

Radioembolization improves chance of survival for liver cancer patients

August 22 2011

Analysis revealed survival for patients with hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC) is achievable using 90Y-resin microsphere radioembolization. The analysis conducted at multiple centers across Europe showed that the procedure is likely to provide survival benefit across different tumor stages, including patients with advanced liver cancer and with limited treatment options. Findings of the study—the largest to date—are published in the September issue of *Hepatology*, a journal of the American Association for the Study of Liver Diseases.

According to the World Health Organization (WHO), nearly 700,000 deaths worldwide were attributed to HCC in 2008, with over 80% of these cases resulting from hepatitis B and C infections. Studies have shown an increased incidence of [liver cancer](#) including in developed countries, such as the U.S., and the disease is also affecting younger individuals. This year alone, the National Cancer Institute estimates there were more than 26,000 new cases of liver and bile duct cancer in the U.S., with close to 20,000 deaths attributed to the diseases.

"Hepatologists make decisions on treatment based upon the patient's underlying disease as well as tumor stage, taking into account whether tumor progression or advanced cirrhosis is more life-threatening," explains Bruno Sangro, MD, PhD, at the Clinica Universitaria de Navarra in Pamplona, Spain. "Patients with the disease confined to the liver, but who are not eligible for resection or transplantation need liver-directed therapies that reduce tumor burden, relieve symptoms and increase survival."

The current study evaluated the survival benefit of the liver-directed therapy, radioembolization, in 325 patients with HCC at eight European centers. Most patients received a single administration of microspheres with roughly 6% having two and 0.9% having three treatments between September 2003 and December 2009. The median activity of administered treatment was 1.6 GBq with approximately 45% of patients having whole liver and 39% having right-lobe infusions.

Of the HCC patients included in the analysis, 83% were Child-Pugh class A, 79% had underlying cirrhosis, and 88% had a good Eastern Oncology Group (ECOG) performance status. To measure the extent of HCC and liver function, researchers used the Barcelona Clinic Liver Cancer (BCLC) staging system; more than half of the patients were classified as advanced (BCLC C) and a quarter were intermediate (BCLC B) stage.

Results of the analysis showed that median overall survival with radioembolization was close to 13 months. Survival rates ranged depending upon BCLC class with those having less progressed disease and liver involvement (BCLC A) surviving 24 months, BCLC B at close to 17 months and BCLC C patients at 10 months. Researchers noted that the most significant factors affecting prognosis were ECOG performance status, tumor burden, coagulation test score (INR greater than 1.2), and disease outside the [liver](#).

The team reported that the most common adverse events with radioembolization were fatigue, nausea, vomiting, and abdominal pain. Rates for all-cause mortality in this high-risk patient group were 0.6% and roughly 7% at 30 and 90 days, respectively. "Our findings show strong evidence of the [survival benefit](#) with radioembolization, even in patients with advanced disease who have few treatments options," concluded Dr. Sangro. "Further study of the procedure in patients with advanced disease is warranted."

More information: "Survival After Yttrium-90 Resin Microsphere Radioembolization of Hepatocellular Carcinoma Across Barcelona Clinic Liver Cancer Stages: A European Evaluation." Bruno Sangro, Livio Carpanese, Roberto Cianni, Rita Golfieri, Daniele Gasparini, Samer Ezziddin, Philipp M Paprottka, Francesco Fiore, Mark Van Buskirk, Jose Ignacio Bilbao, Giuseppe Maria Ettorre, Rita Salvatori, Emanuela Giampalma, Onelio Geatti, Kai Wilhelm, Ralf Thorsten Hoffmann, Francesco Izzo, Mercedes Iñarrairaegui, Carlo Ludovico Maini, Carlo Urigo, Alberta Cappelli, Alessandro Vit, Hojjat Ahmadzadehfar, Tobias Franz Jakobs, and Secondo Lastoria. Hepatology; Published Online: June 30, 2011 ([DOI: 10.1002/hep.24451](https://doi.org/10.1002/hep.24451)); Print Issue Date: September 2011.

Provided by Wiley

Citation: Radioembolization improves chance of survival for liver cancer patients (2011, August 22) retrieved 1 May 2024 from <https://medicalxpress.com/news/2011-08-radioembolization-chance-survival-liver-cancer.html>

<p>This document is subject to copyright. Apart from any fair dealing for the purpose of private study or research, no part may be reproduced without the written permission. The content is provided for information purposes only.</p>
--