

(Ph D)

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eforouhi@gmail.com:

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Swanscn

(semi-empirical)

(Glioblastoma Multiforme GBM)

(gliomas)

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(glial)

GBM .

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GBM .

GBM

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GBM

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() (Wafer Therapy)

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(Carmustine)

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(Semi-Empirical)

GBM

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(GBM)

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GBM

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GBM

() (Cellular Automaton Model)

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(Diffusion)

(wafer)

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$$x = \frac{x_0 \exp(k_1 t)}{1 - f_1 \cdot f_2 \cdot f_3}$$

$$f_1 = \frac{x_0}{b_1} [1 - \exp(k_1 t)]$$

$$f_2 = \frac{1 + \exp[k_2(t - t_{m2})]}{1 + b_2 \exp[k_2(t - t_{m2})]}$$

$$f_3 = \frac{1 + \exp[k_3(t - t_{m3})]}{1 + b_3 \exp[k_3(t - t_{m3})]}$$

(carmustine)

/

(copolymer)

$$b_3 = a_1 t + a_2$$

GLIADEL

() ()

$x_0 \cdot t \cdot x$

$f_2 \cdot f_1 \cdot ()$

$f_3 \cdot$

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$$c = \frac{1}{1+x} (\alpha_1 t^{\beta_1} \cdot e^{-\lambda_1 t} + \alpha_2 t^{\beta_2} \cdot e^{-\lambda_2 t} + \alpha_3 t^{\beta_3} \cdot e^{-\lambda_3 t})$$

$x \quad t \quad c$

$b_3 \cdot b_2 \cdot b_1$

b_3

$\alpha_2 \alpha_1 \cdot$

$\lambda_3 \lambda_2 \lambda_1 \beta_3 \beta_2 \beta_1 \alpha_3$

)

$t_{m3} \cdot t_{m2} \cdot$

(

t

()

$f_3 \cdot f_2$

$f_3 \cdot f_2$

t

x

t

$$\frac{1}{b_3} \cdot \frac{1}{b_2}$$

x

$b_1 b_2 b_3$

(1 + x)

$\cdot b_1 b_2 b_3$

$b_1 b_2$

b_1

()

/ / /

v

$$v = k_6 x \int_h^{h+x} c \cdot dx$$

h

x

()

$k_6 \cdot ()$

(cynomous monkey)

x

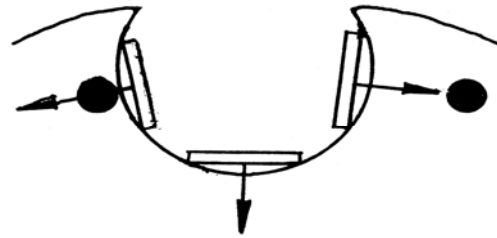
$$v = k_6 x \varphi(t) \int_h^{h+x} \frac{dx}{1+x}$$

$\varphi(t)$

$$v = k_6 \varphi(t) x \ln\left(\frac{1+h+x}{1+h}\right)$$

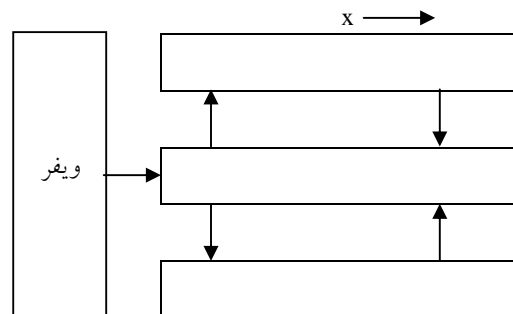
()

k_6



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k_6



k_6

x

$$\frac{df}{dt} = f_5 \cdot \frac{df_4}{dt} + f_4 \cdot \frac{df_5}{dt}$$

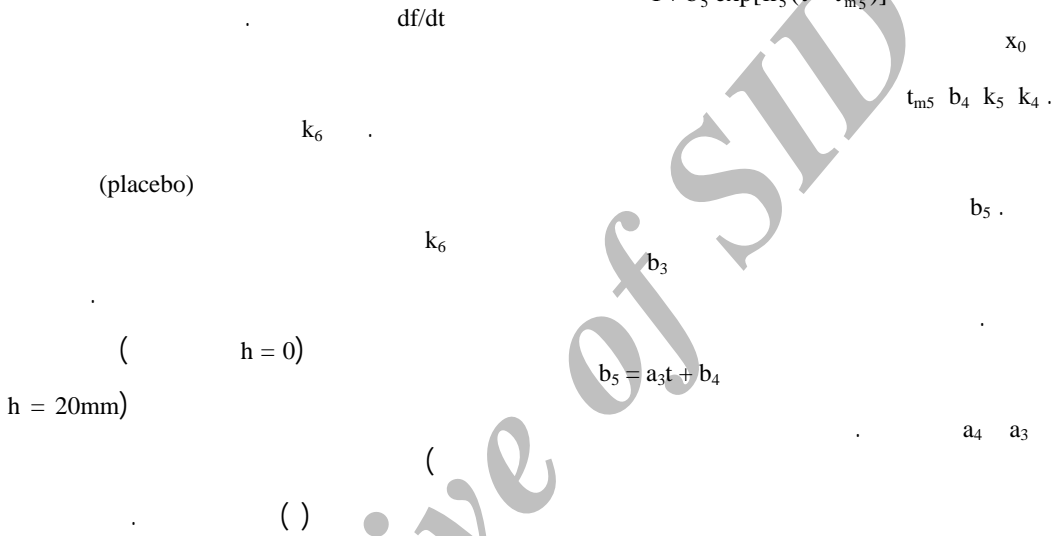
$$\frac{df_4}{dt} = k_4(f_4 + 1)$$

$$\frac{df_5}{dt} = (k_5 - a_3 \cdot f_5 - k_5 b_5 f_5)(1 - f_5) / (b_5 - 1)$$

$$x = \frac{x_0 \exp(k_4 t)}{1 - f_4 \cdot f_5}$$

$$f_4 = \frac{x_0}{b_4} [1 - \exp(k_4 t)]$$

$$f_5 = \frac{1 + \exp[k_5(t - t_{m5})]}{1 + b_5 \exp[k_5(t - t_{m5})]}$$



MRI

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = k_4 x - \frac{x^2}{b_4(f_4 - 1)} \cdot \frac{df}{dt}$$

(basic)

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = k_4 x - \frac{x^2}{b_4(f_4 - 1)} \cdot \frac{df}{dt} - v$$

t

x

(

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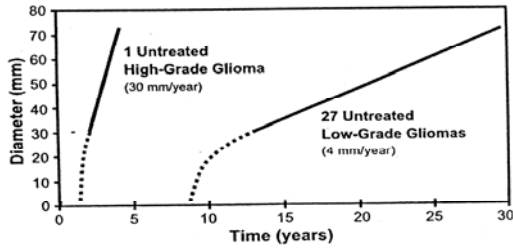
f

f₄·f₅

$$f = f_4 \cdot f_5$$

df/dt

df/dt



()
 () Runge-Kutta
 basic

() : df/dt

()

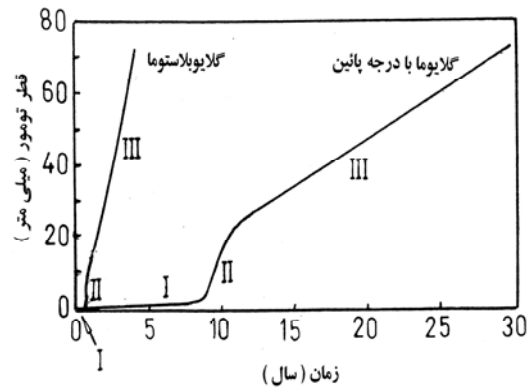
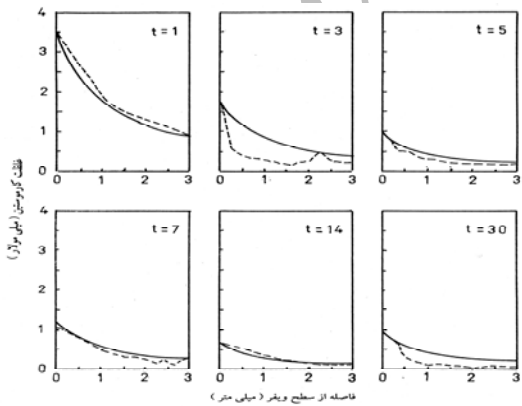
x_0	/	/
b_1	/	/
b_2	/	/
k_1	/	/
k_2	/	/
k_3	/	/
t_{m2}	/	/
t_{m3}	/	/
a_1	/	/
a_2	/	/

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 () ()

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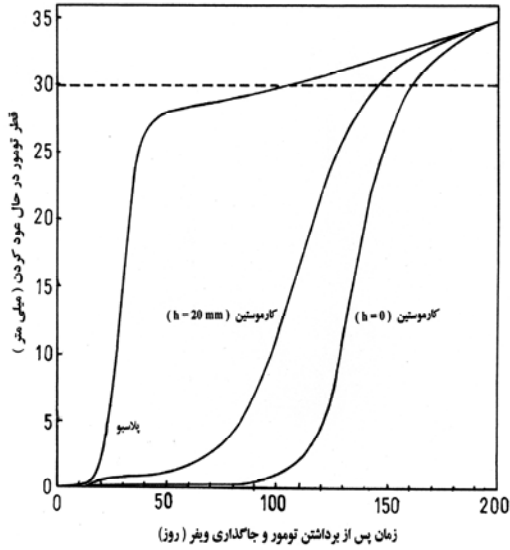
α_1	0.00132	α_2	22.7	α_3	0.00185
β_1	7.0	β_2	2.66	β_3	2.62
λ_1	1.0	λ_2	1.87	λ_3	0.09



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(a_2 a_1)



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(enhanced CT)

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x_0	0.01	k_4	100.0
b_4	58.5	k_5	1.0
a_3	1.025	t_{m5}	0.3
a_4	-0.274	k_6	2800

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(apoptosis)

$$x = b_1 b_2 (a_1 t + a_2) \quad x = b_1 b_2 b_3$$

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:EGFR)

:PTEN) (

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DNA

EGFR

- DNA

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(Placebo)

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= +

Swanson

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$$\frac{dx}{dt} = \rho x$$

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x

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$$\frac{dx}{dt} = \rho x \left(1 - \frac{x}{k}\right)$$

k

MRI CT

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():

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = \rho x \left[1 - \frac{x}{k(t)}\right]$$

Swanson

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MRI CT

$K(t)$

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. Swanson

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Swanson

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Mathematical Modelling of the Growth and Wafer Therapy of Glioblastoma

*Forouhi E.(Ph D)¹

*Corresponding Address: Department of Biochemistry, Faculty of Medicine, Guilan University of Medical Sciences, Rasht, IRAN

E-mail: eforouhi@gmail.com

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Abstract

Introduction: Glioblastomas are the most malignant and most common gliomas in adults. Mathematical modeling is a powerful tool for analyzing problems of tumor formation and growth. It allows one to develop and test hypotheses which can lead to a better understanding of this malignancy.

Objective: To construct a mathematical model to describe the effects of genetic mutations on the growth of glioblastoma tumor cells in the absence and presence of anticancer drug carmustine released locally from polymer implants.

Materials and Methods: A modified logistic equation (in both algebraic and differential forms) is proposed to describe the effect of genetic mutations on the growth of glioblastoma. The model predictions are adapted to available experimental and clinical findings. A semi – empirical equation similar to the probability density function of gamma distribution is used to describe the diffusion of carmustine from a polymer – implant (wafer) into the brain. Parameters of this equation are estimated from available experimental data for monkey brain. This equation is combined with the differential form of the above – mentioned modified logistic equation to describe the wafer therapy of glioblastoma in human brain. The prediction of this combined model is compared with the pattern of recurrence of glioblastoma reported in literatures.

Results: In all cases good agreements between models prediction and experimental and clinical findings are observed. Application of the model is discussed.

Conclusion: The model describes the effect of genetic mutations on the growth of glioblastoma in the absence and presence of carmustine properly. A Combination of the present model with that of Swanson and co-workers can lead to a better understanding of glioblastoma invasiveness. It is possible to use the model prospectively, optimizing the design of new experiments.

Key words: Carmustine/ Glioblastoma/ Models, Theoretical/ Mutation/ Neoplasms

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