

Minimally invasive treatment provides fast pain relief for cancer patients

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A minimally invasive treatment for patients whose cancer has spread to their bones provides quick and sustained pain relief and improves quality of life, according to a new study to be presented at the Society of Interventional Radiology Annual Scientific Meeting. The palliative treatment known as radiofrequency ablation (RFA) is effective in

providing relief in as little as three days, and the benefits last more than 12 months—a significant improvement over radiation treatment.

"Commonly used radiation treatments can take weeks to provide [pain relief](#)," said Jason R. Levy, MD, a vascular and interventional radiologist at Northside Hospital in Atlanta and lead researcher of the study. "A few weeks can represent a large portion of the remaining life in these patients, and RFA may be able to give them the best quality of life possible in the time they have left."

RFA is a minimally [invasive treatment](#) that uses radiofrequency waves to create heat that kills [tumor cells](#) and destroys nerve fibers to reduce or stop transmission of pain signals to the brain. In this study, RFA was used to treat painful metastatic bone lesions and was followed up with cement injection to help stabilize the bone. The cement helped prevent fractures that are known to result following other treatments, such as radiation.

Researchers enrolled 218 cancer patients at 15 sites around the world between October 2017 and February 2020. Patients completed questionnaires to measure their [quality of life](#) and pain levels prior to the procedure, three days after and then intermittently through the one-year mark. Researchers used both the five-level EuroQol scale and the European Organization for Research and Treatment of Cancer Quality of Life (EORTC) measurement.

Significant improvements were seen in 59 subjects who completed the EuroQol at 12 months and similar improvements were seen for 14 patients who completed the 12-month EORTC Qol. Because of the palliative nature of the treatment, many patients were unable to be surveyed through the entire 12-month milestone.

"What set our results apart from prior research is the sheer speed and

durability of this treatment," said Levy. "As a result, we believe this treatment should be available to more patients with metastatic cancer earlier in their treatment path."

The research focused on lytic bone metastases, a common type of bone tumor found in many cancer patients, making the treatment an option for a wide range of [cancer patients](#). Predominant initial cancers in this study were breast, lung and kidney.

More information: Abstract 78: Improvement in Quality of Life in Patients Treated for Painful Osseous Metastases With Radiofrequency Ablation: The Opus One Study. J. Levy, E. David, T. Hopkins, J. Morris, N. Tran, H. Farid, F. Massari, W. O'Connell, A. Vogel, A. Gangi, P. Sunenshine, R. Dixon, S. Bagla. Annual Scientific Meeting, March 20-26, 2021. This abstract can be found at sirmeeting.org

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