

Holmium - 166

1

2

3

: Holmium - 166(Ho - 166) Ho - 166

6 Ho - 166 20 mCi (cpm)

(%),

4, 8, 12

25

(3 - 9 cm) 25

Ho - 166

(cpm)

3 CT

(complete

response: CR),

(partial response:PR)

(non - response:NR)

: Ho - 166

24

0.17%

6

52 - 68%가

Ho - 166

25%,

7%,

3%,

1.4 - 3%

2%

가 1 - 3

가

21

25%

가 12

50%

17 (68%),

5 (20%)

3 (12%)

76%(19/25)

가

50%

6 (12%)

, SGOT SGPT

75% 67%가

1 - 3

2 - 3

가

4

1

1

가 1

: Ho - 166

Ho - 166

가

(cytotoxic)

(1).

Iodine - 131(I - 131) Yttrium - 90(Y - 90), Phosphorus - 32(P - 32), Rhenium - 188 (Re - 188)

1
2
3

2001 1 26

2001 4 11

: Holmium - 166

Y - 90 I - 131 Y - 90 (2 - 8). Xylazine HCL (, ,) 1 ml/kg
Ketamine HCl (, ,) 10 ml/kg
3F
Ho - 166 20 mCi Ho - 166
(3 - 7). I - 131
I - 127 I - 131 I -
Wollner (12)
131 , , 가
Miller (13)
가 8 , 3%, 30%
Ho - 166 20mCi
(2, 9). (estimated absorption dose) 8,462 ± 1,759 cGy
가
Holmium - 166(Ho - 166) Holmium - 165(Ho - 165)
95%가
(E_{max} = 1.84 MeV, = 26.9) , b.
(0.081 MeV, 1.38 MeV) 5% Y - 90 200 μ
가 Liquid Scintillation Analyser (Aloka 1000, Aloka, Tokyo,
Ho - 166 1991 (radioactivity) count
Mumper (10) 가 Ho - 166 per minute(cpm)
, 15 , 30 , 1, 4, 12, 24, 48 72
Ho - 166 cpm 0 (, 6 ,
Ho - 166 12, 24, 48, 72 cpm .
25 . c.
가 , , , , , , ,
cpm
Ho - 166 (decay factor)
Ho - 166 CHICO
d.
Ho - 165 nitrate pentahydrate{Ho - 165(NO₃)₃5H₂O} 1 , 3, 7, 10, 14 3 , 4, 6, 8
NaOH NaBH₄ H - 165 12 , , , , , , ,
(macroaggregate) neutron flux SGOT, SGPT, BUN, Creatinine Alkaline
Ho - 166 nitrate pentahydrate{166 - phosphatase .
Ho(NO₃)₃5H₂O} (1 - 4) - linked, 2 e.
amino - 2 - deoxy - b - D - glucopyranose (crab) 6 4 , 8 , 12 2
가 (polycationic),
(biodegradable), (natural poly -
mer) pH 3.0 Ho - 166
Ho - 166 chitosan ,
1 ml 20 mCi ,
(11).

a. 10 - 16 Kg (Beagle) 6 . 1.
1998 4 1999 3 (US)

(CT)

Child A B

가 23 , 가 2

25

4.

37 79 (54.3)

4 8

HBsAg가 AFP SGOT, SGPT, Bilirubin

3 cm 9 cm

(3-5 cm : 10 , 5-7 cm : 9 , 7-9 cm : 6).

5.

(shunt) 3 CT

(complete response: CR),

Ho - 166 Ho - (PR:partial response) 50% 50%

166 가 Nelson (NR:non - response) 3

(14) Monte Carlo code EGS4 simulation for Geometry

Prestwich (15) 6 26

mCi(740MBq) Ho - 166 1 cm 20 (14).

1 ml 30 mCi(1,110 MBq)가

2.

3F 6

Ho - 166 a.

가 (Fig.1, Table 1).

3. cpm

5 5 ml counter 0.17%가 , 6 52 - 68%

200 μ cpm 가

24

Ho - 166

Table 1. Radioactivity of Blood with Time Interval (cpm/min)

Pre	15min	30min	1hr	2hr	4hr	12hr	24hr	72hr
29 ± 4.9	31884 ± 7853	22064 ± 5343	13752 ± 3543	10056 ± 718	4496 ± 342	2907 ± 153	422 ± 24	43 ± 12

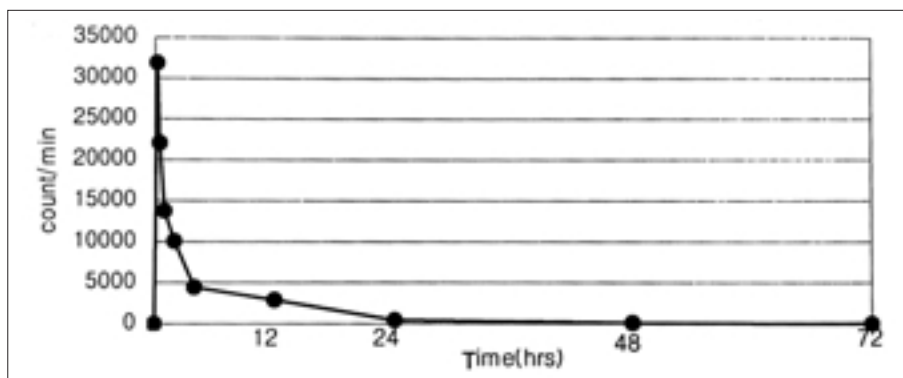


Fig. 1. Blood concentration of Ho-166 radioactivity(cpm). Blood radioactivity was acutely elevated immediately after intraarterial injection of Ho-166 chitosan complex and almost completely disappeared after 24 hours.

: Holmium - 166

b. , 24, 48 72
(Fig. 2, Table 2).

d. 4 25% (40 - 50%)
, 8 35%, 12 50%
(ballooning 8 - 12 degeneration)
(sinusoid congestion)

cpm 77,890
100% (%)
25.0%, 7%, 3%, 1.4 - 35
2%
(Fig. 3). Ho - 166

(average count/pixel)
1 7.6 (6.2 - 9.2), 24 7.9 (5.5 - 10.6), 48 7.4 (4.5 - 13.9)
72 8 (6.1 - 9.9)

c. Ho - 166 CHICO 가 10 21 가
SGOT SGPT 가 4 1
1 3
Alkaline phosphatase BUN
Creatinine 가 25 2 6

a. 3 가 17 (68%),
가 5 (20%) (50% : 4 , 50% : 1),
3 (Table 3). 가 3
22
2
3 1 6 , 2 12
6

Table 2. Radioactivity of Organ with Time Intervals (cpm/min)

	pre	24hr	48hr	72hr
Whole body	343896 ± 9878	191364 ± 5853	118990 ± 4767	71874 ± 2233
Liver (Lt.)	95780 ± 2918	56708 ± 980	29356 ± 1004	13851 ± 780
Liver (Rt.)	27405 ± 881	14738 ± 513	8906 ± 167	4265 ± 112
Lung	12133 ± 478	6429 ± 312	2716 ± 103	1716 ± 88
Bladder	5265 ± 245	2706 ± 113	1432 ± 100	929 ± 54
Bone	8157 ± 229	4272 ± 212	2165 ± 98	1219 ± 95

* Lt. : Left lobe, Rt. : Right lobe

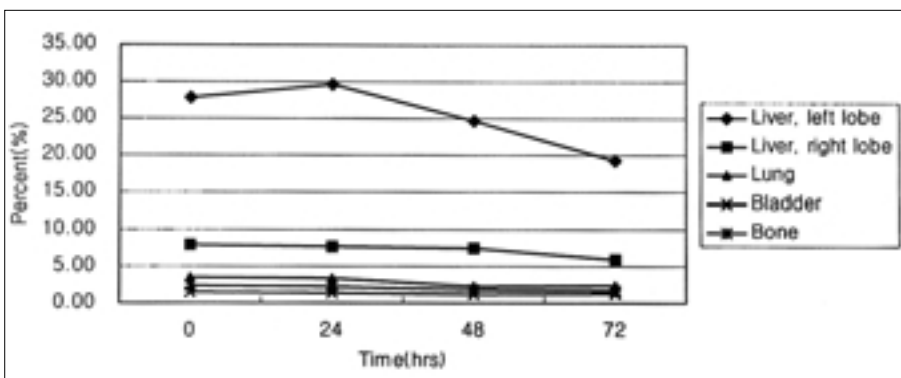


Fig. 2. Proportion of radioactivity of each organ per whole body(%). High concentration of radioactivity in left lobe of liver (> 25%) was seen, compared with other organ (< 10%).

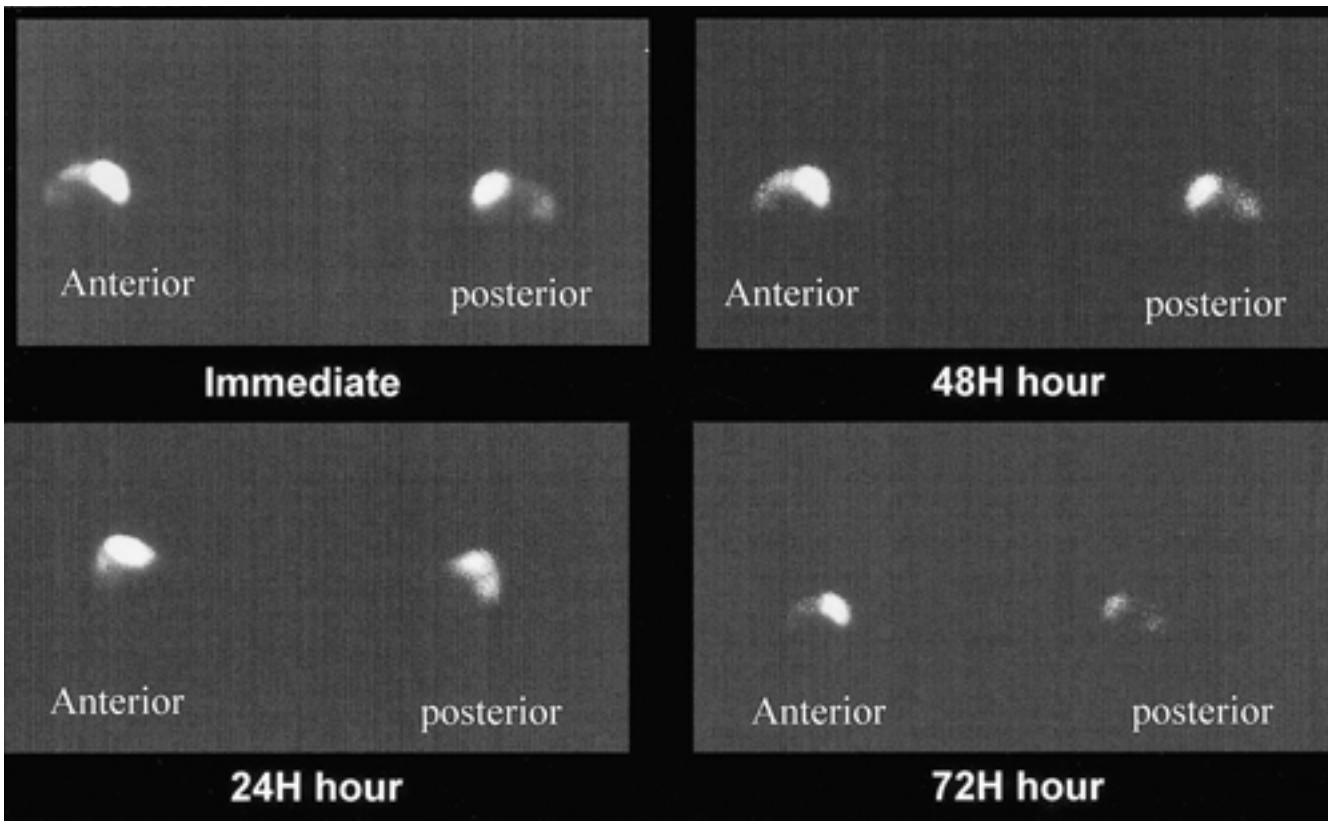


Fig. 3. Gamma camera scan of dog liver after intraarterial injection of 20 mCi Ho-166 chitosan complex into left hepatic artery. Radioactivities are well localized in left lobe without systemic distribution.

Table 3. Results of Treatment of Hepatocellular Carcinoma by Intraarterial Injection of Ho-166 Chitosan Complex after 3 months

Size of tumor(cm)	No. of Pts	CR	PR(>50%)	PR(<50%)	NR
3 - 5	10	9	1	0	0
5 - 7	9	5	2	1	1
7 - 9	6	3	1	0	2
	25	17(68%)	4(16%)	1(4%)	3(12%)

CR: complete response, PR : partial response, NR: Non-response

Table 4. Injection Dose and Radioactivity of Ho-166 in Blood

Size of tumor (cm)	No. of patients	Dose of Ho-166 (mCi)	Radioactivity(mean) (cpm/ 200 μ l)
3 - 5	10	60 - 100	4,205 - 84,931(29,738)
5 - 7	9	110 - 140	47,421 - 133,704(71,912)
7 - 9	6	140 - 160	29,413 - 96,957(82,039)

Table 4

가 (Fig. 4). Fig. 5, 6

3 CT

12 CT
가

b. Ho-166

25 18 1 5
2 . 5 cm ,
1 Ho-166
1 1 2
Ho-166
(mCi) 5 (cpm)

c.

25 19 (76%)

가 가 3 ,
2 1
가

d.

1-3 가
4
4 가 75% 9
(36%), 50-75% 10 (40%), 30-50% 30%
3 (12%) 가 12

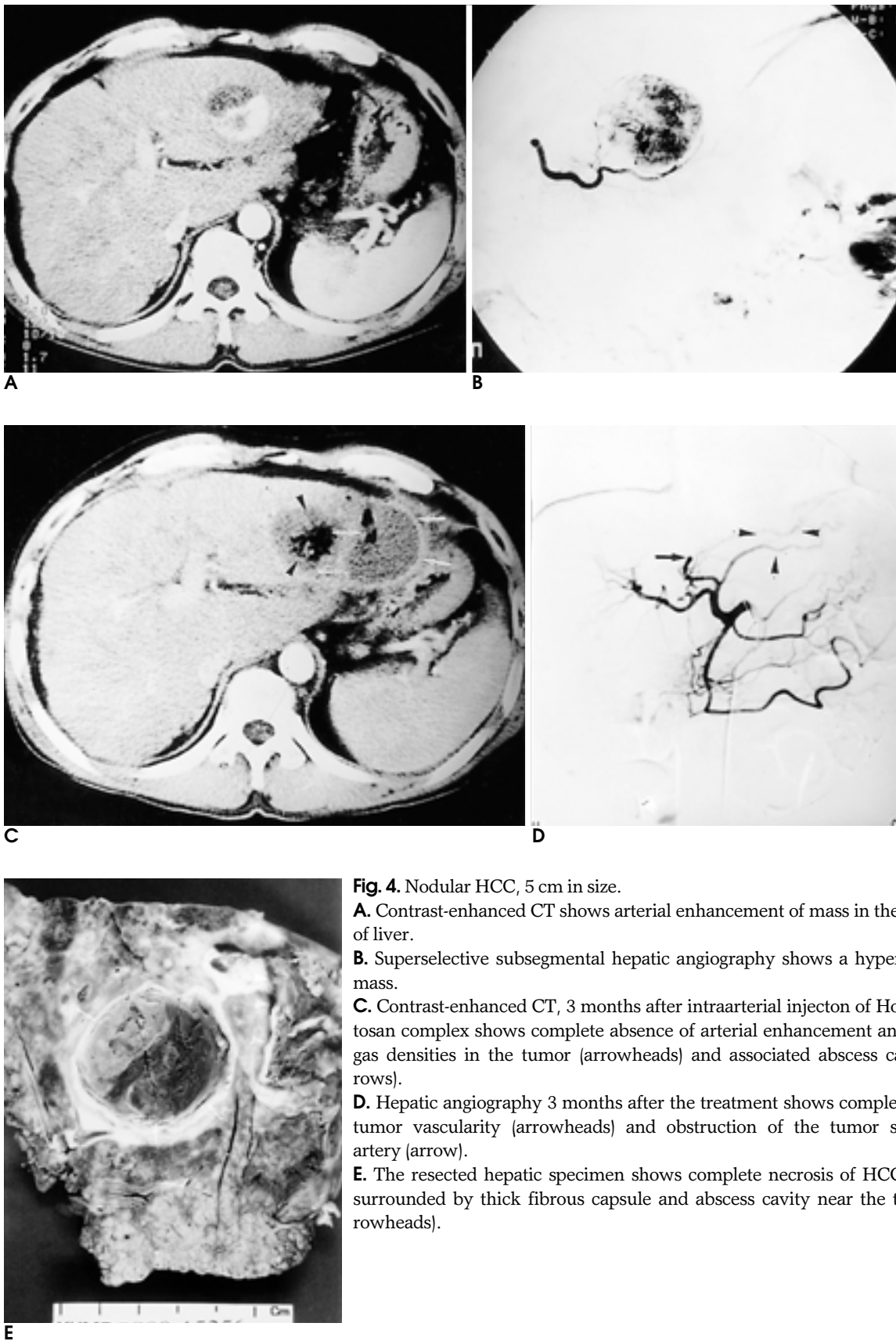


Fig. 4. Nodular HCC, 5 cm in size.

A. Contrast-enhanced CT shows arterial enhancement of mass in the left lobe of liver.

B. Superselective subsegmental hepatic angiography shows a hypervascular mass.

C. Contrast-enhanced CT, 3 months after intraarterial injection of Ho-166 chitosan complex shows complete absence of arterial enhancement and central gas densities in the tumor (arrowheads) and associated abscess cavity (arrows).

D. Hepatic angiography 3 months after the treatment shows complete loss of tumor vascularity (arrowheads) and obstruction of the tumor supplying artery (arrow).

E. The resected hepatic specimen shows complete necrosis of HCC (arrows) surrounded by thick fibrous capsule and abscess cavity near the tumor (arrowheads).

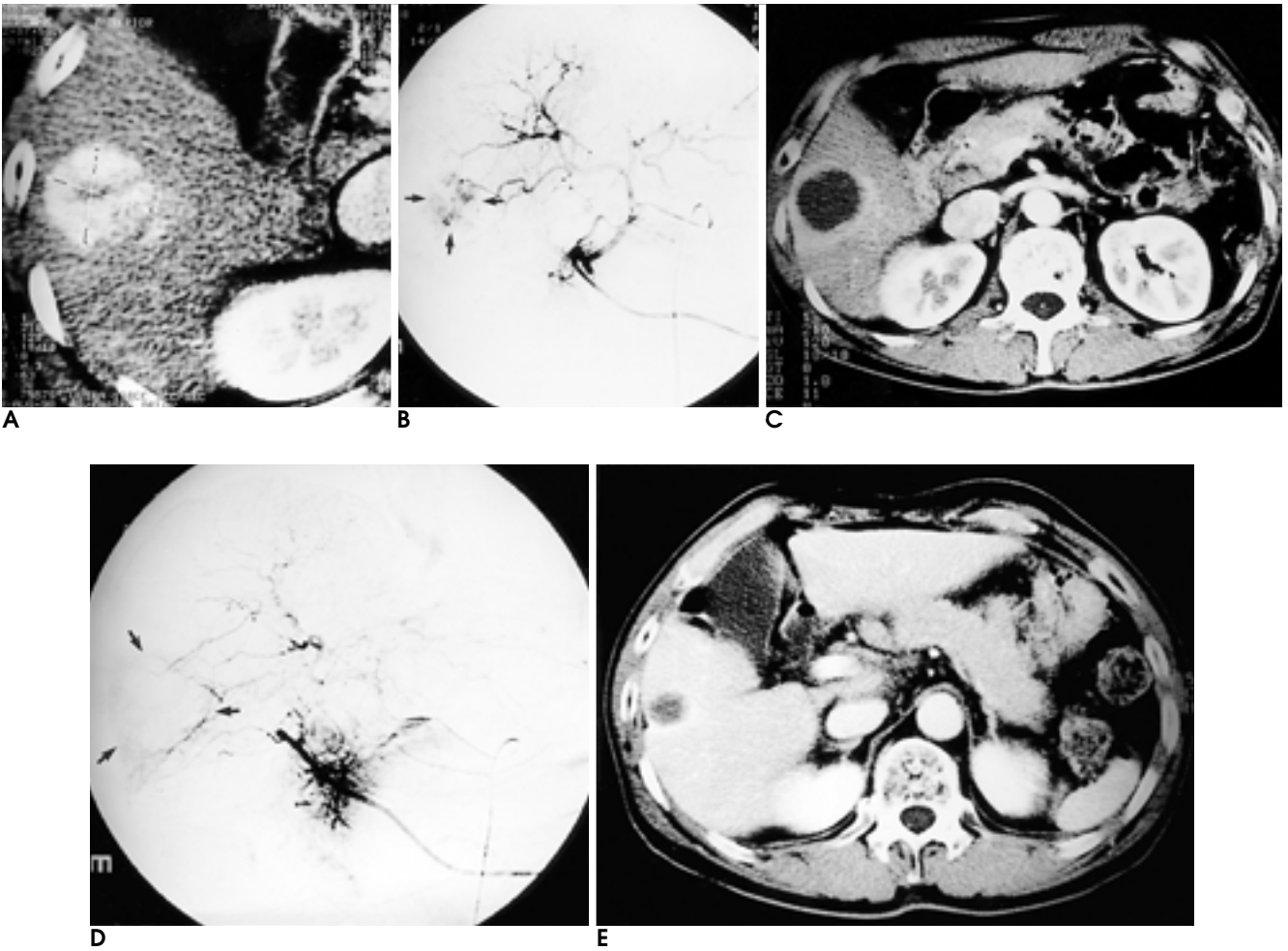


Fig. 5. Nodular HCC, 3.5 cm in size.

A. Contrast-enhanced CT shows homogeneously enhanced mass in the right lobe of liver.

B. Hepatic angiography shows vascular mass(arrows).

C. Contrast-enhanced CT, one month after intraarterial injection of Ho-166 chitosan complex, shows complete absence of arterial enhancement of mass, however, ring-like contrast enhancement at the outside of the tumor.

D. Hepatic angiography, one month after the treatment, shows faint staining around the dead space of treated tumor (arrows).

E. Contrast-enhanced CT, 24 months after the treatment shows a small cyst-like treated tumor and the minimal deformity of liver margin.

SGOT 12 8 (67%), SGPT 16 12 (75%)
 가 (<50IU/) 1-3 2-3
 가 4 , biliru -
 bin, alkaline phosphatase, BUN creatinine
 가
 Alpha - fetoprotein 100 ng/ml
 13
 1 1

Yttrium - 90(Y - 90) Iodine - 131(I - 131)
 (2, 3-7), 가 Holmium - 166
 Rhenium - 188 (8, 10, 11).
 가

(biloma) 1 가

가
 Mantravadi (3)
 Y - 90 microsphere

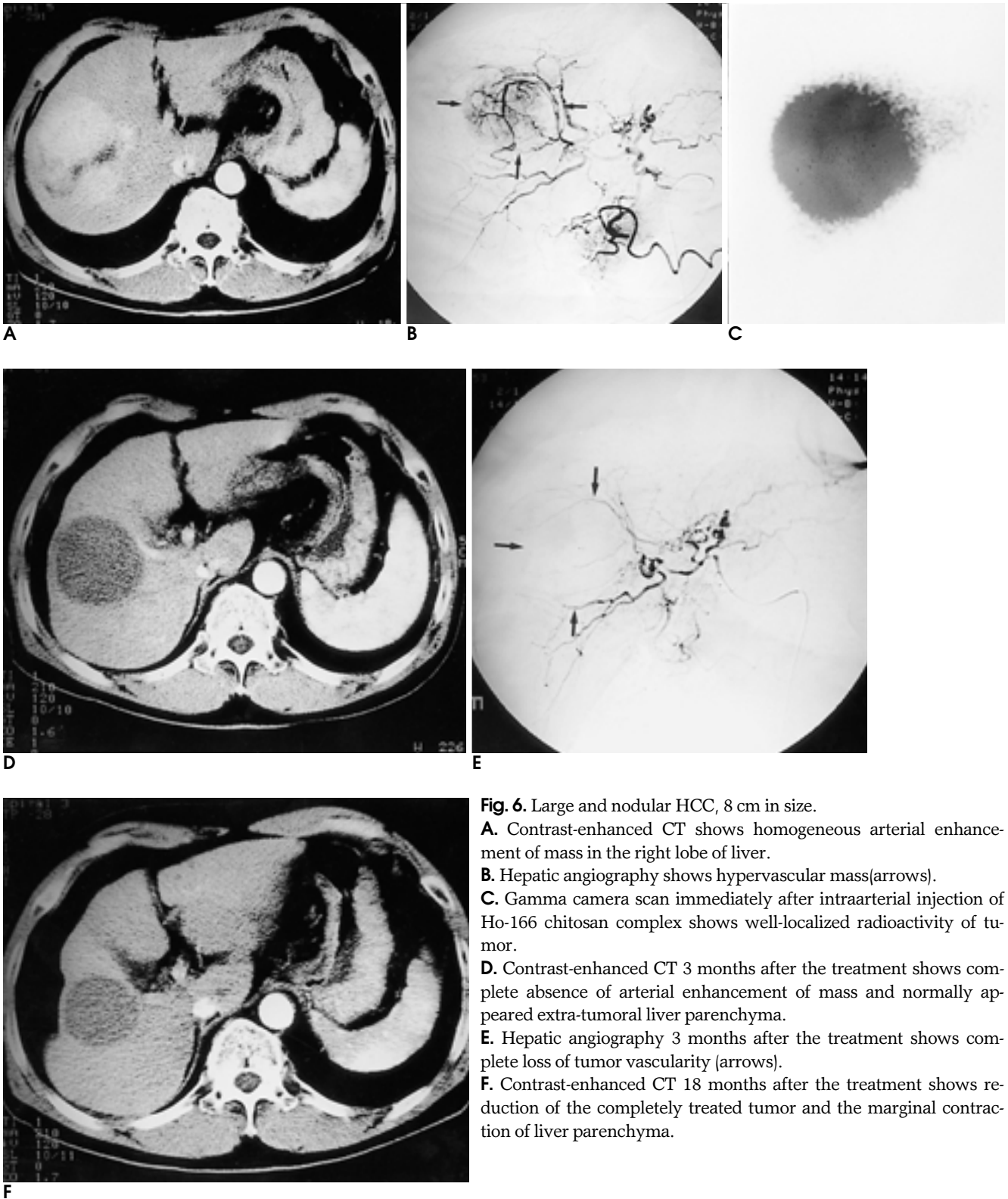


Fig. 6. Large and nodular HCC, 8 cm in size.
A. Contrast-enhanced CT shows homogeneous arterial enhancement of mass in the right lobe of liver.
B. Hepatic angiography shows hypervascular mass(arrows).
C. Gamma camera scan immediately after intraarterial injection of Ho-166 chitosan complex shows well-localized radioactivity of tumor.
D. Contrast-enhanced CT 3 months after the treatment shows complete absence of arterial enhancement of mass and normally appeared extra-tumoral liver parenchyma.
E. Hepatic angiography 3 months after the treatment shows complete loss of tumor vascularity (arrows).
F. Contrast-enhanced CT 18 months after the treatment shows reduction of the completely treated tumor and the marginal contraction of liver parenchyma.

Y - 90	(4 - 7).	mm(8 mm)	
Ho - 166	Y - 90		
(Emax=1.84MeV)	95%	Y -	(10, 11). Mumper (10)
90 5%	가	Ho - 166 poly lactic acid	

Ho - 166 6 94.5%가 (shunt)
 (7, 12). I - 131 lip -
 I - 131
 가 (16) iodol 가 1 - 4:10
 Ho - 166 (autoradiography) 90% 4% 99 mTc - MAA (9, 18). Wollner (12)
 ±6% Tc - MAA 12.6
 가 Ho - 166 (crab) (natural polymer) chelate (11). 166 3 - 4 가 가
 가 pH가 3 가 가 pH가 6 가 가 pH 7 가 가 2
 Ho - 166 가 Ho - 166 (2, 9). Marn (19) Y - 90
 6 Ho - 166 CT 가 CT 가 Y - 90가
 CT 가 6 가 1 Marn , 2 CT
 (17) Ho - 166 (Fig. 5). 가 Marn CT
 가 (17) Ho - 166 가 가 1
 Ho - 166 (radioactivity) 25 - 26% 가 가
 Ho - 166 90% Wollner Y - 90
 가 (10, 16). 200 - 400 Gy (segment)
 25%, 47% 가 가 100Gy
 25 - 47% (1, 2, 6, 19). Wollner (12) Monte
 25 - 26% Carlo code EGS4 simulation for Geometry (14, 15)
 1 cm 20 mCi Ho - 166

: Holmium-166

(20).
3 cm 가
가
Ho - 166 가
Ho - 166 Chitosan 가
25 가
17 (68%) Y - 90
I - 131
(2, 7, 9, 19). Ho - 166
가
가 1 - 2
가

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Experimental and Clinical Studies on the Intraarterial Injection of Holmium-166 Chitosan Complex in the Treatment of Hepatocellular Carcinoma¹

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Purpose: The purposes of this study were to evaluate the biodistribution and effect of Ho-166 radionuclide by intra-arterial injection of the Ho-166 chitosan complex in dogs and to assess the clinical efficacy and side effects of this complex in the treatment of hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC).

Materials and Methods: In an experimental study, 20 mCi of Ho-166 chitosan complex was injected into the left hepatic artery of six adult dogs. The distribution of radioactivity in each organ was calculated using a gamma camera scan at regular intervals. A beta ray radioactivity count (cpm) of blood and urine was performed periodically, and hematologic and hepatic function were regularly assessed. At 4, 8 and 12 weeks after intra-arterial injection, bone marrow and liver were pathologically evaluated. Twenty-five patients with a single, nodular HCC mass 3 - 9 cm in diameter were treated by intra-arterial injection of Ho-166 chitosan complex, and immediately after the procedure a gamma camera scan was obtained. A beta ray radioactivity count(cpm) of blood was performed periodically, hematologic and hepatic function were regularly evaluated, and CT scans and angiograms were obtained 3 months after the procedure. On the basis of the CT and angiographic findings, the treatment effects were classified as complete (CR), partial (PR) or non-response(NR).

Results: In the animal study, blood radioactivity peaked immediately after injection and then declined rapidly. Urinary excretion was 0.17%. The proportion of radioactivity in each organ per whole body was 25% in the left lobe of the liver, 7% in the right lobe, 3% in the lung, 1.4 - 3% in the bladder, and 2% in bone. WBC and platelet counts declined maximally at 3 - 4 weeks and recovered at 12 weeks. The cellularity of bone marrow was 25% at 4 weeks and 55% at 12 weeks, findings which correlated well with the observed hematologic changes. In the clinical study of 25 HCC patients, CR was achieved in 17 (68%) cases, PR in 5 (20%) and NR in 3 (12%). At gamma camera imaging immediately after treatment, tumor radioactivity was localized in 76% of cases. In six cases (24%) WBC and platelet counts decreased 50% or more compared with their pretreatment level. In 67 - 75% of cases, SGOT and SGPT were, within 1 - 3 days, 2 - 3 times higher than their pre-treatment level, and recovered at post 4 weeks.

Conclusion: Ho-166 chitosan complex administrated intra-arterially localized the target organ with minimal side effects, and we therefore suggest that it may be used in the treatment of nodular and hypervascular HCC. Further study of its dosimetry and possible hematologic side reactions is needed, however.

Index words : Liver neoplasm, therapy
Radionuclides, therapeutic
Therapeutic radiology

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