



:
 . 9
 .
 : 1998 12 1999 6 9
 11 . 6 6 , 2 4
 , 1 1 . 5:4 ,
 44 71 (58.8) . 3 4 CT
 14 - gauge
 2450 MHz 60 - 80 watt 80 - 90
 1 6 CT , (Cancer Antigen 19 - 9)
 :
 . 1 - 4 CT 8 가
 , 2 CT 3
 CT
 CT 1 2
 CT 1 - 4
 CT 8
 2 2 3 6 CT 가 2.9 cm, 4.0
 cm 1.0 cm, 2.0 cm 3 1
 2 CT 가 4.1 cm 5.5 cm
 CA19 - 9 6 가 6 4 (66.7%)
 Aspartate aminotrans -
 ferase (AST)가
 (1) (2) , (1) , (1)
 , 7 , ,
 :

가 가 , chemoembolization) (PEIT, percuta -
 neous ethanol injection therapy)
 .
 (interstitial
 (TACE, transarterial therapy)

¹
² (PMCT, percutaneous microwave coagulation
 therapy),
 2000 7 5 2001 1 8

(1 - 8).

(9)

(6, 10 - 15) in vivo study (16, 17)

PMCT

PMCT

2450 MHz (Microtaze; OT - 110M:Nippon Shoji)

(needle electrode)	1.6 mm	2.0 mm	25
cm stainless steel		1 cm	
(monopolar electrode)			
1998 12 1999 6			
PMCT	9	11	1
가 3)			가 5
가 4	44	71	58.8
1			
CT			
1 PMCT		CT	
가		Cancer Antigen19 -	
9(CA19 - 9)		1	
가		CA19 - 9	
가		4	
가		1	
PMCT		1	
8			
PMCT		Child	A
4 , C	1		4 ,
4.1 cm	2.9 cm	Couinard	1.5 cm
4	8	3 , 5	6
7	1		2 ,

(inner needle) (outer needle) coaxial cable

60 W 80 W, 80 (Fig. 1).

(guaze)

(seeding) 60 W 30

가 1 - 5

가 CT

(ALT (alanine aminotransferase) CA19 - 9) AST

PMCT 1 - 4

CT 3 2 - 6 2

가 CT 가

가 , 2 CT 가

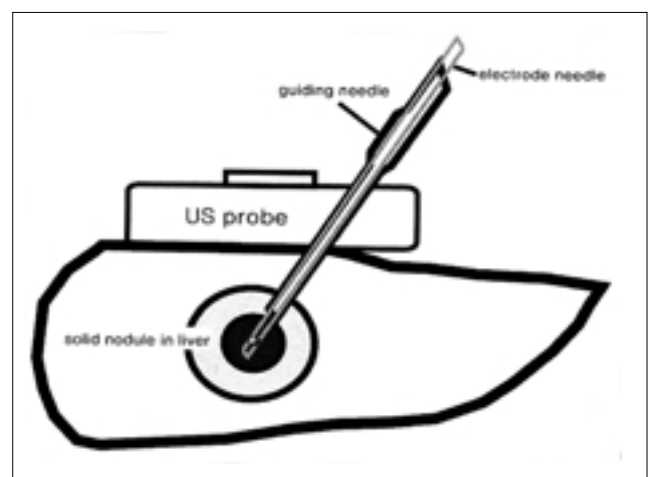


Fig.1. A diagram of percutaneous microwave coagulation therapy. Under continuous sonographic guidance, a guiding needle is inserted percutaneously toward lesion, and an electrode needle connected to a coaxial cable is inserted through the guiding needle.

(Fig. 4) (Table 1).

(washout) 2 가 1

(Fig. 2C)

10

가 6 4 (66.7%)

AST ALT

가

2).

CT (8/11, 72.7%)

PMCT (Fig. 3)(Table 1).

PMCT 가 6 , PMCT 1

1 CT 가

. 2 CT

가 4.1 cm 5.5 cm (Fig. 2), 3

6 1 가 2 , 5 ,

1 가 2 ,

4.0 cm 2.0 cm, 2.9 cm 1.0 cm (Table 1).

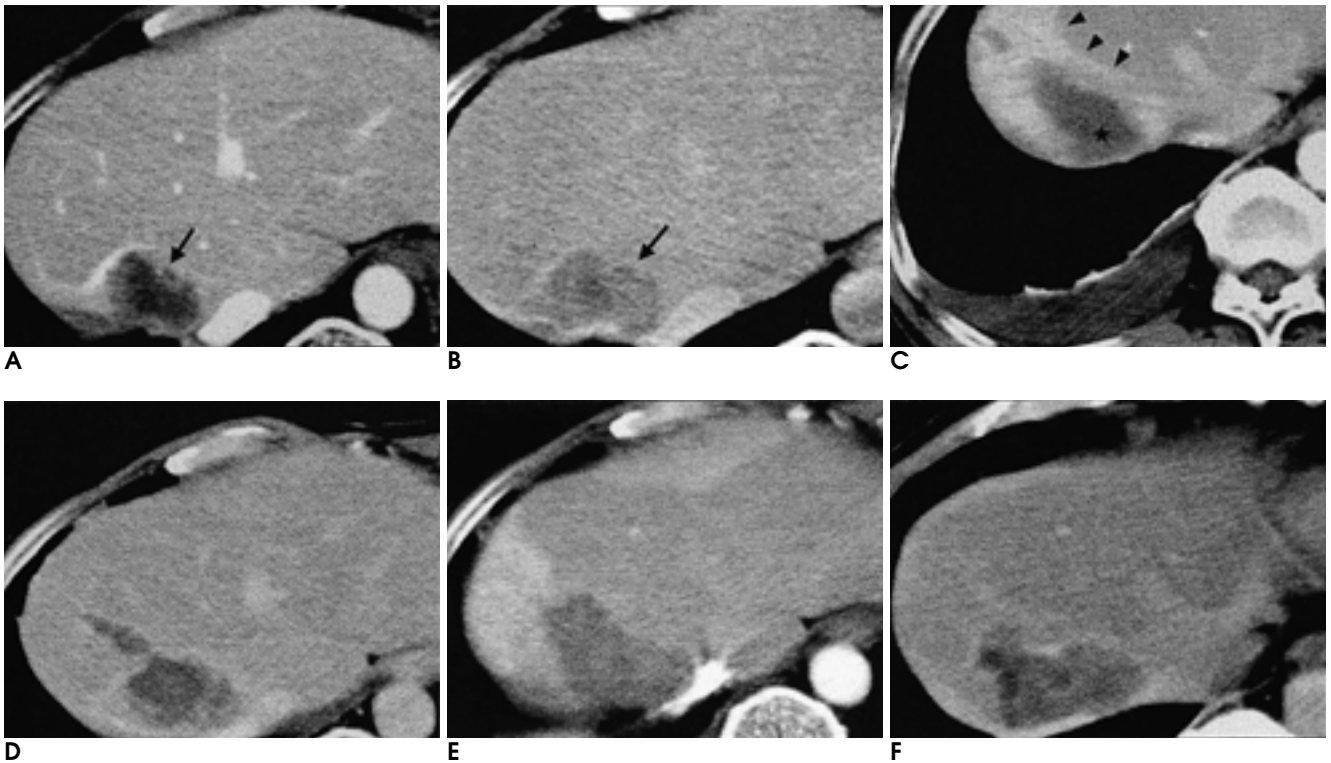


Fig. 2. Hepatic metastasis at S8 from colon cancer.

A, B. Ill-defined low attenuated metastatic tumor (arrow) (**A**) with delayed enhancement (**B**) is noted on CT before PMCT.

C. On arterial phase of follow-up CT 1 week after PMCT, high enhancement area (arrowheads, arteriportal shunt) surrounding PMCT-treated low attenuation area () is noted. Pleural effusion also developed after PMCT.

D. PMCT-treated low attenuation area is larger than the pre-PMCT lesion and shows delayed enhancement.

E, F. Follow-up CT after 2 months shows more enlarged metastatic lesion (**E**) with delayed enhancement (**F**).

Table 1. Summary of Pre- and Post-treatment Findings in 9 Patients with Nodular Hepatic Tumors Treated with PMCT

No.	Sex/Age	Diagnosis	Location*	Enhancement at CT		Size(cm) at CT		Complications
				1st/2nd	pre	1st	2nd	
1	M/50	HCC	S8	- /	2.6	5.8		Pain, N&V
2	M/59	HCC	S5	- /	2.4(US)	3.3		
3	M/62	HCC	S5	- /	3.0(US)	5.0		Fever, N&V
4	F/51	HCC	S4	- /	2.8	3.0		Intraperitoneal hemorrhage
5	M/66	Met	S8	d/d	4.1(US)	4.1	5.5	Pain, A-P, P-effusion
		Met	S4	d/	3.0	4.0		Skin burn
		Met	S4	d/	4.0	4.0		Fever
6	F/44	Met	S7	- / -	2.9(US)	2.9	1.0	Pain
7	F/71	AH	S6	- /	1.0	0.8		A-P
8	F/62	HCC	S8	- / -	1.7(US)	4.0	2.0	
9	M/64	HCC	S6	- /	1.6(US)	2.0		

Location* : According to Couinaud § segmental model of the liver

HCC : Hepatocellular carcinoma, Met : Hepatic metastasis,

AH : Adenomatous hyperplasia,

- : without enhancement, d : delayed enhancement,

(US) : Size on ultrasonogram,

N&V : nausea and vomiting, A-P : Arteriorportal shunt, P-effusion : pleural effusion



Fig. 3. Growing hepatocellular carcinoma (arrow), which shows high enhancement on arterial phase (A) and low attenuation on portovenous phase (B), is noted at the posterior periphery of S4 before PMCT.

More extended low attenuation area without enhancement () is noted on all phases on follow-up CT 1 week after PMCT (C&D).

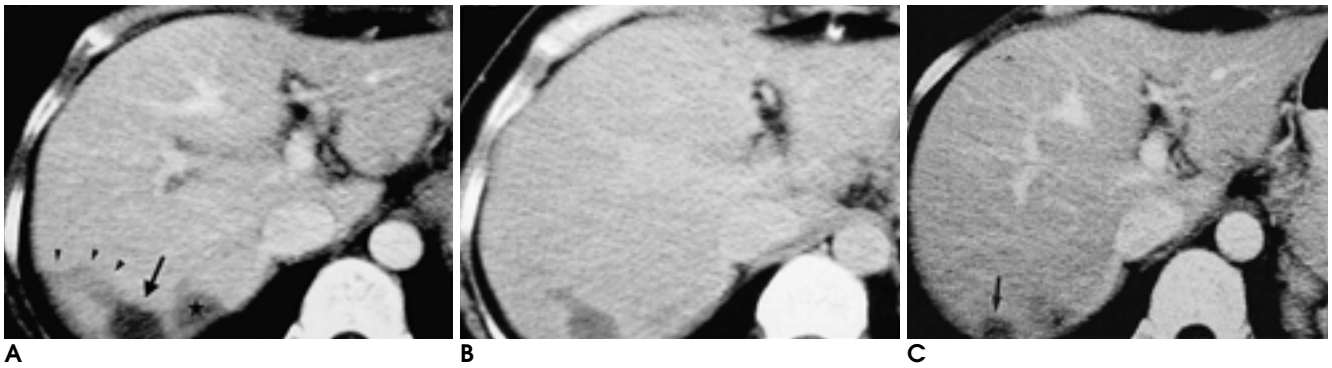


Fig. 4. Colon cancer with hepatic metastasis in a 44-year-old woman.

PMCT-treated low attenuation nodule (arrow) with linear low attenuation area (arrowheads) along the needle tract at S7 near previous wedge resection site () is noted on portovenous phase on follow-up CT 1 week after PMCT (**A**). There is no enhancement of the lesion on delayed phase (**B**).

PMCT-treated low attenuation nodule (arrow) and wedge resection site () decreased in size and linear low attenuation area along the needle tract disappeared on follow-up CT 2 months later (**C**).

Table 2. Comparison of Cost and Time of Procedures

	Cost (Won)	Time (Min)
PMCT	320,000	30
RITA	3,000,000	60
TACE	430,000	60

PMCT : Percutaneous microwave coagulation therapy

RITA : Radiofrequency interstitial tissue ablation therapy

TACE : Transarterial chemoembolization

PMCT

spectrum)

(electric field)

(6, 7).

가

가

(electromagnetic
cm

24 5

가

가

가

18, 19).

가

thermal ablation)

(20, 21).

PMCT

가

(20, 21),

가

(RITA, Radiofrequency interstitial

(4, 19).

(8 - 30 cc)

가
가

가 (4, 10,

가

(19, 20).

PMCT
(Table 2).

가

가
(22).
PMCT 1-2
(6, 14, 15),
PMCT
가
(Table 2).
1986 Tabuse
MCT 가 (23),
(11,
23).
(congestion) 가 3
(23),
(6). PMCT 1 CT
가
가
가
PMCT 가
CT가
가
CT 가
가
12).
PMCT
(necrotizing effect)가
가
(13).
(25),
(13).
PMCT
가

:
. PMCT
가 1.5 - 2 cm
가
가
PMCT가
(Table 2).
가 가 가
가
가
PMCT
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Efficacy of Percutaneous Microwave Coagulation Therapy for Nodular Hepatic Tumor: A Preliminary Study¹

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Purpose: Percutaneous microwave coagulation therapy (PMCT) uses a new energy source, microwave, in the treatment of solid neoplasms. We evaluated the efficacy of PMCT for nodular hepatic tumors in nine patients.

Materials and Methods: Between December 1998 and June 1999, we performed PMCT in six patients with hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC), two with one and three metastatic nodules each from colon cancer, and one with adenomatous hyperplasia. Four patients were female and five were male, and their age ranged between 44 and 71 (mean, 58.8) years. Under sonographic guidance a 14-gauge guiding needle was inserted percutaneously toward the lesion, and within it a needle electrode was precisely positioned. Microwave 2450MHz in frequency and with 60 or 80 -watt emission was generated for 80~90 seconds. We evaluated the ultrasound findings obtained during the procedure, pre-PMCT and follow-up CT images, changes in tumor marker (AFP or CA19-9) levels and the results of liver function tests, and complications arising during the six-month period following PMCT.

Results: Immediately after microwave emission, characteristic hyperechogenicity appeared on the real-time sonogram. Two patients with HCC underwent CT before PMCT, and typical enhancement during the arterial phase and washout during the portovenous phase was observed. In one patient, two metastatic lesions from colon cancer showed delayed enhancement on pre-PMCT CT. Initial follow-up CT, performed between 1 and 4 weeks after the PMCT procedure, showed that eight lesions-including two HCCs which were highly enhanced on CT before PMCT-showed no contrast enhancement, and three others showed delayed enhancement. Two of the eight lesions which showed no contrast enhancement at initial follow-up CT were markedly decreased in size (from 2.9 and 4.0 cm to 1.0 and 2.0 cm, respectively) at subsequent follow-up 3 months and 6 months later, respectively. One of the three lesions showing delayed enhancement had increased in size from 4.1 to 5.5 cm at subsequent follow-up CT, 2 months later. Serum AFP or CA19-9 levels decreased in four of six patients (66.7%) who were followed up for 6 months. Transient elevation of aspartate aminotransferase (AST) levels were noted in all patients. PMCT-related complications included intrahepatic arterioportal shunt in two patients, pleural effusion in one, skin burn in one, intraperitoneal hemorrhage in one, and mild fever, abdominal pain and nausea in seven. No complications were serious, however.

Conclusion: Our preliminary experiences suggest that PMCT is a safe and effective treatment modality for nodular hepatic tumors.

Index words : Liver, interventional procedures
Microwaves
Liver neoplasms
Liver, CT