

## Oncothermia EHY-2000

### New Paradigm in Electro-Hyperthermia



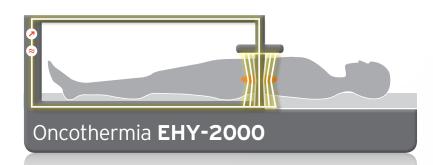
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# Oncothermia

## Complementary medical therapy in the fight against cancer



### WHAT DIFFERS ONCOTHERMIA FROM CONVENTIONAL HYPERTHERMIA

Oncothermia, a unique improvement on conventional oncological Hyperthermia, represents the next generation of Hyperthermia therapy. Oncothermia does more than simply warm deep layers of tissue. It also combines such warming a modulated electric field, with a carrier frequency of 13.56MHz, that is generated by electrodes. It selectively destroys malignant cells by applying the required specific energy dose.

While traditional Hyperthermia functions solely via certain thermodynamic parameters, such as temperature, Oncothermia functions by controlling absorbed energy doses, via an approach similar to that used in radiation therapy. Oncothermia moves beyond conventional heat therapies by using controlled, selective energy transfer. Oncothermia transports energy directly to malignant cells, via a selecting electric field.

The therapy thus functions in a largely apoptotic manner. The entire treatment is controlled by the modulated electric field that passes through the patient. In the process, the tumor becomes a constant, controllable parameter within a closed electric circuit.

#### Selectivity

Selectively focuses the electric field on cancer cell by the biophysical differences between cancer cell and normal cell.

#### **Modulation**

Enhances RF's effectiveness by detecting cancer cell's inherent signal that can distinguish the cancer cell from normal cell.

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#### Self tuning

Personalizes RF energy of each treatment by analyzing patient's impedance in accordance with body size, weight, movement and other parameters.

### Synergy effect

Oncothermia brings synergy effect when it is applied concurrently with either Chemotherapy or Radiotherapy.



### Selectivity

#### Selection by conductivity

Focuses RF on tumor using the biophysical difference between tumor and normal cell. Cancer cell consumes excessive energy and its surrounding is highly ion concentrated. Therefore it naturally draws more RF. [See Fig. 1 and Fig. 2]

#### Selection by dielectric constant

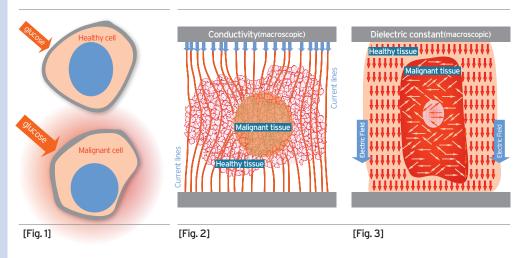
Helps RF to distinguish tumor from normal cell by cancer cell's structural characteristic. Tumor has disorganized cell structure unlike healthy cell and this unique structure reacts differently on RF than normal cell. Therefore, RF can detect and focus its energy on tumor. [See Fig. 3]



glucose+60₂ ► 6CO₂+36ATP Low glucose influx Normal ECM High Membrane potential Strong connection to next cells Texture order Collectivity Served by the collective

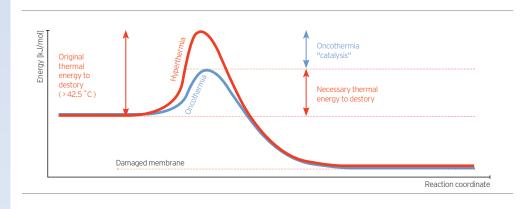
#### Malignant Cell

glucose ► 2Lactic acid+2ATP High glucose influx High ion-concentration in ECM Low membrane potential Lazy connection to next cells Disorder Autonomy Fighting with all others



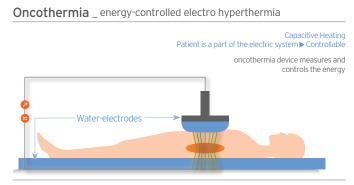
### Modulation

It is a technology that automatically optimizes frequency, amplitude and strength of the RF. This enables the RF to distinguish tumor better, therefore cancer cells absorb maximum amount of RF energy.The major role is to act like catalysis to reduce threshold energy required to cause phase change. Thus, Oncothermia with its far better efficacy than conventional hyperthermia, uses much less power to achieve the thermal energy for treatment.



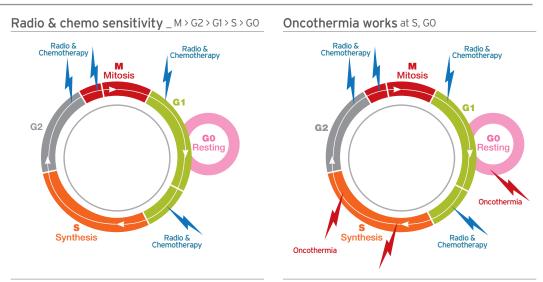
### Self tuning

A function that automatically checks and monitors the impedance of each body part or changes of impedance caused by breathing or movements of patients and adjust the RF energy accordingly in real time.





### Synergy Effect with Radiotherapy & Chemotherapy



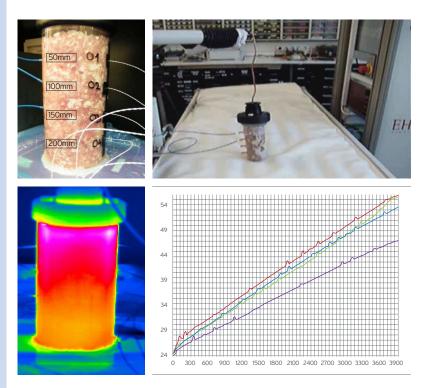
**Oncothermia** works as radio and chemo sensitizer. Radio efficacy becomes enhanced in the condition of high oxygen presence, which can be created by Oncothermia.

Chemo efficacy becomes higher after Oncothermia because Oncothermia promotes blood flow and metabolism fast which allows chemo drugs to concentrate and perform better in the treatment area.

### **D**eep Heating

Human body is much more complicated than meat phantom but we could at least confirm that the temperature at 5cm, 10cm, 15cm and 20cm depth of meat phantom rose 21~30°C.

This means the temperature at each depth of human body rises homogeneously and it is more than enough to treat deep seated tumor.



#### Model experiment setting

- ▶ Room temperature : 24°C
- ▶ Phantom

• mixed pork-meat, reproducing muscle and fat tissue combination, which models the living body complexity.

- · diameter \* height : 10cm \* 25cm (thickness of an average cohexia-suffering cancer patient)
- ▶ Thermometer
  - · Tateyama & Oncotherm thermometry system(blue)
  - Thermo Ipitek thermometry system(white)
  - Test condition : temperature in depth(5cm, 10cm, 15cm, 20cm) 75W during 1hr

#### Result

temperature development

5cm	24°C►54°C	30°C increase
10cm	24°C►53°C	29°C increase
15cm	24°C►51°C	27°C increase
20cm	24°C►45°C	21°C increase
	Average	27°C increase

### **Pre-clinical study**

#### Animals

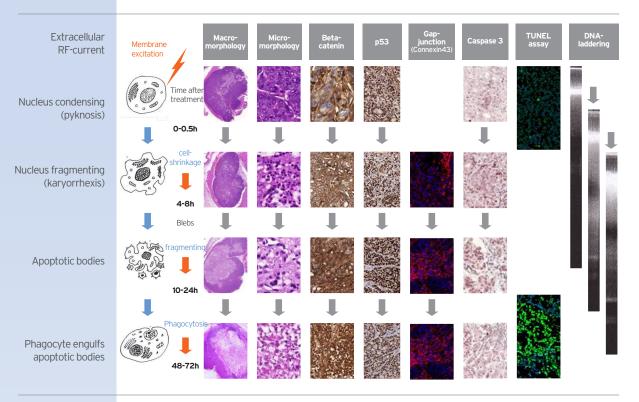
HT29 human colorectal carcinoma cell line derived xenograft tumor model in nude mouse.

External electromagnetic field activates signal transduction pathways, concluding to apoptotic cell-death



#### BALB/c (nu/nu) mice

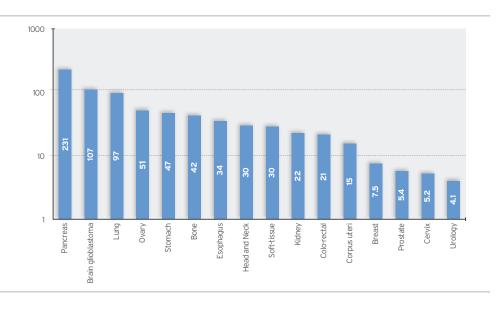
Inoculation of HT29 (human colorectal adenocarcinoma) in both femoral region (3\*106 cells/0,1ml) of 6-8 week old females 18 days later single shot treatment for (30 min)



Andocs G, Szasz O, Szasz A. (2009) In vitro and in vivo evidences of effects of modulated rf-conducting heating. 25th Annual Meeting of the European Society for Hyperthermic Oncology, ESHO, Verona, June 4-6.

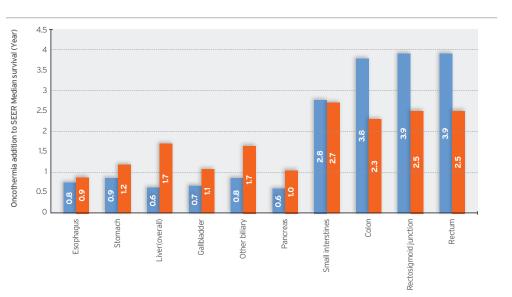
### **Oncothermia** Perspectives

It is feasible to apply oncothermia as a routine treatment modality in advanced cases, when the "gold standards" have failed or are no longer applicable, or when boosting /resensitization is necessary. The results for first-year survival ratio in oncothermia above that of the SEER database [see Fig. 4]



[Fig. 4] Additional percentages to SEER data by oncothermia in the first-year survivals

Represent a real promise for future applications. The survival benefits shown by median survival in oncothermia for gastrointestinal diseases [see Fig. 5].



#### [Fig. 5]

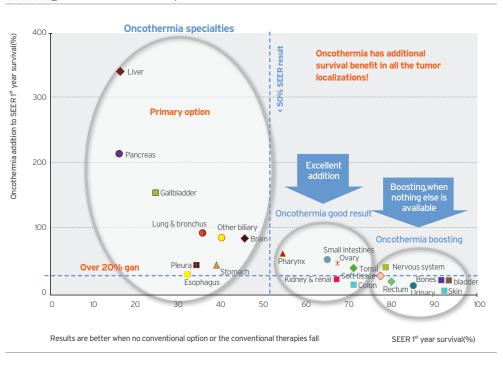
NCI/USA database(SEER) Additional effect of Oncothermia

Comparison of oncothermia results(median survival) to SEER database for gastroin-testinal tumors

### **Oncothermia Perspectives**

Grouping the first-year survivals results by the relative benefit over SEER, we can distinguish three groups of localizations for oncothermia applications [see Fig. 6] : a group where oncothermia offers especially good results (like liver, pancreas, lung, esophagus, brain, etc.), a group showing moderate improvement (like head and neck, kidney, ovary), and a group where the additional benefit is around 20% (like rectum, colon, skin, breast).

However, in all the cases we have better results when oncothermia is applied, and even in the group showing mild improvement over the standards the advantage of oncothermia begins when the standard treatments are no longer applicable.



Success Oncothermia success in 1st year survival

[Fig. 6] Oncothermia benefit on first-year survival, relative to SEER data

**Oncothermia** definitely has a future in curative and palliative care in oncology.

It is a complementary method, applicable only in cases where improvement of the gold standards is necessary for variable reasons. There is a long path before us to make oncothermia a well-established routine among the standard modalities. However, the journey has begun and with the support of smart researchers and clinicians oncothermia will reach its goal.

### **EHY-2000** Specifications

#### Main RF unit

Weight: 175kg Size : 700 x 600 x 1750mm (LxWxH) Power Input: 220~230VAC/50~60Hz Power Consumption :≈1600VA/7A Electrical safety classification : Class I, Type BF (according to IEC60601-1)

#### 01 Amplifier module

RF frequency generated : 13.56MHz Maximum power by RF generator : 250W Maximum output useful power: 150W

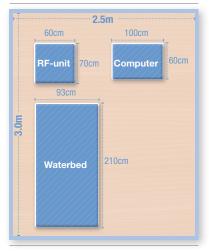
#### **02** Control Module

Output frequency modulation range: 0 - 5kHz. Controls all functions related to safety for both patients and system itself.

#### **03** Tuner Module

Automatically adjusting the impedance changes, due to patient's movement like breathing, to keep the power optimal.

#### Minimum space required





#### Waterbed

Controllable Surface temperature range : 25 - 38°C Temperature control step: 0.1°C Maximum weight of patient: 150Kg Size: 2100 x 930 x 700 mm (L x W x H) Weight: 300Kg including water mattress filled distilled water Amount of distilled water : 100 liters Display and control buttons Electrical safety classification : Class I, Type BF (according to IEC60601-1)

#### Option

**Oncotherm Temperature Measurement Device** 

### **C**omparison with other devices

#### **Conductive Method Radiative Method** (Oncothermia) (Others) Heat generation Molecular spin & Collision Joule Heat principle (Polarization & Depolarization) Selectivity by Conductivity, Selectivity No selectivity dielectric constant and fractal physiology 20 - 14cm Requires forceful cooling on Penetration Dept 40 - 28cm skin due to intensive heat on surface area RF generating Adjust current and voltage by method per differmeasuring the impedance of the No difference ent object object(patient body) real time Feedback circuit measures Impossible Measuring actually reflected energy (Total energy = Treatment power absorbed energy (Forward Power = + Reflect power + Cooling power) Treatment Power + Reflect Power)

#### Heat generating method in RF Capacitive Coupling



#### Germany(Head office)

#### Oncotherm GmbH

Belgische allee 9 53842 Troisdorf Germany Phone +49 (0) 2241 31992-0 Fax +49 (0) 2241 31992-11 info@oncotherm.de www.oncotherm.de

#### Hungary

Oncotherm Kft.

Ibolya u. 2. 2071 Páty Hungary Phone +36 (06) 23 555-510 Fax +36 (06) 23 555-515 info@oncotherm.org www.oncotherm.org

#### Korea

Hospicare Co., Ltd 407-5, Gambuk-dong, Hanam-si, Gyeonggi-do, Korea Phone +82 (0) 2 6905 7100 Fax +82 (0) 2 487 6905 care@hospicare.co.kr www.hospicare.co.kr