

**MATHEMATICAL MODELS OF TUMOR GROWTH
WITH IMMUNOTHERAPY AND CHEMOTHERAPY**

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**MASTER OF SCIENCE
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WITH IMMUNOTHERAPY AND CHEMOTHERAPY**

EDWIN SETIAWAN NUGRAHA

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DEDICATION

This research is the result of the author's study at the Faculty of Mathematics, Department of Mathematics, Institut Teknologi Sepuluh Nopember (ITS) in 2010.

MATHEMATICAL MODELS OF TUMOR GROWTH WITH IMMUNOTHERAPY DAN CHEMOTHERAPY

Edwin Setiawan Nugraha

August 2010

to my son *Muhammad Dzaky Aldrian* who very funny and my wife who very beautiful *Vony Nur Santi*, for support and time They gave to me

Chairperson : Assoc. Prof. Muzaliah Soe Marnak, Ph.D.

Member : Agus Kartono, Ph.D.

Faculty : Science and Technology

Immunotherapy is a relatively new cancer treatment currently being investigated extensively. The goal of the treatment is to stimulate the body's own natural ability to combat cancer by enhancing the effectiveness of the immune system. Immunotherapy is divided into three groups: immune response modifiers, adoptive cellular therapy and cancer vaccines. The first group contains substances that alter immune response, such as interferon- α (IFN- α), interleukin-2 (IL-2), tumor necrosis factor, colony-stimulating factors. The second group is the type of immunotherapy by providing of antibodies to directly poison the cancer cells and the third group is the cancer vaccines. The cancer vaccines are designed to stimulate the immune system to fight the cancer by presenting the disease antigens to immune cells. Usually, the immunotherapy treatment is in combination with other treatment such as chemotherapy to obtain best results.

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Immunotherapy is a relatively new cancer treatment currently being investigated intensively. The goal of the treatment is to strengthen the body's own natural ability to combat cancer by enhancing the effectiveness of the immune system. Immunotherapy is divided into three groups: immune response modifier, monoclonal antibody and cancer vaccines. The first group contains substances that affect immune response, such as interleukin-2 (IL-2), interferon- α (INF- α), tumor necrosis factors, colony-stimulating factors. The second group is the type of immunotherapy by injecting of antibodies to directly patient. The last, cancer vaccines are designed to therapeutically, treating the disease after it has begun and preventing the disease from recurring. Usually in practice, the immunotherapy treatment is in combination with other treatment such as chemotherapy to obtain best results.

In this research, mathematical model of immunotherapy and chemotherapy involving the presence of $\text{INF-}\alpha$ not only IL-2 and tumor infiltrating lymphocytes is proposed. The model expressed in form of ordinary differential equations and describes the dynamics of tumor cells and immune cells under the influence of immunotherapy and chemotherapy. Analysis and characterize the model in the absence of treatment both immunotherapy and chemotherapy is presented by locating equilibrium points, determining stability properties, and performing a parameter bifurcation. Numerical simulations that describe the stability of analysis are also presented.

Then, there are two main parts numerical results in this study. Firstly, numerical simulations for various types of cancer treatment such as immunotherapy, chemotherapy and immunotherapy-chemotherapy sequence are presented by using de Pillis's model. The aim is to find a treatment strategy that gives better results. For certain tumor size, the result show immunotherapy-chemotherapy sequence is more effective in controlling the tumor cells than immunotherapy alone and chemotherapy alone. Comparison between this treatment with mixed immunotherapy and chemotherapy from previous work is also presented. Secondly, numerical simulations for several of cancer treatment involving immunotherapy and chemotherapy by using proposed model are presented. The results show that the $\text{INF-}\alpha$ has an important role in modifier of the immune response on tumor cells. In some cases, immunotherapy with $\text{INF-}\alpha$ can cause the immune system is able to kill tumor cells more quickly than without $\text{INF-}\alpha$. The results also show that mixed immunotherapy and chemotherapy is able to kill the larger tumor.

Abstrak thesis yang dikemukakan kepada Senat Universiti Malaysia Terengganu
sebagai memenuhi keperluan untuk ijazah Master Sains

MODEL-MODEL MATEMATIK PERTUMBUHAN TUMOR DENGAN IMUNOTERAPI AND KEMOTERAPI

Edwin Setiawan Nugraha

Ogos 2010

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Imunoterapi adalah sebuah rawatan kanser yang relatif baru sahaja sedang dalam penyelidikan intensif. Tujuan rawatan ini adalah untuk menguatkan kebolehan semulajadi diri sendiri untuk melawan kanser dengan meningkatkan keberkesanan sistem imun. Imunoterapi terbahagi kepada tiga kumpulan: pengubah respon imun, antibodi monoklonal dan vaksin kanser. Kumpulan pertama yang mengandungi zat akan mempengaruhi kekebalan tubuh, seperti interleukin-2 (IL-2), interferon- α (INF- α), tumor nekrosis faktor, faktor ransangan koloni. Kumpulan kedua adalah sejenis imunoterapi melalui suntikan antibodi secara terus kepada pesakit. Kumpulan terakhir adalah vaksin kanser yang direka untuk terapi, mengubati penyakit selepas bermula dan mencegah penyakit daripada berulang. Biasanya dalam amalan, rawatan

imunoterapi adalah kombinasi dengan rawatan lain seperti kemoterapi untuk mendapatkan hasil yang terbaik.

Dalam kajian ini, model matematik bagi imunoterapi dan kemoterapi melibatkan kehadiran $INF-\alpha$ tidak hanya IL-2 dan tumor infiltrating lymphocytes seperti dicadangkan. Model dinyatakan dalam bentuk persamaan pembezaan biasa dan menjelaskan dinamika sel tumor dan sel kekebalan di bawah pengaruh imunoterapi dan kemoterapi. Analisis dan ciri-ciri model dalam ketiadaan rawatan bagi kedua-dua kemoterapi dan imunoterapi dibentangkan dengan menempatkan titik-titik keseimbangan, menentukan sifat kestabilan, dan melakukan parameter bifurkasi. Simulasi berangka yang menggambarkan kestabilan analisis juga dibentangkan.

Kemudian, terdapat dua bahagian utama keputusan berangka dalam kajian ini. Pertama, simulasi berangka untuk pelbagai jenis rawatan kanser seperti imunoterapi, kemoterapi dan urutan imunoterapi -kemoterapi turut dibentangkan dengan menggunakan model de Pillis. Tujuannya adalah untuk mencari strategi rawatan yang memberikan hasil yang lebih baik. Bagi ukuran tumor tertentu, hasil keputusan menunjukkan susunan imunoterapi-kemoterapi lebih berkesan dalam mengawal sel tumor daripada imunoterapi dan kemoterapi sendirian sahaja. Perbandingan antara perubatan dengan gabungan imunoterapi dan kemoterapi daripada tugas sebelum ini dibentangkan. Kedua, simulasi berangka untuk beberapa rawatan kanser yang melibatkan imunoterapi dan kemoterapi dengan menggunakan model yang dicadangkan turut dibentangkan. Keputusan kajian menunjukkan bahawa $INF-\alpha$ mempunyai peranan penting dalam penerang respon imun dalam sel

tumor. Dalam beberapa kes, imunoterapi dengan INF- α boleh menyebabkan sistem imun tubuh dapat membunuh sel tumor dengan lebih cepat berbanding tanpa INF- α . Keputusan kajian juga menunjukkan bahawa gabungan imunoterapi dan kemoterapi boleh membunuh tumor yang lebih besar.