

1

2

60W, 60

1.7 cm  
가 0.58 0.92

1.4 cm ±0.1 1.3 - 1.5 cm  
1.5 cm ± 0.1 1.3 -  
shape factor 0.8

가 1 mm

0.1 mm  
가

(1-3),

(4).

가

가

가

(5)

가

가

가

가.

12

4 °C

1-2

(6-12)

5 cm

10

1999 3 30

1999 7 30

가

24 25-30 kg  
 2 Zoletil 50(125 mg  
 tiletamine and 125 mg zolazepam, Virbac, France) 5  
 ml 0.2 ml/kg 1 ml 10 %

cm 가 1

1 6 가 24  
 12

2 10  
 5 - 8 mm 가

가 shape factor(shape factor  
 1 가 1  
 [Shape factor = 4 · area / perimeter<sup>2</sup> ; = , area = ,  
 perimeter = ] ) Shape factor

35 1:1  
 가 25

Shape factor 가 1.5 mm  
 가 Lemons (13)

0.4 mm 0.1 mm ,  
 , , 35 가

1:1 가 1 mm 10  
 40 1.5 cm ± 0.1(range, 1.3-1.7 cm)

2450MHz Micro-  
 taze HSE-5M(Nippon Shoji Kaiwa.Ltd, Osaka, Japan)  
 15 mA, 60 W 60  
 (needle type electrode)

16 G(1.65 mm) 가

2 mm (Fig.1). 14 G

2.5 cm

0.05 mm 가  
 Hematoxylin-Eosin 가  
 40  
 SAS (SAS Institute, Cary, NC,  
 U.S.A.) Wil-  
 coxon Rank Sums test  
 Shape factor  
 Analysis Pro 2.11 (SIS, Munster, Germany)

1.4 cm ± 0.1  
 (range, 1.3-1.5 cm), 4.6 cm ± 0.4(range,  
 4-5.3 cm)  
 가.  
 10  
 1.5 cm ± 0.1(range, 1.3-1.7 cm)

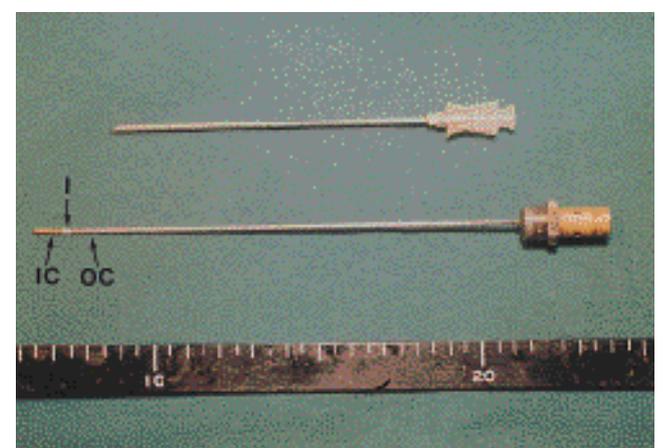


Fig. 1. The microwave electrode(14G) and guiding catheter (16G). OC= outer conductor, IC= inner conductor, I= insulator.

2 mm  
 1 cm  
 가 6  
 1.4 cm ± 0.1 (range, 1.3-1.6  
 cm) , 4  
 1.6 cm ± 0.1  
 (range, 1.5-1.7 cm)  
 (Wilcoxon Rank Sums test, p < .05) (Table 1).

(1)  
 가 (Fig. 2)  
 shape factor 0.8  
 0.58 0.92  
 가 (Fig. 3).

Table 1. Microwave Coagulation Lesion Size with and Without Nearby Vessels.

With Nearby Vessel	Without Nearby Vessel
1.3 cm	1.7 cm
1.5 cm	1.6 cm
1.3 cm	1.5 cm
1.6 cm	1.5 cm
1.4 cm	
1.5 cm	

(2)  
 1  
 가  
 3  
 가

Table 2. Shape Factors and Diameter of Vessels

SF	Vessel Diameter(mm) at Margin	Vessel Diameter(mm) Within 1.5mm Radius
0.82		p0.6, p0.1, p0.7, p0.5, pt0.8
0.77	p 0.4, p 0.3, pt 0.3	p 2, p 0.4
0.76	pt 1.6, p 0.4, h 0.6, h 0.5, ht0.7	
0.79	pt 1.1, pt 0.3, h 1.0, h 0.6, ht 0.5, ht 0.6	
0.66	p 3, p 0.6, p 0.5, h 0.6, h 0.4, ht 1	
0.72	pt 0.5, pt 2.5, h3	
0.75	p 0.4, p 0.1,	p 0.3
0.73	p 0.3, pt 1,	h 0.4
0.71	p 0.3, p 0.1, p 0.4, p 0.5	h 1, h 0.4
0.73	p 0.3, p 0.5	p 9
0.65	p 0.3, p 0.3, pt 0.9, h 0.6	h 0.7
0.80	pt 0.1, p 0.3, h 1.8	p 2
0.75	p 0.3, p 0.2, p 0.2, h 0.5, h 0.4, h 0.4	
0.76	p 0.3, p 0.2, p 0.2, pt 0.5, h 1.5	h 0.7
0.87	p 0.3, ht 1.8, ht 2	
0.87	p 0.1, h 0.5	
0.89	p 0.9, p 0.5, h 0.6, h 1.1	p 0.5, p 0.3
0.92	ht 0.9, ht 0.3	
0.86	pt 0.1, h 0.6, h 1, h 2.3	
0.8	p 0.1, h 1.1, h2	p 0.1
0.86		
0.86	pt 0.5, pt 0.3, pt 0.3, h 1.6, h 0.4	p 0.5
0.58	p 0.4, h1	
0.9	h 0.6	h 1.2
0.85	p 0.1, p 0.3, h 0.7	

SF= shape factor, p = portal vein, pt = portal vein thrombosis, h = hepatic vein, ht = hepatic vein thrombosis

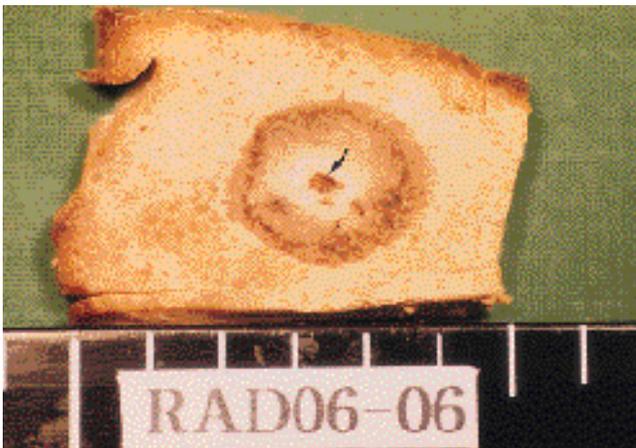


Fig. 2. Bisected gross specimen of 1-day-old lesion. Gross pathology of typically well-demarcated, round coagulation lesion in normal porcine liver. Arrow= Electrode path.

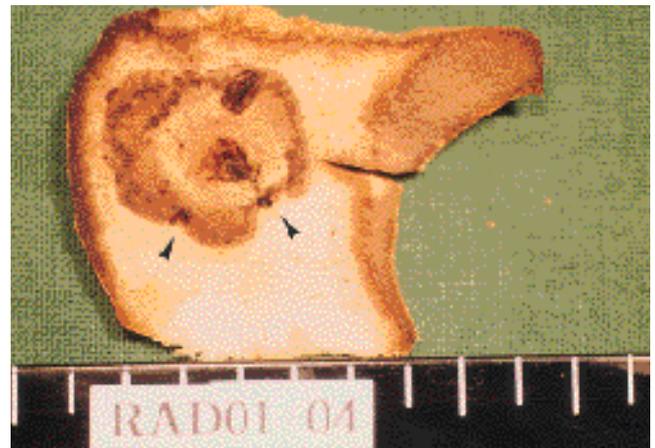


Fig. 3. Bisected gross specimen of 1-day-old lesion. Two small portal vein-hepatic artery complexes (arrowheads) run through parallel to the electrode at the margin of lesion limit the damage and cause focal dimples.

가 (sinusoid) 가 factor (Table 2). 가 shape  
 가 가 가 가 가 가 가 가  
 가 가 가 가 가 가 가 가  
 가 (portal triad)

(Fig. 4A). 0.25 mm - 0.5 mm

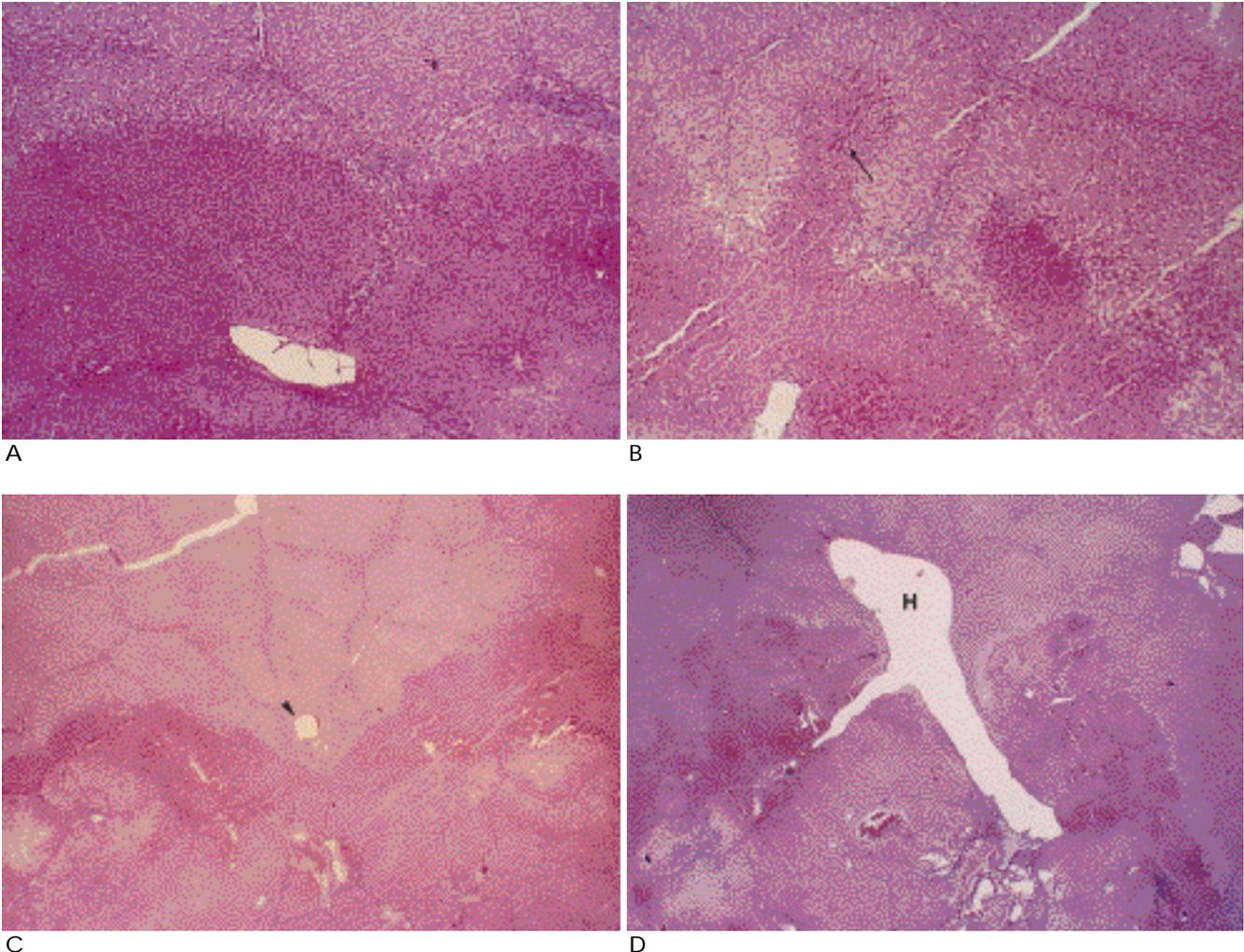


Fig. 4. Microscopic specimen shows three basic configuration of margin of thermal injury. (A,B, hematoxylin- eosin stain, original magnification, × 100; C, D, hematoxylin- eosin stain, original magnification, × 40)  
 A. Wavy pattern. A thermal injury propagates along the individual hepatic lobular configuration. Thermal propagation is more prominent at the midportion of hepatic lobule.  
 B. Tongue like projection. In some cases, thermal injury eccentrically propagates to central vein(arrow) which is the most vulnerable site to ischemia.  
 C. Focal dimple. A portal vein(arrowhead) located at the margin of lesion limit the damage. A relatively large area of normal parenchyma is devoid of thermal injury.  
 D. Focal dimple. A hepatic vein(H) and it 's penetrating branch limit the damage at margin as well as deeper portion of lesion.

Table 3. Causes of Focal Dimpling Over 1 mm

Causes	No.
Portal vein	11
Hepatic vein	12
Portal vein with thrombosis	4
Hepatic vein with partial thrombosis	3
Portal tract(invisible portal vein)	3
Unknown	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>34</b>

Table 4. Relative Ratio of Area of Vessel and Area of Dimple

PV(n= 11)	HV(n= 12)
4.3	1.9
7.0	0.5
3.0	1.3
7.3	0.5
16.0	0.2
5.5	3.1
0.8	0.3
3.9	1.6
11.5	1.0
2.2	0.9
13.3	1.2
	0.7

PV= portal vein, HV= hepatic vein

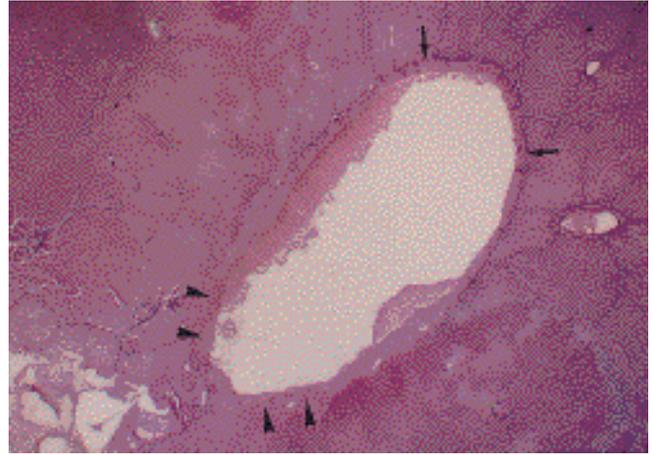
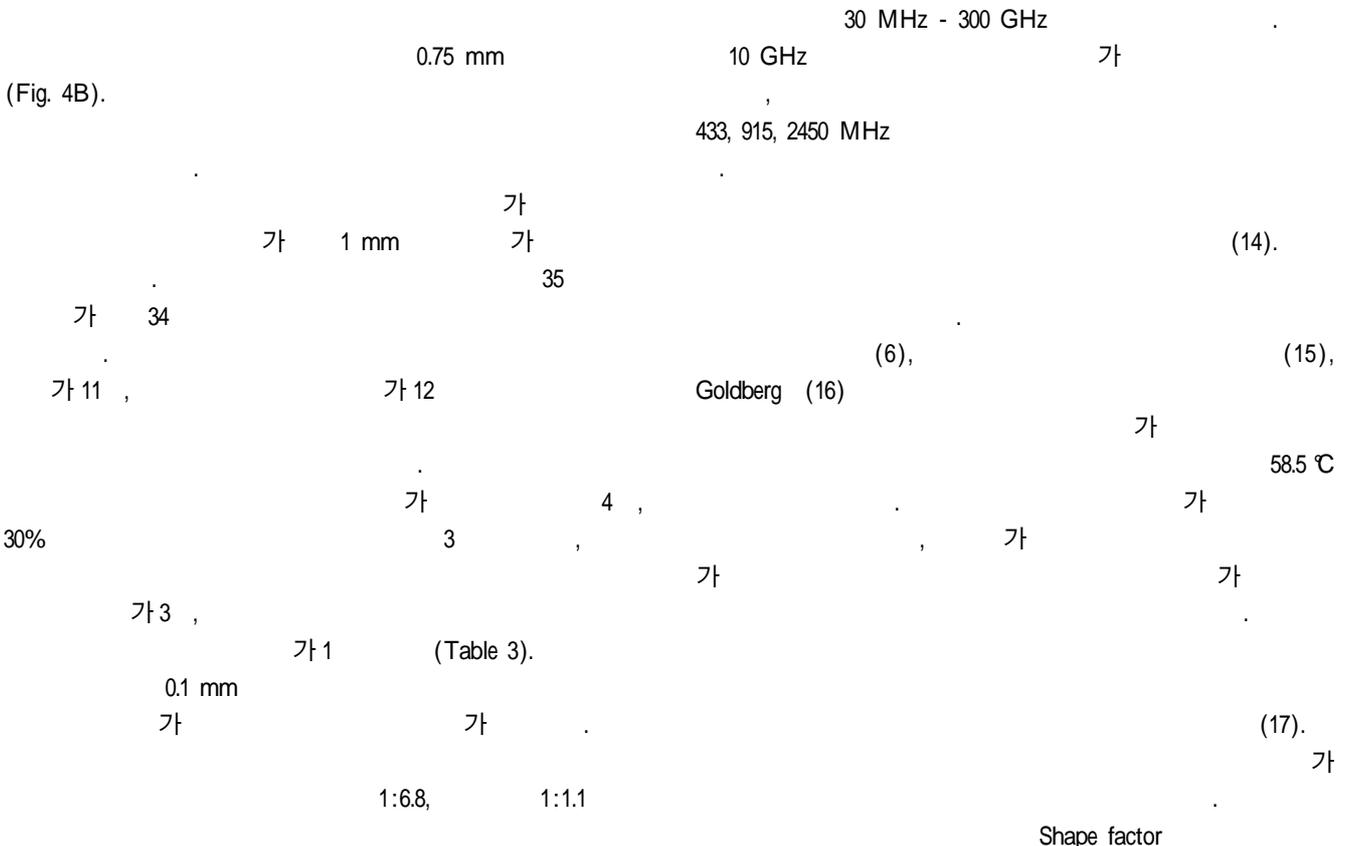


Fig. 5. Microscopic specimen shows different degree of thermal injury of a vessel wall. A inner portion of hepatic vein located within thermal injury shows severe necrosis(arrow-heads), but opposite site of vessel wall(arrows) is devoid of thermal injury due to heat sink effect of flowing blood. (Hematoxylin- eosin stain, original magnification, × 40)

가 (Fig. 4C, D)(Table 4).

(Fig. 5).

(Fig. 4B).





가

가

가

1. Livraghi T, Bolondi L, Lazzaroni S, et al. Percutaneous ethanol injection in the treatment of hepatocellular carcinoma in cirrhosis: a study in 207 patients. *Cancer* 1992;69:925-929
2. Shiina S, Tagawa K, Niwa Y, et al. Percutaneous ethanol injection therapy for hepatocellular carcinoma: results in 146 patients. *AJR* 1993;160:1023-1028
3. Tanaka K, Okazaki H, Nakamura S, et al. Hepatocellular carcinoma: treatment with a combination therapy of transcatheter arterial embolization and percutaneous ethanol injection. *Radiology* 1991;179:713-717
4. Livraghi T, Vettori C, Lazzaroni S. Liver metastases: results of percutaneous ethanol injection in 14 patients. *Radiology* 1991;179:709-712
5. Lee MY, Mueller PR, Dawson SL, et al. Percutaneous ethanol injection for the treatment of hepatic tumors: indications, mechanism of action, technique, and efficacy. *AJR* 1995;164:215-220
6. Organ LW. Electrophysiologic principles of radiofrequency lesion

making. *Appl Neurophysiol* 1976/77;39:69-76

7. Dachman AH, McGehee JA, Beam TE, Buris JA, Powell DA. US-guided percutaneous laser ablation of liver tissue in a chronic pig model. *Radiology* 1990;176:129-133
8. Haines DE. The biophysics of radiofrequency catheter ablation in the heart: The importance of temperature monitoring. *PACE* 1993;16:586-591
9. Goldberg SN, Hahn PF, Schima W, Gazelle GS, Solbiati L, Mueller PR. Percutaneous radio-frequency tissue ablation in the liver: Increased coagulation necrosis with portal venous occlusion. *Proceedings of 82<sup>nd</sup> Radiologic Society of North America*;1996 Dec 1-6; Chicago, USA;1996. p. 250
10. Patterson EJ, Scudamore CH, Owen DA, Nagy AG, Buczkowski AK. Radiofrequency Ablation of porcine liver in vivo: Effects of blood flow and treatment time on lesion size. *Ann Surg* 1998;227(4):559-565
11. Rossi S, Stasi MD, Buscarini E, et al. Percutaneous RF interstitial thermal ablation in the treatment of hepatic cancer. *AJR* 1996;167:759-768
12. Amin Z, Donald JJ, Masters A, et al. Hepatic metastases: Interstitial laser photocoagulation with real-time US monitoring and dynamic CT evaluation of treatment. 1993;187:339-347
13. Lemons DE, Chien S, Crawshaw LI, Weinbaum S, Jiji LM. Significance of vessel size and type in vascular heat transfer. *Am J Physiol* 1987;253:128-135
14. Hand JW. Heating technique in hyperthermia: II. Non-ionizing electromagnetic waves. *Br J Radiol* 1981;54:446-459
15. Strohbehn J. Temperature distributions from interstitial RF electrode hyperthermia systems: theoretical predictions. *Radiat Oncol Biol Physics* 1983;9(11): 1655-1667
16. Goldberg SN, Gazelle GS, Halpern EF, Rittman WJ, Mueller PR, Rosenthal DI. Radiofrequency tissue ablation: Importance of local temperature along the electrode tip exposure in determining lesion shape and size. *Acad Radiol* 1996;3:212-218
17. McGahan JP, Browning PD, Brock JM, Tesluk H. Hepatic ablation using radiofrequency electrocautery. *Invest Radiol* 1990;25:267-270

## **Effects of Intrahepatic Blood Vessels on Size and Shape of Microwave Coagulation<sup>1</sup>**

Young Hwan Kim, M.D., Dong Man Park, M.D., Ji Young Kim, M.D.,  
Soon Joo Cha, M.D., Gham Hur, M.D., Yong Ho Auh, M.D.<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>*Department of Diagnostic Radiology, Sanggye Paik Hospital, Inje University College of Medicine*

<sup>2</sup>*Department of Diagnostic Radiology, Asan Medical Center, University of Ulsan College of Medicine*

**Purpose :** To determine the effects of blood vessels on the size and shape of microwave coagulation.

**Materials and Methods :** Microwave coagulation was performed with 60 W output and 60 second duration. In the first experiment five ex-vivo porcine livers were used to determine the size of the coagulation area and its reproducibility. The second experiment involved the used of two in-vivo porcine livers to determine how adjacent vessels affect the size and shape of coagulation.

**Results :** The result of the first experiment was that the maximum mean diameter of lesions was 1.4 cm  $\pm$  0.1, reproducible in the range of 1.3 cm-1.5 cm. In the second experiment, maximum mean diameter was found to be 1.5 cm  $\pm$  0.1, reproducible in the range of 1.3 cm-1.7 cm, and the size and shape of the lesion was affected by nearby blood vessels. The shape factor of the lesion, defined as roundness of sphere, was 0.8, but the range(0.58-0.92) was wide due to the effect of vascular cooling. This was more prominent in the portal vein than in the hepatic vein, and the minimum diameter of the portal vein which deformed the lesion by more than 1 mm was 0.1 mm.

**Conclusion :** Microwave coagulation gives a well-defined lesion, the size of which can be reproduced, but size variation and nonuniformity can be caused by nearby blood vessels.

**Index words :** Animals  
Microwaves  
Blood vessels

Address reprint requests to : Young Hwan Kim, M.D., Department of Diagnostic Radiology Inje University Sanggye Paik Hospital  
Sanggye-dong Nowon-ku Seoul 139-707 South Korea.  
Tel. 82-2-950-1190 Fax. 82-2-950-1220 E-mail: kimyh@sanggyepaik.or.kr