid for prevention of skeletal-related events: a combined analysis of 3 pivotal, randomised, phase 3 trials. *Eur J Cancer.* 2012 Nov;48(16):3082–92.
60. Coleman R, Body JJ, Aapro M, Hadji P, Herrstedt J, ESMO Guidelines Working Group. Bone health in cancer patients: ESMO Clinical Practice Guidelines. *Ann Oncol.* 2014 Sep;25 Suppl 3:iii124–137.
61. Owosho AA, Liang STY, Sax AZ, Wu K, Yom SK, Hury JM, et al. Medication-related osteonecrosis of the jaw: An update on the memorial sloan kettering cancer center experience and the role of premedication dental evaluation in prevention. *Oral Surg Oral Med Oral Pathol Oral Radiol.* 2018;125(5):440–5.
62. Khosla S, Burr D, Cauley J, Dempster DW, Ebeling PR, Felsenberg D, et al. Bisphosphonate-associated osteonecrosis of the jaw: report of a task force of the American Society for Bone and Mineral Research. *J Bone Miner Res.* 2007 Oct;22(10):1479–91.
63. Facon T, Bensadoun R-J, Blanc J-L, Confavreux C, Gourmet R, Maes J-M, et al. [Osteonecrosis of the jaw and bisphosphonates in oncology]. *Bull Cancer.* 2008 Apr;95(4):413–8.
64. Aapro M, Abrahamsson PA, Body JJ, Coleman RE, Colomer R, Costa L, et al. Guidance on the use of bisphosphonates in solid tumours: recommendations of an international expert panel. *Ann Oncol.* 2008 Mar;19(3):420–32.

65. Brantus JF, Roemer-Becuwe C, Cony-Makhoul P, Salino S, Fontana A, Debourdeau P, et al. [Practice guidelines of the use of bisphosphonates in solid tumours with bone metastases and in multiple myeloma]. *Rev Med Interne*. 2011 Aug;32(8):494–505.
66. Stopeck AT, Fizazi K, Body J-J, Brown JE, Carducci M, Diel I, et al. Safety of long-term denosumab therapy: results from the open label extension phase of two phase 3 studies in patients with metastatic breast and prostate cancer. *Support Care Cancer*. 2016 Jan;24(1):447–55.
67. Stopeck AT, Fizazi K, Body J-J, Brown JE, Carducci M, Diel I, et al. Erratum to: Safety of long-term denosumab therapy: results from the open label extension phase of two phase 3 studies in patients with metastatic breast and prostate cancer. *Support Care Cancer*. 2015 Oct 19;
68. Bone HG, Bolognese MA, Yuen CK, Kendler DL, Miller PD, Yang Y-C, et al. Effects of denosumab treatment and discontinuation on bone mineral density and bone turnover markers in postmenopausal women with low bone mass. *J Clin Endocrinol Metab*. 2011 Apr;96(4):972–80.
69. Nielsen OS, Munro AJ, Tannock IF. Bone metastases: pathophysiology and management policy. *J Clin Oncol*. 1991 Mar;9(3):509–24.
70. Body JJ. Metastatic bone disease: clinical and therapeutic aspects. *Bone*. 1992;13 Suppl 1:S57-62.
71. Agarawal JP, Swangsilpa T, van der Linden Y, Rades D, Jeremic B, Hoskin PJ. The role of external beam radiotherapy in the management of bone metastases. *Clin Oncol (R Coll Radiol)*. 2006 Dec;18(10):747–60.
72. Chow E, Harris K, Fan G, Tsao M, Sze WM. Palliative radiotherapy trials for bone metastases: a systematic review. *J Clin Oncol*. 2007 Apr 10;25(11):1423–36.
73. Lutz S, Berk L, Chang E, Chow E, Hahn C, Hoskin P, et al. Palliative radiotherapy for bone metastases: an ASTRO evidence-based guideline. *Int J Radiat Oncol Biol Phys*. 2011 Mar 15;79(4):965–76.
74. Damron TA, Nazarian A, Entezari V, Brown C, Grant W, Calderon N, et al. CT-based Structural Rigidity Analysis Is More Accurate Than Mirels Scoring for Fracture Prediction in Metastatic Femoral Lesions. *Clin Orthop Relat Res*. 2016 Mar;474(3):643–51.
75. Hipp JA, Springfield DS, Hayes WC. Predicting pathologic fracture risk in the management of metastatic bone defects. *Clin Orthop Relat Res*. 1995 Mar;312:120–35.
76. van der Linden YM, Kroon HM, Dijkstra SPDS, Lok JJ, Noordijk EM, Leer JWH, et al. Simple radiographic parameter predicts fracturing in metastatic femoral bone lesions: results from a randomised trial. *Radiother Oncol*. 2003 Oct;69(1):21–31.
77. Mirels H. Metastatic disease in long bones. A proposed scoring system for diagnosing impending pathologic fractures. *Clin Orthop Relat Res*. 1989 Dec;249:256–64.
78. Schultheiss TE. The radiation dose-response of the human spinal cord. *Int J Radiat Oncol Biol Phys*. 2008 Aug 1;71(5):1455–9.
79. Rades D, Huttenlocher S, Bajrovic A, Karstens JH, Adamietz IA, Kazic N, et al. Surgery followed by radiotherapy versus radiotherapy alone for metastatic spinal cord compression from unfavorable tumors. *Int J Radiat Oncol Biol Phys*. 2011 Dec 1;81(5):e861-868.
80. Rades D, Douglas S, Huttenlocher S, Rudat V, Veninga T, Stalpers LJA, et al. Validation of a score predicting post-treatment ambulatory status after radiotherapy for metastatic spinal cord compression. *Int J Radiat Oncol Biol Phys*. 2011 Apr 1;79(5):1503–6.
81. Confavreux CB, Pialat J-B, Bellière A, Brevet M, Decroisette C, Tescau A, et al. Bone metastases from lung cancer: A paradigm for multidisciplinary onco-rheumatology management. *Joint Bone Spine*. 2018 Apr 6;
82. Confavreux CB, Follet H, Mitton D, Pialat JB, Clézardin P. Fracture Risk Evaluation of Bone Metastases: A Burning Issue. *Cancers*. 2021 Nov 15;13(22):5711.
83. Confavreux CB, Follet H, Mitton D, Pialat JB, Clézardin P. Fracture Risk Evaluation of Bone Metastases: A Burning Issue. *Cancers*. 2021 Nov 15;13(22):5711.
84. Townsend PW, Smalley SR, Cozad SC, Rosenthal HG, Hassanein RE. Role of postoperative radiation therapy after stabilization of fractures caused by metastatic disease. *Int J Radiat Oncol Biol Phys*. 1995 Jan 1;31(1):43–9.
85. Wolanczyk MJ, Fakhrian K, Adamietz IA. Radiotherapy, Bisphosphonates and Surgical Stabilization of Complete or Impending Pathologic Fractures in Patients with Metastatic Bone Disease. *J Cancer*. 2016;7(1):121–4.
86. Rasmusson B, Vejborg I, Jensen AB, Andersson M, Banning AM, Hoffmann T, et al. Irradiation of bone metastases in breast cancer patients: a randomized study with 1 year follow-up. *Radiother Oncol*. 1995 Mar;34(3):179–84.
87. Thariat J, Leysalle A, Vignot S, Marcy P-Y, Lacout A, Bera G, et al. [Oligometastatic bone disease. Can limited metastatic bone disease be cured? Is there room for local ablative treatments?]. *Cancer Radiother*. 2012 Sep;16(5–6):330–8.
88. Thariat J, Leysalle A, Vignot S, Marcy P-Y, Lacout A, Bera G, et al. [Oligometastatic bone disease. Can limited metastatic bone disease be cured? Is there room for local ablative treatments?]. *Cancer Radiother*. 2012 Sep;16(5–6):330–8.
89. Thariat J, Vignot S, Bensadoun R-J, Mornex F. [Improvements of ablative local treatments modify the management of the oligometastatic disease]. *Cancer Radiother*. 2012 Sep;16(5–6):325–9.
90. Lovelock DM, Zhang Z, Jackson A, Keam J, Bekelman J, Bilsky M, et al. Correlation of local failure with measures of dose insufficiency in the high-dose single-fraction treatment of bony metastases. *Int J Radiat Oncol Biol Phys*. 2010 Jul 15;77(4):1282–7.
91. Dennis K, Makhani L, Zeng L, Lam H, Chow E. Single fraction conventional external beam radiation therapy for bone metastases: a systematic review of randomised controlled trials. *Radiother Oncol*. 2013 Jan;106(1):5–14.
92. Thureau S, Leysalle A, Faivre J-C, Lagrange J-L. [Radiotherapy of bone metastases: Which fractionations?]. *Cancer Radiother*. 2015 Oct;19(6–7):437–41.
93. Rich SE, Chow R, Raman S, Liang Zeng K, Lutz S, Lam H, et al. Update of the systematic review of palliative radiation therapy fractionation for bone metastases. *Radiother Oncol*. 2018;126(3):547–57.
94. Rich SE, Chow R, Raman S, Liang Zeng K, Lutz S, Lam H, et al. Update of the systematic review of palliative radiation therapy fractionation for bone metastases. *Radiother Oncol*. 2018 Mar;126(3):547–57.
95. Koswig S, Budach V. [Remineralization and pain relief in bone metastases after after different radiotherapy fractions (10 times 3 Gy vs. 1 time 8 Gy). A prospective study]. *Strahlenther Onkol*. 1999 Oct;175(10):500–8.
96. Conway JL, Yurkowski E, Glazier J, Gentles Q, Walter A, Bowering G, et al. Comparison of patient-reported outcomes with single versus multiple fraction palliative radiotherapy for bone metastasis in a population-based cohort. *Radiother Oncol*. 2016 May;119(2):202–7.
97. Barillot I, Antoni D, Bellec J, Biau J, Giraud P, Jenny C, et al. [Reference bases of radiotherapy under stereotactic conditions for bronchopulmonary, hepatic, prostatic, upper aero-digestive, cerebral and bone tumors or metastases]. *Cancer Radiother*. 2018 Oct;22(6–7):660–81.
98. Gerszten PC, Ozhasoglu C, Burton SA, Welch WC, Vogel WJ, Atkins BA, et al. CyberKnife frameless single-fraction stereotactic radiosurgery for tumors of the sacrum. *Neurosurg Focus*. 2003 Aug 15;15(2):E7.



99. Bilsky MH, Yamada Y, Yenice KM, Lovelock M, Hunt M, Gutin PH, et al. Intensity-modulated stereotactic radiotherapy of paraspinal tumors: a preliminary report. *Neurosurgery*. 2004 Apr;54(4):823–30; discussion 830-831.
100. Tseng C-L, Eppinga W, Charest-Morin R, Soliman H, Myrehaug S, Maralani PJ, et al. Spine Stereotactic Body Radiotherapy: Indications, Outcomes, and Points of Caution. *Global Spine J*. 2017 Apr;7(2):179–97.
101. Alghamdi M, Sahgal A, Soliman H, Myrehaug S, Yang VXD, Das S, et al. Postoperative Stereotactic Body Radiotherapy for Spinal Metastases and the Impact of Epidural Disease Grade. *Neurosurgery*. 2019 01;85(6):E1111–8.
102. Cox BW, Spratt DE, Lovelock M, Bilsky MH, Lis E, Ryu S, et al. International Spine Radiosurgery Consortium consensus guidelines for target volume definition in spinal stereotactic radiosurgery. *Int J Radiat Oncol Biol Phys*. 2012 Aug 1;83(5):e597-605.
103. Dunne EM, Sahgal A, Lo SS, Bergman A, Kosztyla R, Dea N, et al. International consensus recommendations for target volume delineation specific to sacral metastases and spinal stereotactic body radiation therapy (SBRT). *Radiother Oncol*. 2020 Apr;145:21–9.
104. Nguyen TK, Chin L, Sahgal A, Dagan R, Eppinga W, Guckenberger M, et al. International Multi-institutional Patterns of Contouring Practice and Clinical Target Volume Recommendations for Stereotactic Body Radiation Therapy for Non-Spine Bone Metastases. *International Journal of Radiation Oncology\*Biophysics\*Physics*. 2022 Feb;112(2):351–60.
105. Nguyen TK, Sahgal A, Dagan R, Eppinga W, Guckenberger M, Kim JH, et al. Stereotactic Body Radiation Therapy for Nonspine Bone Metastases: International Practice Patterns to Guide Treatment Planning. *Pract Radiat Oncol*. 2020 Dec;10(6):e452–60.
106. Husain ZA, Sahgal A, De Salles A, Funaro M, Glover J, Hayashi M, et al. Stereotactic body radiotherapy for de novo spinal metastases: systematic review. *J Neurosurg Spine*. 2017 Sep;27(3):295–302.
107. Zeng KL, Tseng C-L, Soliman H, Weiss Y, Sahgal A, Myrehaug S. Stereotactic Body Radiotherapy (SBRT) for Oligometastatic Spine Metastases: An Overview. *Front Oncol*. 2019;9:337.
108. Ito K, Shimizuguchi T, Nihei K, Furuya T, Ogawa H, Tanaka H, et al. Patterns of Intraosseous Recurrence After Stereotactic Body Radiation Therapy for Coxal Bone Metastasis. *Int J Radiat Oncol Biol Phys*. 2018 01;100(1):159–61.
109. Sprave T, Verma V, Förster R, Schlampp I, Hees K, Bruckner T, et al. Local response and pathologic fractures following stereotactic body radiotherapy versus three-dimensional conformal radiotherapy for spinal metastases - a randomized controlled trial. *BMC Cancer*. 2018 Aug 31;18(1):859.
110. Erler D, Brotherston D, Sahgal A, Cheung P, Loblaw A, Chu W, et al. Local control and fracture risk following stereotactic body radiation therapy for non-spine bone metastases. *Radiother Oncol*. 2018;127(2):304–9.
111. Jawad MS, Fahim DK, Gerszten PC, Flickinger JC, Sahgal A, Grills IS, et al. Vertebral compression fractures after stereotactic body radiation therapy: a large, multi-institutional, multinational evaluation. *J Neurosurg Spine*. 2016 Jun;24(6):928–36.
112. Sahgal A, Chang JH, Ma L, Marks LB, Milano MT, Medin P, et al. Spinal Cord Dose Tolerance to Stereotactic Body Radiation Therapy. *Int J Radiat Oncol Biol Phys*. 2019 Oct 10;
113. Balagamwala EH, Naik M, Reddy CA, Angelov L, Suh JH, Djemil T, et al. Pain flare after stereotactic radiosurgery for spine metastases. *J Radiosurg SBRT*. 2018;5(2):99–105.
114. Khan L, Chiang A, Zhang L, Thibault I, Bedard G, Wong E, et al. Prophylactic dexamethasone effectively reduces the incidence of pain flare following spine stereotactic body radiotherapy (SBRT): a prospective observational study. *Support Care Cancer*. 2015 Oct;23(10):2937–43.
115. Camidge R, Price A. Characterizing the phenomenon of radiation recall dermatitis. *Radiother Oncol*. 2001 Jun;59(3):237–45.
116. Ducassou A, David I, Delannes M, Chevreau C, Sibaud V. [Radiosensitization induced by vemurafenib]. *Cancer Radiother*. 2013 Aug;17(4):304–7.
117. Antoni D, Bockel S, Deutsch E, Mornex F. [Radiotherapy and targeted therapy/immunotherapy]. *Cancer Radiother*. 2016 Oct;20(6–7):434–41.
118. Nieder C, Gaspar LE, Ruyscher DD, Guckenberger M, Mehta MP, Rusthoven CG, et al. Repeat reirradiation of the spinal cord: multi-national expert treatment recommendations. *Strahlenther Onkol*. 2018;194(5):365–74.
119. S. Thureau M-HV S Supiot, JL Lagrange. Radiothérapie des métastases osseuses. *Cancer/Radiothérapie 20S* (2016) S227–S234 [Internet]. Available from: <http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/journal/12783218/20/supp/S>
120. Pasquier D, Martinage G, Mirabel X, Lacornerie T, Makhoulfi S, Favre J-C, et al. [Stereotactic body radiation therapy for spinal metastases]. *Cancer Radiother*. 2016 Oct;20(6–7):500–7.
121. Timmerman RD, Kavanagh BD, Cho LC, Papiez L, Xing L. Stereotactic body radiation therapy in multiple organ sites. *J Clin Oncol*. 2007 Mar 10;25(8):947–52.
122. Thariat J, Kirova Y, Milano G, Mornex F. [Combination of stereotactic irradiation and chemotherapy or targeted therapies: state of the art and preliminary recommendations]. *Cancer Radiother*. 2014 Aug;18(4):270–9.
123. Iannesi A, Garnon J, Cormier É, Clarençon F, Chiras J. [Interventional radiology for bone metastases]. *Bull Cancer*. 2013 Nov;100(11):1163–73.
124. Jakobs TF, Trumm C, Reiser M, Hoffmann RT. Percutaneous vertebroplasty in tumoral osteolysis. *Eur Radiol*. 2007 Aug;17(8):2166–75.
125. Schulte TL, Keiler A, Riechelmann F, Lange T, Schmoelz W. Biomechanical comparison of vertebral augmentation with silicone and PMMA cement and two filling grades. *Eur Spine J*. 2013 Dec;22(12):2695–701.
126. Iannesi A, Amoretti N, Marcy P-Y, Sedat J. Percutaneous cementoplasty for the treatment of extraspinal painful bone lesion, a prospective study. *Diagn Interv Imaging*. 2012 Nov;93(11):859–70.
127. Buy X, Cazzato RL, Catena V, Roubaud G, Kind M, Palussiere J. [Image-guided bone consolidation in oncology: Cementoplasty and percutaneous screw fixation]. *Bull Cancer*. 2017 May;104(5):423–32.
128. Jaffe TA, Raiff D, Ho LM, Kim CY. Management of Anticoagulant and Antiplatelet Medications in Adults Undergoing Percutaneous Interventions. *AJR Am J Roentgenol*. 2015 Aug;205(2):421–8.
129. Foremny GB, Pretell-Mazzini J, Jose J, Subhawong TK. Risk of bleeding associated with interventional musculoskeletal radiology procedures. A comprehensive review of the literature. *Skeletal Radiol*. 2015 May;44(5):619–27.
130. Laredo JD, Hamze B. Complications of percutaneous vertebroplasty and their prevention. *Skeletal Radiol*. 2004 Sep;33(9):493–505.
131. Mavrovi E, Pialat J-B, Beji H, Kalenderian A-C, Vaz G, Richioud B. Percutaneous osteosynthesis and cementoplasty for stabilization of malignant pathologic fractures of the proximal femur. *Diagn Interv Imaging*. 2017 Jun;98(6):483–9.
132. Premat K, Clarençon F, Bonaccorsi R, Degos V, Cormier É, Chiras J. Reinforced cementoplasty using dedicated spindles in the management of unstable malignant lesions of the cervicetrochanteric region. *Eur Radiol*. 2017 Sep;27(9):3973–82.



133. Palussière J, Dixmieras F, Buy X, Descat E, Bonichon F, Debled M, et al. [Interventional radiology procedures in the treatment of bone metastasis]. *Bull Cancer*. 2009 Nov;96(11):1117–26.
134. Palussière J, Buy X, Fonck M. [Percutaneous ablation of metastases: where are we and new techniques]. *Bull Cancer*. 2013 Apr 1;100(4):373–9.
135. Gangi A, Tsoumakidou G, Buy X, Quoix E. Quality improvement guidelines for bone tumour management. *Cardiovasc Intervent Radiol*. 2010 Aug;33(4):706–13.
136. Di Staso M, Gravina GL, Zugaro L, Bonfili P, Gregori L, Franzese P, et al. Treatment of Solitary Painful Osseous Metastases with Radiotherapy, Cryoablation or Combined Therapy: Propensity Matching Analysis in 175 Patients. *PLoS ONE*. 2015;10(6):e0129021.
137. Swanson KC, Pritchard DJ, Sim FH. Surgical treatment of metastatic disease of the femur. *J Am Acad Orthop Surg*. 2000 Feb;8(1):56–65.
138. Frassica FJ, Frassica DA. Metastatic bone disease of the humerus. *J Am Acad Orthop Surg*. 2003 Aug;11(4):282–8.
139. Jawad MU, Scully SP. In brief: classifications in brief: Mirels' classification: metastatic disease in long bones and impending pathologic fracture. *Clin Orthop Relat Res*. 2010 Oct;468(10):2825–7.
140. Rose PS, Buchowski JM. Metastatic disease in the thoracic and lumbar spine: evaluation and management. *J Am Acad Orthop Surg*. 2011 Jan;19(1):37–48.
141. Issack PS, Kotwal SY, Lane JM. Management of metastatic bone disease of the acetabulum. *J Am Acad Orthop Surg*. 2013 Nov;21(11):685–95.
142. Scolaro JA, Lackman RD. Surgical management of metastatic long bone fractures: principles and techniques. *J Am Acad Orthop Surg*. 2014 Feb;22(2):90–100.
143. Crenn V, Carlier C, Gouin F, Sailhan F, Bonneville P, members of the So.F.C.O.T. High rate of fracture in long-bone metastasis: Proposal for an improved Mirels predictive score. *Orthop Traumatol Surg Res*. 2020 Oct;106(6):1005–11.
144. Wegrzyn J, Malatray M, Al-Qahtani T, Pibarot V, Confavreux C, Freyer G. Total Hip Arthroplasty for Periacetabular Metastatic Disease. An Original Technique of Reconstruction According to the Harrington Classification. *J Arthroplasty*. 2018;33(8):2546–55.
145. Frankel HL, Hancock DO, Hyslop G, Melzak J, Michaelis LS, Ungar GH, et al. The value of postural reduction in the initial management of closed injuries of the spine with paraplegia and tetraplegia. I. Paraplegia. 1969 Nov;7(3):179–92.
146. Weinstein J. The adult Spine – Principles and practices. In: differential diagnosis and treatment of primary benign and malignant neoplasms. Frymoyer JW, ed. New York: Raven Press; 1991.
147. Tomita K, Kawahara N, Kobayashi T, Yoshida A, Murakami H, Akamaru T. Surgical strategy for spinal metastases. *Spine*. 2001 Feb 1;26(3):298–306.
148. Tokuhashi Y, Matsuzaki H, Oda H, Oshima M, Ryu J. A revised scoring system for preoperative evaluation of metastatic spine tumor prognosis. *Spine*. 2005 Oct 1;30(19):2186–91.
149. Wise JJ, Fischgrund JS, Herkowitz HN, Montgomery D, Kurz LT. Complication, survival rates, and risk factors of surgery for metastatic disease of the spine. *Spine*. 1999 Sep 15;24(18):1943–51.
150. Confavreux CB, Pialat J-B, Bellière A, Brevet M, Decroisette C, Tescau A, et al. Bone metastases from lung cancer: A paradigm for multidisciplinary onco-rheumatology management. *Joint Bone Spine*. 2019 Mar;86(2):185–94.