CLAIMS

1. A vascular inhibitor for use as a medicament for treatment of a tumor of a patient wherein the administration pattern of the medicament comprises administering a therapeutically effective amount of the vascular inhibitor to the patient, in one or more sessions, and implanting seeds carrying radium-224 in the tumor for intra-tumoral alpha-emitter radiotherapy less than two weeks from administering the vascular inhibitor.

2. The vascular inhibitor as in claim 1, wherein the administration pattern of the medicament comprises beginning the administering of the vascular inhibitor within less than five days from implanting of the seeds.

3. The vascular inhibitor as in claim 1, wherein the administration pattern of the medicament comprises beginning the administering of the vascular inhibitor at least 12 hours after the implanting of the seeds.

4. The vascular inhibitor as in claim 1, wherein the administration pattern of the medicament comprises beginning the administering of the vascular inhibitor at least 72 hours after the implanting of the seeds.

5. The vascular inhibitor as in claim 1, wherein the administration pattern of the medicament comprises beginning the administering of the vascular inhibitor at least 12 hours before the implanting of the seeds.

6. The vascular inhibitor as in claim 1, wherein the administration pattern of the medicament comprises beginning the administering of the vascular inhibitor at least 72 hours before the implanting of the seeds.

7. The vascular inhibitor as in claim 1, wherein the vascular inhibitor comprises an antiangiogenic agent.

8. The vascular inhibitor as in claim 7, wherein the antiangiogenic agent comprises a vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF) blockade.

9. The vascular inhibitor as in claim 8, wherein the VEGF blockade comprises an antibody against vascular endothelial growth factors (VEGFs).

10. The vascular inhibitor as in claim 9, wherein the antibody against VEGFs comprises Bevacizumab.

11. The vascular inhibitor as in claim 8, wherein the VEGF blockade comprises a vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF) decoy receptor.

12. The vascular inhibitor as in claim 11, wherein the VEGF decoy receptor comprises Ziv-aflibercept.

13. The vascular inhibitor as in claim 8, wherein the VEGF blockade comprises an antibody against VEGF receptors.

14. The vascular inhibitor as in claim 7, wherein the antiangiogenic agent comprises a Kinase inhibitor.

15. The vascular inhibitor as in claim 14, wherein the Kinase inhibitor comprises at least one of Sorafenib, Sunitinib, Regorafenib and Lenvatinib.

16. The vascular inhibitor as in claim 7, wherein the antiangiogenic agent comprises an Immunomodulatory imide drug (IMiD).

17. The vascular inhibitor as in claim 16, wherein the Immunomodulatory imide drug (IMiD) comprises at least one of Thalidomide, Pomalidomide and lenalidomide.

18. The vascular inhibitor as in claim 7, wherein the antiangiogenic agent comprises an antiangiogenic microRNA.

19. The vascular inhibitor as in claim 7, wherein the antiangiogenic agent comprises an Endothelin receptor blocker.

20. The vascular inhibitor as in claim 7, wherein the antiangiogenic agent comprises Bosentan.

21. The vascular inhibitor as in claim 7, wherein the antiangiogenic agent comprises an mTOR inhibitor.

22. The vascular inhibitor as in claim 7, wherein the antiangiogenic agent comprises rapamycin.

23. The vascular inhibitor as in claim 7, wherein the antiangiogenic agent comprises a Fibroblast Growth Factors inhibitor.

24. The vascular inhibitor as in claim 7, wherein the antiangiogenic agent comprises Brivanib.

25. The vascular inhibitor as in claim 7, wherein the antiangiogenic agent comprises an Angiopoietins inhibitor.

26. The vascular inhibitor as in claim 7, wherein the antiangiogenic agent comprises a Platelet-Derived Growth Factor inhibitor.

27. The vascular inhibitor as in claim 7, wherein the antiangiogenic agent comprises ponatinib.

28. The vascular inhibitor as in claim 7, wherein the antiangiogenic agent comprises a Hepatocyte Growth Factor (HGF)/c-MET inhibitor.

29. The vascular inhibitor as in claim 7, wherein the antiangiogenic agent comprises a naturally anti-angiogenic factor or a derivative or a mimic of a naturally anti-angiogenic factor.

30. The vascular inhibitor as in claim 7, wherein the antiangiogenic agent comprises Endostatin.

31. The vascular inhibitor as in claim 8, wherein the antiangiogenic agent comprises one or more β-Adrenergic Drug.

32. The vascular inhibitor as in claim 8, wherein the antiangiogenic agent comprises Propranolol.

33. The vascular inhibitor as in claim 8, wherein the antiangiogenic agent comprises an angiogenesis inhibitor.

34. The vascular inhibitor as in claim 33, wherein the antiangiogenic agent comprises Metformin or Chloroquine.

35. The vascular inhibitor as in claim 8, wherein the antiangiogenic agent comprises a Cannabinoid.

36. The vascular inhibitor as in claim 8, wherein the antiangiogenic agent comprises a Matrix metalloproteinase inhibitor.

37. The vascular inhibitor as in claim 8, wherein the antiangiogenic agent comprises an inhibitor of integrin's pro-angiogenic activity.

38. The vascular inhibitor as in claim 1, wherein the vascular inhibitor comprises a vascular disrupting agent.

39. The vascular inhibitor as in claim 38, wherein the vascular disrupting agent comprises Combretastatin A-4 phosphate (CA4P).

40. The vascular inhibitor as in any of claims 1-39, wherein the seeds comprise:

a support having a length of at least 1 millimeter; and

radium-224 atoms coupled to the support such that not more than 20% of the radium-224 atoms leave the support into the tumor in 24 hours, without decay, when the seed is implanted in the tumor, but upon decay, at least 5% of daughter radionuclides of the radium-224 atoms leave the support upon decay.

41. An alpha-emitting device designed for use in intra-tumoral alpha-emitter radiotherapy treatment of a tumor of a patient, wherein the alpha-emitter radiotherapy treatment pattern comprises implanting the intra-tumoral alpha-emitter device in the tumor and administering a therapeutically effective amount of a vascular inhibitor, in one or more sessions, within two weeks before or after beginning the alpha-emitter radiotherapy.

42. The device as in claim 41, wherein the device comprises:

a support having a length of at least 1 millimeter; and

radium-224 atoms coupled to the support such that not more than 20% of the radium-224 atoms leave the support into the tumor in 24 hours, without decay, when the device is implanted in the tumor, but upon decay, at least 5% of daughter radionuclides of the radium-224 atoms leave the support upon decay.