

^{166}Ho - chitosan

간암의 경간동맥 ¹⁶⁶Holmium-chitosan
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지도 김 명 진 교수

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연세대학교 대학원

의 학 과

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1.	8
2. ¹⁶⁶ Holmium - chitosan	9
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4.	11
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Figure 1. ¹⁶⁶Holmium - chitosan CR 3cm

가 64 17 - 18

Figure 2. 2 ¹⁶⁶Holmium - chitosan CR 8.5cm

가 53 19 - 20

Figure 3. Complete response 21

Figure 4. ¹⁶⁶Holmium - chitosan 25%

..... 22 - 23

Figure 5. Child A 1 26

Figure 6. Child B 1 27

1.	12
2.	가	13
3.	15
4.	¹⁶⁶ Holmium - chitosan 6 CR	
	Child	16
5.	¹⁶⁶ Holmium - chitosan 3	
	24
6.	¹⁶⁶ Holmium - chitosan 3	
	25

¹⁶⁶Holmium - chitosan

가

,

가 .

가

.

¹⁶⁶Holmium -

chitosan

,

.

1999 2 2001 7

¹⁶⁶Holmium - chitosan

118 1 가 가 4

114 . 114

Child-Pugh . Child Class A 90 (78%),

Class B 20 (19%), Class C 4 (3%) .

가 , 10cm 가 ,

,

가 ¹⁶⁶Holmium-
 chitosan ,
 가 가 .
 56.7 (; 20-84), 97 17 .
¹⁶⁶Holmium-chitosan 1
 CT , 5.1±2.3cm .
 1 6 CT
 가 6 CR .
 0 42 17.6 .
 1 6 114 72 (63%) , 81(63%)
 CT
 . (11%), (3%), (3%), (1%)
 (18%) (2%), (1%), (4%) (6%)
 . 가
 (13%) 15 3-4 . 1
 가 93% Child A, B 95%, 78% . Child C 1

, ¹⁶⁶Holmium-chitosan

가

,

,

.

: , ¹⁶⁶Holmium-chitosan , ,

,

¹⁶⁶Holmium - chitosan

< >

·

가 ,

, 가

1,2. B

가 가 가 가 . 가

가

, , , ,

3-9 .

^{131}I Iodine ^{90}Y Yttrium

¹⁰⁻¹³ ^{131}I Iodine-lipiodol

가 , 가

가 8 32

가 ¹¹.

^{90}Y Yttrium 64 가 ^{131}I Iodine

, 10.4mm 가

가

¹³⁻¹⁴.

^{166}Ho Holmium 가 26.83 , 95% 5%

¹⁵. 가 1.83MeV

2.3mm, 8mm

15,16

¹⁶⁶Holmium - chitosan

glucosamine - 1,4

17

pH

18

¹⁶⁶Holmium - chitosan

(Milican^R,

,

,)

가

19

¹⁶⁶Holmium - chitosan

16

24

1cm

20mCi

¹⁶⁶Holmium - chitosan

63%

가

20.

, ¹⁶⁶Holmium - chitosan

가

가 ,

가 가

,

,

가

가 5cm

.

pH 4

(pH 7

) 가 가

¹⁶⁶Holmium - chitosan

¹⁶⁶Holmium -

chitosan

,

¹⁶⁶Holmium - chitosan

, , .

▪

1.

1999 2 2001 7 ¹⁶⁶Holmium - chitosan

118 1 가 가 4

114 . 129

¹⁶⁶Holmium - chitosan . 가

,

10cm

,

가 ¹⁶⁶Holmium - chitosan

, 가

가 . 56.7 (; 20-84

), 97 , 17 5.7:1 .

114 가 Child-Pugh

. Child class A 90 (79%), Class B 20 (18%), Class C

4 (4%) .

114 129 ¹⁶⁶Holmium-

chitosan . 1 CT

, 5.1±2.3cm (, 1.5-10cm) .

, 가 CT

, 가 (>500

IU/mL). 0 42 17.6 .

2. ¹⁶⁶Holmium - chitosan

¹⁶⁶Holmium - chitosan

. ¹⁶⁶Holmium nitrate

pentahydrate ($165\text{-Ho}(\text{NO}_3)_3\cdot 5\text{H}_2\text{O}$) 1ml

(1-4)-linked, 2 amino deoxy- -D-glucopyranose 가

300,000-500,000

(Milican^R,

).

¹⁶⁶Holmium - chitosan

¹⁶⁶Holmium

¹⁶⁶Holmium - chitosan

1ml 20mCi

3. ¹⁶⁶Holmium - chitosan

¹⁶⁶Holmium - chitosan

1cm 20mCi ¹⁶⁶Holmium - chitosan

3Fr

$^{166}\text{Holmium}$

4.

1 CT 가 .

6 CT

(tumor necrosis: TN) (tumor regression: TR) 가

(therapeutic effect: TE) . 6 CT

CR

CT

가 가 2

4

1

21

1. (Therapeutic effect, TE)

	(TN)	(TR)	(TE)
1	0%	0%, progression	any TN, TR 1
2	0%<TN 25%	0%<TR 25%	TN 2 or TR 2
3	25%<TN 50%	25%<TR 50%	TN 3 or TR 3
4	50%<TN<100%	50%TR<100%	TN 4 or TR 4
5	TN : 100%	TR : 100%	TN or TR 5

TN: tumor necrosis

TR: tumor regression

TE: therapeutic effect

가

(disappearance; D), (regression; R), (no change; N),
 (advance; A) 4 가 (2).

2. 가

가

CR	TE5	D	no
PR	TE4	R	no
MR	TE3	R	no
NC	TE2	N	no
PD	TE1	A	

CR, complete response; PR, partial response; MR, minor response;

NC, no change; PD, progressive disease

D, disappearance; R, regression; N, no change; A, advance

1 CT (Therapeutic effect, TE) 1-4

, 가 2 ¹⁶⁶Holmium - chitosan

. 가

,

. 2 ¹⁶⁶Holmium - chitosan TN 5

CR , CR 1

가 4,000ml/μL

, 가 4,000ml/μL

2

100,000ml/μL , 가 100,000ml/μL

2

(3).

3

3.

	G0	G1	G2	G3	G4
WBC (1,000/ μ L)	>4	3-3.9	2-2.9	1-1.9	<1
Plt (10,000/ μ L)	>10	7.5-9.9	5-7.4	2.5-4.9	<2.5

5.

SPSS 11.0

Kaplan-Meier actuarial

method .

72 (63%)

81(63%)

6 CT

(Figure 1). CT

TE 5 , CR

4 .

TE 3-4

7

2

¹⁶⁶Holmium-chitosan

, 2

7

TE 5 , CR 72

(Figure 2).

4. ¹⁶⁶Holmium - chitosan 6 CR

Child

	Class A (n=90)	Class B (n=20)	Class C (n=4)	Total (n=114)
< 3cm (n=26)	17	5	0	22 (79%)
> 3cm (n=88)	42	8		50 (56%)
Total	59 (82%)	13(18%)		

Figure 1. ^{166}Ho -chitosan

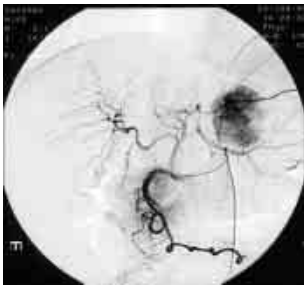
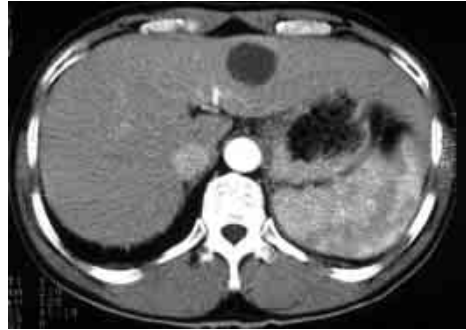
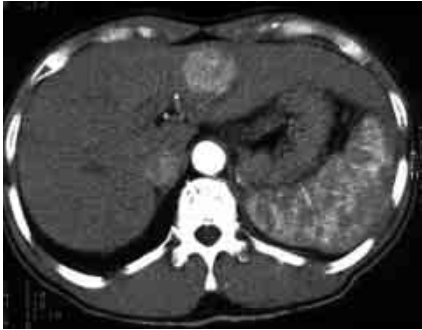
CR

3cm

가 64

a)

b)



c)

d)

e)

a). ^{166}Ho -chitosan

CT

3cm

60mCi

b). 1 CT

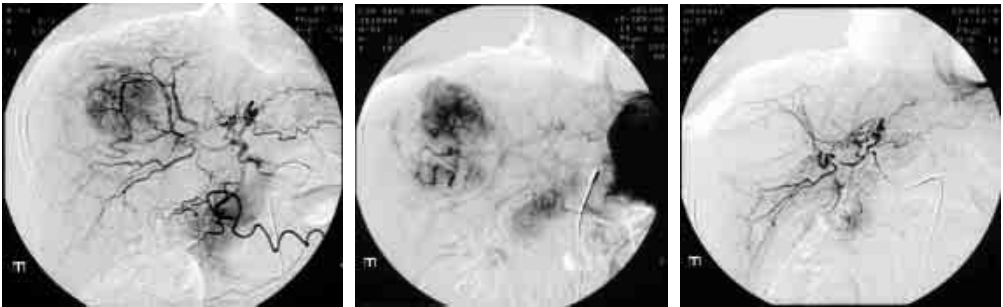
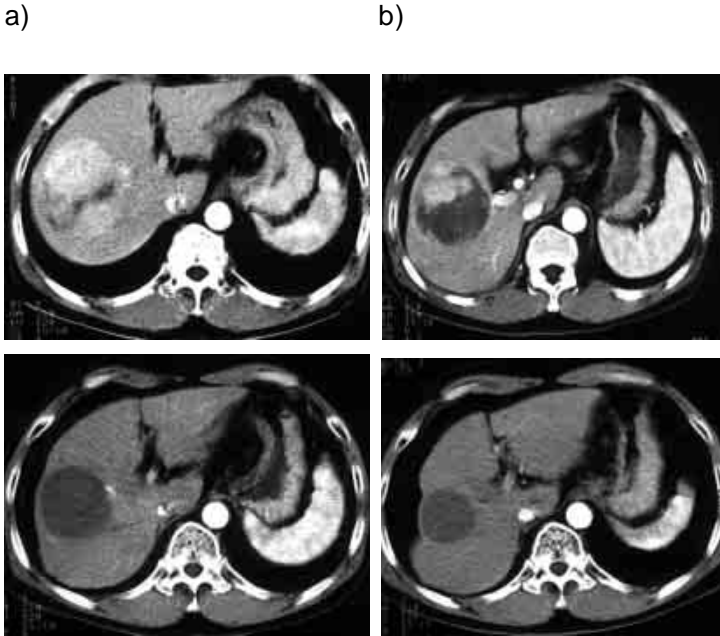
c). ^{166}Ho -chitosan

d and e). 1

가

Figure 2. 2 ¹⁶⁶Holmium - chitosan CR 8.5cm

가 53 .



e) f) g)

a). CT

160mCi

b). 1 70% 가 6cm

60mCi

c). 2 CT

d). 1 CT 4.5cm

e).

160mCi

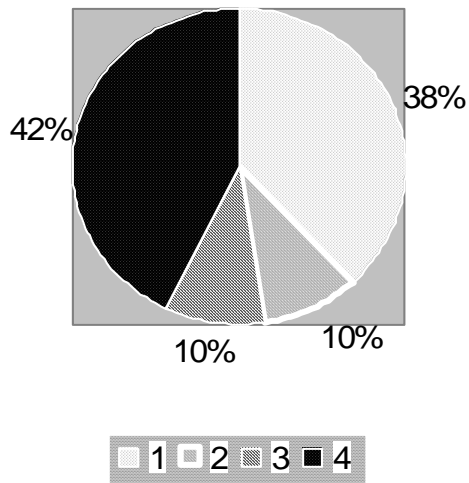
f). 1

60mCi

g). 2 1

114	CR	42 (37%)	. TE 1	0%
	PD(progressive disease)	16 (38%),	TE 2	
0-25%	NC(no chane)	4 (10%),	TE 3	25-
50%	MR(monir remission)	4 (10%),	TE 4	50-
100%	PR(partial remission)	18 (42%)		(Figure 3, 4).

Figure 3. Complete response



1, PD(progressive disease); 2, NC(no change); 3, MR(minor response);

4, PR(partial response)

Figure 4. ¹⁶⁶Holmium-chitosan

TE 2 25%

a)

b)



c)

d)

a).

CT

7cm

140mCi

b)

1

CT

25%

c).

140mCi

d). $^{166}\text{Holmium}$ - chitosan 1 CT 25%

3 (4%)

$^{166}\text{Holmium}$ - chitosan

(n=3, 3%), (n=3, 3%), (n=12, 11%), 가

(n=4, 4%), (n=1, 1%) 23 (18%) 2 3

(n=4,

4%), (n=2, 2%), (n=1, 1%)

(13%) (5).

5. ¹⁶⁶Holmium - chitosan 3

	Child A (n=90)	Child B (n=20)	Child C (n=4)	
Pancytopenia	11	3	1	15(13%)
Liver abscess	1	1	0	2(2%)
Hepatic failure	2	2	0	4(4%)
Cholecystitis	1	0	0	1(1%)

3 114 6 (5%)

, Child Class A가 90 2 (2%), B가 20 3 (15%), C가 4 1

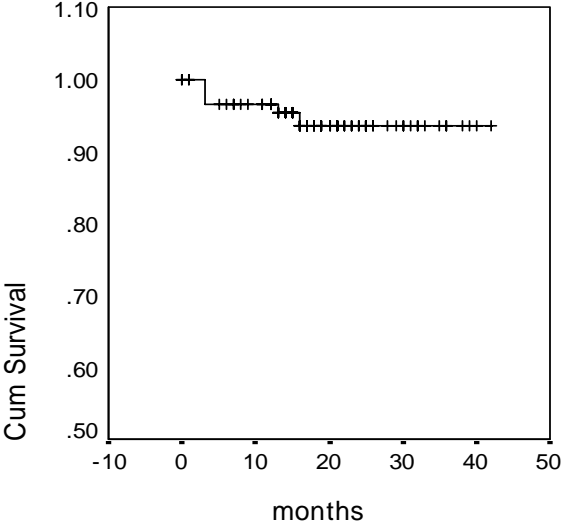
(25%) . 6 .

6. ¹⁶⁶Holmium - chitosan complex 3

	Class A (n=90)	Class B (n=20)	Class C (n=4)	Total (n=114)
Hepatic failure	2	2	0	4(4%)
Tumor rupture	0	0	1	1(1%)
Pancytopenia	1			1(1%)

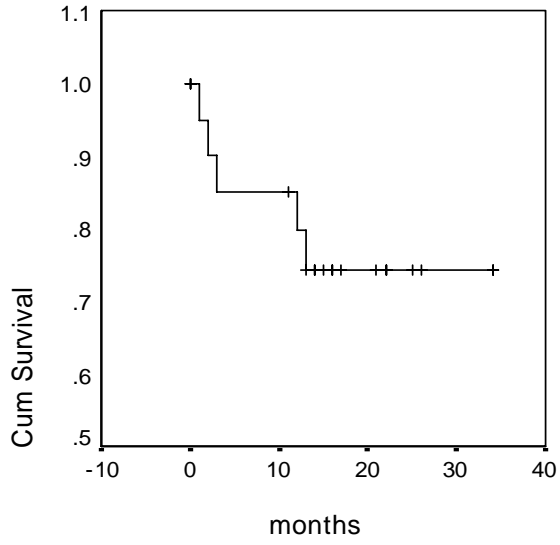
1 93% Child A, B 95%, 80% . 4
 Child C 가 3, 4, 7, 27 1 1 가
 1 . (Figure 5, 6).

Figure 5. Child A 1



Child A 1 95%

Figure 6. Child B 1



Child B 1 80%

가

,
 , ¹⁶⁶Holmium - chitosan
 6-9,22 가 5cm ,
 , 가
 22 가

가

23 ¹⁶⁶Holmium - chitosan

, CR 72 3 (4%) . 42

CR

가 , ¹⁶⁶Holmium -
 chitosan ,
 가

¹⁶⁶Holmium - chitosan

가 (11%), (3%), (3%), (1%)

(20%) . (2%), (1%), (4%)

(16%) . 2 (2%) , 1 (1%)

. Bismuth ²²

10%

3Fr

4 (4%) 가 ,

^{12,19} . Bismuth ²²

, 2.4%

¹⁹

가 가

. 4 가 6-

9cm(9, 6, 8, 8cm) ,

. 가

¹⁶⁶Holmium - chitosan 가

$^{166}\text{Holmium}$ - chitosan

114

15

3-4

1

19

5-10

가 21

가

12

가

가

$^{166}\text{Holmium}$ - chitosan

19

¹⁶⁶Holmium - chitosan

20mCi

0.17%, 40mCi

0.24%

가 가

19

200mCi

가

foley

catheter

가

¹⁶⁶Holmium - chitosan

1

93%, Child A 95%, Child B 80% . Livraghi ²⁴

90%, Child A, B, C

97%, 88%, 40%

1, Bismuth ²²

71%, Child A, B, C

71%. 53%, 18% 1

가

¹⁶⁶Holmium - chitosan

가

V.

114

¹⁶⁶Holmium - chitosan

1. 72 (61%) 81(63%) 6 CT
, CR .
2. ¹⁶⁶Holmium - chitosan (11%), (3%),
(3%), (1%) (18%) .
(4%), (2%), (1%), (16%)
(19%) (5%) .
3-4 ,
(13%) 가 .
3. ¹⁶⁶Holmium - chitosan 1
93%, Child A 95%, Child B 80% .

, ¹⁶⁶Holmium - chitosan

가 ,

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Abstract

Transarterial ^{166}Ho -chitosan complex injection in hepatocellular carcinoma

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(Directed by Professor Myeong - Jin Kim)

There are various methods of non-surgical treatment of the hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC). Among them transarterial chemoembolization (TACE) and percutaneous ethanol injection (PEIT) have been generally used. However in the particular case of HCC, intraarterial injection of radionuclide, ^{90}Y has been reported. ^{166}Ho radionuclide has high beta energy ($E_{\text{max}}: 1.84\text{MeV}$) almost same as ^{90}Y in terms of physical property, but it contains the important gamma photon (5%), which can be able to make radionuclide imaging under gamma camera. Prior to clinical application in the treatment of HCC, intraarterial injection of ^{166}Ho -chitosan complex was

experimentally performed.

The purpose of this clinical study was to evaluate the treatment effect, complication, and survival by the intraarterial injection of ^{166}Ho - chitosan complex in the non - surgical treatment of HCC.

From February 1999 to July 2001, 129 hepatocellular carcinomas in 114 patients were treated. They were 97 male to 17 female and ranged between 20 to 84 years old(mean:56.7). The criteria of patient selection by CT and hepatic angiogram were: 1) tumor with the smaller than 10cm in diameter, 2) single nodular tumor with one another daughter nodule supplied by the same artery, 3) no arterio - venous or arterio - portal shunt, 4) tumor with one or two supplying arteries. The mean diameter of tumor was $5.1 \pm 2.3\text{cm}$. The treatment effect was evaluated with CT, angiography and combined with other imaging methods during the period from one to 42 months(mean: 17.6 months).

Complete response(CR) was 73 tumors(63%), partial response(n=18, 16%), minor response(n=4, 4%), no change(n=4, 4%), and progressive

disease(n=16, 14%). The minor complication such as nausea(3%), vomiting(3%), fever(11%), abdominal pain(1%), and the elevation of the serum transaminase levels(4%) occurred in 23 patients(20%). The serious ones were hepatic failure(4%), liver abscess(2%), and acute cholecystitis(1%) in 7 patients and mortality rate was 5.4% within post-treatment 3 months. In terms of survival rate, one year survival was 93% of 114 patients by the Kaplan - Meier method, 95% for child class A and 80% for class B by Child classification.

In conclusion, transarterial ¹⁶⁶Holmium - chitosan complex injection was thought to be very effective in the treatment of nodular and hypervascular HCC, even if there was some limitations for application and the fear of radiation hazard.

Key words : hepatocellular carcinoma, CT, angiography, tumor necrosis