



1

(n=8) : 10 (n=8) 2

4 cm 9 14 4 2 cm, 3 cm

2

105 - 110, C 7

: 2 cm (n=4) 5.81 cm, 5.65 cm . 3 cm 5.20 cm, 5.05 cm

(n=4) 4.99 cm, 5.60 cm (n=4) 6.04 cm

6.78 cm (waist)

2 cm 3 cm 0.28 cm, 1.48 cm

0.58 cm, 1.65 cm 가

23.4 14 가

(1, 2). 가 3-4 cm 가 1.6 cm (4-6).

460 kHz 가

(3). 가 array) (7), (multiple expandable RF needle) (8), (hot saline) (10) Goldberg 가

1.6 cm

가 30

105.0C

105.0C가 30

110.0C

(Table 1).

4 cm

cm, 3 cm

6

10

150

460 kHz (RITA Medical system Inc., Mountainview, CA, U.S.A.)

(Impedance)

9

14 (RITA Medical system Inc., Mountainview, CA, U.S.A.)

(deploy) 5 cm

가

4cm 가 4 cm

) 2 cm 3 cm

2 cm 3 cm

3 cm 2 cm

7

7

가

가

가

2 cm

1 cm

1 가 2

1).

90

4 cm

가 80.0C

2 cm 3 cm

3 cm 4 cm

7

(length), (width), (overlapping width) (waist)

(Fig. 2).

(Wilcoxon rank sum



Fig. 1. Dual probes designed by our group. Two expandable radiofrequency electrodes are connected by electric cable after each insulator was removed.

Table 1. Protocol for 4 cm Ablation

| Deploy to | Set Target Temp at: | Set Power at: | Set Timer at: | Duration of Ablation |
|-----------|---------------------|---------------|---------------|--|
| 2 cm | 80.0C | 90W | 8.0 min | Until Target Temp is reached then deploy to 3 cm |
| 3 cm | 105.0C | 90W | 7.5 min | Until Target Temp is reached then deploy to 4 cm |
| 4 cm | 110.0C | 90W | 7.0 min | 7 minutes at Target Temp. |

Temp: Temperature

test) p - value 23.8 22.3 3 cm
 0.05 23.3 , 21.3
 2 cm 40.5
 3 cm 48.8
 2 cm
 가 가 1.7 3 cm 2.1
 가
 (Fig. 3).
 Table 2 (waist)
 2 cm (Fig. 5). 2 cm
 가 0.58 cm 2 cm
 3 cm 0.28 cm 3 cm
 1.65 cm, 1.48 cm
 가 (Table 3).
 가
 (Fig. 4)
 가
 2 cm 11
 30 10 37 22 7 가 3 cm
 11 30 11
 22 30 2 cm 가 가
 13 39 가 3 cm
 14 17
 (n=8) 1.6
 2 cm

Table 2. Summary of Results of Measured Value of Ablated Lesion According to their inter-probe Space in Each Group

| Group | Interval | Length | OW* | Width | Time |
|-------|----------|---------|---------|---------|----------|
| SM* | 2 cm | 5.81 cm | 5.65 cm | 4.63 cm | 13 m39 s |
| | 3 cm | 6.04 cm | 6.78 cm | 4.48 cm | 14 m17 s |
| SQ* | 2 cm | 5.2 cm | 5.05 cm | 4.06 cm | 22 m7 s |
| | 3 cm | 4.99 cm | 5.6 cm | 4.28 cm | 22 m30 s |

Note: All results were average of four-trial of each probe intervals.
 SM*: simultaneous, SQ*: sequential OW*: Overlapping Width.

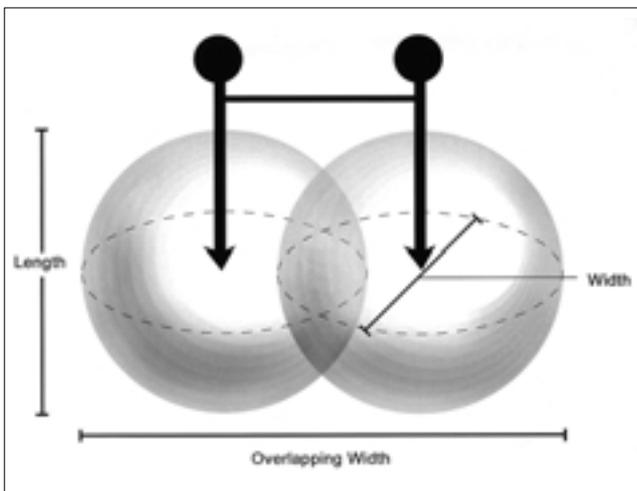


Fig. 2. Measurement of the ablated lesion.

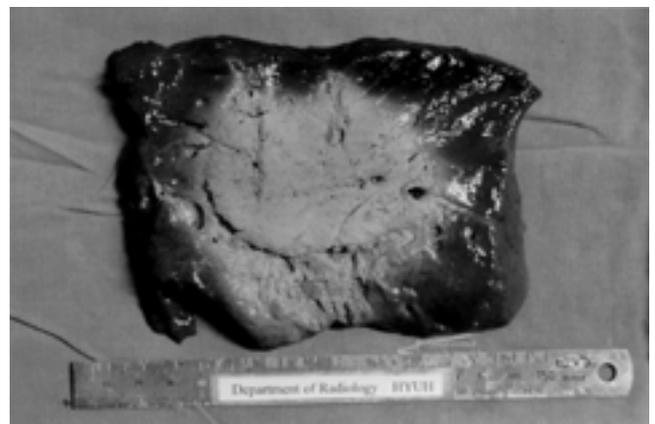


Fig. 3. Photograph of specimen shows simultaneous thermal ablated lesion that looks like lying a tear drop upon another one.

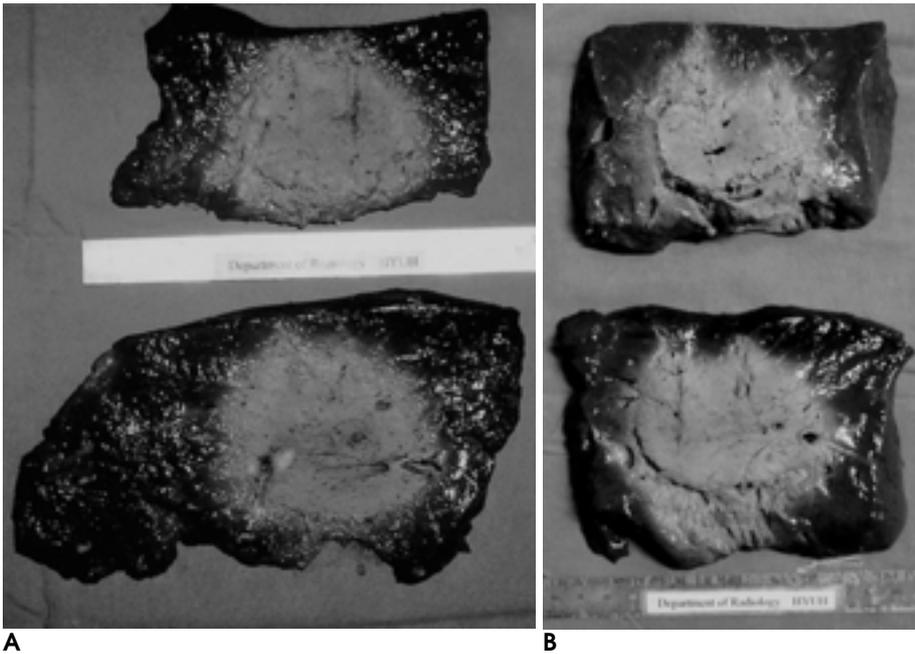


Fig. 4. Comparison of simultaneous and sequential ablated lesion. **(A)** Photograph of specimens shows ablated lesion with 2 cm inter-probe space. Upper: Sequentially ablated specimen, Lower: Simultaneously ablated specimen **(B)** Photograph of specimen shows ablated lesion with 3 cm inter-probe space. Upper: Sequentially ablated specimen, Lower: Simultaneously ablated specimen. Note that the length of waist is longer in 3 cm interprobe spacing than in 2 cm.

Table 3. Summary of Results of Waist in Each Group

| | Group | 2 cm interval | 3 cm interval |
|----------|-------|---------------|---------------|
| Proximal | SM* | 0.28 cm | 1.48 cm |
| | SQ* | 0.58 cm | 1.65 cm |
| Distal | SM* | 0 cm | 0 cm |
| | SQ* | 0 cm | 0 cm |

SM*: simultaneous, SQ*: sequential

Proximal: Length of waist created in proximal portion of the electrode.

Distal: Length of waist created in distal portion of the electrode.

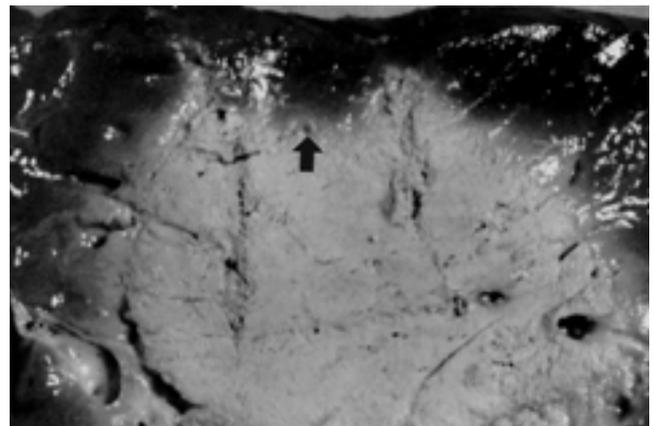


Fig. 5. This photograph shows waist (arrow).

1cm
(safety margin)
가
, 가
가 4 cm
가 5 cm
가 7 cm
가
Goldberg
(7), (12),
(13)
(14 - 17)
1995 Goldberg
(radiofrequency field)
(7).

가 1.5 cm adaptor
 (3). 2 cm 3 cm 4 cm 가 가 가
 가 가 가 (9)
 (waist)가 (Fig. 5). (Sonic window)
 2 cm 3 cm 가
 가
 Dodd 1 cm 가
 (waist) (Heat Sink Effect)
 23% 가
 14 가 가 가
 58% 가 가 가
 (cylindrical ablation) 가
 (19). 가
 2 가
 가
 150 20 가
 가 3-4 가
 37.5% 가 1.6 가
 가 가 2 가
 3 5 cm 가
 1 cm 1 가

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An Experimental Study of Simultaneous Ablation with Dual Probes in Radiofrequency Thermal Ablation¹

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Purpose: To determine the differences between sequential ablation with a single probe and simultaneous ablation with dual probes.

Materials and Methods: Using two 14-gauge expandable probes (nine internal prongs with 4-cm deployment), radiofrequency was applied sequentially ($n=8$) or simultaneously ($n=8$) to ten ex-vivo cow livers. Before starting ablation, two RF probes with an inter-probe space of 2 cm ($n=8$) or 3 cm ($n=8$) were inserted. In the sequential group, switching the connecting cable to an RF generator permitted ablation with the second probe just after ablation with the first probe had finished. In the simultaneous group, single ablation was performed only after connecting the shafts of both RF probes using a connection device. Each ablation lasted 7 minutes at a target temperature of 105 - 110°C. The size and shape of the ablated area, and total ablation time were then compared between the two groups.

Results: With 2-cm spacing, the group, mean length and overlapping width of ablated lesions were, respectively, 5.20 and 5.05 cm in the sequential group ($n=4$), and 5.81 and 5.65 cm in the simultaneous group ($n=4$). With 3-cm spacing, the corresponding figures were 4.99 and 5.60 cm in the sequential group ($n=4$), and 6.04 and 6.78 cm in the simultaneous group ($n=4$). With 2-cm spacing, the mean depth of the proximal waist was 0.58 cm in the sequential group and 0.28 cm in the simultaneous group, while with 3-cm spacing, the corresponding figures were 1.65 and 1.48 cm. In neither group was there a distal waist. Mean total ablation time was 23.4 minutes in the sequential group and 14 minutes in the simultaneous group.

Conclusion: In terms of ablation size and ablation time, simultaneous radiofrequency ablation with dual probes is superior to sequential ablation with a single probe. A simultaneous approach will enable an operator to overcome difficulty in probe repositioning during overlapping ablations, resulting in complete ablation with a successful safety margin.

Index words : Liver, interventional procedures
Liver, radiofrequency ablation

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