



:
 : 1998 7 1999 12 (stage
 IVa) Child Pugh classification A
 15 (=12, =3,
 =47.5).
 Chemoport
 5 44 Gy 1.8 Gy 가
 Cisplatin 5-FU 5-FU 3 가 5 가
 가
 : 2 , 6 60% 33.3% . 1 (6.7%)
 12 5
 (n=9) . 1
 30% (median survival) 10.6 (: 3.7 - 28)
 - 2 , 9 .
 :

가 가
 가 (1, 2) 가 (4, 5).
 가 (3). 가 (6).
 가 20% 가 (7). 가
 가 (8 - 10).

가 (13 - 17) 2/3 가
 (18 - 21). 가 47.5 (13 - 62) 12 , 3
 5 - fluorouracil (5 - FU) cis - (Computerized Tomography; CT), (Magnetic
 dichlorodiammineplatinum (Cisplatin) Resonance Imaging; MRI) 가 가
 가 . 13 가 가
 2 . 가 12.8
 × 9.9 cm . 12
 5
 (cavernous transformation)가
 1998 7 1999 12 15 가 B
 가 (Table 1). 가
 UICC stage IVA (T4N0M0) (Table 1).
 Child Pugh classification A

Table 1. Summary of 15 Cases after Combined Chemotherapy and Radiation Therapy

Case No.	Size of initial mass (cm ²)	AFP(IU/ml)	Type of lesion	Cause of death	Survival after treatment (months)
1	9 × 7	161.6	infiltrative	Hemobilia	10
2	14 × 12	>50000	massive	Carcinomatosis	22
3	9 × 7	13386	massive	Brain & lung metastasis	16.8
4	7 × 7	2.87	infiltrative	Hepatic failure	16.5
5	12 × 9	>50000	infiltrative	UGI bleeding	7.2
6	11 × 8	12834	multinodular	Hepatic failure	28
7	13 × 8	2511	infiltrative	Lung metastasis	7.9
8	12 × 9	4318	infiltrative	Hepatic failure	12.5
9	17 × 15	772.2	massive	Carcinomatosis	11.6
10	12 × 8	>50000	infiltrative	Hepatic failure	12
11	12 × 9	313.5	infiltrative	Lung metastasis	14
12	14 × 12	36381	massive	Hepatic failure	4
13	11.5 × 11	>50000	massive	Lung metastasis	6.3
14	14 × 14	>50000	infiltrative	Hepatic failure	12
15	15 × 13	40497	massive	Unknown	3.7

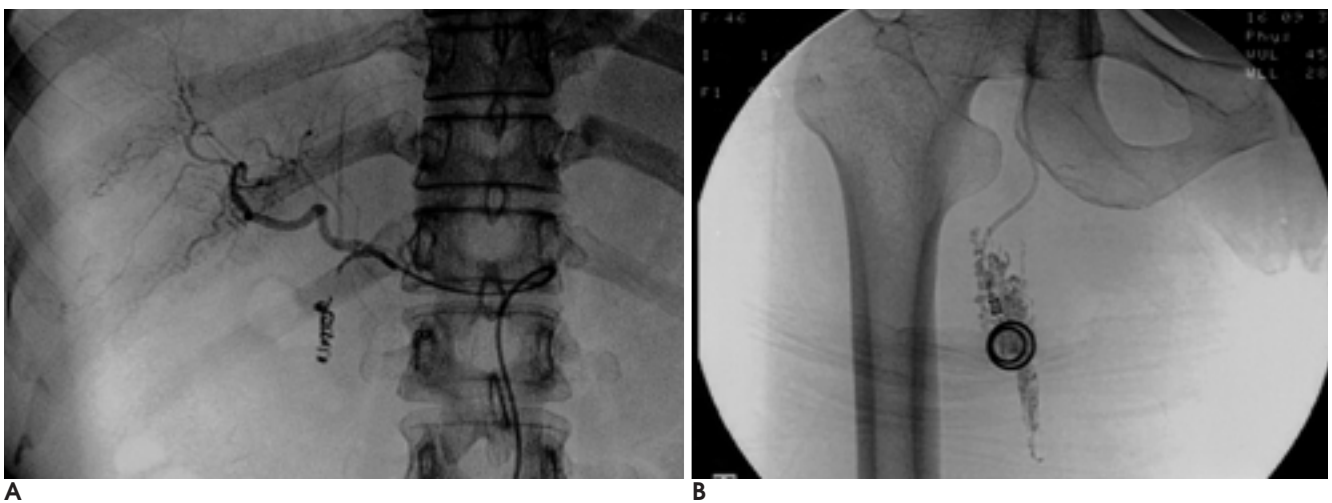


Fig. 1. Indwelling infusion catheter is located (A) in common hepatic artery with coil embolization of gastroduodenal artery for transhepatic arterial chemoinfusion. Chemoport (B) was implanted in subcutaneous tissue of right inguinal area.

Seldinger 5F Chemoport (Deltec, St. Paul, MN, U.S.A.) (Fig. 1). 1000 U/ml Chemoport 5-FU (Fluorouracil Inj.) Cisplatin (Cisplan Inj.) 5-FU 5 500 mg/m²/day Cisplatin 5 20 mg/day (Fig. 2). CT 2-3 cm (parallel opposing radiation portal) 3 (multiport combination) 44.0 Gy 1 1.8Gy (complete blood cell count) CT 2, 6 CT 가 (Tv)

(tumor size reduction rate(%))=[(Tv before Tx - Tv after Tx) /TvbeforeTx] x 100).

CT (com -

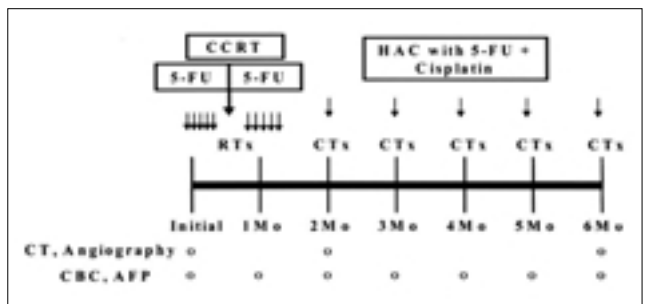


Fig. 2. Treatment and follow-up protocol of concurrent chemoradiation therapy (CCRT) plus hepatic arterial chemoinfusion (HAC)
RTx: radiation therapy, CTx; chemotherapy

plete remission, CR) , 50% (partial remission, PR) 가 50% (no change, NC) , 가 가 (progressive disease, PD)

6 가 , 50% , 25% 가

Kaplan - Meier 가 . 15 가 2 9 6 5 60% 33.3% (Table 2). 6

7 cm 54 Gy 5 6 CT 17 . 12 5

Table 2. Tumor Response According to Tumor Size (n = 15)

Classification	Number (%)	
	2 months	6 months
CR	1 (6.7)	1 (6.7)
PR	8 (53.3)	4 (26.6)
NC	3 (20)	1 (6.7)
PD	3 (20)	7 (46.6)
Death	0	2 (15.4)

* Response criteria (Tumor size)
: CR (complete remission), PR (partial remission), NC (no change), PD (progressive disease)

Table 3. Tumor Response According to AFP Level (n = 15)

Classification	Number (%)	
	2 months	6 months
CR	2 (15.4)	1 (6.7)
PR	7 (46.6)	4 (26.6)
NC	2 (15.4)	4 (26.6)
PD	4 (26.6)	4 (26.6)
Death	0	2 (15.4)

*Response criteria (AFP) : CR (complete response), PR (partial response), NC (no change), PD (progressive disease)

:
 8 4 가 1 (Table 3).
 (Fig. 3, 4). 가 6 (35%) 4
 가 1, 2
 3 (simultaneous intrahepatic
 metastasis)가
 8 5 (63%),
 6 5 가 3 (50%)

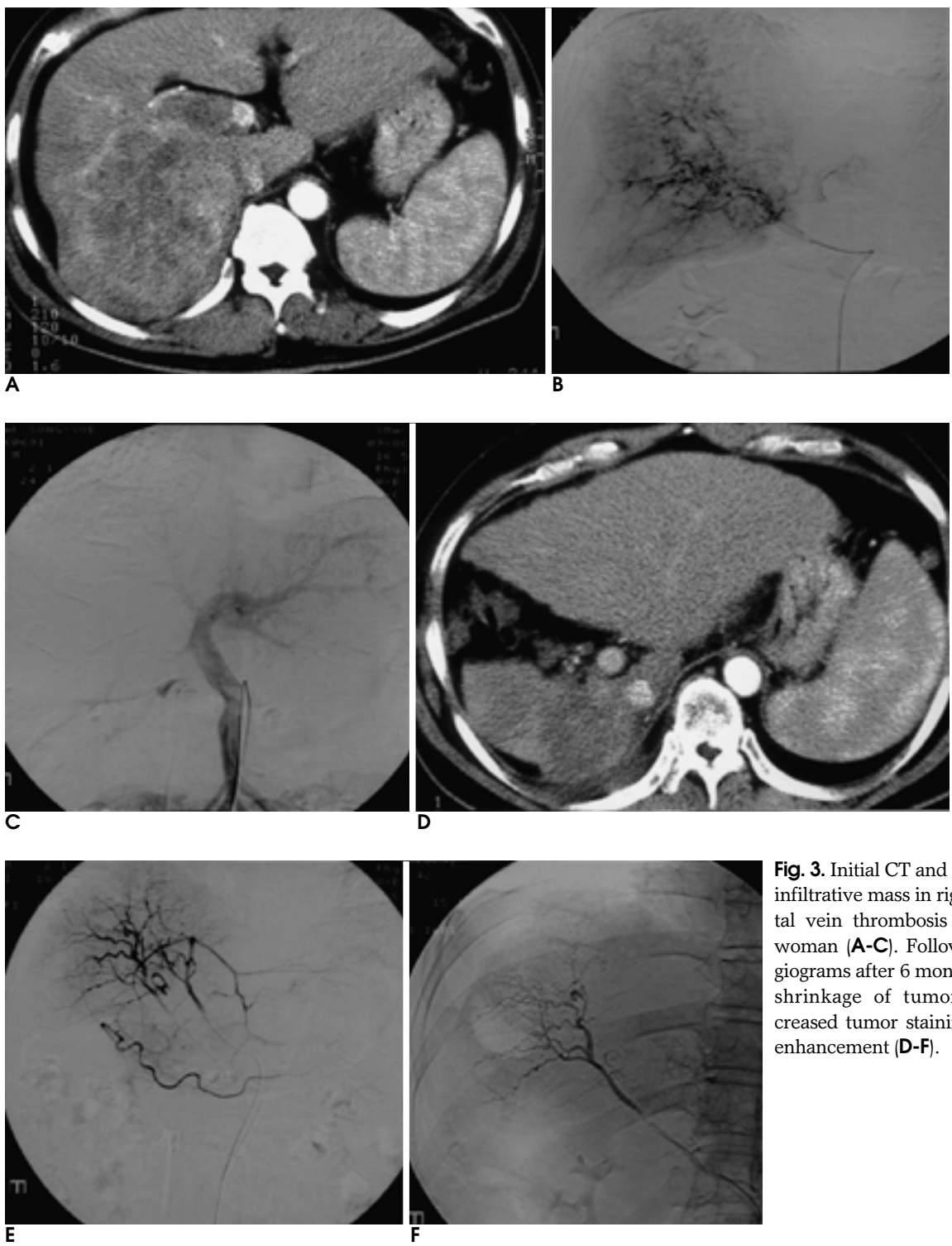


Fig. 3. Initial CT and angiograms show infiltrative mass in right lobe with portal vein thrombosis in a 45-year-old woman (A-C). Follow up CT and angiograms after 6 months show marked shrinkage of tumor mass and decreased tumor staining and degree of enhancement (D-F).

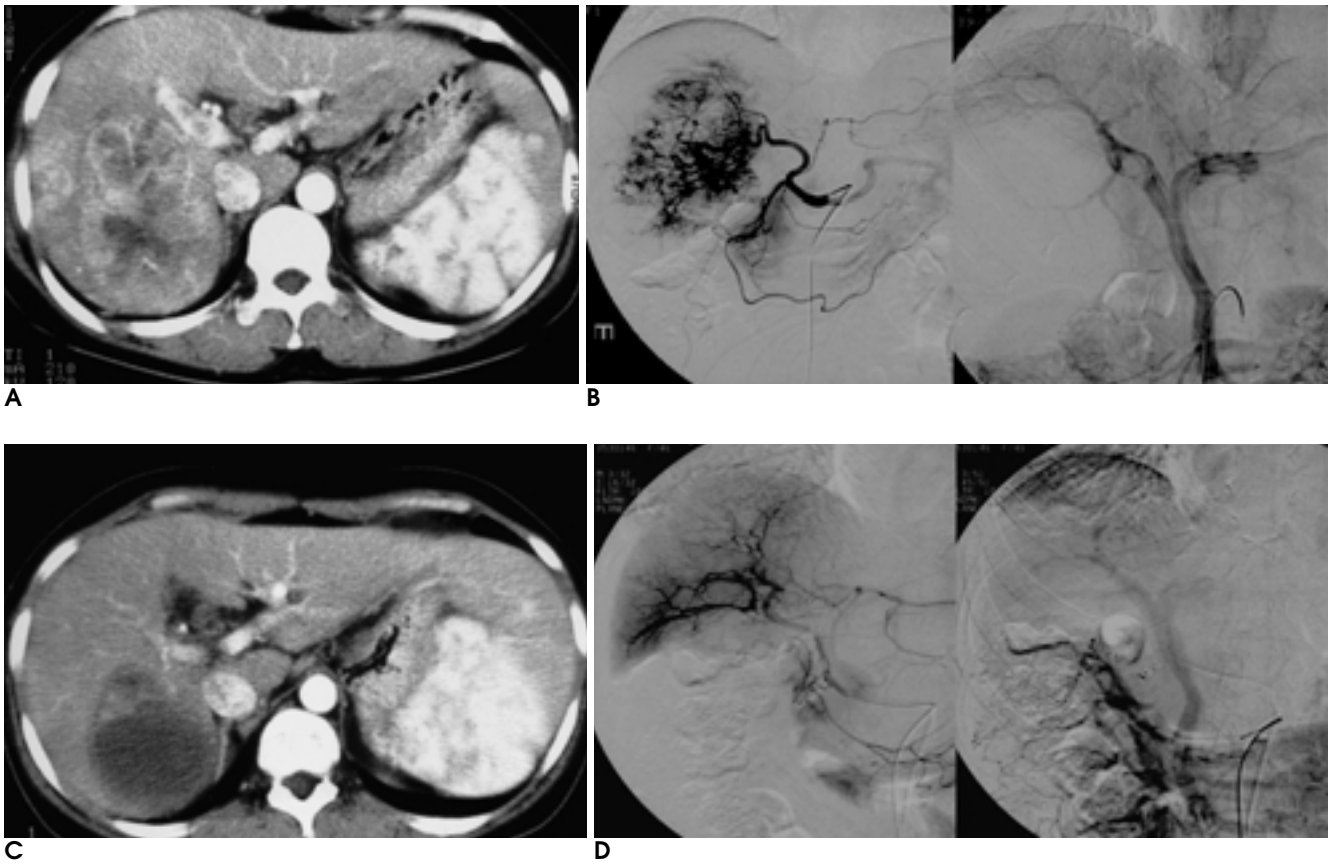


Fig. 4. A 56-year-old man has massive HCC on right lobe with portal vein thrombosis and arterio-portal shunt (A, B). Follow up CT scan after 10 month shows decreased tumor size with necrosis. Angiography shows disappearance of portal vein thrombosis and arterio-portal shunt (C, D).

6, 12, 18 80%, 30%, 10%
 10.6 (Fig. 5).
 6 1 2
 4
 가
 9 (60%) 7 (47%)
 . 2
 line phosphatase 1 2 3 alka -
 1-3
 15
 1
 (wedging)

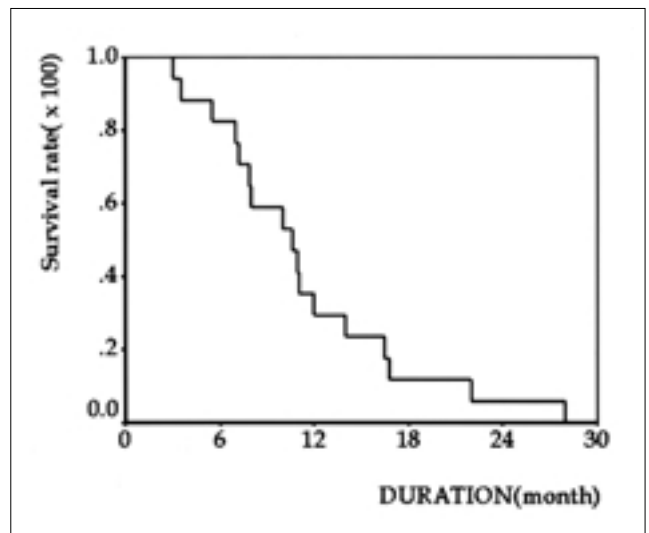


Fig. 5. Graph shows overall survival rate of 15 patients with unresectable hepatocellular carcinoma who were treated with combined intrahepatic chemotherapy and local radiation therapy.

Takizawa (35) epirubicin 47%
 11.6 가 가 가
 가 가 가
 2 (22, 23) 2 6 60% 30%
 1 24% 42.2% 30% 1 10.6
 Venook (24) 7 가 stage IVa Cisplatin
 가 (7). 가 가
 (implanted reservoir) (36)
 (25). (intraar - (intra - Cisplatin 5 - FU 가 가
 terial infusion chemotherapy) (intra - 가
 venous infusion chemotherapy) 가
 가 (26, 27). Chemoport 1 ,
 가 가 가 가
 가 Cisplatin 가 가
 (28) Cisplatin Cisplatin stage IVa ,
 14% (29) ,
 Cisplatin 5.7 7.8% 0% 3, 6 ,
 Cisplatin 5 - FU (17).
 (biochemical modulator) 가
 가 가
 (30 - 32). Toyoda (25) 14.3% 가
 61.1% 1 Ando (33) ,
 48% 45% 1 ,
 5 - FU Cisplatin 가 가
 가 가
 (11, 12).
 35Gy 가
 48 - 72.6Gy 가 가
 가 가
 (13 - 16). Seong (34) 가
 가 (44.0+9.3Gy) 가
 가 63.3% 가

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 36. , , . percutaneously implantable port system cisplatin 5- fluorouracil 2001;7:61-67

Combined Therapy involving Hepatic Arterial Chemoinfusion through a Percutaneously Implanted Port, and External Irradiation for Advanced Hepatocellular Carcinoma¹

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Purpose: To evaluate the efficacy of combined therapy involving intra-arterial hepatic chemoinfusion through a percutaneously implanted port and external irradiation for the treatment of advanced hepatocellular carcinoma.

Materials and Methods: Fifteen patients (12 males and 3 females; mean age = 47.5 years) with advanced hepatocellular carcinoma localized in one lobe and with portal vein thrombosis (stage IVa) were included in this study. To permit chemoinfusion through the hepatic artery, a Chemoport was implanted percutaneously in the right inguinal area via the femoral artery. Initial external radiation therapy lasted five weeks (44 Gy in a daily fraction of 1.8 Gy), with concurrent intra-arterial hepatic infusion of 5-fluorouracil. This initial treatment was followed by five cycles of intra-arterial hepatic infusion of cisplatin and 5-fluorouracil for three consecutive days every month. Two and six months after treatment was begun, the patients underwent CT scanning and angiography, and their response was assessed in terms of change in tumor size and vascularity, the degree of portal vein thrombosis and arterio-portal shunt, and alpha-fetoprotein levels. Any complications arising from this combined therapy and the clinical status of each patient were also followed up during the treatment period.

Results: The response rates at months 2 and 6 were 60% and 33.3%, respectively. One patient (6.7%) showed complete remission, and serum alpha-fetoprotein levels decreased significantly in all patients who responded. In five of the twelve patients, the thrombi in the main portal vein showed marked regression. The one-year survival rate was 30% and the median survival period was 10.6 (range, 3.7 to 28) months. The complications arising after treatment involved the catheter-port system (n = 2) or were due to gastroduodenitis (n = 9).

Conclusion: In these patients with advanced hepatocellular carcinoma and portal vein thrombosis, combined therapy involving hepatic arterial chemoinfusion through a Chemoport and external irradiation achieved favorable results. Further controlled studies aimed at evaluating the prognostic factors involved are, however, required.

Index words : Liver neoplasms, therapy
Catheters and catheterization
Chemotherapy, regional
Liver, effects of irradiation on

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