

1

2

3

4

7

(RITA Medical System, Mountain View, CA).

10

4

11

3 cm

가

11

3.3 cm

2 cm

2/3

1 cm

7

3

cm

100 ℃

14

4.1 cm

가

가

가

(transarterial chemoembolization),

(percutaneous ethanol injection),

(hot saline) (interstitial hy-

perthermia therapy) (radio-frequency),

(microwave) (laser) (1-7).

(expandable radio-frequency needle electrode)

(Radiofre- quency Interstitial Thermal Ablation Medical System, Mountain View, CA).

50

watts(W)가 480kHz

(8,9).

(Impedance), 가 4

가 1.9 mm

(15 gauge;G) , 1 cm

4

(GI-99-3)

1999 7 27 1999 9 30

가 3 cm

가  
0.7 cm  
15G  
60°  
6  
3  
(Fig. 1).  
1  
20 °가  
4  
3 cm  
60 °, 70 °, 80 °, 90 °, 100 °  
“ Highest of all ”.  
5 , 8 , 11 , 14 , 17  
0.1 cm  
2 cm , 1 cm  
10W, 20W, 30 W,  
40W, 50W  
7  
3 cm  
4  
10  
(  
60 °, 70 °, 80 °, 90 ° 14  
100 ° 4 , 10W 2 , 4  
)  
Hematoxylin-eosin  
가

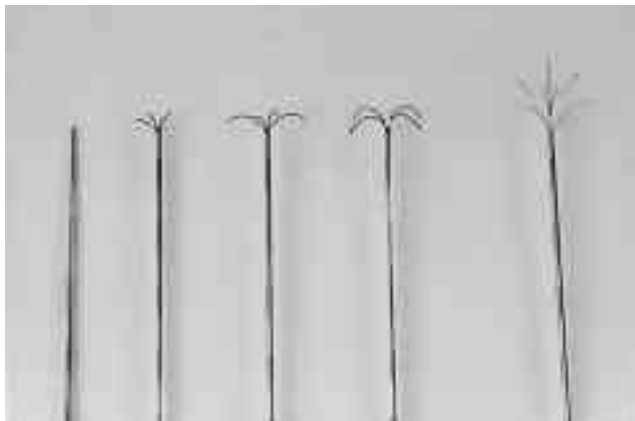


Fig. 1. Photograph of an expandable radio-frequency needle electrodes with four retractable lateral hooks before and after deployment of hooks of varying diameter (first four needles). The needle electrode is 1.9 mm in external diameter, and has exposed active tip of 1.0 cm and four retractable lateral hooks. The fifth needle electrode has seven retractable hooks deployed fully (3 cm).

:  
가  
3 cm  
(Fig. 2).  
가  
(Fig. 3). 90 ° 100 °  
11  
90 ° 100 ° 11  
3.3 cm 1.5  
1.8 cm  
10% , 60 °  
가  
1

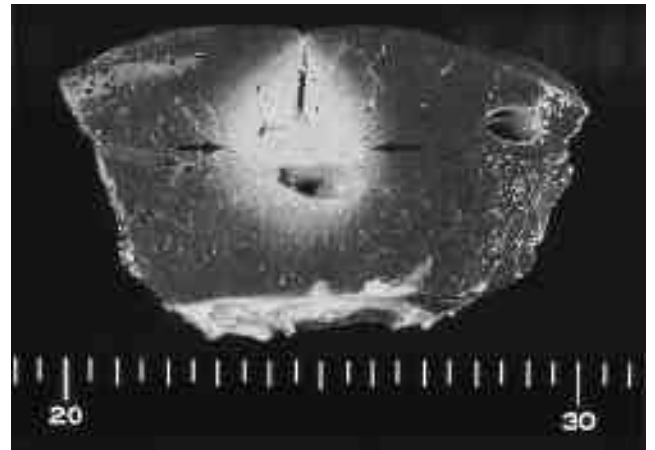


Fig. 2. Photograph of specimen shows thermally ablated lesion measuring 3 cm in diameter (arrows). This thermal lesion was produced with the hooks deployed at 3 cm. Temperatures in each hook ranged between 89 °C and 101 °C (set temperature: 100 °C) and ablation procedure was performed for 11 minutes.

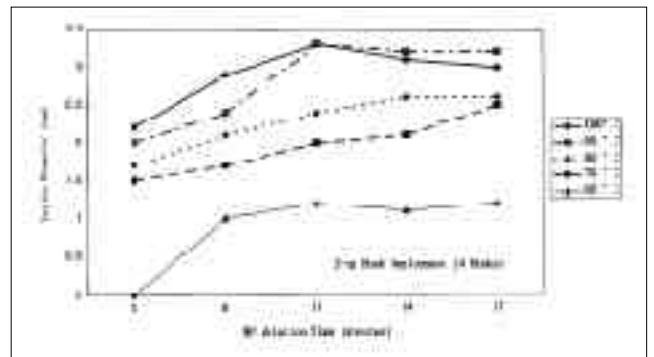


Fig. 3. Relationship between the size of ablated tissue and ablation time at 3 cm hook deployment with four hook electrode. At 90 °C and 100 °C, the size of ablated tissue increased gradually until 11 minutes as ablation time increased and maintained after 11 minutes.

60 °C 100 °C . 3 , 4 , 5

C 4 1

1.2 cm, 1.6 cm, 2.3 cm . 8 , 11 , 14 , 17

2.3 cm 2.8 cm

10 °C (Fig. 4, “ Highest of all ”).

가 가 (Fig. 5).

4 2 cm 가

2.3 cm 3 cm 가

2/3 (Fig. 6).

가

1 cm ,

1.5 2 (Fig. 7).

가

가 100 °C 14

가 , 14

4.1 cm (Fig. 8).

(degeneration)

( ) 10

20 W 가 120 °C 가 가 가

120 °C 가

2.3 cm . 30W 가

2.4 cm . 40W, 50W 가

3 cm

4 3 cm 10W 1 , 2

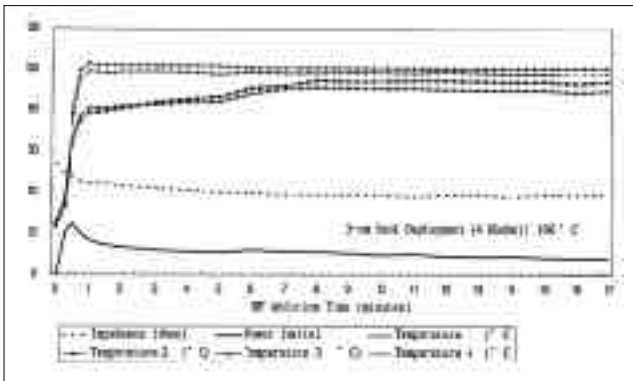


Fig. 4. Values of ablation technical parameters plotted against the radio-frequency ablation time at 3-cm hook deployment with four hook electrode.

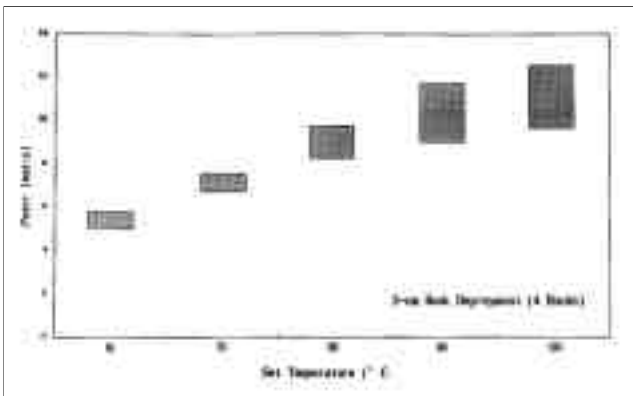


Fig. 5. The maximal and minimal power actually supplied by radio-frequency generator after stabilization at 3-cm hook deployment with four hook electrode. The powers increased as set temperatures increased.

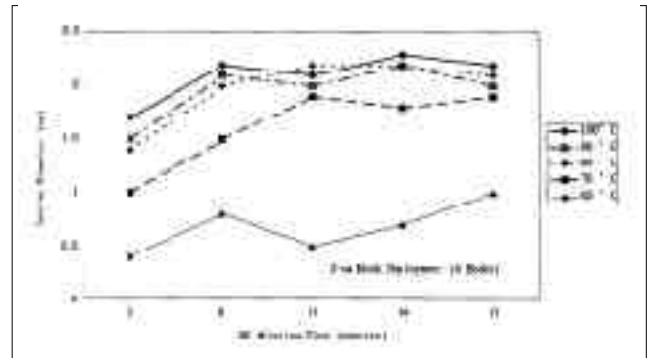


Fig. 6. Size of ablated tissue plotted against the ablation time at 2-cm hook deployment with four hook electrode. The sizes of ablated tissues were about 2/3 of those at 3-cm hook deployment and the sizes maintained after 8 minutes at the set temperatures of 80 °C, 90 °C and 100 °C.

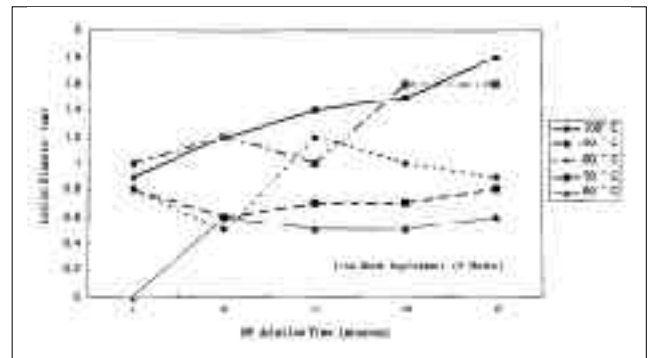
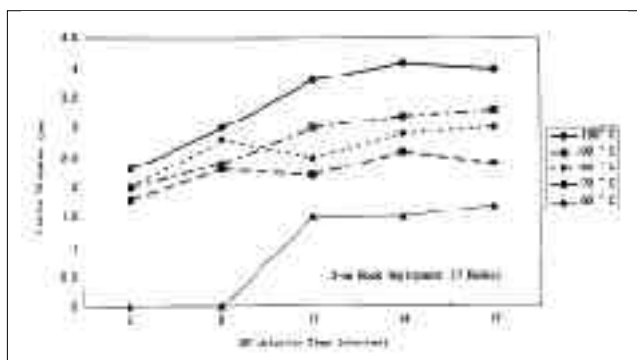


Fig. 7. Size of ablated tissue plotted against the ablation time at 1-cm hook deployment with four hook electrode. The sizes of the lesion had poor relationship with the ablation time and set temperature.



3  
( 1/10-1/3 ) , 60 °C, 70 °C,  
90 °C 가 , 100 °C  
4 . (nuclear  
pyknosis) (charring)  
(Fig. 9).

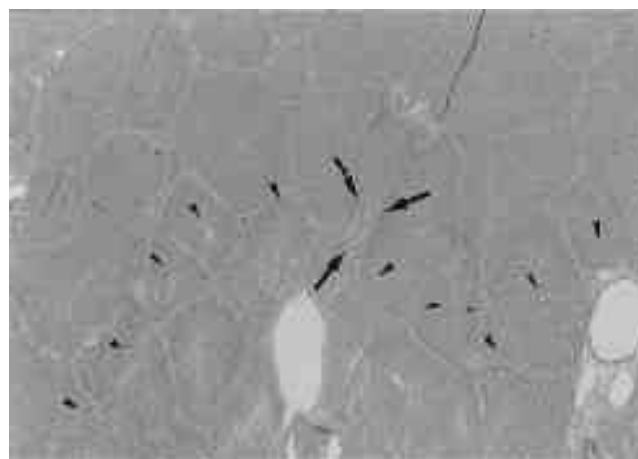


Fig. 9. Photomicrograph (H & E stain, x40) of specimen ablated with four hook-shaped electrode. Set temperature was 70 °C and diameter of hooks deployed was 2 cm. There is wide zone of mildly altered arrangement of hepatocytes representing degeneration (arrowheads). Also noted is a focal area of coagulation necrosis (arrows).

가 , 가 가

가                      가                      (13,21,22).

3 cm (8,9).

4 cm 가

“(heat-sink)” 가 (19).

(7.23).

40 ℃ 가 가  
가 . 4 3 cm  
90 ℃ 100 ℃ 11 3 cm가  
가 .  
90 ℃ 115 ℃ 가  
(8). , 가 100 ℃  
가 가  
(24).

가 100 ℃

가 90 ℃

가 90 ℃ 100 ℃

가 90 ℃가

60 ℃ 가 60 ℃

2 cm 1

10W 20W 5

2.3 cm

100 ℃ 10W 20W 30W 2.3

2.4 cm 가 (char-

ring) 50 ohms (8).

60 ℃, 70 ℃

가 (21,23).

가

가 가 가

가 (Fig. 9), 가

가

가

가

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## **An Experimental Study on Hepatic Ablation Using an Expandable Radio-Frequency Needle Electrode<sup>1</sup>**

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**Purpose :** The purpose of this study was to determine the factors influencing on the size of thermal lesions after ablation using an expandable radio-frequency needle electrode in porcine liver.

**Materials and Methods :** Ablation procedures involved the use of a monopolar radio-frequency generator and 15-G needle electrodes with four and seven retractable hooks (RITA Medical System, Mountain View, Cal., U.S.A.). The ablation protocol in fresh porcine liver comprised of combinations of varying hook deployment, highest set temperature, and ablation time. Following ablation, the maximum diameter of all thermal lesions was measured on a longitudinal section of the specimen. Ten representative lesions were examined by an experienced pathologist.

**Results :** At 3-cm hook deployment of the needle electrode with four lateral hooks, the size of spherical thermal lesions increased substantially with increases in the highest set temperature and ablation time until 11 minutes. After 11 minutes lesion size remained similar, with a maximum diameter of 3.3 cm. At 2-cm hook deployment, sizes decreased to about 2/3 of those at 3 cm, and at 1-cm hook deployment lesions were oblong. At 3-cm hook deployment of a needle electrode with seven hooks, the size of thermal lesions increased with increasing ablation time until 14 minutes, and the maximum diameter was 4.1 cm. Microscopic examination showed a wide zone of degeneration and focal coagulation necrosis.

**Conclusion :** The size of thermal lesions produced by the use of an expandable radio-frequency needle electrode were predictable, varying according to degree of hook deployment, highest set temperature, and ablation time.

**Index words :** Animals

Liver, interventional procedure

Radiofrequency (RF) ablation

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