

가 (TAE)
 : 1996 5 1998 3 TAE 1
 10 microcatheter
 adriamycin

가
 : 10 1cm 5.5cm 3.0cm
 6 , 95% 가 3 , 1 85% . 3cm
 6 가 4 , 95% 가 2 TAE

TAE TAE
 , 1 TAE
 TAE가

가 (12).
 2-3cm

가 가 가 1996 5 1998 3 TAE
 (TAE) 10 9 , 1
 TAE 33 61 , 46
 4 (40%)

(3, 4). Matsui (5) microcatheter , CT, , MRI,
 Alpha-fetoprotein(AFP)

(, TAE)
 TAE Child-Pugh 8 A 2 B
 TAE

CT
 1cm 5.5cm 3.0±1.6cm
 S7 4 , S6 3 , S3, S5, S8

1
 2
 3
 1998 8 19 1998 11 27 (Terumo, Tokyo, Japan) 5 Fr Yashiro (proper hepatic artery)

5Fr SP (Terumo, Tokyo, Japan)
 Microferret (Cook, Bjaeverskov, Denmark)
 2-6cc adriamycin 10-30mg
 가 1mm
 (Gelfoam ; Upjohn, Kalamajoo, USA)

(daughter nodule)
 가 1
 3cm
 3.3cm 5cm
 95%
 4 2cm
 가
 TAE 17-35 (21)

TAE 10
 1cm 5.5cm . 3cm
 6 4 3cm 5.5cm
 6 95% 가 3 , 85%
 (Table 1). 6
 4 2
 6
 95%
 (Fig. 1). 85%
 4.5cm
 2
 TAE . 95%
 3
 1
 95%

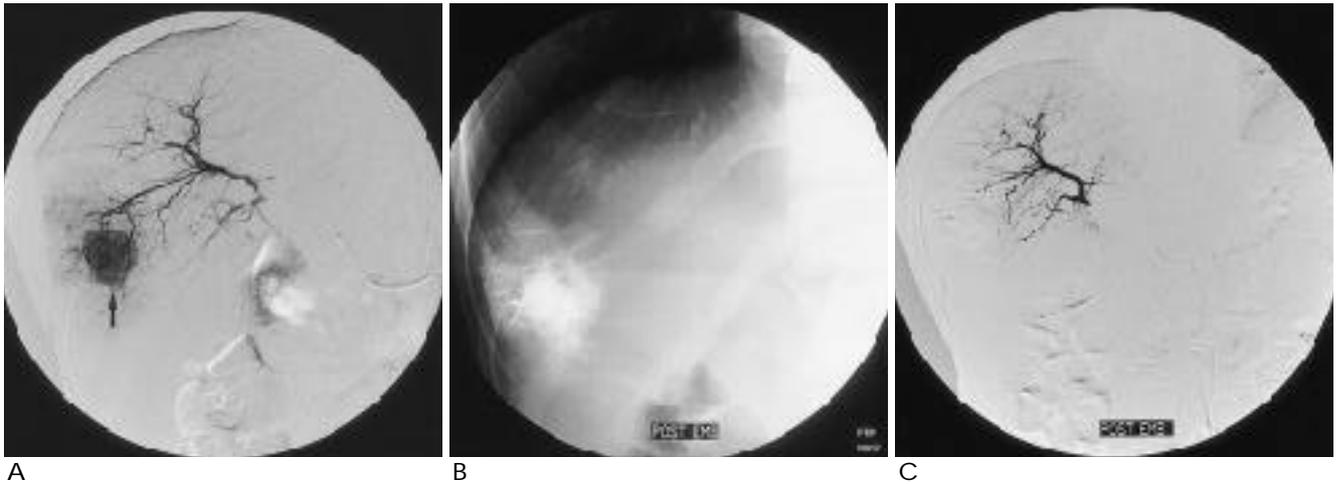


Fig. 1. Case 3.
 A. Arteriogram demonstrates small tumor staining (arrow) supplied by the posterior inferior subsegmental artery.
 B. Radiograph obtained after subsegmental TAE shows accumulation of lipiodol in the tumor and surrounding parenchyma.
 C. Angiogram after subsegmental TAE demonstrates no further tumor staining.
 D. Cut surface of the resected specimen shows total necrosis of the tumor (arrows).

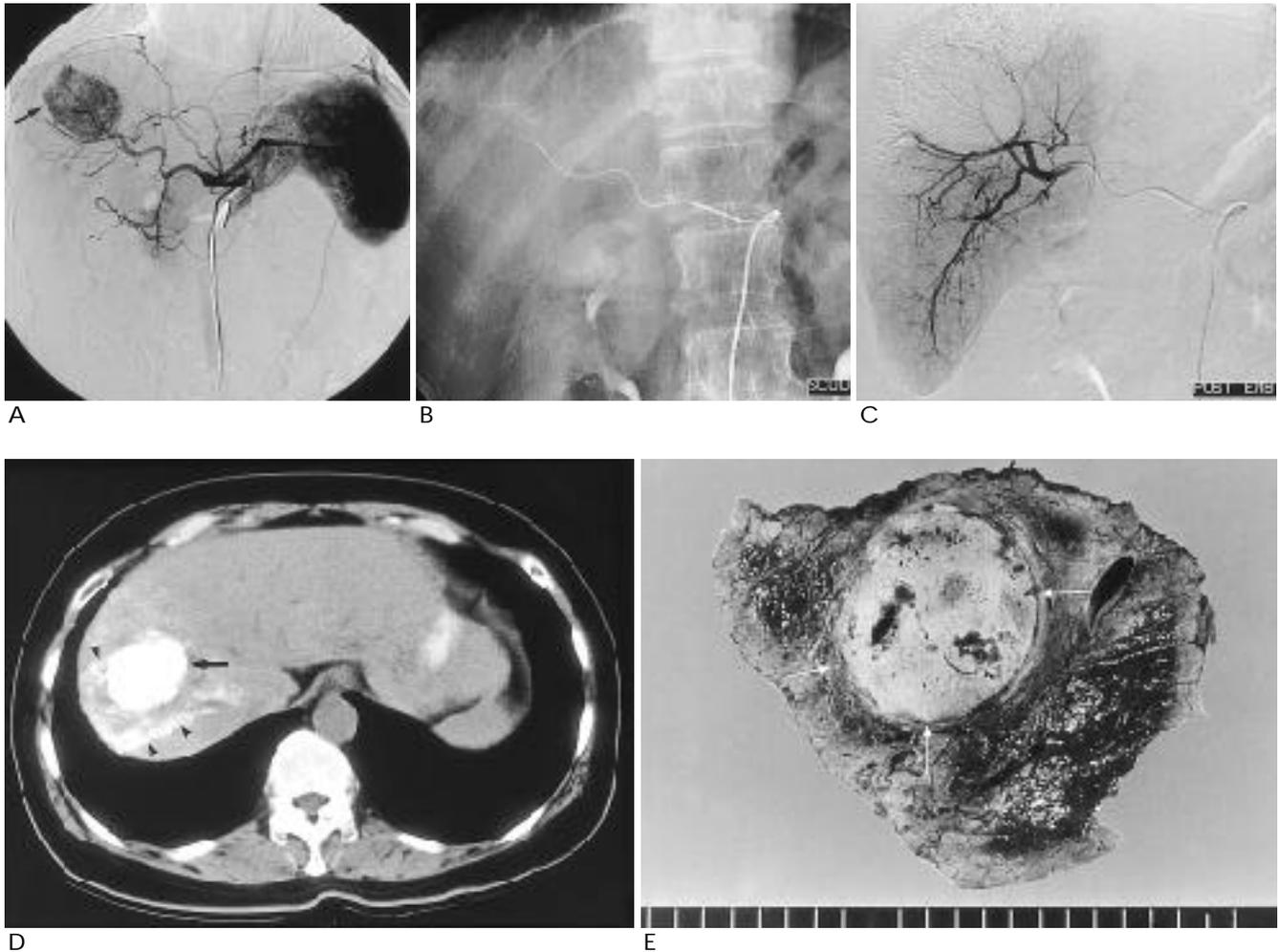


Fig. 2. Case 5.

- A. Celiac arteriogram shows single nodular HCC(arrow) supplied by the anterior superior subsegmental artery.
- B. Subsegmental TAE was performed in the distal portion of the subsegmental artery.
- C. Angiogram after subsegmental TAE demonstrates no further tumor staining.
- D. Nonenhanced CT scan obtained 14 days after subsegmental TAE shows complete lipiodol uptake in the tumor(arrow) and surrounding parenchyma(arrowheads).
- E. Cut surface of the resected specimen reveals complete necrosis of the tumor(arrows).

Table 1. Summary of Data in 10 Patients who underwent Hepatectomy after Subsegmental TAE

Patient No.	Sex/ Age(y)	Tumor Size(cm)	Tumor Location	Lipiodol CT*	Tumor Necrosis(%)
1	M / 33	2.5	S7	None	95
2	M / 39	4.5	S6	Partial	85
3	M / 43	1.8	S6	None	100
4	M / 42	1.0	S7	None	100
5	F / 61	5.5	S8	Compact	100
6	M / 40	2.0	S3	Compact	100
7	M / 38	2.5	S5	Partial	95
8	M / 50	3.3	S7	Compact	100
9	M / 56	5.0	S6	None	95
10	M / 57	1.5	S7	Compact	100

TAE : Trans arterial embelization

*Lipiodol CT

None= not performed, Partial= partial lipiodol uptake in the tumor,

Complete= complete lipiodol uptake in the tumor.

CT 6 1.5-5.5cm . Matsui (19)
가 4 , 95% 가 1 , 85% 가 1 ,
TAE CT 4 419
100% 가 (Fig. 2). 4
95% 85% 2
. Nakamura (20)
25% 50% TAE
가 TAE
1 TAE
1952 Marcovitz(6) TAE Harada (21)
. 1983 Yamada (7)
가 120 TAE Harada TAE
TAE 73 1
TAE 3 . Uchida (22) TAE가
TAE adriamycin mitomycin C 가 가 TAE
가 가 TAE
가 가 TAE
60 %(6/10) , 3cm
(8, 9). 1980 67 %(4/6), 3 cm
50 %(2/4) . 95%
가 90 %(9/10) . Matsui (23)
4cm TAE
-TAE가 (10). 64 % , TAE
adriamycin, mitomycin C S- 가 30-40 % 95 %
MANCS(Stylene Maleic Acid Neocazino Statin) 가 60 %
(24, 25). 4 ,
85 % 1 2 . 3 95
%
(11 - 15).
Hatanaka 가 가 (26)
가 가 CT
(16). 가
adriamycin
TAE CT 6
TAE 4
. Uchida (17) 가 , 2 85% 95%
TAE Matsui (18) TAE CT

The Effect of Subsegmental Transcatheter Arterial Chemoembolization in Hepatocellular Carcinoma : Pathologic Correlation¹

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Purpose : To assess the effectiveness of subsegmental transcatheter arterial chemoembolization(TAE) for hepatocellular carcinomas(HCCs) on the basis of tumor necrosis rate.

Material and Methods : Between May 1996 and March 1998, ten patients with single HCC after subsegmental TAE underwent surgical resection. Subsegmental TAE was performed by injecting a mixture of lipiodol and adriamycin followed by gelatin sponge particles into the distal branches of the subsegmental arteries. Tumor size and the extent of necrosis were analyzed in ten resected lesions, and in all patients, complications after subsegmental TAE were assessed.

Results : The size of resected tumors ranged from 1 to 5.5cm. On histological examination, complete necrosis was seen in 6 to 10 resected lesions and 95% necrosis in three. In the remaining lesion, 85% necrosis had occurred. Complete necrosis was noted in 4 of 6 small HCCs(less than 3cm in diameter), while in the remaining two the extent of necrosis was 95%. No complications were observed.

Conclusion : For the treatment of HCC, subsegmental TAE is safe and effective. Curative therapy must, however, involve follow-up and repeated TAE.

Index words : Liver neoplasms, chemotherapeutic infusion
Liver neoplasms, CT
Liver neoplasms, angiography

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