



## Long-term follow-up of patients with liver carcinoma after hepatic arterial infusion and embolization

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### Abstract

**AIM:** To study the long-term effect of intervention therapy on liver carcinoma.

**METHODS:** Thirty-six patients with middle and late stage unresectable hepatic carcinoma were studied, 31 men and 5 women, age 28 to 68 years. Primary including liver carcinoma 34 cases and 2 cases metastatic carcinoma. The diagnosis was confirmed by selective hepatic arterial angiography through percutaneous femoral artery puncture catheterization follow Seldinger technique. Chemotherapeutic drugs include EPI 40-60 mg, MML 30-40 mg, CDPP 150-300 mg. Embolic agent include: Alcohol 5-8 mL, Lipidol oil

10-15 mL and gelatin gelfoam particles 20-40 cap.

**RESULTS:** Symptoms got improved and masses were reduced in size in 32 patients (90%). AFP turned negative in 18 cases. 32 cases were followed-up. The longest follow-up time is 8 years. 18 patients died 8-12 mo after operation. 6 patients died 1-2 years after operation. 3 patients died 2-8 years after operation. 5 patients survived longer than 8 years.

**CONCLUSION:** Hepatic arterial infusion and embolization was a palliative therapy for liver carcinoma. The arteries supplying the tumor were embolized, leading to ischemic necrosis and destruction of tumor tissue, whereas normal hepatic tissue was not damaged from it. When the size of the tumor is huge, we should control the dose of embolic agent and perform operation stage by stag so that to increase therapeutic efficacy, and improve the survival rate. HAIE is better than surgical resection.

**Key words:** Liver neoplasms/therapy; Embolization, therapeutic; Hepatic artery; Perfusion, regional

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