

5

1

: 5

: 1991 7 1993 6 2 178 (

CT ) 5 12

3 (1 2 ), (TAE)

5 ( TAE 1.6 , 1 2 ), TAE 4 ( TAE 4.75 , 1 Hollium 가) ,

3 , 3 , 6 (2 2 ) ,

64 , 71 , 68

: 12 11 , 1

가 CT

가 2 , 가 1 , 가 9

2cm 10cm 5cm 8 (2 , 2 )

가 1 7 Edmondson II-III

4 8

가

: ( ), ( ),

( ), ( ), 가

가

(1),

(2,3).

1991 7 1993 6 2 1

CT , 178 1998 6 30

CT 5 12

(4,5) 8 가 ,

5 (TAE) , TAE 4가

가 (

CT (life quality) . 5

12

1999 6 22

1999 12 2

(Table 1), 0 , 3 (1 2 ),

TAE 5 ( TAE 1.6 , 1 2 ), TAE 4 ( TAE 4.75 , 1 Holmium 7†) 3 ( 0, TAE 1, TAE 2), 3 ( 0, TAE 1, TAE 2), 6 ( 3, TAE 0, TAE 0, 2 2 ) 64 , 71 , 68 12 6 CT 12 , 6 2 B, C , Child , Alpha-fetoprotein(AFP)

CT CT Somatom HiQ-S(Siemens Medical System, Erlangen, Germany) Hitachi W-1000(Hitachi Medical Corporation, Tokyo, Japan)

Table 1. Life Quality and Treatment Modality of 12 Cases with More than 5 Year-Survival

	No Tx	Op	Op+ TAE	TAE only
Expiry after 5 years	0	0	1	2 <sup>†</sup>
Survival with Disease	0	0	1	2
DFS after Recurrence	0	1*	1*	0
DFS without Recurrence	0	2	2	0
		3	5	4

Tx;treatment, Op;operation, TAE;transarterial chemoembolization, DFS;disease-free survival  
 \* : Re-operation after recurrence  
 †: 1 case with combined holmium injection

Table 2. Morphologic Analysis of 12 Cases with Long-Term Survival and 6 Cases with Disease-Free Survival

		12 cases with LTS	6 cases with DFS
Tumor size	< 2cm	0	0
	2-5cm	7	3
	5-10cm	4	2
	10cm	1	1
Gross classification	Nodular	11	6
	Massive	1	0
	Diffuse	0	0
Multiplicity	Single	12	6
	Multiple	0	0
Vascularity	Hypervascularity	12	6
	Hypovascularity	0	0
Extent of PV invasion	Lobar branch	2	0
	Segmental branch	1	1
	Distal small branch		
	absence	9	5
LN enlargement	Absence during F-U	12	6
Edmondson-Steiner grade*	I-II	-	0
	II-III	-	5
	III-IV	-	1
WHO classification*	Trabecular predominant	-	6
	Nontrabecular predominant	-	0
Capsular invasion*	Presence	-	3
	Absence	3	
Associated liver cirrhosis*	Presence	-	2
	Absence	-	4

LTS: Long-term survival, DFS: Disease-free survival  
 \* : Pathohistologic analysis of 6 cases with disease-free survival by surgery

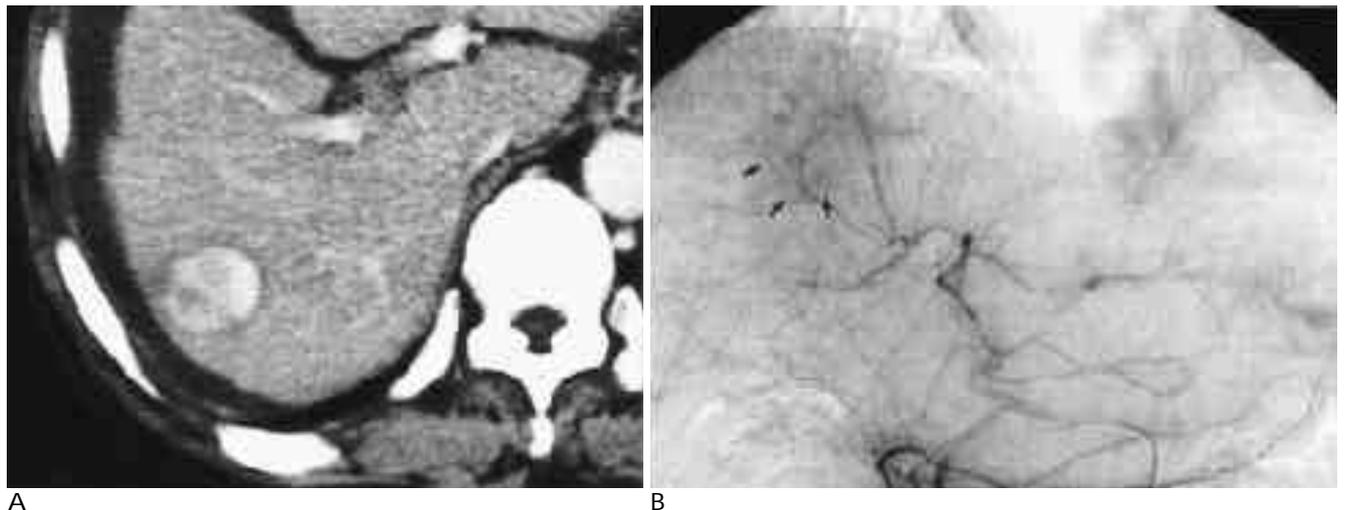


Fig. 1. A case with more than 5 year-survival with residual disease.: Single nodular type treated by repeated TAE  
 A. Initial CT scan in early phase shows about 2cm-sized, single nodular type and well enhancing hypervascular mass in segment 7 of cirrhotic liver with ascites. And Significant portal vein thrombosis is not shown.  
 B. Angiogram(46 months later) shows still faint tumor staining supplied from A7(arrows). But good TAE response is shown.

30%  
 Optiray 320(Mallinckrodt, U.S.A.) Ultravist 370(Schering,  
 Germany) 100 ml 2 ml/sec  
 (Lymphangiographic injector A-50, Nemoto Kyorindo, Japan)  
 25-30  
 10mm  
 3-10  
 12 10:2  
 41-72 59.8 . AFP 10 ng/ml 0 , 10-  
 100ng/ml 4 , 100-500ng/ml 1 , 500ng/ml 7

B C  
 B 7 , C  
 2 ,  
 . Child A 8 , B 4 C  
 (Table 2)  
 11 (Fig. 1), 1 (S2-3 , Fig. 2)  
 2cm 0 , 2cm-5cm 7 , 5cm-10cm 4 , 10cm  
 1 5cm . CT  
 11  
 가 CT  
 가 2 , 가 1 ,  
 가 9 . 8  
 ( 2 : )  
 1 7



Fig. 2. A case with more than 5 year-survival with residual disease.: Massive type treated by repeated TAE.  
 This case shows left portal vein thrombosis. but good TAE response was shown, because of hypervascularity and localization in the left lateral segment of tumor.  
 A. Initial CT scan in arterial dominant phase shows about 8cm-sized, massive type, heterogeneous enhancing mass in the left lateral segment and abnormal segmental hyperperfusion(S 2,3,4, arrows) due to left portal vein thrombosis.  
 B. Initial portogram shows filling defect of left portal vein, representing left portal vein thrombosis(arrowhead).  
 C. Lipiodol CT(14 months later after TAE) shows densely lipiodol uptaken mass in the atrophied left lateral segment, representing well controlled status.  
 D. CT scan in early phase(78 months later) shows recurred masses in the right lobe, representing intrahepatic metastasis(arrows).

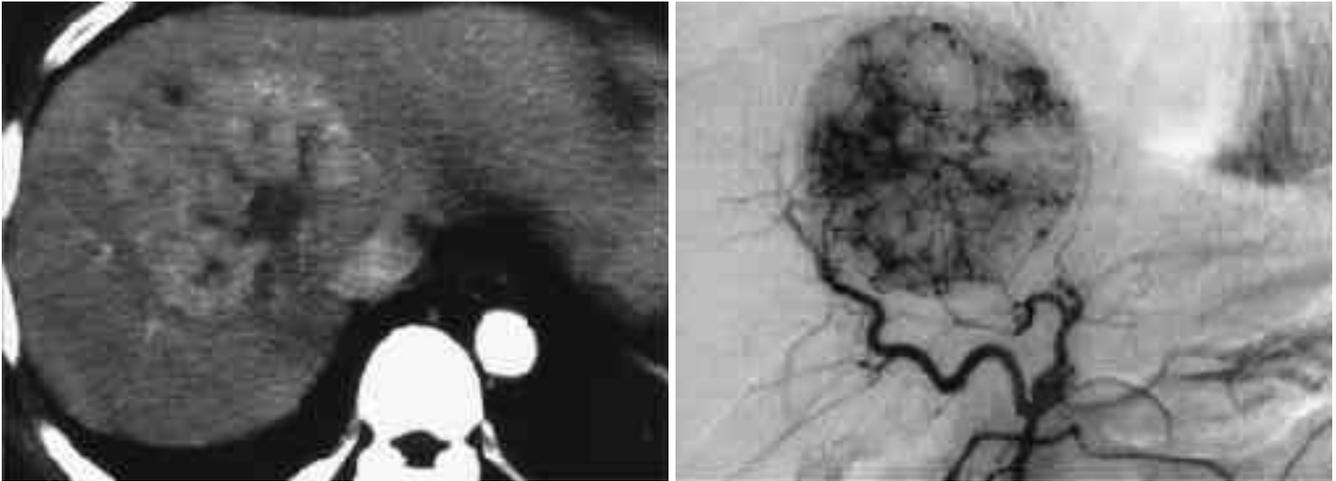


Fig. 3. A case with more than 5 year-survival without residual disease.: Single nodular type treated by surgical resection combined with TAE.

Predominantly trabecular type, Edmondson-Steiner grade II-III, and encapsulation were noted on histopathologic findings.

A. Initial CT scan in early phase shows about 8cm-sized, single nodular, heterogeneously well enhancing mass with central necrotic portion in the hepatic dome.

B. Angiogram before surgical resection shows hypervascular tumor staining supplied from mainly A8 and A4.

Edmondson II-III 가  
 4 8 가 가  
 8 4 가 가  
 2 6 가  
 6 2 TAE 가  
 1 가  
 1 가  
 6 (Fig. 3,4) 5:1  
 34-68 52.5 60-84  
 68.6 B 6 3  
 Child 가 A (Table  
 2), 2cm 0, 2cm-5cm 3, 5cm-10cm 3, 10cm CT 가 가  
 0 6.2cm  
 가 1 Edmondson II-III가 5, III-IV  
 (WHO classification) 가 가 (6-11),  
 2 가 1 가 (12).  
 (expansile growth) 가  
 (13,14). CT  
 가  
 , 가  
 (4).



(26). HBsAg 12 7  
 (58%) anti-HBs anti HBc  
 Edmondson (16) HBsAg anti-HCV가 3  
 B 가  
 , anti-HCV 3 2 (HBsAg  
 (17,18). )  
 Child A가 8 , B가  
 12  
 8 가 Edmondson 4  
 II-III 7 , III-IV가1  
 가  
 WHO classification  
 (19) AFP  
 , AFP 가 가  
 가 (trabecular) (plates) (12), 12  
 가 AFP 500ng/ml 7 , 6 500  
 ng/ml 4 AFP 가  
 가 (sinusiod) (6-  
 9,11,12) 가 (10), 104 가  
 (20). 가 (27).  
 가 가 가 가  
 가 12 2cm 0 , 2cm-5cm 7 ,  
 5cm-10cm 4 , 10cm 1 5cm 6  
 2cm 0 , 2cm-5cm 3 , 5cm-10cm 3 , 10cm 0  
 6.2cm  
 가 (20). CT  
 12  
 8  
 (pleomorphic), (27) 가  
 (clear cell), (oncocyte like cell), (glycogen),  
 (fat), (bile production) (11).  
 가 가 , 가 9 가  
 1  
 가 2.1%  
 (21), (28)  
 Edmondson II-III, 26.6%  
 가 (28).  
 B 가 CT  
 가  
 87%가 HBsAg 가  
 anti-HBs anti-HBc 가  
 (22). C HBsAg 가  
 anti-HCV 10.0-18.6% (23-25).  
 74-87% 가 (29-31) TAE가

- 2 (1 TAE )  
TAE 1
- 가  
가
1. 日本肝癌研究會. 原發性肝癌取扱規約 第3版. 東京:金原出版株式會社, 1992:32-41
  2. 松井修. 肝 畫像診斷. 東京:醫學書院, 1995:208-216
  3. , .  
1999;41(1):129-140
  4. , , CT  
1992;24(2):313-321
  5. , , , CT  
1992;28(4):617-622
  6. , , .  
1997;16(2):231-241
  7. , , .  
1996;35(3):315-323
  8. , , .  
1994;31:851-856
  9. Yamashita Y, Matsukawa T, Arakawa A, Hatanaka Y, Urata J, Takahashi M. US guided liver biopsy: prediction the effect of interventional treatment of hepatocellular carcinoma. *Radiology* 1995; 196:799-804
  10. Taniguchi K, Nakata K, Kato Y, et al. Treatment of hepatocellular carcinoma with transcatheter arterial embolization. *Cancer* 1994; 73:1341-1345
  11. Akashi Y, Koreeda C, Enomoto S, et al. Prognosis of unresectable hepatocellular carcinoma: an evaluation based on multivariate analysis of 90cases. *Hepatology* 1991;14:262-268
  12. , , , .  
1989;36(2):197-208
  13. Okuda K, Musha H, Nakajima Y, et al. Clinicopathologic features of encapsulated hepatocellular carcinoma: a study of 26 cases. *Cancer* 1977;40:1240-1245
  14. Kanai T, Hirohashi S, Upton MP, et al. Pathology of small hepatocellular carcinoma(HCC): a proposal for a new gross classification. *Cancer* 1987;60:810-819
  15. 神代正道. 早期肝癌 類似病 病理. 東京:醫學書院, 1996:10-50
  16. Edmondson HA, Steiner PE. Primary carcinoma of the liver; a study of 100 cases among 48900 necropsies. *Cancer* 1954;7:462-503
  17. Matsui O, Kadoya M, Kameyama T, et al. Benign and malignant nodules in cirrhoric livers: distribution based on blood supply. *Radiology* 1991;178: 493-49
  18. Kenmochi K, Sugihara S, Kojiro M. Relationship of histologic grade of hepatocellular carcinoma to tumor size and demonstration of tumor cells of multiple different grade in single small HCC. *Liver* 1987;7:18-26
  19. Gibson JB, Sobin LH. *Histologic typing of tumors of the liver, biliary tract and pancreas. International classification of tumors. No 20, Geneva: World Health Organization. 1978*
  20. , , .  
1994;31(6):1093-1099
  21. Kadoya M, Matsui S, Takashima T, Nonomura A. Hepatocellular carcinoma: correlation of MR imaging and histopathologic findings. *Radiology* 1992;183: 819-825
  22. Chung WK, Sun HS, Park DH, Minuk GY, Hoofnagle JH. Primary hepatocellular carcinoma and hepatitis B virus infection in Korea. *J Med Virol* 1983;11:99-104
  23. , , . C  
(anti-HCV) . 1991;40:484-492
  24. , , , B C B  
B C B DNA  
anti-HCV . 1992;42:8-15
  25. , , , . C  
1993;45:154-160
  26. , , .  
1993;45(2):141-153
  27. Izumi R, Shimizu K, li T, et al. Prognostic factors of hepatocellular carcinoma in patients undergoing hepatic resection. *Gastroenterology* 1994;106:720-727
  28. 日本肝癌研究會. 第13回全國原發性肝癌追跡調查報告. 東京:日本肝癌研究會事務局, 1998:27-82
  29. , , .  
1996;2(2):198-208
  30. Hu RH, Lee PH, Yu SC, et al. Surgical resection for recurrent hepatocellular carcinoma: prognosis and analysis of risk factor. *Surgery* 1996;120:23-29
  31. Kanematsu T, Matsymata T, Takenaka K, Yoshida Y, Higashi H, Sugimachi K. Clinical management of recurrent hepatocellular carcinoma after primary resection. *Br J Surg* 1988;75:203-206

## Morphologic Characteristics of Hepatocellular Carcinoma in Patients with more than 5 Year-Survival<sup>1</sup>

Kyung-Tae Kim, M.D., Jay-Chun Chang, M.D., Jae-Ho Cho, M.D.

<sup>1</sup>Department of Diagnostic Radiology, School of Medicine, Yeungnam University Taegu, Korea

**Purpose :** To determine which morphologic and radiologic characteristics and common features of HCC in patients with a survival time of more than five years are useful for prognosis and appropriate therapeutic modality.

**Materials and Methods :** Among 178 patients in whom HCC was diagnosed at our hospital and who underwent dynamic CT and angiography, we retrospectively reviewed the cases of 12 who survived more than five years. Initially, the gross finding, size, number, vascularity of HCC, and extent of portal vein invasion were analyzed. The presence of lymph node enlargement was investigated during follow-up study and in cases confirmed surgically, the results were compared with the histopathologic findings. The therapeutic modalities of the 12 patients were as follows; only surgical resection, 3 cases(1 case: re-operation); surgical resection with transarterial chemoembolization(TAE), 5 cases(1 case: re-operation); only TAE, 4 cases (1 case: combined with holmium injection); and at present, expiry after survival for more than five years, 3 cases; survival with disease, 3 cases and survival without disease, 6 cases(2 cases: re-operation after recurrence).

**Results :** In 12 patients who survived more than five years, initial gross classification was single nodular type in 11 cases and massive type in one case; all showed typical hypervascularity on dynamic CT and hepatic angiography. With regard to extent of portal vein invasion, two cases showed involvement of the lobar branch and in one case invasion of the segmental branch was noted. In the other nine cases there was either invasion of the distal small branch or no definite portal vein invasion. HCC size ranged from 2 to 10 (mean, 5)cm. In eight cases involving surgical resection (reoperation : two cases), the histopathologic findings indicated, predominantly, the trabecular type and Edmondson grade II-III. The exception was one case of grade III-IV. In eight cases of single HCC at the time of diagnosis, multiple recurrent HCCs were present. In four cases tumors did not recur, and follow-up study revealed no lymph node enlargement.

**Conclusion :** Initial radiologic findings [number of tumors (one only), gross classification (nodular type), vascularity(hypervascularity), portal vein invasion(lesser extent), histopathologic findings(predominantly trabecular type)] and the absence of lymph node enlargement are thought to be more important factors than tumor size in the prognosis of HCC. If initial examination of HCC reveals the above mentioned radiologic features, a more aggressive and active therapeutic management approach should be carefully considered.

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

Address reprint requests to : Jay-chun Chang, M.D., Department of Diagnostic Radiology School of Medicine, Yeungnam University  
317-1 Daemyungdong, Namgu, Taegu 705-717, Korea.  
Tel. 82-53-620-3030 Fax. 82-53-653-5484