

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

Shu-Zhang An, Xi-Xian Yao, Shu-Lin Jiang, Dong-Lai Cui

Shu-Zhang An, Department of Internal Medicine, Hebei 105 Hospital, Dingzhou 073000, Hebei Province, China

Xi-Xian Yao, Shu-Lin Jiang, Dong-Lai Cui, Department of Digestive Disease, The Second Affiliated Hospital, Hebei Medical University, Shijiazhuang 050000, Hebei Province, China

Author contributions: All authors contributed equally to the work.

Correspondence to: Shu-Zhang An, Department of Internal Medicine, Hebei 105 Hospital, Dingzhou 073000, Hebei Province, China
Telephone: +86-312-2354275

Received: May 25, 2000
Revised: June 28, 2000
Accepted: July 10, 2000
Published online: September 15, 2000

Abstract

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

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

RESULTS: Abnormal changes were not found in the tissue cells of gallbladder in normal saline group. But in absolute ethylalcohol group,

a large amount of oozing fluid and blood appeared, the absorption process was slow, and the fibrous tissue proliferated scarcely. In SCA group, there was less oozing fluid, no blood in the gallbladder, and the absorption was active and the fibrous tissues grow obviously. In clinical practice, SCA possesses much advantage in the treatment of hepatic cysts, by which the cysts closed promptly, the exudation reduced from early stimulation, and no relapse occurred. The cure rates at the third, sixth, twelfth and twenty-fourth month were 65.1%, 96.2%, 98.1%, and 99.1% respectively; while in the control group were 10.8%, 36.0%, 67.6% and 88.3% respectively. The difference was significant ($P < 0.01$, $P < 0.01$, $P < 0.01$, $P < 0.05$). After the observation for 24 mo, no relapse occurred in the SCA group, but 7 (6.3%) 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 fiber tissue adhesion and then the remaining drug was used to stimulate epithelium to absorb the exudation. This combined regimen was proved to be an ideal and effective method for treating hepatic cysts clinically.

Key words: Cysts/therapy; Liver diseases/therapy; Sclerotherapy; Sclerosing solutions; Rabbits; Tetracycline; Dexamethasone

© The Author(s) 2000. Published by Baishideng Publishing Group Inc. All rights reserved.

An SZ, Yao XX, Jiang SL, Cui DL. Experimental and clinical study on interventional therapy with sclerotic complex agents for hepatic cysts. *World J Gastroenterology* 2000; 6(Suppl 3): 30 Available from: URL: <http://www.wjgnet.com/1007-9327/full/v3/iSuppl3/30.htm> DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.3748/wjg.v3.iSuppl3.30>

E- Editor: Hu S



Published by **Baishideng Publishing Group Inc**

8226 Regency Drive, Pleasanton, CA 94588, USA

Telephone: +1-925-223-8242

Fax: +1-925-223-8243

E-mail: bpgoffice@wjgnet.com

Help Desk: <http://www.wjgnet.com/esps/helpdesk.aspx>

<http://www.wjgnet.com>

