

肝脏肿瘤专题研究

射频消融联合肝动脉化疗栓塞治疗肝癌合并动静脉分流

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摘要:

目的: 探讨射频消融(RFA)联合肝动脉化疗栓塞(TACE)对肝癌合并动静脉分流(AVS)的治疗效果。方法: 回顾性分析45例肝癌伴AVS患者临床资料, 患者术前均经血管造影或增强CT明确动静脉分流, 先行RFA, 2周后行TACE, 术后1个月后复查腹部增强CT及AFP, 了解分流道封闭及肿瘤消融情况。结果: 手术均获成功, 术后总AVS消失率及封闭有效率分别为28.9%, 77.8%, 总肿瘤完全消融率及有效率分别为68.9%, 80.0%; 37例AFP阳性患者, 28例转阴(75.7%), 9例下降(24.3%); 未发生严重并发症。结论: RFA联合TACE治疗的肝癌合并AVS安全、有效。

关键词: 肝肿瘤; 导管消融术; 肝动脉化疗栓塞; 动静脉分流

Radiofrequency ablation plus transarterial chemoembolization for hepatocellular carcinoma with arteriovenous shunts

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Abstract:

Objective: To evaluate the efficacy of radiofrequency ablation (RFA) combined with transarterial chemoembolization (TACE) for hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC) with intrahepatic arteriovenous shunts (AVS). Methods: The clinical data of 45 HCC patients with intrahepatic AVS were retrospectively analyzed. In all patients, the AVS were identified by angiography or enhanced CT scan before operation. Patients underwent RFA first, followed by TACE two weeks later. At one month after operation, the patients received re-examination of the enhanced CT scan and AFP level to assess the degree of AVS occlusion and tumor ablation. Results: Operations were successfully performed in all patients. The overall disappearance and effective occlusion rate of the AVS was 28.9% and 77.8%, and the overall complete and effective ablation rate of tumor was 68.9% and 80%, respectively. In the 37  $\alpha$ -fetoprotein (AFP)-positive patients, AFP turned to be negative in 28 cases and AFP level declined in 9 cases. No serious complications occurred in any of the patients. Conclusion: RFA combined with TACE is an effective and safe approach for HCC with AVS.

Keywords: Liver Neoplasms Catheter Ablation TRansarterial Chemoembolization Arteriovenous Shunt

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