



Zoledronic Acid Treatment of Bone Metastasis in Urology

Kemik Metastazlı Ürolojik Olgularda Zoledronik Asit Tedavisi

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ABSTRACT

Bone is a frequent site of metastasis and particularly prostate, breast, renal and multiple myeloma are the more common tumors that metastasize. Almost 70% of men with advanced prostate cancer and one-third of patients with renal cancer develop metastasis to the bone. Significant skeletal complications in these patients are due to distortion of bony tissue by metastasis, osteoporosis and androgen deprivation therapy associated bone tissue loss. Impaired bone health affects the quality of life due to events such as pathological fractures, spinal cord compression, malignant hypercalcemia and treatments required for them. Treatment options of patients with bone metastases are radiotherapy, chemotherapy, orthopedic surgery and bisphosphonates. Zoledronic acid is a new generation bisphosphonate, which is accepted as the gold standard in the medical treatment of bone metastases of solid tumors. This drug has an appropriate safety and tolerability profile. Zoledronic acid reduces and delays skeletally related events and have a significant impact on the total risk compared to placebo. The aim of this review is to evaluate and summarize the use of zoledronic acid in urological malignancies with bone metastases. (*JAREM 2013; 3: 5-7*)

Key Words: Bone metastasis, zoledronic acid, urologic malignities

ÖZET

Kemiğe en çok metastaz yapan kanserler meme, prostat, multipl myelom ve böbrek kanseri olgularıdır. İlerlemiş prostat kanserli hastaların yaklaşık %70'inde, renal kanserli olguların ise üçte birinde kemik metastazı gelişir. Metastatik odaklardaki bozuk kemik dokusu, alta yatan osteoporoz ve prostat kanserinde kullanılan androgen deprivasyon tedavisinin yarattığı kemik dokusu kaybı bu hastalarda önemli iskelet komplikasyonları riski oluşturur. Bunlar; patolojik kırıklar, spinal kanal kompresyonu, malin hiperkalsemi, kemik ağrıları gibi durumlar olup gerek durumun kendisi gerekse yapılacak ilave tedavilerin etkisiyle hastaların yaşam kalitesini önemli ölçüde olumsuz etkiler. Günümüzde kemik metastazlı hastaların tedavisinde kullanılan yöntemler: Radyasyon, kemoterapi, ortopedik cerrahi ve bifosfonatlardır. Zoledronik asit, kemik metastazlı solid tümörlerin medikal tedavisinde altın standart olarak kabul edilen yeni jenerasyon bifosfonattır. Uygun bir güvenlik ve tolerabilite profiline sahip olan bu ilaç, kemik olaylarının insidansını azaltıp, başlangıcını geciktirerek total riskte plaseboya kıyasla önemli ölçüde etkili olmuştur. Bu yazıda üroloji için yeni sayılabilecek bu ilacın kemik metastazlı ürolojik olgularda kullanımı ile ilgili önemli olgulara dikkat çekilmeye çalışılmıştır. (*JAREM 2013; 3: 5-7*)

Anahtar Sözcükler: Kemik metastazi, zoledronik asit, ürolojik maligniteler

INTRODUCTION

Both the underlying osteoporosis and the administered medical treatment in metastatic advanced cancers are associated with reduced bone tissue integrity. Smoking, alcohol, hypogonadism, low calcium diet and sedentary lifestyle are associated with increased risk of bone loss. These factors increase the probability of significant skeletal related events (SRE). Bone pain, pathologic fractures, spinal cord compression and malignant hypercalcemia are the major SREs encountered. Both the SREs and the treatments required impair the quality of life, mortality and morbidity significantly (1, 2).

The current treatment options of skeletal complications are radiotherapy, chemotherapy, orthopedic surgery and intravenous (IV) bisphosphonates. Bisphosphonates reduce the SRE incidence by 25 to 50% and constitute an important part of the conservative strategy (3).

Zoledronic acid is a new generation bisphosphonate and clinical trials revealed the benefit in treatment of bone metastases of solid tumors such as prostate, renal and lung cancers. The U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) approved Zoledronic acid in February 2002. In a short time after this date in July 2002 the

European Agency for the Evaluation of Medicinal Products approved the drug in Europe.

Zoledronic Acid in Urologic Tumors

Metastases to bone are mostly from breast, prostate, renal cancers and multiple myeloma. Bone is a common site of metastatic spread in patients with advanced renal cell carcinoma (RCC), occurring in one third of patients. Bone metastasis in these patients reduces the two-year survival to 10-20% (4, 5). The majority of RCC metastatic spread to the bone is osteolytic in nature. Additional complications which may arise such as; malignant hypercalcemia, bone fracture and bone pain can be managed with radiotherapy (6). In a placebo controlled randomized phase III study, a significant reduction in SREs was shown in the Zoledronic acid treatment group in RCC patients. The majority of patients had at least one skeletal complication before the study (zoledronic acid group 81%, placebo group 95%). This study showed that Zoledronic acid delayed complications by approximately 12 months compared with placebo and decreased the total complication risk by 58% (7). Unfortunately there are not many studies exploring the issue and the studies that are available were carried out before the targeted therapy era. Future studies evaluating the issue will be of benefit. Current literature has shown that

Table 1. Summary of Zoledronic acid treatment

Timing of treatment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At the time of diagnosis of bone metastasis of all solid tumors
Duration of treatment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As long as the patient can tolerate the treatment and there is a significant decrease in the performance status of the patient • Unfortunately the optimal duration is still to be defined.
Serum creatinine levels	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 10 days prior to the initial infusion. • Should be checked prior to each infusion
Criteria to postpone treatment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treatment should be postponed if creatinine levels are above 3mg/dL • If the increase in creatinine levels do not resolve within 4 to 8 weeks the treatment should be stopped
Acute phase reaction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fever, arthralgia, myalgia, nausea, increased bone pain • Self limited • Occurs within 24 hours of infusion and resolves within 48 hours. • Usually occurs after the first infusion • Either does not occur during the following administrations or if it occurs will be mild. • Managed with oral acetaminophen and hydration

Zoledronic acid may be of possible benefit in bone metastatic RCC patients.

Almost 50% of untreated prostate cancer patients with bone metastases will have a minimum one SRE in 2 years of diagnosis. The majority of them will be either pathologic fractures or will require palliative radiotherapy (8). Bone metastasis was detected at autopsy in more than 80% of the patients who died of prostate cancer (9). The bone metastases in men with prostate cancer are usually osteoblastic although there is an increase in osteolytic activity also due to cancer invasion. As a result of damaged bone homeostasis, bone mineralization is affected and the integrity of the bone is impaired. Subsequently a significant increase in the risk of SREs is observed.

Randomized double-blinded placebo controlled studies in hormone refractory metastatic prostate cancer patients have shown a significantly lower rate of SRE morbidity in the group treated with 4mg Zoledronic acid every 3 weeks (33% vs 44%) and the initial complication was delayed by 5 months. Additionally the total risk of complications decreased by 36% during the first 24 months (8,10).

The androgen sensitive nature of prostate cancer decreases the necessity of Zoledronic acid. However, the concordance of bone metastasis with androgen deprivation treatment, old age, low body mass index and prolonged treatment increases the risk of SRE. The risk of bone fractures is increased by 7-45% in patients receiving androgen deprivation treatment (11,12). This increase is associated with the duration of treatment. As an example; the risk of hip fracture is 20% in the first 3 years of treatment and it increases to 45% in the 3-5 year period. The risk further increases to 95% after the duration of treatment exceeds 5 years (13).

According to the National Comprehensive Center Network (NCCN) Guidelines, agents that increase bone health are recommended when the absolute fracture risk warrants therapy. The treatment options include Zoledronic acid, Denosumab and Alendronate. Furthermore the guidelines suggest that either

Zoledronic acid or Denosumab treatment could be initiated in all patients with bone metastasis (14).

Action of Zoledronic acid

In normal circumstances there is a delicate balance between the osteolytic and osteoblastic metabolism of the bone. Depending on the tissue metastasing the balance may shift towards one side, resulting in disruption of the normal bone metabolism. Osteoblastic activity is more prominent in prostate cancer metastasis while it also has a minor component of osteolytic activity.

Like other bisphosphonates, zoledronic acid binds to the calcium phosphate bone mineral hydroxyapatite, predominantly localizing at regions of high bone turnover. Additionally, the affinity of zoledronic acid for hydroxyapatite was shown to be higher than that of other bisphosphonates in an in vitro study (15). The activity of zoledronic acid is 100 fold greater than the activity of pamidronate (16). In addition to the mentioned mechanisms zoledronic acid inhibits growth factors and cytokines that cause bone resorption. Some data suggest that zoledronic acid may also inhibit the adhesion of metastatic cells to bone matrix and invasion to the bone tissue (17).

Administration, safety and tolerability of Zoledronic acid:

The frequency of IV Zoledronic acid related severe side effects are rare and it has a good tolerability and safety margin. The maximum advised dosage is 4mg and this should not be administered in a time frame of less than 15 minutes. Prior to administration it is advised that all patients are evaluated for kidney function and hydration status. Administration of routine daily vitamin D and calcium is advised.

All bisphosphonates have a potential nephrotoxic effect, especially in patients whose renal function is compromised (18). For this reason it is suggested that patients are not dehydrated prior to treatment and the serum creatinine level is <3mg/dL. Even though IV hydration is not mandatory prior to treatment, it would be wise for the patient to have water 2 hours prior to infusion. Electrolyte imbalances may also be observed in Zoledronic acid

treated patients. In a multicenter study, hypocalcemia requiring treatment was observed in 8% of patients (19) (Table 1).

Osteonecrosis of the jaw is an interesting complication of long-term zoledronic acid treatment, in which the pathophysiology is to be defined (20). Clinical diagnosis is made by inspection of an area of exposed bone at the jaw, which is present for more than 8 weeks. No prior radiotherapy to the area is an important parameter of diagnosis. Factors that were found to be associated with the disease were; poor oral hygiene, recent dental interventions, chemotherapy, radiotherapy and prolonged bisphosphonate treatment (21). Dental examination prior to initiation of treatment, a good oral hygiene, examination of the oral cavity every 6 months and avoiding oral surgery during the treatment are possible precautions that could be taken in-order to avoid this unwanted event. If invasive dental interventions are necessary, zoledronic acid treatment should be withheld until the dentist indicates that the patient has recovered from the dental procedure (14).

CONCLUSION

IV Zoledronic acid treatment in bone metastatic prostate and renal cancer is well tolerated. It has potential benefits in delaying the onset of SRE and decreasing the rate of SRE. Zoledronic acid is the best-known and well-defined bisphosphonate in the treatment of bone metastatic prostate cancer. The role of zoledronic acid in the treatment of bone metastatic RCC in the current era of targeted therapies is to be defined.

Conflict of Interest / Çıkar Çatışması

No conflict of interest was declared by the authors.
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