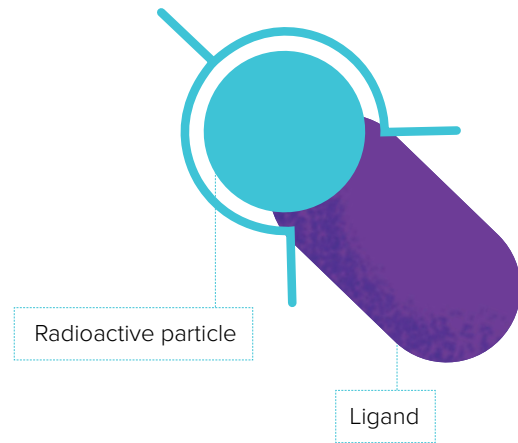


What is

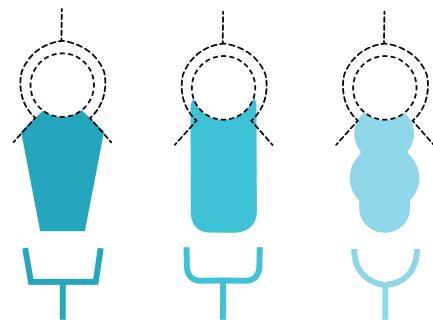
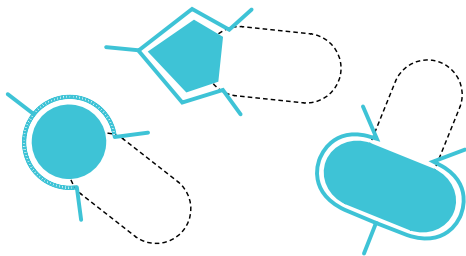
Radioligand therapy?

Radioligand therapy is an innovative type of cancer therapy that can offer life-enhancing treatment by delivering therapeutic radiation to cancer cells in a targeted and precise way, wherever they are located in the body.



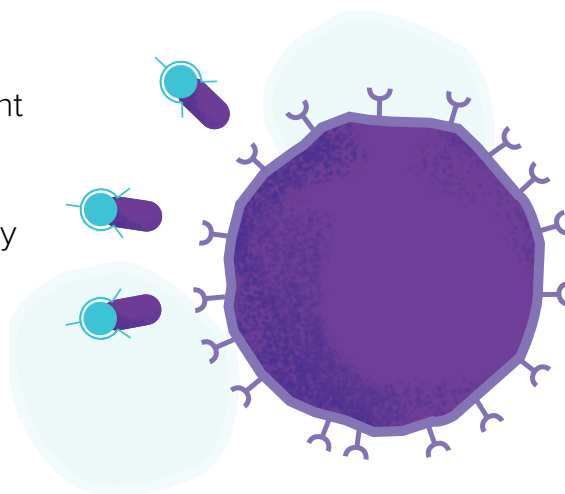
➤ **A radioligand is made of two parts:** a therapeutic radioactive particle and a cancer-targeting molecule or 'ligand'.

➤ **The radioactive particles** can be changed to treat different sizes of tumour or to be used for diagnosis rather than treatment...



...while **changing the ligand** may allow the therapy to treat different forms of cancer or even other diseases.^{1,4}

➤ Radioligands deliver treatment to **specific types of cells**, meaning healthy cells go largely unaffected.¹



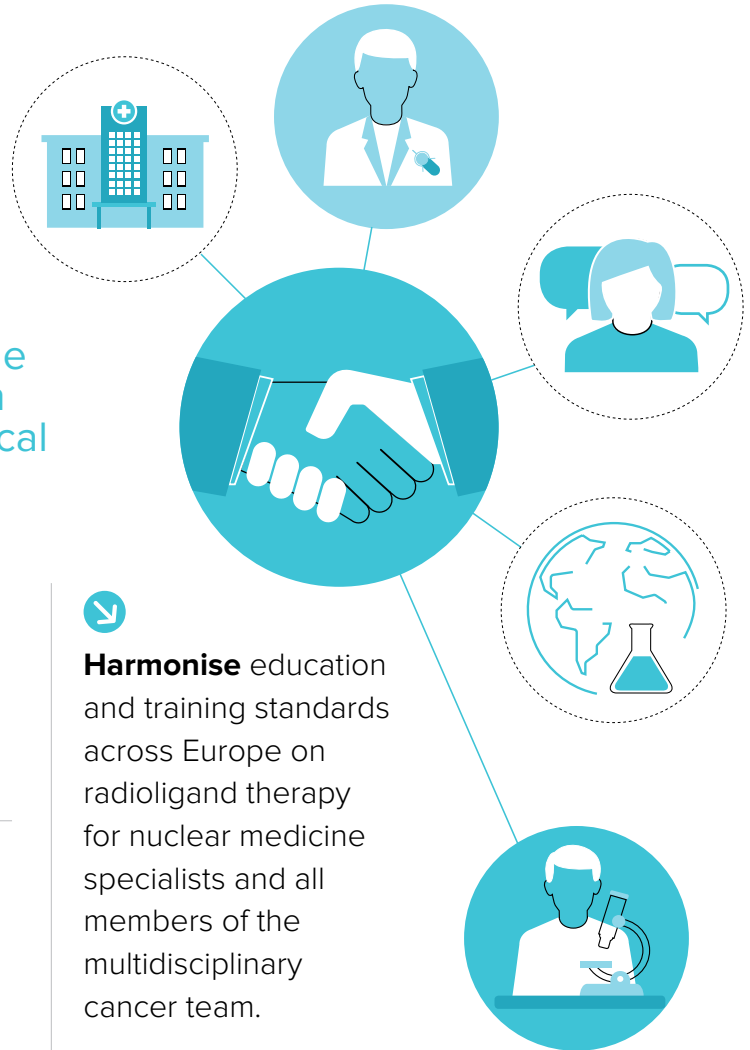
This targeted therapy can be used in cancers that have become resistant or unresponsive to other forms of treatment.

1. Jadvar H. 2017. *AJR Am J Roentgenol* 209(2): 277-88
2. Haberkorn U et al. 2016. *Clin Cancer Res* 22(1): 9-15
3. Fahey F et al. 2014. *J Nucl Med* 55(2): 337-48
4. Werner RA et al. 2018. *Theranostics* 8(22): 6088-100

There are

10 KEY ACTIONS

that can be taken to overcome barriers to greater integration of radioligand therapy in clinical cancer care.



↘ **Increase** awareness of radioligand therapy and the role of nuclear medicine among decision-makers, people with cancer and the clinical cancer community.

↘ **Ensure** that nuclear medicine specialists have adequate capacity to participate in multidisciplinary cancer care processes.

↘ **Harmonise** education and training standards across Europe on radioligand therapy for nuclear medicine specialists and all members of the multidisciplinary cancer team.

↘ **Develop** clear processes and patient pathways for care in each national context.

↘ **Ensure** adequate hospital capacity and resources for delivery of radioligand therapy to meet current and future demand.

↘ **Incorporate** radioligand therapy into national, regional and local cancer plans.

↘ **Establish** clear, consistent regulatory frameworks for the use of radioactive particles spanning approval, funding and reimbursement.

↘ **Ensure** continued supply of radioactive particles and appropriate nuclear waste disposal policies.

↘ **Invest** in real-world data on radioligand therapy to better understand patient outcomes and cost-effectiveness.

↘ **Identify** and share best practices to optimise and standardise care.