

가

6 51 44

가

4 cm 3 2.5 cm (1.0 - 4.0 cm) 1

CT CT

4 : 51 (94%) 4 CT가 20 가 48

가

4 cm

(transarterial chemoembolization), (percutaneous ethanol injection), (hot saline) (interstitial hyperthermia therapy) (radio-frequency), (microwave) (laser) (1-7).

1999 4 10 151 173

126 , 37 , 9

(expandable radio-frequency needle electrode) 가 (8, 9), cm , 3 3 cm 가 (Child-Pugh class C), (PT < 50 %, < 70,000/mm³), 가 , 3 , 126

(GI-99-3) 65

1999 11 30 2000 3 9 CT 가 44 51

가 37 , 가 7
 , 35 82 (, 58). 29
 , 15
 CT -fetoprotein (100
 ng/mL) . B
 가 28 (64 %), C 가 가
 13 (30 %) . 33 (75 %)
 (22) (31) . Child-
 Pugh class A 가 23 , class B가 10
 1.0 4.0 cm (, 2.5 cm)
 Couinard 2 3 , 3 7 ,
 4 6 , 5 10 , 6 7 , 7
 7 , 8 11 ()

(Radio-frequency Interstitial Thermal Ablation Medical Sys-tem,
 Mountain View, CA, U.S.A.). 50 watts(W)
 가 480 kHz
 , (Impedance),
 가 . 4
 가 1.9 mm (15 gauge; G)
 , 1 cm
 4
 . 가 3 cm
 가
 . 7 가
 15G , 0.7 cm .
 7
 60 ° 6
 3
 가 (가
 가)

가 가
 12 가 30
 pethidine HCl (Pethidine ;) 50 mg
 . 2 % lidocaine HCl (Lidocaine ;
 ,)
 (" free-hand technique")
 . HDI 5000 (Advanced
 Technology Laboratories, Bothell, WA, U.S.A.)
 3 mm , 2 cm
 가

100. C , 90. C
 105. C (Impedance) 60 ohm
 8 10
 CT
 CT (HiSpeed GE Scanner; GE medical systems, Milwaukee,
 WI, U.S.A.) 300 mgI/mL (Ultravist 300 ;
 Schering AG, Berlin, Germany) 120 mL 3 mL/sec
 , 30 , 60 , 180 CT
 7 mm 7 mm/sec
 , , 가
 , 가
 30 가 가 CT
 가 1 CT
 3 -fetoprotein CT
 가 1
 CT 가
 가 가
 4 CT
 51 1 6 (2.6)
 CT
 , 7
 , 1 6 2.5
 CT 1 가 51 48 (94 %)
 (Fig. 1, 2). 3
 90 % . 4 가
 CT가 20 가 가
 가 CT (Fig. 1).
 가 가

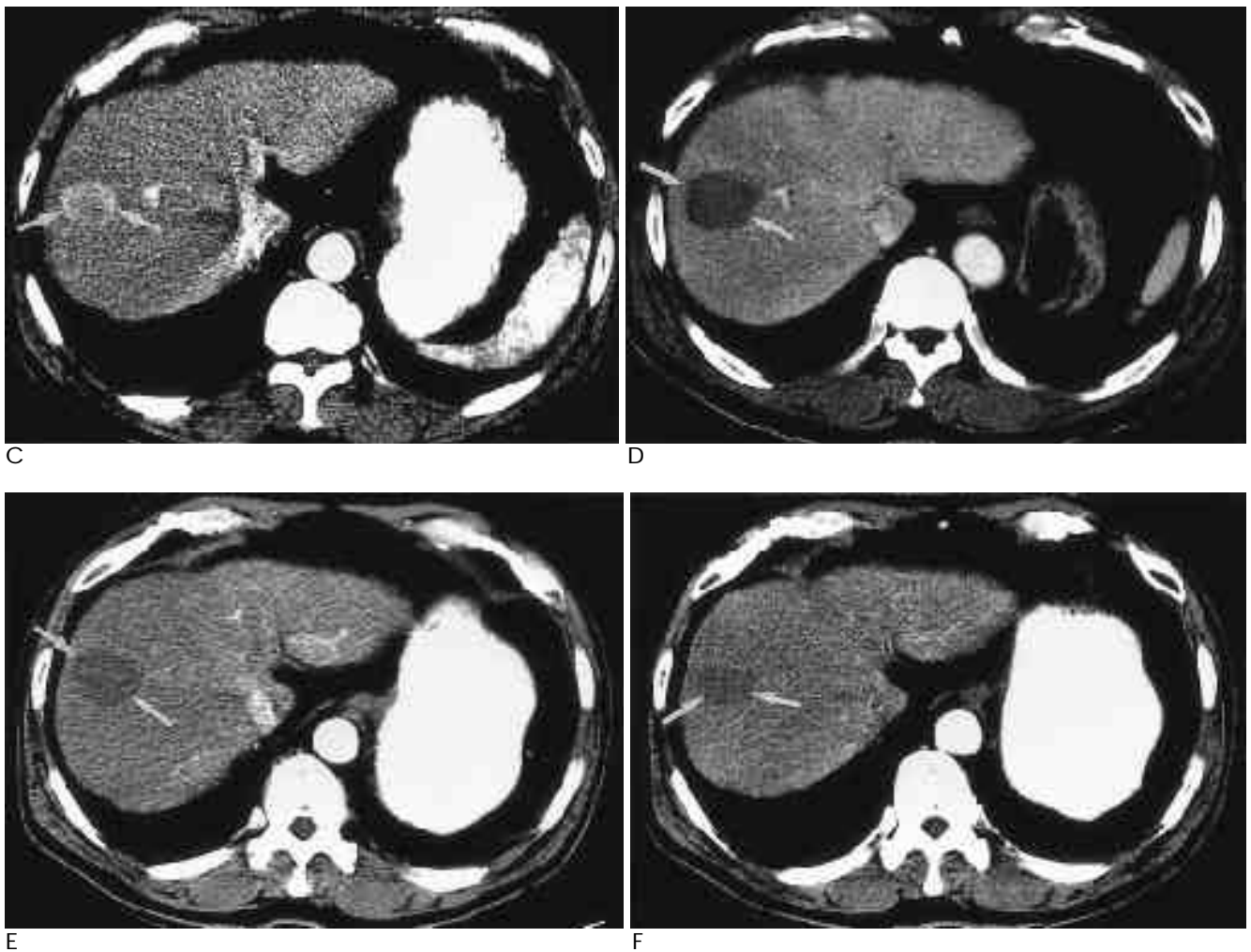
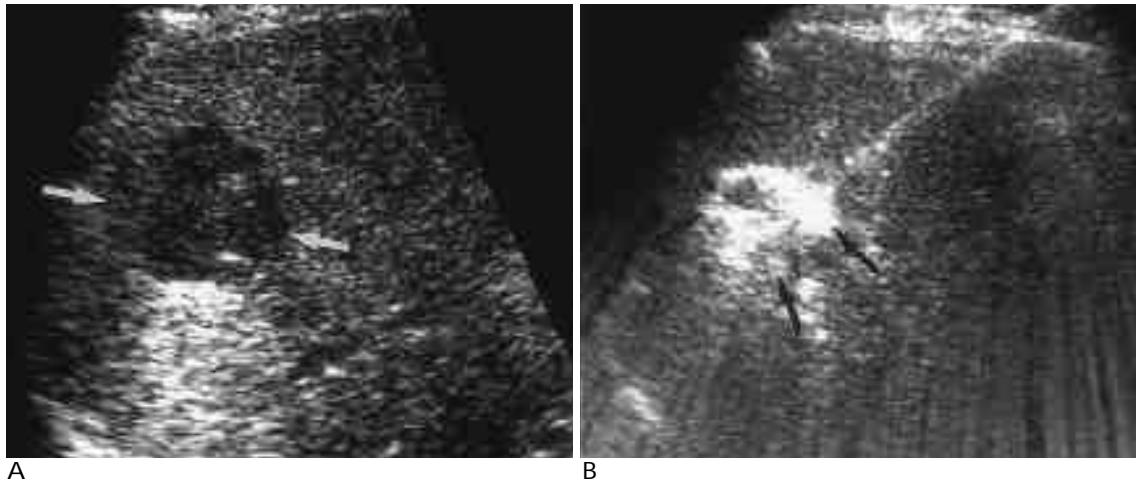


Fig. 1. Hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC) before and after radio-frequency (RF) ablation in 62-year-old man.

A. Sonogram of the liver before RF ablation shows a hypoechoic mass measured 3.0 cm (arrows).

B. Sonogram of the liver during RF ablation shows increased echogenicity (arrows) in the ablated area, owing to microbubbles produced by ablation process.

C. Axial helical CT scan on hepatic arterial phase before RF ablation shows a well enhancing mass (arrows) in segment 8.

D. Axial helical CT scan obtained 20 minutes after RF ablation shows oval-shaped ablated area (arrows) of low attenuation on hepatic arterial phase, which suggests complete necrosis of tumor tissue. Note that the ablated area is larger than initial tumor (A).

E, F. Axial helical CT scans obtained 1 month (E) and 4 months (F) after RF ablation reveal that the ablated area (arrows) remains low in attenuation with no enhancing portion. Note that the ablated area showed substantial decrease in size as follow-up period increased.

(Fig. 3). (postablation (35), ALT 61 % (27) 1 syndrome) (12 , 27 %), (6 , 14 %), (4 , 9 %), (3 , 7 %)

가 44 24 (55 %), AST(aspate transaminase)가 39 (89 %), ALT(alanine transaminase)가 30 (68 %) . 가 가 , 20 % 가 가 , 45 % (44 20), AST 80 %

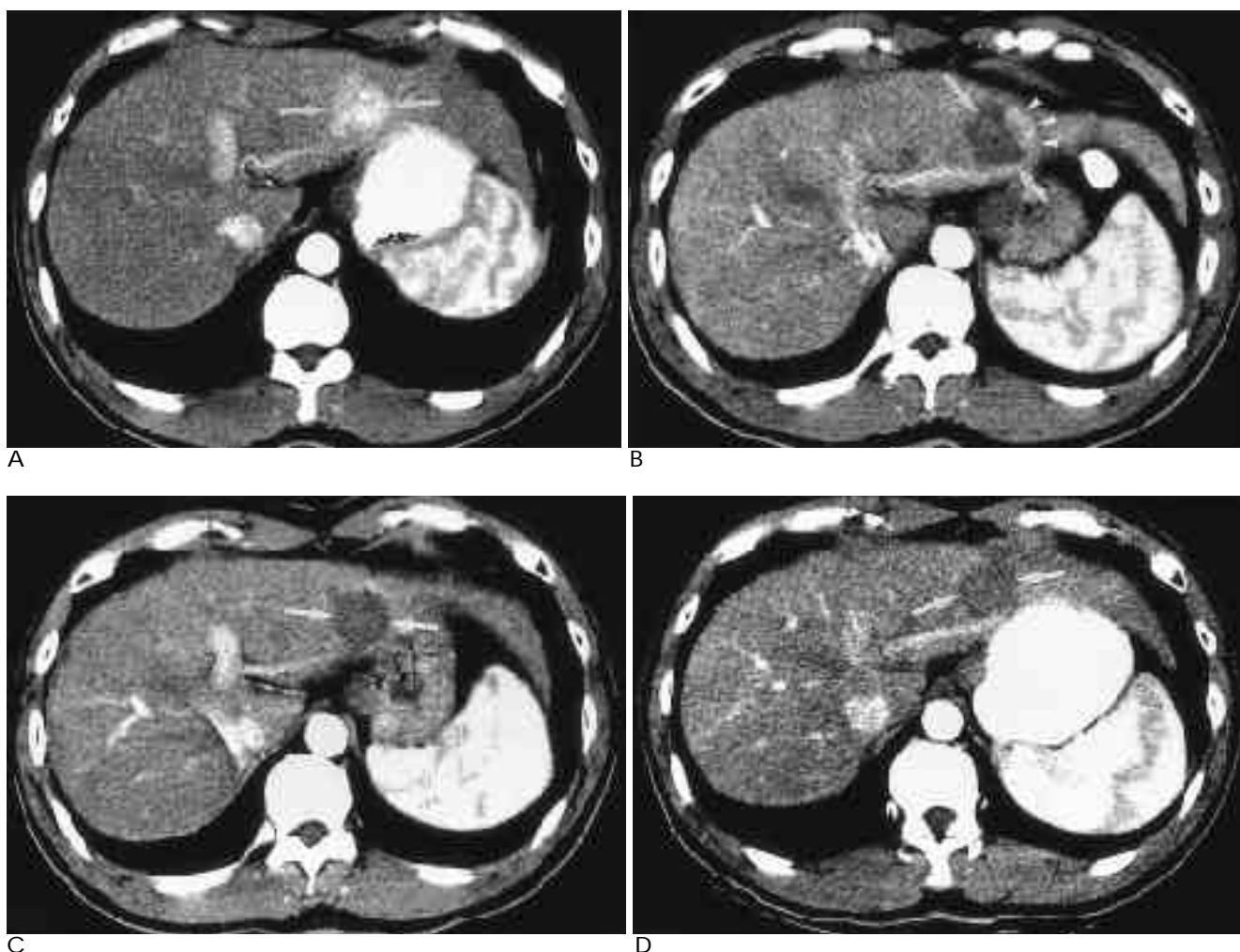


Fig. 2. HCC before and after RF ablation in 57-year-old man.
A. Axial helical CT scan on hepatic arterial phase before RF ablation shows a homogenously enhancing mass (arrows) in segment 3, which measured 3.2 cm in diameter.
B. Axial helical CT scan on hepatic arterial phase obtained 15 minutes after RF ablation shows that most ablated area (arrows) is of low attenuation, but a focal enhancing portion (arrowheads) is noted in the left side of the ablated area. We thought that nodular enhancement represented viable tumor portion and treated with additional RF ablation.
C. Axial helical CT scan obtained 25 minutes after additional RF ablation shows ablated area (arrows) of low attenuation on hepatic arterial phase. Previously noted nodular enhancement (B) is no longer seen.
D. Axial helical CT scan obtained 1 month after additional RF ablation shows ablated area (arrows) with no enhancing portion on hepatic arterial phase.

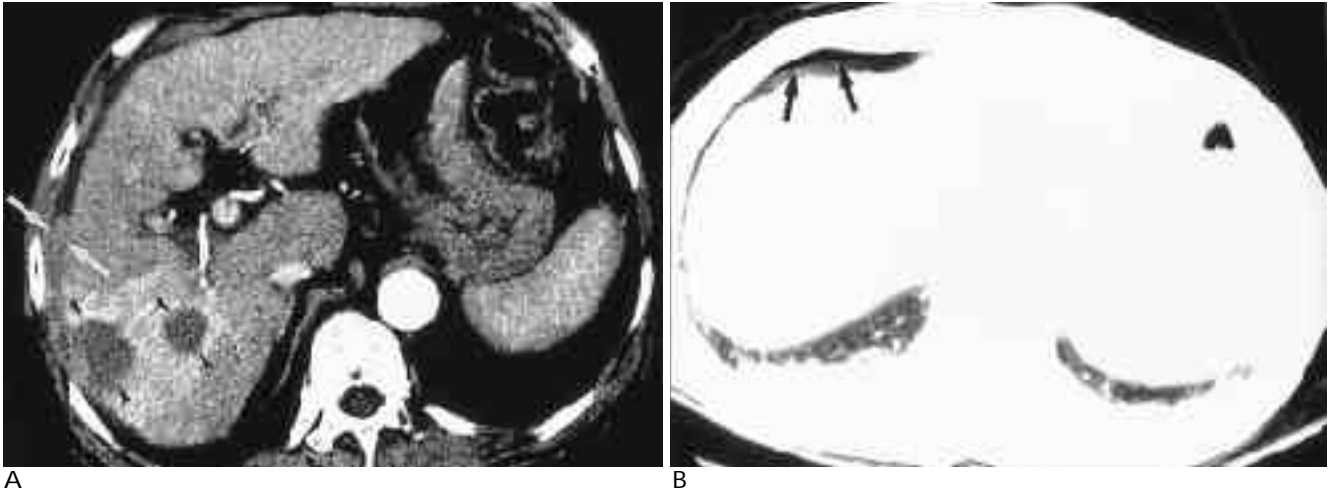


Fig. 3. Two patients with minor complication.
A. Axial helical CT scan on hepatic arterial phase obtained 20 minutes after RF ablation of HCCs in right hepatic lobe shows high density representing intraperitoneal bleeding (arrows) in perihepatic space. Successfully ablated tumors are seen as low attenuation areas (arrowheads).
B. Axial helical CT scan on lung window setting shows a small amount of pneumothorax (arrows). This patient had a tumor in the dome of segment 4 which was impossible via intercostal approach. We ablated the tumor with transpleural approach.

가 가 60 ℃
가 가
가
(10, 11). 가
가 (agitation) 가 가
(12). 가 (11).
(13-16). 가 가
1.6 cm 가 4 - 5 cm
(17). 3 - 4
(15, 16, 18, 19). 4
3 cm
(8, 9). 7 가
4 cm 가
4 3 cm 90 ℃ 100 ℃
11 3 cm가 가
(20). , 90 ℃ 115 ℃ 가
(8). 가
가 가
100 ℃ 가 90 ℃
Allagaier 90 %
22), Rossi 24
96% (8). 4
20
Livraghi 94% 90%, 12 52
83.3%, 20 Francica (11, 21,
10% . 48 75

15
Curley 1.8% 21.9%
(23), 15
15 Francica 33%
(22).
3
(7%).
Livraghi
10%, Curley 2.4%
(11, 23).
가
가 ,
가
Rossi 39 11
40% 5
, 5 가
(13).
가

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Radiofrequency Ablation of Small Hepatocellular Carcinoma: Early Experience of Efficacy and Safety¹

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Purpose: To evaluate the efficacy and safety of radiofrequency (RF) ablation for the treatment of small hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC).

Materials and Methods: Forty-four patients with 51 HCCs underwent ultrasound guided RF ablation using expandable needle electrodes and a monopolar RF generator. The patients were not considered suitable candidates for surgery or declined this option, and had no history of previous treatment. Mean tumor diameter was 2.5 cm (range, 1.0-4.0 cm). Therapeutic efficacy was evaluated by means of three-phase helical computed tomography (CT) performed at least one month after the completion of ablation. The recurrence rate was also evaluated by follow-up CT at least four months after treatment.

Results: Using RF ablation, complete necrosis was achieved in 48 of 51 tumors (94%). Among 20 patients in whom follow-up CT was performed at least four months after ablation, one (5%) showed marginal recurrence and in another (5%) there was recurrence in remote liver parenchyma. We experienced neither procedure-related mortality nor major complications which required specific treatment. Three minor complications (one small pneumothorax and two cases of intraperitoneal bleeding) occurred, but these disappeared without specific treatment.

Conclusion: RF ablation using an expandable needle electrode showed a high rate of complete necrosis and a low rate of complications. The technique is therefore considered effective and safe for the local control of small HCCs.

Index words : Liver, interventional procedure
Radiofrequency (RF), ablation
Liver neoplasms, therapy

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