

:
가
: 500 KHz (CC - 1; Radionics, Burlington,
MA) (current), (wattage),
(pulsed radiofrequency technique)

가
: 가 가 20 가 1500 mA 가가
9 , 가 가 15 가가 가 가 100 W
가 가 150 W 가
10 W 가 가
가
가

:
가
가

가 , 가 (13 - 15). 가
(1).
30%, 5 - 20% 가 ,
(2 - 5). 가 (16 - 18). ,
가 , 가
(6 - 10). (safety margin)
(11 - 12). 가 (session)
60 (15, 19, 20).
, 45°C 50°C 가 가 (compliance),
가 가

¹
²
2000 11 6 2001 2 22 가 Goldberg (21)

(exposed metallic tip) 가
 6
 16 mm
 가
 가
 가
 (wattage), (current intensity), (pulsed -
 radiofrequency technique) 가
 (Real Time Graphics
 Software V 2.0; Radionics Burlington, MA)
 (Fig. 1).
 (Ex Vivo Experiments)
 3 cm가
 100 cm² (grounding pad)
 5 57가
 (RF Technique)
 200 W
 2000 mA 500 kHz
 (CC - 1; Radionics, Burlington, MA)
 (impedance), : (n=36)
 18 G 3 cm (exposed metallic 500, 800, 1000, 1500, 1800 2000 mA
 tip) 가 (single electrode) 2.5 cm 6
 가 (clustered electrode) II: 가(n=96)
 5 mm (18). 12, 15 20 8, 3, 6, 9, 8

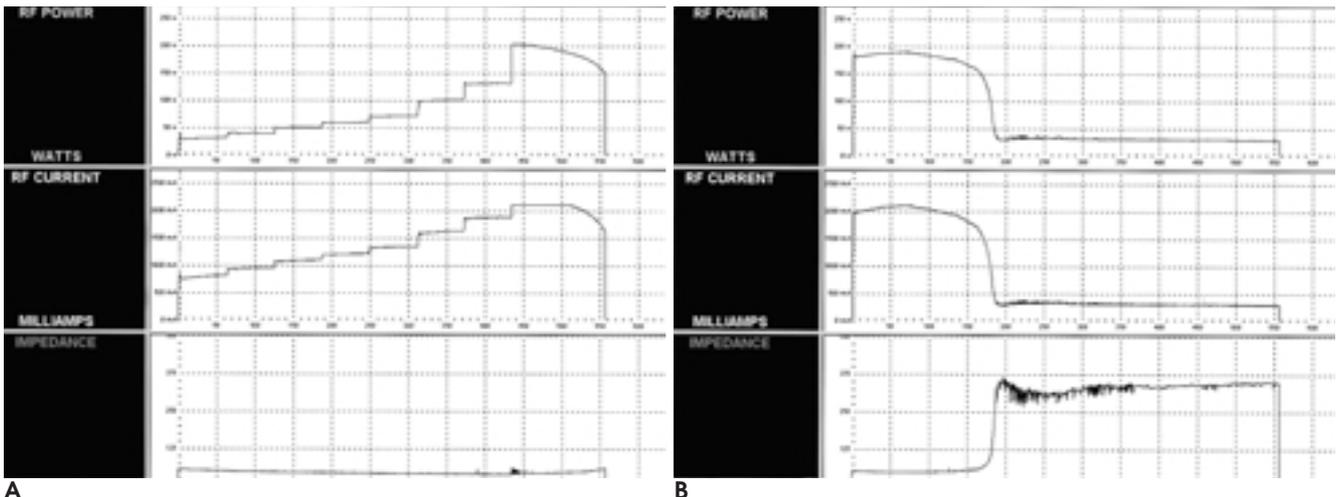


Fig. 1. Graphic depiction of the gradual increase of power strategy and the abrupt increase of power strategy. The abrupt increase of the RF power induces a sharp increase of tissue impedance that results in a decrease of RF power output from the generator. However, the gradual increase of RF power doesn't make any sharp increase of the tissue impedance.
A. The gradual increase of the RF power.
B. The abrupt increase of the RF power.

III: 가 (n=80) (18, 23 - 25)
 50, 100
 150 W, 6 12 ±
 10 Student's t test
 ANOVA test 0.05

IV: 가 (n=16)
 50 W 1 10 (multiple comparison test) Bonferroni
 W 100 W 3
 9
 8

V: 가 (n=28)
 6
 12 (pulsed technique)
 (continuous technique)
 7

가 10 ohm 가 15
 100 mA (Fig. 2) (22).

(Fig. 3).

가 (assessment of coagulation necrosis)

1mm

(Fig. 3).

Fig. 3-5 Table 1

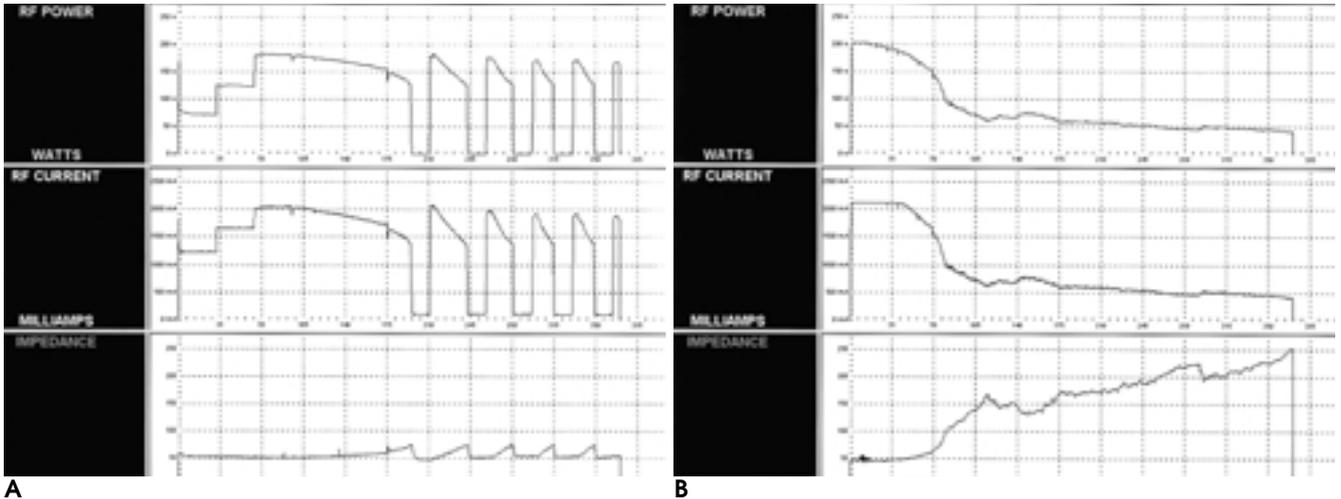


Fig. 2. Graphic depictions of the pulsed RF strategy and the continuous RF deposition.
A. The pulsed RF strategy. RF was applied by using internally cooled electrodes at a specified peak current. This current was delivered until impedance increased to greater than 10 ohms over baseline, when the generator reduces current output to 100mA for 15 seconds. After 15 seconds, generator output automatically returns to the initially specified current. Impedance rapidly returns to baseline after a reduction to lower current.
B. The continuous RF deposition. The continuous RF deposition with maximum power induces a progressive increase of tissue impedance. The specified peak current is not delivered over the early course of the RF application due to an increase of tissue impedance.

가 , 1500 mA 가 가
 가 ($p < 0.05$): 500 mA (\pm : 8.7 ± 6 mm), 800 mA (20 ± 3 mm), 1000 mA (27 ± 4 mm), 1500 mA (35 ± 3 mm). , 1500 mA
 가가 ($p > 0.05$): 1800 mA (38 ± 5 mm), 2000 mA (39 ± 11 mm) (Fig. 3A, B).

가 3 20
 가 21 ± 3 mm 39 ± 8 mm ,

31 \pm 4 mm 51 \pm 4 mm 가 가 ,
 ($p < 0.05$) (Fig. 4A). 9

Table 1. Comparison of Continuous RF Application versus Pulsed RF Technique.

Wattage	Duration (min)	Number	Method of RF Application		p value
			Pulsed	Continuous	
100 W	6	7	40 \pm 4	37 \pm 6	$p > 0.05$
	12	7	42 \pm 3	39 \pm 3	$p > 0.05$
200 W	6	7	39 \pm 5	38 \pm 3	$p > 0.05$
	12	7	43 \pm 3	39 \pm 4	$p < 0.05$

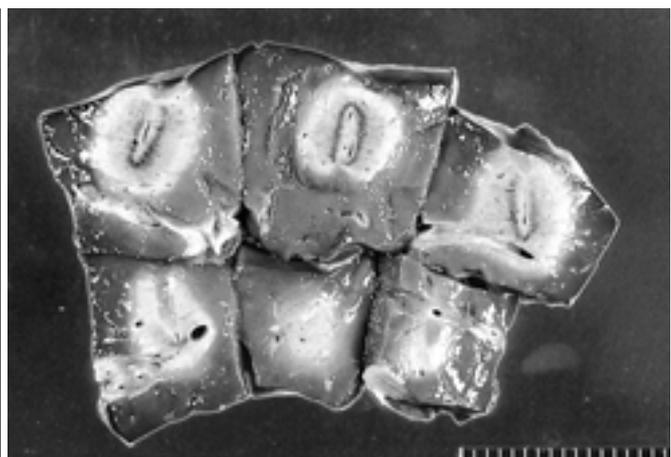
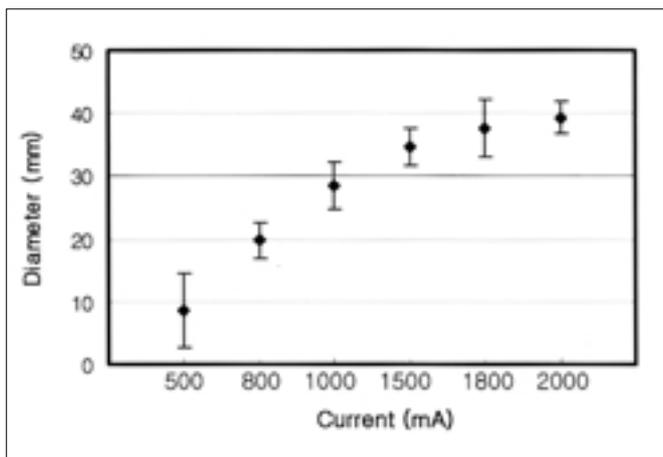


Fig. 3. Effects of current on RF-induced coagulation necrosis.
A. Size of ablated tissue plotted against the current. A single curve for currents of 500 - 2000 mA is presented. The diameter of coagulation necrosis obtained by applying RF to a 2.5-cm, internally cooled electrode for 6 minutes in ex vivo liver is presented. Each data point represents the average of a minimum six trials; with T-bars representing one standard deviation.
B. Pathologic specimens of normal bovine liver demonstrates the extent of coagulation necrosis obtained with 6 minutes of RF ablation with (from lower right to upper left) 500, 800, 1000, 1500, 1800, and 2000 mA.

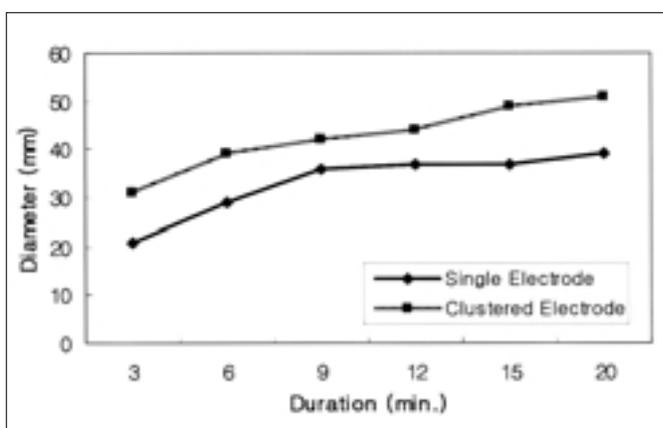


Fig. 4. Procedure duration versus lesion diameter.
A. Size of coagulation necrosis plotted against the ablation time with single electrode and clustered electrode. Curves for each electrode are presented. Each point represents the average of at least eight trials in ex vivo liver tissue.
B. Gross specimen of bovine liver demonstrates the extent of coagulation necrosis obtained with RF ablation over 3, 6, 9, 12, 15, and 20 minutes (from left to right) using 2.5 cm-clustered electrode.

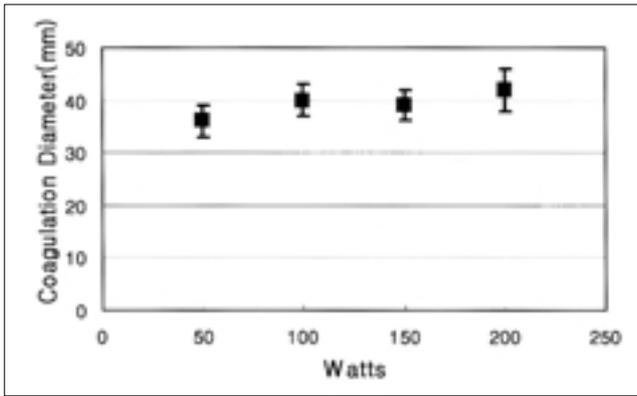


Fig. 5. Wattage versus lesion diameter. Results for trials using a 2.5-cm tip clustered electrode for a 12-min procedure duration.

가 9
 가가 15
 가가 (Fig. 4 A, B).
 ($p < 0.05$).

($p < 0.05$), 50 W 200 W 50
 W 가 100 W 가
 가 150 W 가
 가 : 50 W (36 ± 3 mm), 100 W (40 ± 3 mm),
 150 W (39 ± 3 mm), 200 W (42 ± 4 mm) (Fig. 5).
 150 W

가
 가
 가 10 W 가 가
 가 (43 ± 5 mm vs 39 ± 3 mm, $p < 0.05$).
 가 가

가가 가
 가 (Fig. 1).
 가
 가 (100 W) 6 12
 6 가
 가

($p > 0.05$). , (200 W) 12
 가 가 ($p < 0.05$)
 (Table 1).

(current)
 (resistive tissue heating)
 (r) 4 : $1/r^4$ (22).
 가

16 mm (15).
 3-4 cm
 0.5 - 1.0 cm

가 (17),
 (19), (16), (18)
 가 4-5 cm 가
 , 50%
 (25 - 27).

가
 가
 가 (16, 17, 21, 27 - 30).
 가
 가 ($p < 0.05$).

가 9 ,
 가 15 가
 가 가
 가 (23).
 가 (char)
 가 (16, 27).
 100 W 100

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Radiofrequency Tissue Ablation with Cooled-Tip Electrodes: An Experimental Study in a Bovine Liver Model on Variables Influencing Lesion Size¹

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Purpose: The purpose of this study was to determine the influence of various factors on the extent of thermal coagulation necrosis after radiofrequency (RF) tissue ablation using a cooled-tip electrode in bovine liver.

Materials and Methods: RF ablation was induced by a monopolar 500 KHz-RF generator (CC-1; Radionics, Burlington, Mass., U.S.A.) and an 18-G cooled-tip with single or clustered electrodes. The ablation protocol involved a combination of varying current, ablation time, power output, gradual or abrupt increase of this output, and pulsed radiofrequency techniques. The maximum diameter of all thermal lesions which showed a color change was measured perpendicular to the electrode axis by two observers who reached their decisions by consensus. Twenty representative lesions were pathologically examined.

Results: With increasing current lesion diameter also increased, but above 1500 mA no further increase was induced. Extending the ablation time to 9 minutes for a single electrode and 15 minutes for a clustered electrode increased lesion diameter until a steady state was reached. Higher power levels caused larger lesions, but above 100 W no increase was observed. Ample exposure time coupled with a stepwise increase in power level induced a lesion larger than that resulting from an abrupt increase. Continuous pulsed RF with a high current led to increased coagulation necrosis diameter.

Conclusion: These experimental findings may be useful for radiofrequency ablation. The data suggest that all involved factors significantly affect lesion size: if the factors are better understood, cancer radiofrequency ablation can be better controlled.

Index words : Animals

Liver, interventional procedure

Radiofrequency (RF) ablation

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