

1

. . . 3 2 . 2 . 2 .

:

가

: TACE

31

Child's classification

TNM

가

A, B

. A (n=16)

가

, B (n=15)

가

TACE

TACE

가

. 1997 3

1998 11

, A

3.3

, B

2.8

TACE가

, 6

1

가

Fisher's Exact Test

:

6

CT

가

A

11 (69%)

, B

4 (27%)

A

(p=0.032).

A

10 200ng/ml

5 (50%)

, B

200ng/ml

10

3

(33%)

(p=0.65).

6

A

13 (81%), B

10

(67%)

가 (p=0.43).

1

A

8 (50%)

B

3 (20%)

가 (p=0.135).

CT

가

(p=0.182).

8

5 (63%)

B

3

가

B

200ng/ml

A

200ng/ml

6

2

(33%)

(p=0.536).

A

2

2

, 1

가

B

1

:

.

가

(1,2,4).

가 가

TACE

TACE

가 (1-4).

Chemoembolization;

TACE)

(Transcatheter Arterial

가 가

가

,

1

50%

1

2

3가

1999 3 30

1999 6 23

가

가

가 TACE 15 (100%)
5 (33%) (d-
iffuse scattered nodules)
A
가 가
가 TACE B
가
TACE (microcatheter)
가 TACE
Tip
(omental branch)
TACE
31 16 A
A 15 가 10 3
B A 11:5
55(39-76) 24.8(7-48)
8.3(3-16) TACE
Child's classification
Child's A TNM stage IV A가 14 IV 가 2
B가 2 B 11:4 54(40- 3
77) 26.2(4-58) 7.2(3-13) TACE
(Fig. 1),
B Child's A T-
NM stage IV A가 14 IV B가 1
(multiple nodules or masses)
가 15 (94%) (diffuse
scattered nodules) 가 6 (38%)
(diffuse infiltrating pattern) 1 (6.3%)
Bloomington, Ind. U.S.A.) Tornado(Cook)
2-7mm)
가 (hepatope-
Cis-diaminodichloroplatinum(CDDP) 2mg/kg 15
CDDP 10ml 10 ml

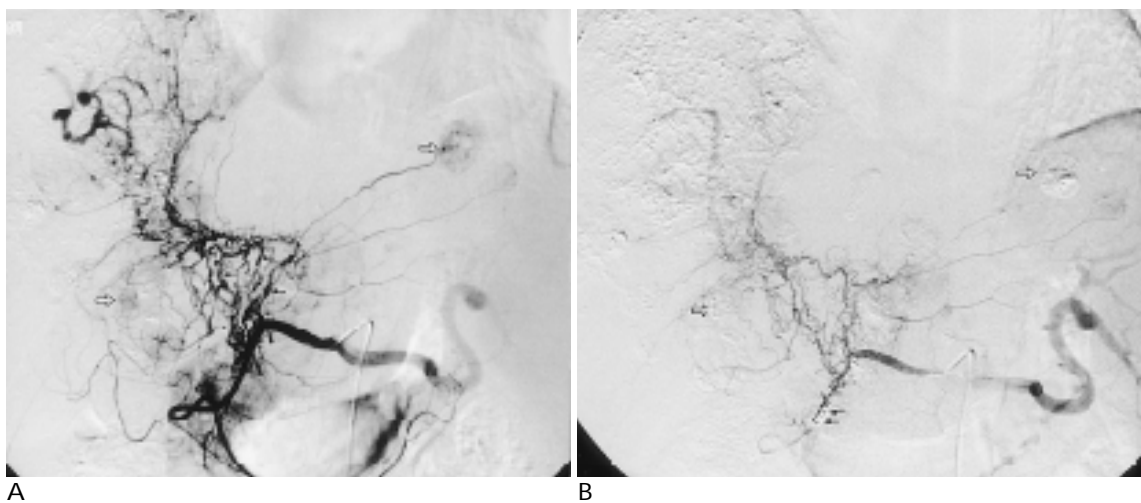


Fig. 1. A. Celiac angiography shows multiple fine collaterals(arrows) from the gastroduodenal artery and hypervascular tumor stainings(open arrows)
B. Celiac angiography after coil embolization of gastroduodenal artery(arrows) and TACE, decrease of collaterals and uptake of lipiodol (open arrows) shown in the masses on the both lobes.

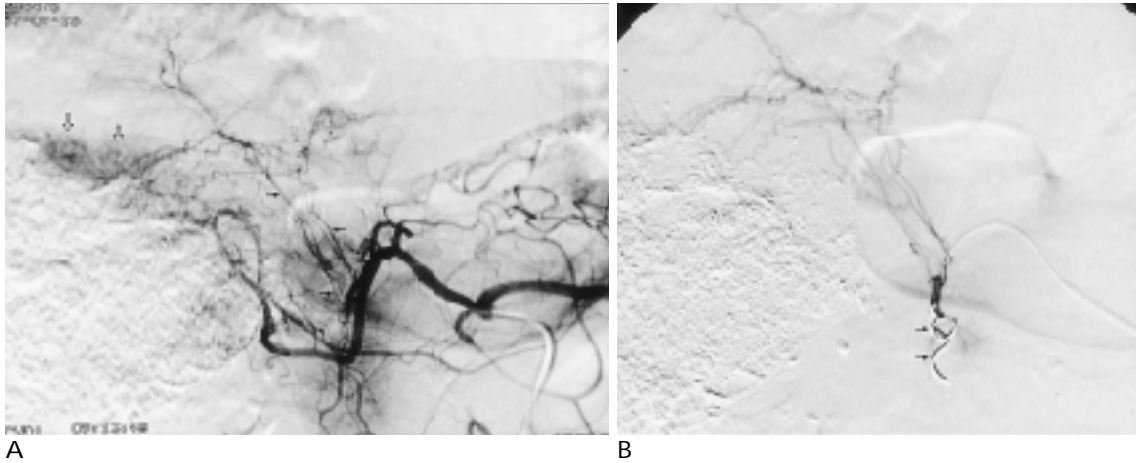


Fig. 2. A. Celiac angiography shows multiple fine collaterals(arrows) from the posterior superior pancreaticoduodenal artery and viable tumor staining(open arrow) on edge of previous lipiodol uptake mass.
B. Coil embolization(arrows) of the pancreaticoduodenal artery results in more effective blood flow to the liver.

mix	가	(Gelform particle)	가	가	. B	200ng/ml	10
TACE			3 (33%)				
			(p=0.65).	6	A	13 (81%), B	10
	CDDP		(67%)		가	(p=0.43).	
TACE	가		1	A	8 (50%)	B	3
	1-3		(20%)			(p=0.135).	1
		TACE	5	CT	가	A	
				8	5 (63%)	B	3
	1997	3	1998	11	, A	가	
	3.3	, B	2.8	가	TACE가	(p=0.182).	A
		가		, 6	1	6	200ng/ml
						2	200ng/ml
						(p=1.00).	
	가	. CT			A	2	
	가	가			B	1	
가		가					
200ng/ml		20%					가
							가
				가	가	(1-5).	(TACE)
		Fisher's Exact Test		가			가
					TACE가		(1-3, 4, 6).
					TACE		
			6	CT			
	가	A	11				
(69%)	, B	4 (27%)	A				(7-11).
		(p=0.032).	A				
10	200ng/ml	, 5 (50%)					

:
 ,
 TACE
 . 가
 TACE
 가 가
 TACE 가 가
 가 (20) 7-8 TACE가
 가TACE가
 5cm 가 3 3
 가 (12-14).
 1 8ml
 (sump)
 가 가 (8),
 가
 가 (13, 14, 18).
 . 가 6 CT
 , 1 8 5
 가 (15, 16). 가 (63%) CT
 가 CT 3
 TACE가 가
 (main portal vein) . 1 가 가
 가 31 30
 (97%) 가 11 (35%) , TACE
 , 1 (3%)
 TACE
 가 가
 (15-17).
 TACE 1 CT 1 CT 6 6
 가
 (7-11). TACE
 가
 (19). TACE
 1 CT 6 1
 가
 24.2 26.2
 가

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Hepatocellular Carcinoma with Extensive Hepatic Artery Injury: Transcatheter Arterial Chemoembolization through Collaterals after Coil Embolization of Gastric Arteries¹

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Purpose : To evaluate the efficacy and safety of transcatheter arterial chemoembolization(TACE) after coil embolization of the gastroduodenal artery in hepatocellular carcinoma cases with multiple collateral arteries caused by proper hepatic artery injury.

Materials and Methods : Between March 1997 and November 1998, a prospective trial of transcatheter arterial chemoembolization (TACE) was performed through collaterals from the gastroduodenal artery of 31 hepatocellular carcinoma patients with extensive proper hepatic artery injury due to repeated TACE. Among this number, 16 (group A) underwent TACE after coil embolization of the right gastric and gastroduodenal artery. The other 15 patients (group B) underwent TACE without coil embolization. The two groups had the same T-NM stage and Child-Pugh status. During the follow-up period, group A underwent additional TACE 3.3 times, and group B 2.8 times. The therapeutic effect of TACE was evaluated with computed tomography and by measuring alpha-fetoprotein levels. Complications were evaluated by means of gastrofibroscopy, laboratory data, and evaluation of the patients' clinical symptoms. The results obtained after six months and one year were compared within and between each group.

Results : At six months follow-up, CT findings had improved or were unchanged in 11 patients(69 %) in group A, and four patients(27 %) in group B($p = 0.032$). In ten patients in each group, the level of alpha-fetoprotein was above 200 ng/ml. Its level was decreased in five patients(50 %) and three patients(30 %), respectively. The six-month survival rate was 81 %(13/16) in group A and 67 %(10/15) in group B ($p = 0.43$), while the one-year survival figures for these two groups were 50 %(8/16) and 20 %(3/15), respectively($p = 0.135$). In group A, the CT findings were steady in five out of eight patients(63 %), while in group B, CT findings showed that tumors with increased alpha-fetoprotein levels had increased in size and/or number. In group A, it was found that in two (33 %) of six patients whose initial alpha-fetoprotein level was over 200 ng/ml, this level had decreased. Acute gastric ulcer was found in two patients in group A, and mild acute pancreatitis in one. One patient in group B was also found to have an acute gastric ulcer.

Conclusion : In view of the advanced disease stage of patients for whom a long period has elapsed since initial diagnosis, TACE after coil embolization of gastric arteries may be a safe and acceptable method for use in the treatment of hepatocellular carcinoma with extensive hepatic artery injury.

Index words : Liver neoplasms, therapy
Liver neoplasms, chemotherapeutic infusion

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