



Experimental and clinical study on interventional therapy with sclerotic complex agents for hepatic cysts

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Abstract

AIM: To study the action of sclerotic complex agents (SCA) on the gallbladder wall of hybrid rabbits and its therapeutic effect in hepatic cysts.

METHODS: The SCA combined with tetracycline and dexamethasone was injected into the gallbladder of rabbits and its action on the gallbladder wall was compared with normal saline and absolute ethylalcohol. The therapeutic effects of SCA and absolute ethylalcohol in hepatic cysts were observed.

RESULTS: There was no abnormal change in the tissue of gallbladder in normal saline group. But in absolute ethylalcohol

group, a large amount of oozing liquid and blood appeared, the absorption process was slow, and the fibrous tissue had scarce proliferation. In SCA group, there was less oozing liquid, no blood in the gallbladder and the absorption was active, fibrous tissue grew obviously. In clinical practice SCA possesses much advantage in the treatment of hepatic cysts, by which the cysts closed quickly, the exudates reduced from early stimulation, and no relapse occurred. The third, sixth, twelfth and twenty-fourth mo cure rate were 58.5%, 92.5%, 96.2%, 98.1%; but in the control group were 3.6%, 33.9%, 66.1% and 85.7%, respectively. The difference was significance ($P < 0.05-0.01$). After twenty-four month no relapse occurred in the SCA group, but 5 cases relapsed in control group ($P < 0.05$).

CONCLUSION: The sclerotic agents should be used in sequence, *i.e.* a high concentration was administered to reduce and destroy the epithelium of the cysts and to promote fibrous tissue proliferation and then the remaining drug was to stimulate epithelium to absorb the exudates. SCA was proved to be an ideal and effective method for treating hepatic cysts clinically.

Key words: Liver diseases/therapy; Cysts/therapy; Sclerotic agent/therapeutic effect

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