

:  
 :  
 1999 5 2000 3 , CT 69  
 82 가 4  
 5 cm ,  
 6 , CT , CT  
 , Child - Pugh , 가  
 Child - Pugh , ,  
 : CT 8.95 (6 - 14 ) 91%  
 12% 가 ,  
 가 , 19.4%  
 :

가 가  
 (1)  
 (transarterial chemoembolization; TACE)  
 (Percutaneous ethanol injection therapy; PEIT)  
 (2, 3)  
 TACE 가  
 가  
 (4). 가  
 (Radio - frequen -  
 cy electrocauterization), (micro - wave abla -  
 tion), (cryosurgery),  
 (interstitial laser photocoagulation)

1999 5 2000 3 103

1  
 2001 4 19 2001 10 26 17

:

3 가 4 가 5 cm , 0.5 cm 가

가 (Child - Pugh class C), 가 가

( 40,000/mm<sup>3</sup> ; prothrombin time 35 가 가

), CT 가 가

가 5 cm 1, 3, 6 CT

가 3-6 CT

AFP 6 CT 가

6 6 가 5 cm 가 가

가 CT 가

8 11 가 가

6 가 가

CT가 2

69 82 가

38 77 ( 57.9 ), 1 CT 가

가 53 , 가 17 . 34 가 6 CT

48 CT (intrahepatic

CT ( - fetopro - metastasis), (new prima-

tein : AFP) (100 ng/mL ) ry lesion or multicentric occurrence)

. Child - Pugh class A가 60 , Child - Pugh class B가 9

1.0 5.0 cm 2.89

cm . CT Rossi (5)

3 , 79 RITA Medical system,

Inc.(Mountain View, CA, U.S.A.) 50 (new lesion)

(480KHz) , CT 3

(ground pad) . 15 cm 3.1 - 5 cm

4 CT (diffuse type), (nodu-

10 100.C 가 lar type), (massive type) , CT

3 cm 가 200 ng/mL

(thermosensor)가 , Child - Pugh

가 가

1 가 200 ng/mL

0.5 cm , Child - Pugh 가 1 2

가 1-2 cm 가

Chi - square

CT test

CT(Somatom Plus 40, Siemens, Germany) 300 mg/mL

(Ultravist 300 ; Schering AG, Berlin,

Germany) 120 mL 3 mL/sec 30 , 60 ,

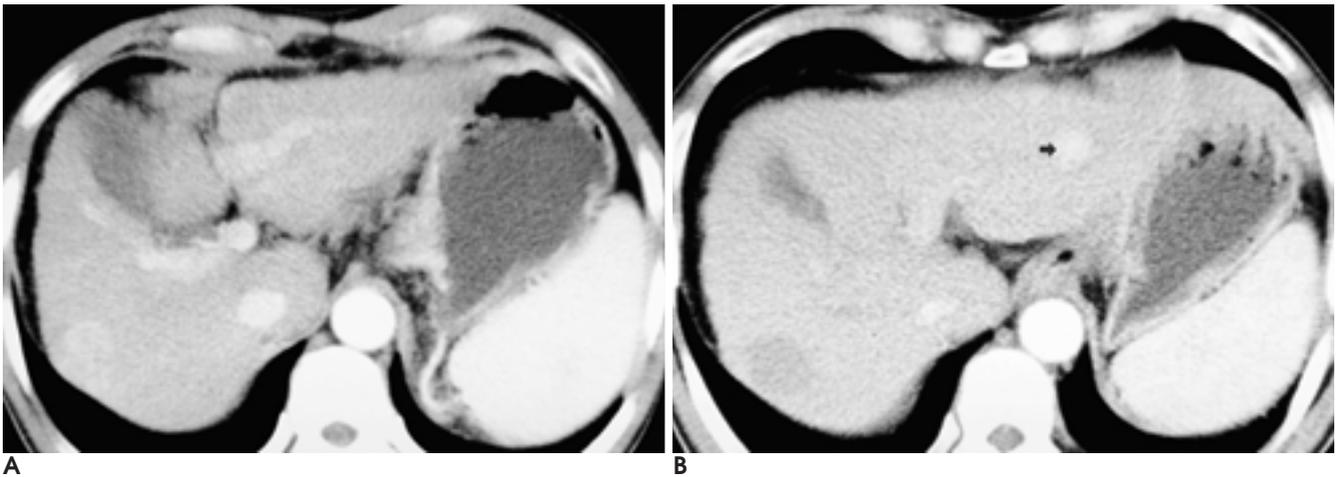
180 CT 69 82 1

7 mm 7 mm/sec , CT

가 , 1



**Fig. 1.** Marginal recurrence of hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC) after radiofrequency (RF) ablation. 2.6 cm nodule in the right hepatic lobe shows well enhancement on hepatic arterial phase (A) and low attenuation on portal phase (B). HCC is surrounded by large branches of the portal vein and hepatic artery. Axial spiral CT scans obtained 6 months after RF ablation on hepatic arterial phase (C) and portal phase (D) show oval-shaped ablated area of low attenuation without enhancing portion, which suggests complete necrosis of tumor tissue. Axial spiral CT scans obtained 9 months after RF ablation show small nodular enhancement (arrow) on hepatic arterial phase (E) and wash-out appearance (arrow) on portal phase (F), which suggests marginal recurrence of HCC. The ablated area is decreased in size, compared with 6 months follow-up CT.



**Fig. 2.** New lesion of HCC after RF ablation. 3.5 cm enhancing mass is seen in the right hepatic lobe on hepatic arterial phase of axial spiral CT (A). The serum AFP level is measured to 1807 ng/ml before procedure. Axial spiral CT scans obtained 4 months after RF ablation (B) reveal that the ablated area remains low attenuation without enhancing portion. New enhancing nodule (arrow) is seen in the left hepatic lobe on hepatic arterial phase, which suggests intrahepatic metastasis or multicentric occurrence.

CT, 1, 6, 14, 8.95, 가 (p>0.05).  
 6, CT, 가 200 ng/ml (24 )  
 82, 75, 91%, (51 ) 12.5%(3 ),  
 7, 1, 5, CT, 11.7%(6 )  
 4, (p>0.05).  
 73, 2, Child - Pugh  
 9, A 66, B 9, 9  
 Child - Pugh, A, 62, 12  
 cm (33 ) , 3 cm (49 ), 3.1 - 5  
 2%(1 ), 19%(6 )  
 가 (p<0.05).  
 (15 ) (67 )  
 20%(3 ), 5.9%(4 )  
 (p<0.05).  
 7, Child - Pugh, A, 200 ng/ml  
 1, 6, 6, 가 (p<0.05)  
 1, Child - Pugh, 가 1 (53)  
 ) 2 (9 )  
 16.9%(9 ), 33.3%(3 )  
 CT 9 (p<0.05).  
 Child - Pugh, class A(55 ), B(7 )  
 18%(10 ), 28%(2 )  
 (p>0.05).  
 (p<0.05) (Fig. 1).  
 , 3 cm (48 ), 3.1 - 5  
 8.3%(4 ), 18.5%(5  
 cm (27 )





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## Hepatocellular Carcinoma after Radiofrequency Ablation: Recurrent Pattern and Influencing Factor<sup>1</sup>

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**Purpose:** To evaluate patterns of recurrence and factors which influence them in radiofrequency (RF) ablation for the treatment of hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC).

**Materials and Methods:** Between May 1999 and March 2000, 69 patients with 82 HCCs underwent RF ablation for complete necrosis. They were diagnosed by tissue biopsy or tumor marker, and the results of triphasic spiral CT. The indications were that nodular lesions were clearly visualized at sonography, less than 5 cm in size and less than four in number, and that patients had no history of previous treatment.

Local therapeutic efficacy such as complete necrosis and marginal recurrence, and new lesions were evaluated by means of triphasic spiral CT performed at least six months after the completion of ablation. We then analyzed the correlation between local therapeutic efficacy and various influential factors such as tumor size, whether the tumor was attached to the portal vein, gross morphology, Child-Pugh classification, and  $\alpha$ -fetoprotein level before the procedure, as well as the correlation between new lesions and influential factors which included the  $\alpha$ -fetoprotein level before the procedure, Child-Pugh classification, and multiplicity per person.

**Results:** During a mean follow-up period of 8.95 (range, 6 - 14) months after RF ablation, the rate of complete necrosis and of marginal recurrence was 91% and 12%, respectively. When a tumor was larger and was attached to a large branch of the portal vein, the incidence of incomplete necrosis and marginal recurrence was greater. The occurrence rate of new lesion was 19.4%. When the  $\alpha$ -fetoprotein level before the procedure was higher and a tumor was multiple in number, new lesions occurred more frequently.

**Conclusion:** Sufficient knowledge of patterns of recurrence and the factors which influence them might improve the therapeutic effects of RF ablation in patients with HCC.

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

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