

# **Metastatic Bone Disease**

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Class of 2011

# Clinical Importance and Prognosis of Bone Metastases

|                   | <b>Disease prevalence,<br/>U.S. (in thousands)</b> | <b>Bone mets.<br/>incidence (%)</b> | <b>Median<br/>survival (mo)</b> |
|-------------------|----------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| • <b>Myeloma</b>  | <b>75 - 100</b>                                    | <b>70 - 95</b>                      | <b>24</b>                       |
| • <b>Renal</b>    | <b>198</b>                                         | <b>20 - 25</b>                      | <b>12</b>                       |
| • <b>Melanoma</b> | <b>467</b>                                         | <b>14 - 45</b>                      | <b>6</b>                        |
| • <b>Bladder</b>  | <b>582</b>                                         | <b>40</b>                           | <b>6 - 9</b>                    |
| • <b>Thyroid</b>  | <b>207</b>                                         | <b>60</b>                           | <b>48</b>                       |
| • <b>Lung</b>     | <b>386</b>                                         | <b>30 - 40</b>                      | <b>7</b>                        |
| • <b>Breast</b>   | <b>1,993</b>                                       | <b>65 - 75</b>                      | <b>24</b>                       |
| • <b>Prostate</b> | <b>984</b>                                         | <b>65 - 75</b>                      | <b>36</b>                       |

# Bone Metastases Frequency

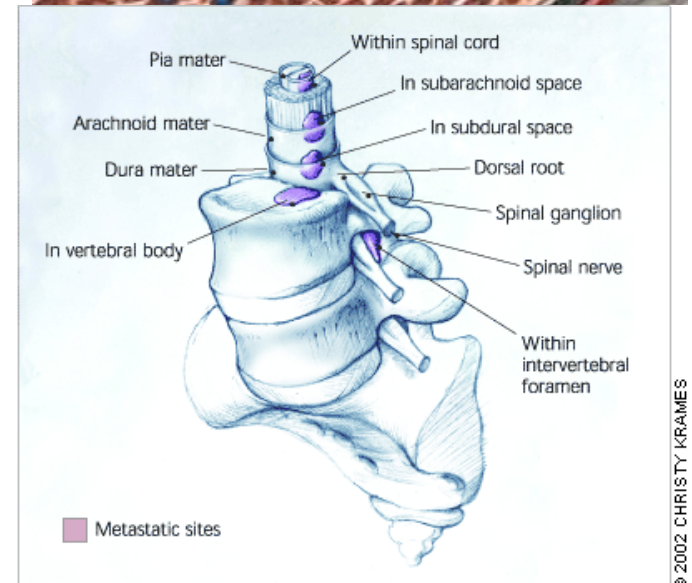
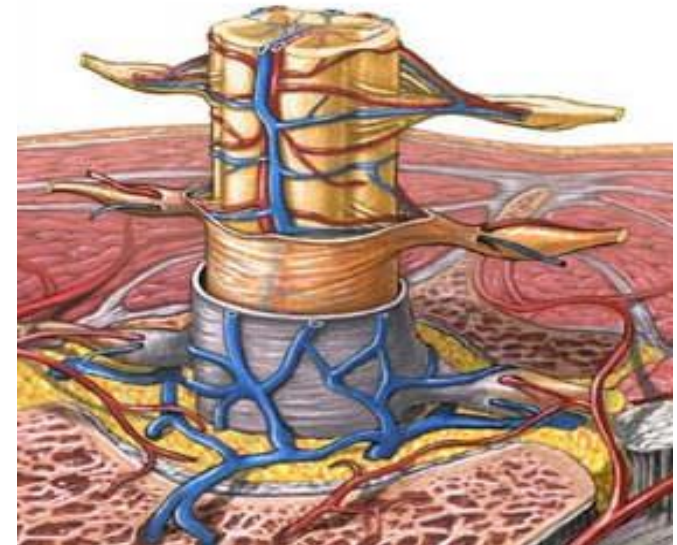
-both sexes : breast, prostate, lung, colon, stomach, bladder, uterus, rectum, thyroid, kidney

-men: prostate, lung, bladder, stomach, rectum, and colon.

-women: breast, uterus, colon, stomach, rectum, and bladder.

# Mechanisms for Bone Metastases

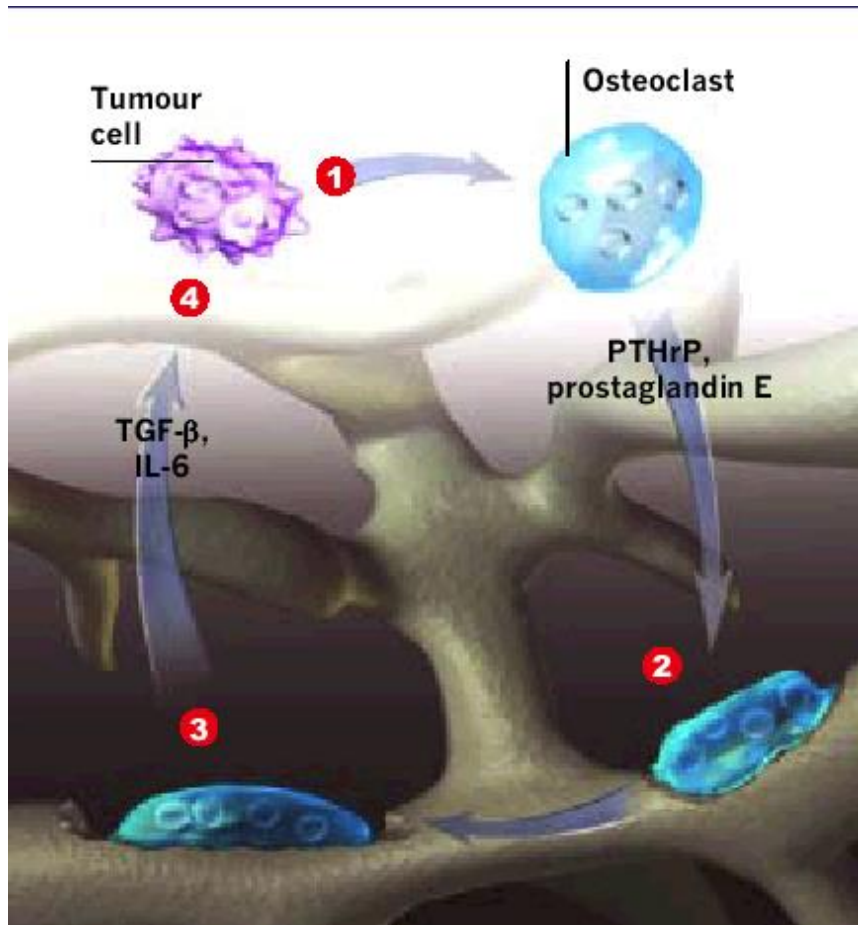
- 1) Direct extension
- 2) Retrograde venous flow –Batson paravertebral venous plexus
- 3) Seeding via tumor emboli in blood



Seeding of BM → osteolytic or osteoblastic lesions

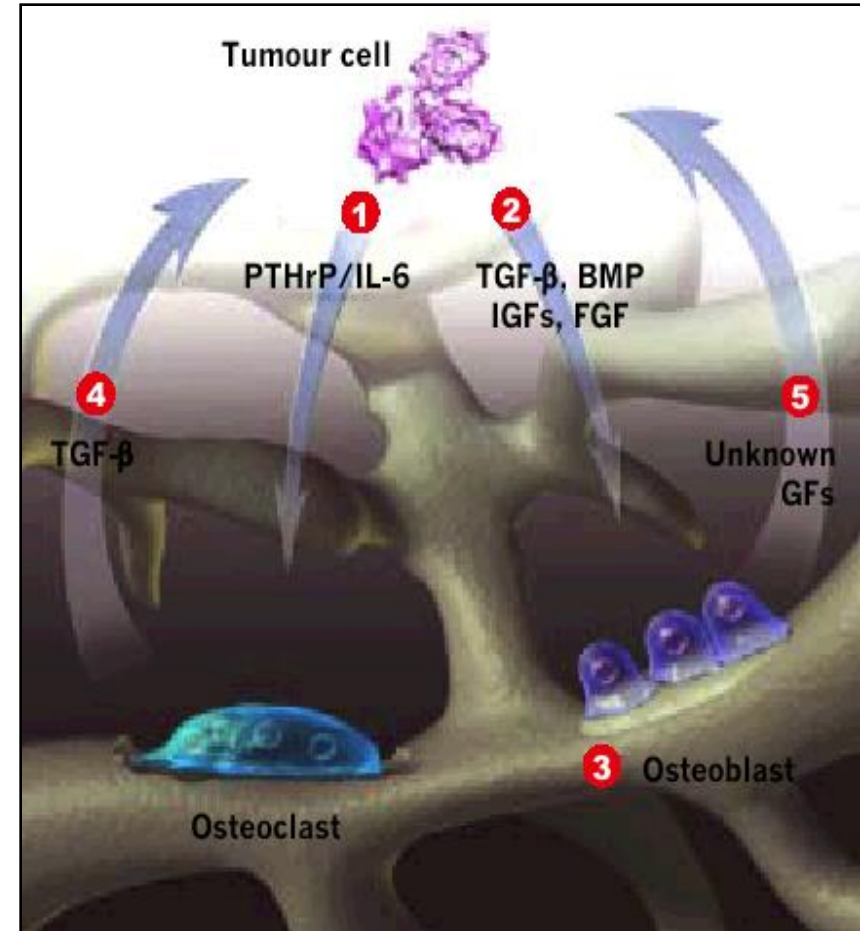
# Cancer and Bone Interaction

## Osteolytic



IL-1, IL-6, RANKL, PGE2, PTHr peptide, macrophage inflammatory protein 1 $\alpha$

## Osteoblastic



Endothelin-1, PDGF, PSA, urokinase

# Osteolytic vs Osteoblastic Bone Metastases

- Osteolytic bone metastases
  - Multiple myeloma
  - Breast
- Osteoblastic bone metastases
  - Prostate
  - Thyroid
  - Renal
  - Colon
  - Lymphoma
- Mixed
  - Lung



# References

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STROMAL CELL /  
OSTEOBLAST

Osteoprotegerin  
(blocks RANK-  
RANK ligand  
interaction)

OSTEOCLAST  
PRECURSOR

OSTEOCLAST

BONE

