

CT

1

가

: 1999 5 1

가 5 cm 30 (52) 51

(33 , 18) CT

가 3 CT

4) (1) , 2) , 3) ,

5 mm safety margin) , 5) (5.8

(Group A: n=15) (Group B: n=36)

: Group A B 3.26 cm 2.24 cm ,

7 (21.2%), 8 (44.4%) ,

31 9 (29.0%) , 20

6 (30%) , 17 2

(11.8%) , 34 13 (38.2%)

가 36 14 (38.9%) , 가 15

1 (6.7%) (p=0.028),

(p=0.05), (p=0.021)가

(Radiofrequency Thermal Ablation,

RFTA)

- 가
- (1, 1.8 - 38%
- 2). 460 kHz (4, 5), 가 가
- 가 (noninsulated tip) (6, 7),
- (ionic agitation)
- (3).

(safety margin)

CT (complete ablation) 3 가 30 51 (33 , 18) AFP (> 200 ng) 3 (n=1), (n=7), (n=1) (n=12) , (n=5), (n=4) 1.0~5.0 cm(2.54 cm) , 34~71 (: 52) , 21:9 3~12 (: 5.8) 460 kHz 50 W (RITA Medical System, Mountainview, CA) 15 G (RITA Medical System, Mountainview, CA) 4 7 가 가 Propofol Demerol 1% Lidocain 5 mm 가 (Spectra Plus, Disonics, U.S.A. and HDI 5000, ATL, Bothell, WA) free - hand method 100 - 105 1 10 2 - 12 가 가 가 5 mm 24 CT 3 가 CT Somatom Plus 4(Siemens, Erlangen, Germany) 120 kVp, 240 mAs, 8 mm, 10 mm, pitch 1.25 120 mL (Ultravist 370, Shering AG, Germany) (CT9000, Liebel - Flarsheim, Mallinckrodt Inc., St. Louis, MO, U.S.A.) 3 mL , 30 , 60 , 220 CT

가 (complete ablation) , (perfect ablation) 5 mm (safety margin) (Fig. 1). 가 , CT 15 , 36 (Group A, n=15) (Group B, n=36) 가 1) 1 CT (mm), 2) , 3) 5 mm 1) () , 2) 5가 가 가 CT 5 mm 가 가 CT THAD (transient hepatic attenuation difference) CT 가 chi - square method

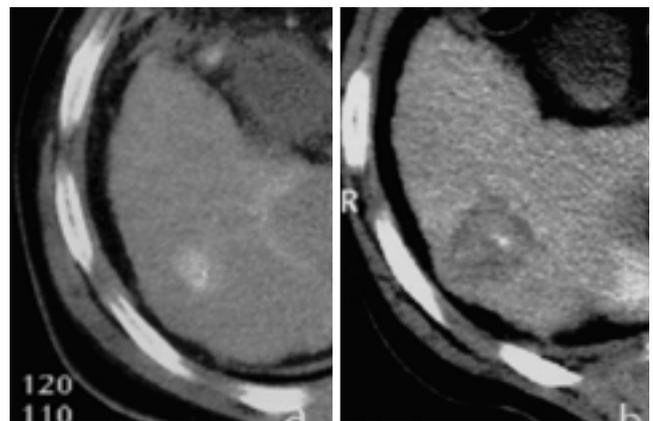


Fig. 1. 45 year-old man with hepatocellular carcinoma. **A.** In preoperative CT scan, well-enhanced nodular lesion in the segment VI of the liver. **B.** After RFTA, hypoattenuated ablated region was seen around mass, and extended more than 5 mm above the tumor margin, perfect ablated state.

SPSS 8.0(SPSS Inc., Chicago, IL, U.S.A.)

0.05 (p=0.050). 가 36 14 (38.9%)
 , 가 15 1 (6.7%)
 (Fig. 3).

Group A 3~9 (4.8)
 , Group A B
 (Table 1).

Group A B 3.26 cm 2.24 가
 cm 가 (p=0.028)(Fig. 2).
 7 (21.2%),
 8 (44.4%)
 (p=0.082). (1, 3, 4, 8 - 10).
 31 9 (29.0%) , 20 44 - 67%
 6 (30%)
 (p=0.941). , 50.9 - 71%
 9 4 (44%) 가 (11 - 13).
 (perfect ablation) 17
 2 (11.8%) , (complete 1.8 - 36%
 ablation) 34 13 (38.2%) (4).

Table 1. Univariate Analysis of Factors Related to Local Recurrence*

	Size of Tumor		Type of Tumor		Adjacent Vessel		Perfect Ablation		Peritumoral Hyperemia	
	Mean (cm)		HCC	meta	y [†]	n [†]	y	n	y	n
Recur	3.26		7	8	9	6	2	13	14	1
Non-recur	2.24		26	10	22	14	15	21	22	14
p-value	0.028		0.082		0.941		0.050		0.021	

* by Pearson 's chi-square

†y : present, n : absent

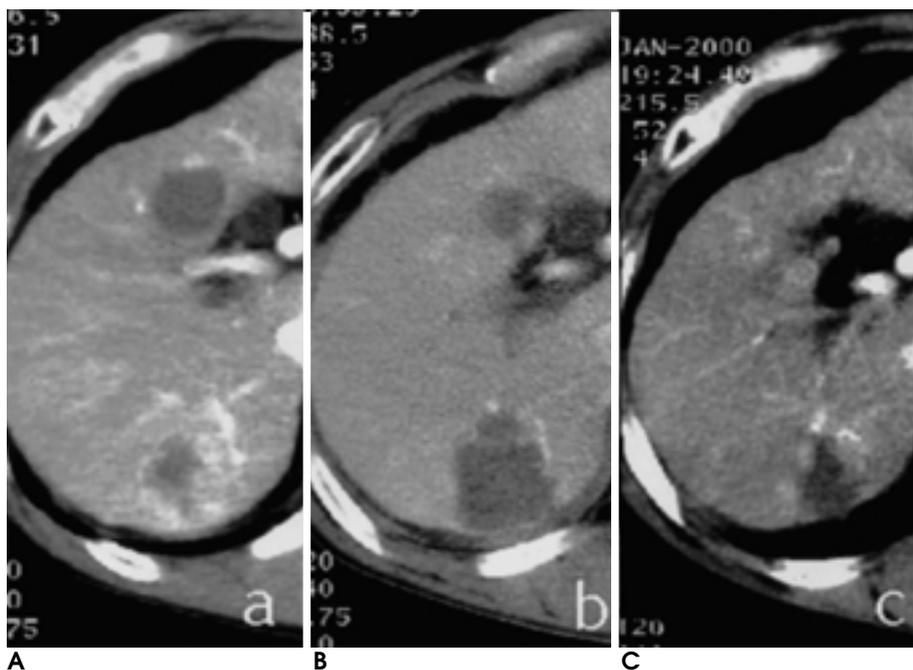


Fig. 2. 53 year-old man with HCC.

A. A large size of mass (3.5 cm) and well-enhanced circumference of tumor were noted in the segment VII, and other hypoattenuated mass was also seen in the segment IV.

B. In immediate study, it is regarded as a perfect ablation.

C. But in the after 6 months, the recurrence was seen in the anteromedial and anterolateral portions of ablated site.

- cellular carcinoma successfully treated with radiofrequency thermal ablation. *J Hepatobiliary Pancreatic Surg* 1999;6:190-194
15. Goldberg SN, Gazelle GS, Halpern EF, Rittman WJ, Mueller PR, Rosenthal PI. Radiofrequency tissue ablation: importance of local temperature along the electrode tip exposure in determining lesion shape and size. *Acad Radiol* 1996; 3:212-218
 16. Shirabe K, Takenaka K, Gion T. Analysis of prognostic risk factors in hepatic resection for metastatic colorectal carcinoma with special reference to the surgical margin. *Br J Surg* 1997;84:1077-1080
 17. Gazelle GS, Goldberg SN, Solbiati L, Livraghi T. Tumor ablation with radio-frequency energy. *Radiology* 2000;217:633-646
 18. Goldberg SN, Kruskal JB, Oliver BS, Clouse ME, Gazelle GS. Percutaneous tumor ablation: increased coagulation by combining radio-frequency ablation and ethanol instillation in a rat breast tumor model. *Radiology* 2000;217:827-831
 19. Rossi S, Di Stasi M, Buscarini E, et al. Percutaneous RF interstitial thermal ablation in the treatment of hepatic cancer. *AJR Am J Roentgenol* 1996;167:759-768

J Korean Radiol Soc 2002;46:473 - 478

The Factors Related to Local Recurrence after Radiofrequency Thermal Ablation of Hepatic Malignancies : Assessment of Spiral CT Findings¹

Woo Kyeong Jeong, M.D., Hyunchul Rhim, M.D., Yongsoo Kim, M.D., Byung Hee Koh, M.D.,
On Koo Cho, M.D., Heung Seok Seo, M.D., Kyung Bin Joo, M.D.

¹*Department of Diagnostic Radiology, College of Medicine, Hanyang University*

Purpose: To determine the factors that are related to local recurrence after Radiofrequency thermal ablation (RFTA) of hepatic tumors.

Materials and Methods: We selected 30 patients with 51 hepatic nodules less than 5 cm in diameter (HCC, n = 33; metastasis, n = 18) who underwent RF thermal ablation between May 1999 and April 2000. Ablation was defined as 'complete' if immediately post-procedural CT showed that a nodule's margin was completely covered by ablation. Every three months, follow-up CT scans were examined for signs of local recurrence, and a nodule was assessed in terms of its size, the histologic diagnosis, adjacent vessels, perfect ablation (a safety margin of more than 5mm beyond the tumor margin), and whether hyperemia was observed after ablation. Finally, a group in which there was local recurrence (group A, n = 15) and another showing no recurrence (group B, n = 36) were compared.

Results: Mean nodule size in group A and group B was 3.26 and 2.24 cm, respectively. Local recurrence was noted in 7 of 33 HCC nodules (21.2%), and in 8 of 18 (44.4%) which were metastatic. There was recurrence in 9 of 31 nodules with adjacent vessels (29.0%), and in 6 of 20 (30%) without adjacent vessels. In two of 17 perfectly ablated nodules (11.8%) there was local recurrence, but this was observed in 13 of 34 imperfectly ablated nodules (38.2%). Finally, local recurrence was seen in 14 of 36 nodules showing hyperemia (38.9%) but in one of 15 (6.7%) without hyperemia. Using chi-square analysis, it was thus shown that with regard to local recurrence, tumor size, perfect ablation and peritumoral hyperemia were statistically significant factors ($p < 0.05$).

Conclusion: Local recurrence after RF thermal ablation of hepatic tumors clearly increases in nodules which are larger. The degree to which ablation is perfect, and the presence of peritumoral hyperemia, may be factors related to the local recurrence observed after RFTA.

Index words : Liver neoplasms, CT
Radiofrequency (RF) ablation

Address reprint requests to : Hyunchul Rhim, M.D., Department of Diagnostic Radiology, Hanyang University Hospital, College of Medicine, Hanyang University, 17 Haengdang-dong, Sungdong-gu, Seoul 133-792, Korea.
Tel. 82-2-2290-9160 Fax. 82-2-2293-2111