



:

3 84 100
 , Child , , HBsAg
 , , 1
 , , 가 Fisher (Fisher exact probability test)
 : Child A C(p<0.01), (p<0.05),
 (p<0.01), (p<0.01), 1
 (p<0.01) (p<0.05)
 HBsAg (p>0.10), Child A B(p>0.30), B C(p>0.20),
 (p>0.30), (p>0.30) (p>0.30)
 : (Child
 A), , 1

가 ,

1980 가 가 가
 (1-3).
 (percutaneous ethanol injection

therapy: PEIT)

(4-5), 가

(6-18). 14 , 1
 100 () ,

가 3
 가 84 ()

prostaglandin E1, (p<0.01), 5cm 39, 5cm 17, 55 23 (p>0.30).

C 10mg 20-50mg 2-40cc 1 가 28, 가 72, 3 81, (p<0.01).

가 18, 가 82, 80 4, (p<0.05).

가 Fisher 가 37, 가 (Fisher exact probability test) 95% 63, 26 58 (p>0.30) (Table 1).

1) HBsAg, 2) Child (A, B, C), 3) (alpha-fetoprotein) : HBsAg 가 91.5% 400ng/ml (17). 4) : Eggel 가 (massive), (nodular) (infiltrative) (19). 5) : 가 (magic number) 5cm (10), 가 . 6) 1 (가 . 7) : 가 . 8) :

HBsAg : 63 37 45 39 HBsAg (p>0.10).

Child : A 56, B 24, C 20 . Child A B(p>0.30), B C(p>0.20) 가 , A C (p<0.01).

400ng/ml 가 64, 가 36, 37 (p<0.05).

47, 가 (p<0.05).

14, 42 44, 13, 65 6 (p>0.30), (p<0.01),

Table 1. Prognostic Factors Identified by Fisher's Exact Probability Test

Factors	No. of Patients		p value
	Control group	Survivor group	
HBsAg (+)	63	39	> 0.10
HBsAg (-)	37	45	
Child classification A	56	64	* > 0.30
Child classification B	24	16	** < 0.01
Child classification C	20	4	*** > 0.20
AFP 400ng/ml	64	37	< 0.05
AFP < 400ng/ml	36	47	
Tumor shape massive	14	13	+ > 0.30
Tumor shape nodular	42	65	++ < 0.01
Tumor shape infiltrative	44	6	+++ < 0.01
Tumor size > 5 cm	39	55	> 0.30
Tumor size ≤ 5 cm	17	23	
PVT (+)	28	3	< 0.01
PVT (-)	72	81	
Vascularity high	82	80	< 0.05
Vascularity low	18	4	
TAE Lipiodol TAE	37	26	> 0.30
TAE Gelfoam TAE	63	58	

HBsAg : hepatitis B surface antigen, AFP : alpha-fetoprotein, PVT : portal vein thrombosis
 * Child A vs B, ** A vs C, *** B vs C
 + massive type vs nodular type, ++ massive vs infiltrative, +++ nodular vs infiltrative

Eggel (8, 13, 19).
 Akashi (13) 가
 Yamada (16) 가
 Taniguchi (8) 가
 Hatanaka (7) 가
 (15) 가
 (turning point) 가 (5), 가
 가, 가
 가 (5). 가
 Okuda (6), (3)
 Ikeda (5, 18) 가
 Izumi (9) 104
 HBsAg 가 (5, 15-16, 18).
 HBsAg (disease free survival) 5cm
 Child 2cm 가 5cm 2-5cm
 Child C Yamada (16) (14) 가 2cm 2-5cm 37
 Child C 가 가
 Yamanaka (11) 295 5 5cm
 2-5cm
 가 가
 Yamada (16) Child C (5). 가 가
 Hsu (10) 143 5cm 5cm 5cm
 가 (5, 16-18), 가 3cm 3.1-5cm 4
 가 5cm 5.1-9cm
 9cm 4
 가 5cm가 (magic number)
 가

87 가

Taniguchi (8)
 (, HBsAg HCV , Hatanaka (7) Yamashita (12) 가)
 2cm , 2cm-5cm 5cm

가

5cm 가 (Child A),
 , 5cm 가 가
 2cm (Child) ()

가

(1, 16).

(12-13), 가
 (3, 5, 14-18). 가

Izumi (9) (turning point)
 가 가 , PEIT

가 가

가 1 가

가

(16). 가 PEIT

4

(20). 가

가

Yamada (16)

가

(schirrhous) (sarcomatous degeneration)

(vascularity) (21). (15) (neovascularity) 가

가 (14) Ikeda (5, 18)

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Prognostic Factors in Transcatheter Arterial Chemoembolization of Hepatocellular Carcinoma : Analysis of More than 3 Year Survivors¹

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Purpose : To determine which prognostic factors contribute to long-term survival after transcatheter arterial chemoembolization(TACE) of hepatocellular carcinoma.

Materials and Methods : In 100 patients who expired within one year and 84 who survived or have survived for more than 3 years after TACE, prognostic factors were retrospectively evaluated. TACE was accomplished by hepatic arterial infusion of a suspension of Lipiodol and anticancer drugs(Mitomycin-C and Adriamycin), either alone or followed by gelfoam embolization. Fisher 's exact test of probability was used to determine which prognostic factors were statistically significant.

Results : Statistically significant prognostic factors were as follows: Child classification($p < 0.01$), alpha-fetoprotein value($p < 0.05$), type of tumor($p < 0.01$), portal vein status($p < 0.01$), and vascularity of the tumor($p < 0.05$). HBsAg, tumor size, and method of chemoembolization were not statistically significant($p > 0.05$).

Conclusion : The prognosis of patients with hepatocellular carcinoma treated by TACE was affected favorably by good liver function(Child classification A), low alpha-fetoprotein value, nodular or massive-type tumor, patent main and first-order portal vein, and hypervascular tumor.

Index words : Liver neoplasms, chemotherapeutic infusion
Arteries, therapeutic blockade
Hepatic arteries, chemotherapeutic infusion

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