

### Avascular Tumour Growth

- ODE models - spatially-averaged models
- 1D PDE models - radially-symmetric models
- 2- and 3D PDE models - symmetry-breaking or invasion

### Angiogenesis

- PDE models - analytically tractable in 1D
- Probabilistic models - realistic simulations in 2- and 3D

# Modelling Solid Tumour Growth

## Lecture 4: Summary and Future Directions

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## Current Modelling Challenges

- Cellular heterogeneity within tumour:
  - clonal cell populations
  - vasculature
  - ECM/surrounding tissue
- Coupling mechanical effects and growth:
  - stress may influence proliferation/death
  - proliferation/death may influence stress
- Specialising models to describe specific aspects of tumour growth, including
  - gliomas (Swanson et al.)
  - tumour encapsulation (Perumpanani and Sherratt; Jackson and Byrne)
  - ductal carcinoma in situ (Franks et al.)
  - Macrophage-based gene therapy (Owen et al.)

## Outline

- Summary of Previous Lectures
- Current Modelling Challenges
- Therapeutic Challenges

## References

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## Summary

- Modelling solid tumour growth is an exciting and challenging area of mathematical research
- There are an increasing number of models being developed
- In order to be of clinical value, these models need to become more specific (eg particular tumour, particular mutation)
- Many parts of the cancer jigsaw have now been identified (ie subcellular, cellular and macroscopic phenomenon).
- Mathematics provides framework with which to assemble the jigsaw and thereby to help improve our understanding and treatment of cancer

We will discuss briefly

- gliomas
- tumour encapsulation
- DCIS
- vascular tumour growth

## Therapeutic Challenges

- Gene-based therapies
- DNA condensation
- Viral therapies
- Anti-angiogenic treatments
- Hyperthermia
- Magnetically-tagged drugs