

World Journal of *Gastrointestinal Surgery*

World J Gastrointest Surg 2017 December 27; 9(12): 233-292



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World Journal of Gastrointestinal Surgery is now indexed in Emerging Sources Citation Index (Web of Science), PubMed, and PubMed Central.

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I-III Editorial Board

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NAME OF JOURNAL
World Journal of Gastrointestinal Surgery

ISSN
 ISSN 1948-9366 (online)

LAUNCH DATE
 November 30, 2009

FREQUENCY
 Monthly

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World Journal of Gastrointestinal Surgery
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 7901 Stoneridge Drive, Suite 501,
 Pleasanton, CA 94588, USA
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PUBLICATION DATE
 December 27, 2017

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Surgically treated diaphragmatic perforation after radiofrequency ablation for hepatocellular carcinoma

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Author contributions: Nagasu S and Okuda K made substantial contributions to the conception or design of the work, the acquisition, analysis, and interpretation of data for the work; Okuda K, Kuromatsu R, Nomura Y, Torimura T and Akagi Y contributed to the drafting of the work or revising it critically for important intellectual content; all authors provided final approval of the version to be published and agree to be accountable for all aspects of the work in ensuring that questions related to the accuracy or integrity of any part of the work are appropriately investigated and resolved.

Informed consent statement: This is a retrospective study, as we are taking personal information measures, there is no possibility of suffering disadvantages.

Conflict-of-interest statement: No conflict-of-interest was available.

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Manuscript source: Unsolicited manuscript

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Received: August 7, 2017

Peer-review started: August 8, 2017

First decision: September 7, 2017

Revised: September 18, 2017

Accepted: November 25, 2017

Article in press: November 25, 2017

Published online: December 27, 2017

Abstract

We review 6 cases of diaphragmatic perforation, with and without herniation, treated in our institution. All patients with diaphragmatic perforation underwent radiofrequency ablation (RFA) treatments for hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC) performed at Kurume University Hospital and Tobata Kyoritsu Hospital. We investigated the clinical profiles of the 6 patients between January 2003 and December 2013. We further describe the clinical presentation, diagnosis, and treatment of diaphragmatic perforation. The change in the volume of liver and the change in the Child-Pugh score from just after the RFA to the onset of perforation was evaluated using a paired *t*-test. At the time of perforation, 4 patients had herniation of the viscera, while the other 2 patients had no herniation. The majority of ablated tumors were located adjacent to the diaphragm, in segments 4, 6, and 8. The average interval from RFA to the onset of perforation was 12.8 mo (range, 6-21 mo). The median Child-Pugh score at the onset of perforation (8.2) was significantly higher compared to the median Child-Pugh score just after RFA (6.5) ($P = 0.031$). All patients underwent laparotomy and direct suture of the diaphragm defect, with uneventful post-surgical recovery. Diaphragmatic perforation after RFA is not a matter that can be ignored. Clinicians should

carefully address this complication by performing RFA for HCC adjacent to diaphragm.

Key words: Diaphragmatic perforation; Diaphragmatic hernia; Radiofrequency ablation; Hepatocellular carcinoma

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Core tip: Diaphragmatic perforation after radiofrequency ablation (RFA) for hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC) has been rarely described in the literature; however, it is one of the most serious complications. We conducted a retrospective analysis of 6 cases of diaphragmatic perforation after RFA, and considered the following 3 causative factors for this complication: Location, thermal damage, and liver cirrhosis. Moreover, we found that this complication tends to develop late after RFA. We propose that diaphragmatic perforation after RFA is a rare complication. Clinicians should take steps to prevent thermal injury to the diaphragm by performing RFA for HCC adjacent to the diaphragm and carefully follow up after RFA.

Nagasu S, Okuda K, Kuromatsu R, Nomura Y, Torimura T, Akagi Y. Surgically treated diaphragmatic perforation after radiofrequency ablation for hepatocellular carcinoma. *World J Gastrointest Surg* 2017; 9(12): 281-287 Available from: URL: <http://www.wjgnet.com/1948-9366/full/v9/i12/281.htm> DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.4240/wjgs.v9.i12.281>

INTRODUCTION

Radiofrequency ablation (RFA) for hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC) is a minimally invasive treatment commonly used for unresectable primary and metastatic hepatic tumors. Although studies have provided evidence of the safety of RFA, including a low rate of mortality and of major complication^[1-4]. Numerous studies have reported complications associated with RFA. Mulier *et al*^[1] calculated a complication rate of 8.9% and a mortality rate of 0.5%, with only 5 cases (0.1%) of injury to the diaphragm described. Curley *et al*^[2] classified complications after hepatic RFA into early complications (within 30 d), including death, abscess at the RFA lesion, and hemorrhage, as well as late complications (more than 30 d after operation), including biliary fistula, hepatic insufficiency, and pleural effusion. They reported a rate of early complications of 7.1% and of late complications of 2.4%. However, they did not describe any occurrence of injury to the diaphragm. In the previous literature only 12 cases of diaphragm perforation with herniation and 3 cases of without herniation after hepatic RFA have been reported^[5-19]. Yet, over the last decade, we have encountered 6 cases of late-onset perforation of the diaphragm, with and without herniation, after hepatic RFA, requiring surgical treatment. The etiology of the

perforation of the diaphragm might be collateral thermal damage to the diaphragm during RFA. However, the clinical course of diaphragm perforation and herniation has not been sufficiently clarified. Therefore, the aims of our case report were to describe the clinical presentation, diagnosis, and treatment of our 6 cases of diaphragm perforation, with and without herniation, after RFA.

CASE REPORT

Patients

The study protocol was approved by the Institutional Review Board of Kurume University, Japan (No. 14113). All participants provided informed, written consent. Six patients were diagnosed with a perforation of the diaphragm after RFA for HCC, with a concomitant diaphragm herniation identified in 4 of the 6 patients. All patients underwent surgical treatment of the perforation, and herniation when present, at the division of Hepatobiliary Pancreatic Surgery of the Department of Surgery, Kurume University Hospital. All patients treated with RFA for HCC from January 2003 and December 2013 were evaluated for this study to define complications that happened within 6 mo after RFA (late-onset). Initial RFA treatments were performed at two different institutions: the Department of Gastrointestinal Medicine, Kurume University Hospital, and the Department of Surgery, Tobata Kyoritsu Hospital.

Procedure of RFA

The total number of the patients who underwent RFA during this period was 1427 patients, who carried 2134 tumors. In 1 of our 6 cases, RFA was performed using a cluster cool tip electrode for ablation (Cool-Tip Radiofrequency System, Radionics2, Cosman Medical; RF 3000, Boston Scientific), with return electrodes applied to the patient's legs. For the other 5 cases, RFA was performed using monopolar internally cooled electrodes, (Radionics, Cosman Medical). Expandable needles (LeVeen needle, Boston Scientific) were used to position the electrode on the target tissue in 5 of the 6 cases.

Under local anesthesia, the needle electrode was inserted percutaneously in 5 cases, and placed at the target tissue under ultrasonography guidance. In the remaining case, the needle electrode was inserted with the patient under general anesthesia and placed at the target tissue using a transthoracic approach *via* an artificial pneumothorax, under computed tomography (CT) guidance. No evidence of excessive bleeding at the needle insertion site was observed in any of the cases.

Follow up schedules of after RFA

Follow-up CT was performed one week after RFA ("just after RFA"), with subsequent CT follow-up conducted every 6-12 mo. Blood tests, including assessment of tumor markers, were performed every 3 mo.

Volumetry of the liver

A dynamic CT was performed in all cases at the onset of

Table 1 Clinical characteristics of patients

Case	Age/sex	Tumor location/size (mm)	Time from RFA to DP/DH (mo)	Underlying liver disease/CP score	Previous intractable pleural effusion	Herniation viscera	Symptom	Treatment for DP/DH	Prognosis after DP/DH treatment
1	49/M	S4/17	17	Alcoholic-LC Child A	Absent	Absent	Absent	Surgical repair (laparotomy)	2 yr alive
2	79/F	S8/19	9	HCV-LC Child B	Present	Present (small intestine)	Abdominal pain	Surgical repair (laparotomy)	3 yr alive
3	68/M	S8/26	21	HCV-LC Child C	Present	Present (mesenteric fat)	Abdominal pain	Surgical repair (laparotomy)	6 mo died by LF
4	70/F	S6/23	8	HCV-LC Child C	Present	Present (large intestine)	Dyspnea	Surgical repair and colectomy (laparotomy)	4 yr died by LF
5	65/M	S8/21	16	HCV-LC Child B	Absent	Present (Large intestine)	Abdominal pain	Surgical repair (laparotomy)	2 yr died by LF
6	76/F	S8/20	6	HCV-LC Child A	Absent	Absent	Absent	Surgical repair (laparotomy)	4 yr alive

LC: Liver cirrhosis; LF: Liver failure; CP score: Child-Pugh score; DP: Diaphragmatic perforation; DH: Diaphragmatic hernia.

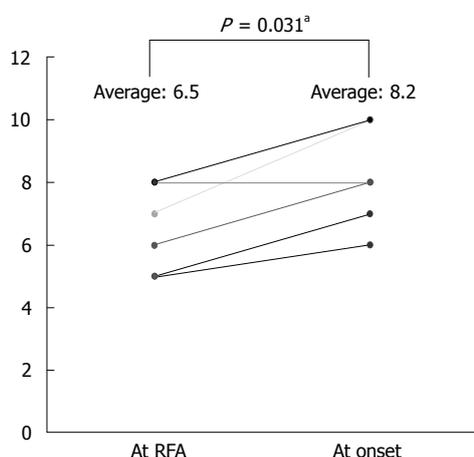


Figure 1 Child-Pugh score significantly increased between “just after radiofrequency ablation” to at the onset of perforation ($P = 0.031$). *Indicates values that are statistically significant ($P < 0.05$). RFA: Radiofrequency ablation.

perforation, using a 256 slice multi-detector computed tomography scanners (Brilliance iCT, PHILIPS/Aquilion, TOSHIBA) according to a standard protocol. Oyparomin or Iopaque (Fujiyaku Co., Saitama) was used as the contrast medium for CT imaging. The contrast medium was injected *via* peripheral intravenous administration using a power injector at a rate of 3 to 4 mL/s, with a total dosage of 1.5 mL/kg calculated from the patient’s body weight. The change in the volume of the liver was measured from the dynamic CT images using a commercially available workstation (Synaps Vincent, Fujifilm Co. Kanagawa).

Statistical analyses

The change in the volume of liver and in the Child-Pugh score from just after the RFA to the onset of perforation was evaluated using a paired *t*-test analysis. A *P* value < 0.05 was considered statistically significant. Statistical analysis was performed using JMP 11.0.0 (SAS: Roppongi, Minatoku, Tokyo, Japan).

Clinical data

The clinical profiles of all patients are summarized in Table 1 (Table 1). A perforation of the diaphragm developed in 6 patients, 3 men and 3 women, 49 to 79 years old. All patients had underlying liver cirrhosis, with two cases belonging to each of the cirrhosis Child-Pugh classes A, B, or C. The median Child-Pugh score just after RFA was 6.5, with a significant increase to 8.2 at the onset of perforation ($P = 0.031$; Figure 1). The tumors treated by RFA were single lesions; 21 to 31 mm in diameter; located in liver segments 4, 6, or 8; and adjacent to the diaphragm (Figure 2 A-B: Case 4). At the time of perforation, 4 patients had a perforation with herniated viscera, with the other 2 patients having a perforation without herniation. The interval between RFA and onset of perforation ranged from 6 mo to 21 mo. Three patients had a history of long standing refractory pleural effusion prior to the perforation.

Symptoms

Four cases with the herniation had symptoms, such as upper abdominal pain and dyspnea, but the case without herniation did not have symptoms. Symptom onset in cases with symptoms was sudden, which did not prevent progress. Meanwhile, 2 cases (Cases 1 and 6) were asymptomatic and were diagnosed at that time of operation of recurrent HCC incidentally.

Findings of CT

In 4 cases presenting with clinical symptoms, a right diaphragm defect, with and without herniated viscera in the right pleural cavity, was identified on coronal dynamic CT image (Figure 3: Case 4). The herniated viscera included the small intestine in 3 cases and the large intestine in 1 case. All cases were diagnosed with liver cirrhosis based on serum chemistry and CT findings of the morphological features of the liver and spleen. Table 2 shows findings of CT at just after RFA and at the onset (Table 2). At the onset of perforation,

Table 2 Findings of dynamic modified discrete cosine transform

Case	Just after RFA				At onset			
	Disintegration of diaphragm	Thickening of diaphragm	Ascites	Pleural effusion	Disintegration of diaphragm	Thickening of diaphragm	Ascites	Pleural effusion
1	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
2	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
3	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
4	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
5	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes
6	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes

RFA: Radiofrequency ablation.

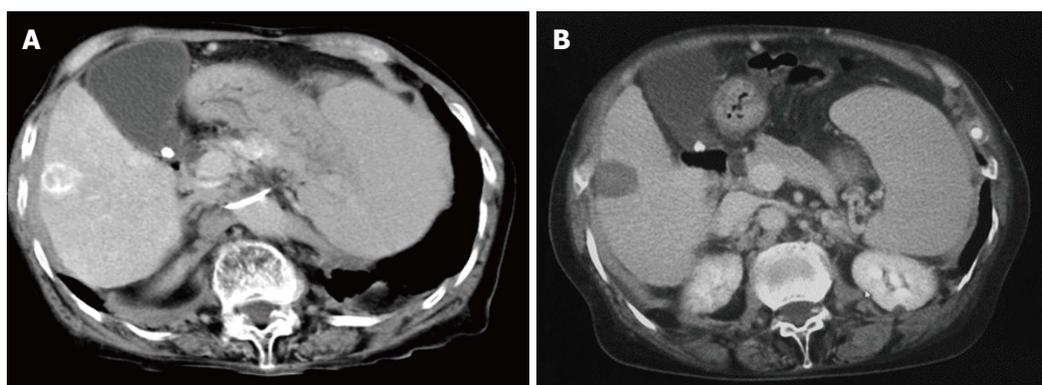


Figure 2 Tumors treated by radiofrequency ablation. A: Contrast-enhanced computed tomography (CT) shows hepatocellular carcinoma in segment 6 of the liver (Case 4); B: Abdominal CT image at just radiofrequency ablation shows a lesion of ablation (Case 4).



Figure 3 Coronal computed tomography image at onset of diaphragm perforation, showing a right diaphragm hernia. The right colon is deviated into the thoracic cavity through the diaphragm defect (white arrow) (Case 4).

disintegration of the diaphragm (4 of 6 cases) and pleural effusion (5 of 6 cases) were visible on CT imaging. However, characteristic findings of diaphragm injury were not visible on CT images obtained just after RFA. Liver volume at the onset of perforation was decreased from at just after RFA volume in 5 of the 6 cases, although this difference was not statistically significant ($P = 0.138$; Table 3).

RFA procedure

Relevant parameters of RFA procedures are summarized in Table 4. All cases underwent RFA with the

electrode inserted *via* an intercostal approach. The peak power attained was 80 W, and the temperature of the ablated tissue was increased to 68 °C-95 °C. Total irradiation time ranged between 10 and 28 min. Dynamic CT performed just after RFA identified viability of a part of the HCC in 3 cases. Among these 3 patients, 2 underwent additional RFA using the same technique on the viable part of the tumor, with the other patient undergoing real-time CT guided RFA under pneumothorax.

Treatment of diaphragmatic perforation

All cases of diaphragm rupture were treated by surgical laparotomy and simple suture of the diaphragm defect (Figure 4 A-B: Case 2). In case 4, resection of the incarcerated large intestine was also performed. All cases had an uneventful postoperative course. Three patients died of hepatic deterioration due to advanced cirrhosis at 6, 24, and 48 mo postoperatively, respectively.

DISCUSSION

The mechanism of diaphragm perforation after RFA has not been clarified. In our cases, the RFA needle electrode did not penetrate the diaphragm directly except in one case in which RFA was performed under CT guidance using a transthoracic approach *via* an artificial pneumothorax. Therefore, mechanical damage caused by the needle itself may not completely explain

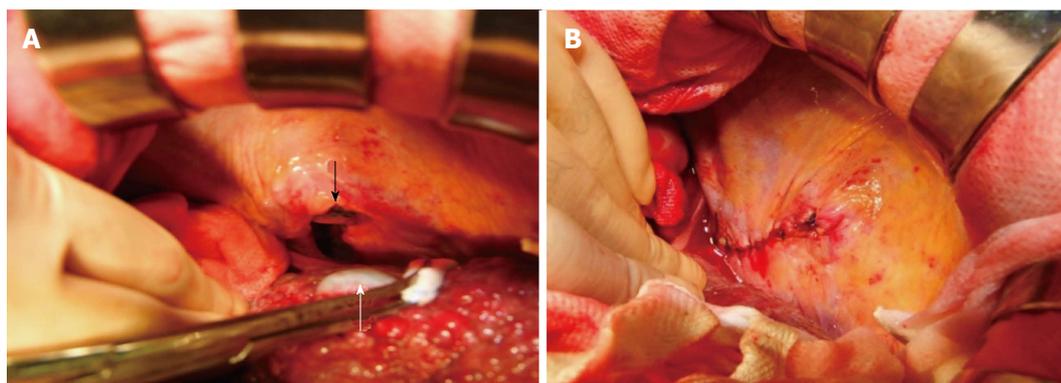


Figure 4 All cases of diaphragm rupture were treated by surgical laparotomy and simple suture of the diaphragm defect. A: A 5 cm defect of diaphragm is visible (black arrow), with evidence of post-ablation scarring (white arrow) (Case 2); B: The defect was repaired with interrupted sutures (Case 2).

Table 3 Changes of liver volume between radiofrequency ablation and onset

Case	Just after RFA (mL)	At onset (mL)
1	1005	1055
2		
3	653-	539
4	1130	893
5	971	946
6	987	866
Median	987	893

RFA: Radiofrequency ablation.

diaphragmatic injury. Considering the clinical profiles of our cases, there are 3 causative factors of diaphragm perforation after RFA: The location of the targeted lesions, collateral thermal injury during RFA, and the advanced cirrhosis status.

Collateral thermal damage to the diaphragm during RFA to these target areas adjacent to the diaphragm is common. In previous clinical case series, the targeted tumor was usually located adjacent to the diaphragm, in liver segments 7, 8, or 5^[13]. Head *et al*^[20] reported injury to the diaphragm in 5 of 29 patients (17%) who underwent ablation of hepatic tumors adjacent to the diaphragm. In our cases, all tumors that were treated by RFA were located adjacent to the diaphragm.

The thermal damage to the diaphragm may result in an inflammatory response, leading to fibrosis that could ultimately weaken the muscle fibers of the diaphragm and cause a late-onset defect^[10,17]. Poor liver function might prevent the injured tissue from healing adequately, with complications, such as ascites and pleural effusion, thereby further contributing to tissue damage^[5].

In this study, we found that the median Child-Pugh score at the onset was significantly higher than at just after RFA. As liver function gradually turns worse, the restoration for the diaphragmatic inflammatory change delays, and it is thought that it leads to diaphragmatic perforation.

Furthermore, one of the complications of aggravated

liver function is Chilaiditi's syndrome. Moaven *et al*^[21] reported that the incidence of Chilaiditi's syndrome inevitably increases in patients with cirrhosis due to atrophy of the right lobe of the liver, which creates space between the diaphragm and the liver. In our study, progressive atrophy of the liver was identified, on sequential dynamic CT after RFA, in 4 of 5 cases. Therefore, it is plausible that this atrophy of the liver was one of the factors contributing to the development of perforation and herniation of the diaphragm.

In the absence of characteristic symptoms of injury to the diaphragm and the relatively long interval between RFA and the onset of the perforation, it is difficult to predict and diagnose a late-onset diaphragm perforation caused by RFA. In this study, we experienced sudden symptom onset after more than 6 mo. Head *et al*^[20] indicated that thickening of the diaphragm and localized fluid collection on post-ablation (just before perforation) CT scan were the most common imaging findings related to diaphragm damage. However, as in our cases, there may not be symptoms and CT findings specialized in diaphragm perforation at just RFA.

Development of intractable pleural effusion during the follow up period after RFA is another possible sign of diaphragm perforation^[16,22]. In our cases, intractable pleural effusion before the onset of diaphragmatic herniation was present in 3 of our 6 cases. Ascites following liver cirrhosis might have collected in the plural cavity through a defect in the diaphragm. In cases of intractable pleural effusion in which no defect of the diaphragm is detected by CT and ultrasonography, it would be helpful to perform a dual scope thoracoscopy or peritoneoscopy^[22].

Diaphragm perforation and herniation, particularly with symptoms, must be surgically repaired as much as possible. In our experience, when there is not ileus, intestinal necrosis and breathing disorder, it is not necessary to hurry. Although the majority of our patients had advanced liver cirrhosis, prompt and appropriate surgical treatment was safe and effective, with patients recovering rapidly and uneventfully after surgery.

In summary, diaphragmatic herniation consequent

Table 4 Radiofrequency ablation procedure

Case	Anesthesia	Guidance	Approach	Electrode	Number of session	Max power (W)	Max Temperature (°C)	Additional RFA	Irradiation duration (min)
1	Local	US	Intercostal	Single cool-tip	1	50	76	Yes	10
2	Local	US	Intercostal	Single cool-tip	1	60	84	Yes	11
3	General	CT	Intercostal	Expansion-type	8	80		No	28
4	Local	US	Intercostal	Single cool-tip	2	80	86	No	16
5	Local	US	Intercostal	Single cool-tip	1	50	87	No	11
6	Local	US	Intercostal	Single cool-tip	2	80	95	Yes	21

RFA: Radiofrequency ablation.

to thermal injury of RFA is a rare complication, but it is not a matter that can be ignored in the management of HCC. In performing RFA for liver tumors located adjacent to the diaphragm, clinicians must devise methods for avoiding thermal injury of the diaphragm and regularly monitor the integrity of the diaphragm to achieve early diagnosis of defects over a long-term postoperative follow up.

ARTICLE HIGHLIGHTS

Case characteristics

In the case of diaphragmatic perforation with herniation after radiofrequency ablation (RFA), symptoms, such as upper abdominal pain or dyspnea, develop suddenly, while in the case of perforation without herniation, there may be no symptoms.

Clinical diagnosis

Diaphragmatic perforation with or without herniation after radiofrequency ablation for hepatocellular carcinoma.

Differential diagnosis

In case of acute onset, it is necessary to distinguish from acute abdomen and respiratory failure and the history of RFA for hepatocellular carcinoma located adjacent to the diaphragm and computed tomography (CT) findings would be helpful to diagnose.

Laboratory diagnosis

In the case of diaphragmatic perforation with and without herniation after RFA, liver function, such as Child-Pugh score, may decline in many cases.

Imaging diagnosis

In the case of diaphragmatic perforation with herniation after RFA, a right diaphragm defect and herniated viscera in the right pleural cavity is identified on coronal dynamic CT image.

Pathological diagnosis

There were no pathological findings as all cases may undergo direct discontinued sutures without trimming in this study.

Treatment

Diaphragm perforation and herniation, particularly with symptoms, must be surgically repaired as much as possible, but when there is not ileus, intestinal necrosis and breathing disorder, it is not necessary to hurry.

Experiences and lessons

In performing RFA for liver tumors located adjacent to the diaphragm, clinicians must devise methods for avoiding thermal injury of the diaphragm and regularly monitor the integrity of the diaphragm to achieve early diagnosis of defects over

a long-term postoperative follow up.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

We greatly thank Dr. Hidehiro Sato and Dr. Masafumi Yasunaga for advice on experimental design. We also thank Ms. Miwa Sakai for analyzing the data of a large number of patients.

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P- Reviewer: Kai K, Qin JM, Sun XT **S- Editor:** Cui LJ
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