

# World Journal of *Clinical Cases*

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## Contents

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## EDITORIAL

- 8434 Post-trans-arterial chemoembolization hepatic necrosis and biliary stenosis: Clinical characteristics and endoscopic approach

*Cocca S, Carloni L, Marocchi M, Grande G, Bianchini M, Colecchia A, Conigliaro R, Bertani H*

## MINIREVIEWS

- 8440 Perioperative nursing care for hip arthroplasty patients with concomitant hypertension: A minireview

*Ji CY, Yang LR*

## ORIGINAL ARTICLE

## Retrospective Study

- 8447 Evaluation of response to gemcitabine plus cisplatin-based chemotherapy using positron emission computed tomography for metastatic bladder cancer

*Öztürk H, Karapolat İ*

- 8458 Functional magnetic resonance imaging study of group independent components underpinning item responses to paranoid-depressive scale

*Stoyanov D, Paunova R, Dichev J, Kandilarova S, Khorev V, Kurkin S*

## EVIDENCE-BASED MEDICINE

- 8475 Mendelian randomization provides evidence for a causal effect of serum insulin-like growth factor family concentration on risk of atrial fibrillation

*Lin S, Tang J, Li X, Wu G, Lin YF, Li YF*

## SYSTEMATIC REVIEWS

- 8486 Significance of fostering the mental health of patients with diabetes through critical time intervention

*Eseadi C, Amedu AN, Aloh HE*

## META-ANALYSIS

- 8498 Impact of angiotensin-converting enzyme inhibitors or angiotensin receptor blockers on the mortality in sepsis: A meta-analysis

*Yang DC, Xu J, Jian L, Yu Y*

## CASE REPORT

- 8507 Multiple sparganosis spinal infections mainly in the thoracic region: A case report

*Wen GJ, Chen J, Zhang SF, Zhou ZS, Jiao GL*

- 8512** Iatrogenic flexor tendon rupture caused by misdiagnosing sarcoidosis-related flexor tendon contracture as tenosynovitis: A case report  
*Yan R, Zhang Z, Wu L, Wu ZP, Yan HD*
- 8519** Cholecystoenteric fistula in a patient with advanced gallbladder cancer: A case report and review of literature  
*Wang CY, Chiu SH, Chang WC, Ho MH, Chang PY*
- 8527** Intraperitoneal hyaline vascular Castleman disease: Three case reports  
*Gao JW, Shi ZY, Zhu ZB, Xu XR, Chen W*
- 8535** Iris metastasis from clear cell renal cell carcinoma: A case report  
*Wang TT, Chen XY, Min QY, Han YZ, Zhao HF*
- 8542** Spinal cord infarction attributed to SARS-CoV-2, with post-acute sequelae of COVID-19: A case report  
*Oleson CV, Olsen AC, Shermon S*
- 8551** Spontaneous gastric hematoma as a rare cause of acute abdomen: A case report  
*Budimir I, Žulec M, Eljuga K, Židak M, Lisek V*
- 8557** LiNA OperaScope™ for microwave endometrial ablation for endometrial polyps with heavy menstrual bleeding: A case report  
*Kakinuma K, Kakinuma T, Ueyama K, Shinohara T, Okamoto R, Yanagida K, Takeshima N, Ohwada M*
- 8563** Colonoscopy-induced acute appendicitis: A case report  
*Song XL, Ma JY, Zhang ZG*
- 8568** Post-laparotomy heterotopic ossification of the xiphoid process: A case report  
*Lee SS*
- 8574** Balloon displacement during caesarean section with pernicious placenta previa: A case report  
*Gu DF, Deng C*
- 8581** Synchronous carotid endarterectomy and coronary artery bypass graft: Four case reports  
*AlGhamdi FK, Altoijry A, AlQahtani A, Aldossary MY, AlSheikh SO, Iqbal K, Alayadhi WA*
- 8589** Intraoperative cardiogenic shock induced by refractory coronary artery spasm in a patient with myasthenia gravis: A case report  
*Hsu CW, Chang CC, Lin CS*
- 8595** Effects of video game-based therapy in an adolescent with cerebral palsy: A case report  
*Mohd Iqbal HA, Ho WS, Zanudin A, Hisham H, Mohd Nordin NA*

**LETTER TO THE EDITOR**

- 8603** Lyophilized recombinant human brain natriuretic peptide: A promising therapy in patients with chronic heart failure  
*Kourek C, Briasoulis A, Giamouzis G, Skoularigis J, Xanthopoulos A*

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## Post-trans-arterial chemoembolization hepatic necrosis and biliary stenosis: Clinical characteristics and endoscopic approach

Silvia Cocca, Lorenzo Carloni, Margherita Marocchi, Giuseppe Grande, Marcello Bianchini, Antonio Colecchia, Rita Conigliaro, Helga Bertani

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### Abstract

Liver cancer is the fifth most common tumor and the second highest death-related cancer in the world. Hepatocarcinoma (HCC) represents 90% of liver cancers. According to the Barcelona Clinic Liver Cancer group, different treatment options could be offered to patients in consideration of tumor burden, liver function, patient performance status and biochemical marker serum concentration such as alpha-fetoprotein. Trans-arterial chemoembolization (TACE) is the treatment of choice in patients with diagnosis of unresectable HCC not eligible for liver transplantation, and preserved arterial supply. TACE is known to be safe and its complications are generally mild such as post-TACE syndrome, a self-resolving adverse event that occurs in about 90% of patients after the procedure. However, albeit rarely, more severe adverse events such as biloma, sepsis, hepatic failure, chemoagents induced toxicities, and post-TACE liver necrosis can occur. A prompt diagnosis of these clinical conditions is fundamental to prevent further complications. As a result, biliary stenosis could be a rare post-TACE necrosis complication and can be difficult to manage. Complications from untreated biliary strictures include recurring infections, jaundice, chronic cholestasis, and secondary biliary cirrhosis.

**Key Words:** Hepatocarcinoma; Trans-arterial Chemoembolization; Biliary stenosis; Multistenting



**Core Tip:** Multifocal hepatocarcinoma (HCC) can benefit from local treatments with curative or down-staging purposes. Trans-arterial chemoembolization (TACE) is the treatment of choice in patients with a diagnosis of HCC not eligible for surgery (resection or liver transplantation) and ablation. TACE is known to be a safe procedure but can lead to both self-limiting mild adverse events and, albeit rarely, severe hepatic and biliary damage due to extensive hepatic ischemia.

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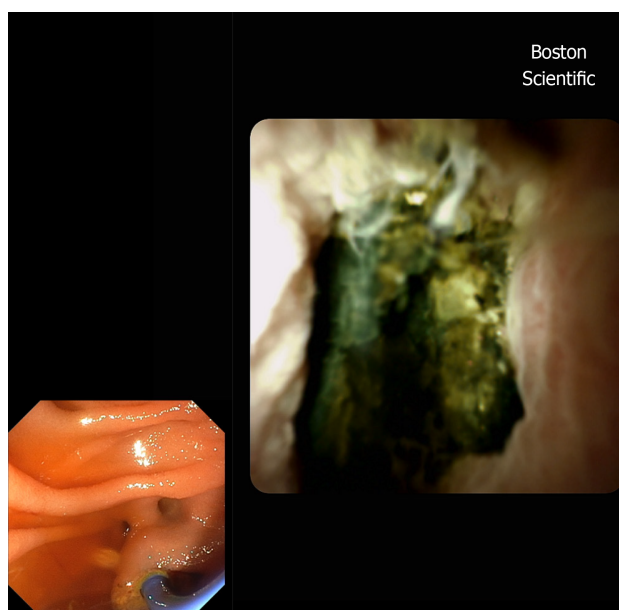
## INTRODUCTION

Hepatocarcinoma (HCC) is the fifth most common and the second highest death-related cancer. It represents almost the totality of liver cancers and its incidence is increasing worldwide, mostly in Eastern countries and Africa[1]. Chronic liver disease, whatever the etiology, represents the major risk factor for HCC occurrence. Ultrasound (US), abdomen magnetic resonance imaging, and serum biochemical marker evaluation represent the validated diagnostic tools for early HCC detection in patients with advanced chronic liver disease[1]. According to tumor burden, liver function, and patient features (performance status, biomarker concentration, and prognostic score value such as Albumin-Bilirubin [ALBI]) Grade and Child-Pugh/MELD scores, several treatment options could be proposed to the patient[2]. Based to the latest Barcelona Clinic Liver Cancer update, liver transplantation (LT) is the treatment of choice when Milan Criteria are met or are achieved after disease down-staging[2,3]. In the case of focal HCC, surgery or local treatments [*i.e.* radiofrequency ablation, RFA, or microwave ablation (MWA)] could be proposed in consideration of patient surgical fitness. Whereas, in the case of multiple/diffuse HCC, local approaches [*i.e.* trans-arterial chemoembolization (TACE)] or immune/chemotherapy represent the best treatment options. Through the embolization of the feeding hepatic artery branches following the injection of multiple chemotherapy drugs, TACE robs tumors of their sustenance (*i.e.* ethiodized oil, gelatin powder, particles, and beads)[4]. The procedure is usually carried out through a right femoral approach: the catheter is advanced to the coeliac trifurcation where the common hepatic artery is catheterized and tumor arterial branches are reached up. Subsequently, chemo-agents are used to embolize neoplastic vasculature and lead to tumor necrosis. TACE is considered to be safe as well as effective for HCC, but nonvascular and vascular AE have been reported[1]. Among non-vascular complications, post-TACE syndrome presents in almost the totality of cases. Other nonvascular complications such as biloma, hepatic abscess, hepatic and renal failure, sepsis, pancreatitis, and toxicities induced by chemo-agents are possible [5,6]. Among the vascular AE, instead, post-TACE bile duct necrosis (BDN) and perforation have been reported[7].

## CASE DESCRIPTION OF POST-TACE NECROSIS

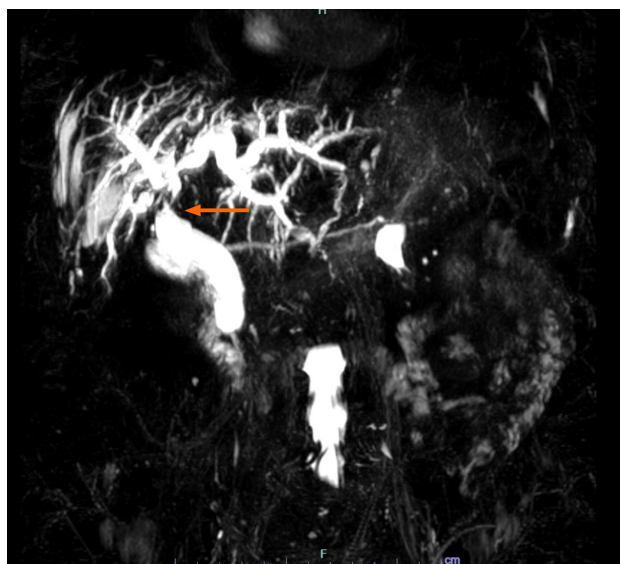
We report a case of a 79-year-old woman with post-TACE hepatic hilar necrosis which resulted in serrated biliary stenosis. The patient was affected by hepatitis C virus related liver cirrhosis (Child-Pugh B7) complicated by hepatic encephalopathy, portal thrombosis, and multifocal HCC. Sustained virological response was achieved in 2016. In January 2023, for unresectable HCC recurrence in the caudate lobe, the patient underwent TACE. One month later, she was admitted to our hospital for persistent fever, abdominal pain, and jaundice. Abdominal imaging (US and CT) showed a cirrhotic liver with intrahepatic biliary dilation with solid tissue at the level of hilar bifurcation with substenosis. An endoscopic retrograde cholangiopancreatography (ERCP) and choledoscopy with Spyglass II was planned to study and characterize the biliary substenosis suitable for recurrence or necrosis and to treat the hilar stenosis. Biliary stenosis were seen during ERCP (Figure 1) and choledoscopy with Spyglass II revealed the presence of firm tissue strongly adherent to the biliary tree in the hepatic hilum (Figure 2). The histology report showed peri-bile duct tissue with necrotic changes, including coagulation necrosis and fibrinoid necrosis of the bile duct. After mechanical (Soehendra Biliary Dilation Catheter 4-6 Fr) and pneumatic dilatation (6 mm) of the intrahepatic ducts, two plastic stents (7 Fr × 15 cm) were placed in the left and right intrahepatic ducts to achieve proper biliary drainage. Moreover progressive pneumatic dilations (up to 8 mm) associated to multiple stenting replacement (up to 8.5 Fr × 12 cm) were subsequently performed to avoid jaundice recurrence and in the attempt to improve hilar stenosis. During follow-up the endoscopic treatment proved to be unsuccessful, given the persistence of biliary strictures together with the intrahepatic biliary dilation (Figure 3), suggesting permanent ischemic biliary damage. However, in light of the already compromised liver function and given the extent of the biliary damage, the patient was not eligible for other therapeutic options. The subsequent clinical, laboratory and radiological evaluations showed a stationary condition, and the patient showed no signs of obstructive jaundice at follow up.

**Figure 1** Endoscopic retrograde cholangiopancreatography performed at admission to clarify the radiological findings showed a serrated biliary hilar stenosis (orange circle) and dilatation of intrahepatic bile ducts.



**Figure 2** Choledoscopy with Spyglass II revealed the presence of fixed tissue in the hepatic hilum causing bile duct stenosis.

TACE is considered to be safe as well as effective for HCC, but, as already said, nonvascular and vascular AE have been reported[5]. Among the non-vascular complications, post-TACE syndrome presents in almost the totality of cases. It is characterized by fever, hypertransaminasemia, and right upper abdominal pain, but it is a clinical self-limiting condition lasting < 48 h. Beside post-TACE syndrome, other nonvascular complications such as biloma, hepatic and renal failure, sepsis, pancreatitis, and toxicities induced by chemo-agents can occur. Vascular AE include post-TACE hepatic necrosis and perforation. In particular, a rare occurrence of hepatic necrosis in a patient with a metastatic neuroendocrine tumor (NET) was reported by Micallef *et al*[4]. Kim *et al*[7] reported post-TACE duodenal perforation and esophageal ischemia in a man with unresectable HCC. Vascular thrombosis was detected on Doppler ultrasound and computed tomography scan (CT) in both reports, likely due to chemo-agents/arterial embolization induced ischemia, which probably plays a pivotal role in post-TACE necrosis and can lead to subsequent irreversible biliary stenosis.



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**Figure 3** Magnetic resonance imaging cholangiopancreatography showing persistence of bile duct and intrahepatic biliary dilation after endoscopic treatment.

Hepatic arteries are the only blood vessels that supply the bile ducts. When the peribiliary vascular plexus or the tiny hepatic arteries are damaged, or when all arterial blood supplies are cut off, as in the case of a transplanted liver with hepatic artery thrombosis, an ischemic bile duct injury may result. Most causes of bile duct ischemia are iatrogenic: benign biliary stricture (BBS) represents the most frequently observed post-LT biliary complication[3]. However, liver necrosis and subsequent BS is a very rare complication after TACE, as the liver parenchyma receives a dual blood supply *via* the hepatic arteries and the hepatic portal veins[2]. It has only been reported in a few cases[8,9], therefore its incidence has not been clearly estimated. In the anecdotal cases found in the literature the most common outcome was death.

TACE should be suggested in patients with unresectable HCC[2] not eligible for LT and it is considered a safe procedure. However, in the described case, we have shown how TACE could be linked to severe vascular complications such as hepatic necrosis resulting in biliary tree stenosis. Although this AE is rare and unexpected, it may result in severe sequelae (*i.e.* jaundice, sepsis). That is why it should be considered if fever and abdominal pain are not self-limiting within 48 h and/or continue after analgesics administration[4,5]. Post-TACE biliary strictures can be diagnosed when signs and symptoms of biliary obstruction (abnormal liver function tests, jaundice, abdominal pain, and cholangitis) occur and in case of biliary dilatation on imaging. Localization and confirmation of the BS ultimately depends on cholangiography, either contrast-enhanced or magnetic resonance cholangiopancreatography (MRCP)[10].

## ENDOSCOPIC TREATMENT OF BENIGN BILIARY STENOSIS

Endoscopy has become the preferred option for treating BBS, of which 85% are located in the common bile duct[11]. Unacceptably high adverse event rates and poor long-term results have led to the discontinuation of BBSs therapy with a single plastic stent or uncovered SEMS[11,12]. Therefore, the use of a single plastic stent as a first line of treatment should only be considered in very specific cases before engaging definite strategies.

Endoscopic treatment consists in multiple plastic stent (MPS) placement, balloon dilation, or a combination of these two techniques. The guidelines of the European Society of Gastrointestinal Endoscopy (ESGE) suggest inserting as many stents as feasible every 3 months for a total period of 12 months[11]. Plastic stents remain the gold standard for management of benign biliary strictures despite recent data demonstrating good and equal effectiveness of fully covered metal stents (FC-SEMS) in selected clinical scenarios[13,14]. With their larger diameters (10 mm *vs* 3.3 mm, respectively) and technical advantages—they are simpler to insert and take less time to place than MPS—they may be able to overcome some of the drawbacks of plastic stents[15]. However, using FC-SEMS presents a high risk of stent migration (around 9%), which varies significantly depending on the cause of the stenosis[14].

Technically speaking, hepatic and hilar strictures represent greater challenges for endoscopists. Percutaneous transhepatic cholangiography is one of the extra treatments that may be needed for the management of these strictures [10,11]. These kind of strictures are more common in individuals with primary sclerosing cholangitis (PSC). Short-term stents were not better than balloon dilatation in the first and only randomized trial of individuals with PSC with a prominent intrahepatic or hilar stricture, and they might even be harmful. Consequently, a very high rate of treatment-related adverse events, such as cholangitis, post-ERCP pancreatitis, and cholecystitis, necessitated the study's termination. Therefore, due to its ability to lower cholestasis, balloon dilatation ought to be the first treatment option for benign intrahepatic and hilar strictures[15,16].



## CONCLUSION

For patients with intermediate-stage HCC with maintained liver function, TACE is currently the recommended type of treatment. It is a safe procedure that involves inserting synthetic materials and chemotherapy into a blood artery that feeds a tumor in order to interrupt its blood supply and trap the chemotherapy inside the tumor. However, TACE is associated with vascular and non-vascular adverse events. Non-vascular complications are biloma, hepatic and renal failure, sepsis, pancreatitis, and toxicities induced by chemo-agents; these adverse events are rare but extremely severe and can lead to patient death. The most common vascular AE is post-TACE syndrome which includes self-limiting fever, hypertransaminasemia, and right upper abdominal pain; post-TACE necrosis and perforation have been reported as well, and represent rare but severe vascular AE. We reported the first case of a severe biliary stricture induced by extensive post-TACE hepatic necrosis. Ischemic bile duct injury may occur when small hepatic arteries or the peribiliary vascular plexus are injured, or when all arterial blood supplies are interrupted, for example in transplanted liver with hepatic artery thrombosis. The clinical and biochemical examination (abnormal liver function tests, jaundice, abdominal discomfort, and cholangitis) together with biliary dilatation on imaging are part of the diagnostic workup of post-TACE biliary strictures. Cholangiography – either contrast-enhanced or MRCP – is eventually necessary for the localization and confirmation of the BS[10]. Endoscopic balloon dilation and multistenting treatment either with plastic or metallic stents represents the treatment of choice; however, in case of serrated stenosis, endoscopic treatment can be unsuccessful and may require radiological permanent biliary drainage or a surgical treatment.

BDN is a stage that precedes overt biloma. When treated promptly, most intrahepatic bilomas have an excellent outcome. Patients who develop bilomas following TACE have a mortality incidence of between 5% and 10%[17]. Therefore, early detection of BDN and biloma on imaging and extra careful management might be mandatory to improve patient prognosis after repeated TACE for liver tumors.

## FOOTNOTES

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