



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

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### 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

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