

Hepatocellular Carcinoma: Advances in Image-Guided Tumor Ablation

Professor Riccardo Lencioni, MD, FSIR, EBIR

*Director, Diagnostic Imaging and Intervention
Pisa University School of Medicine, Italy
riccardo.lencioni@med.unipi.it*

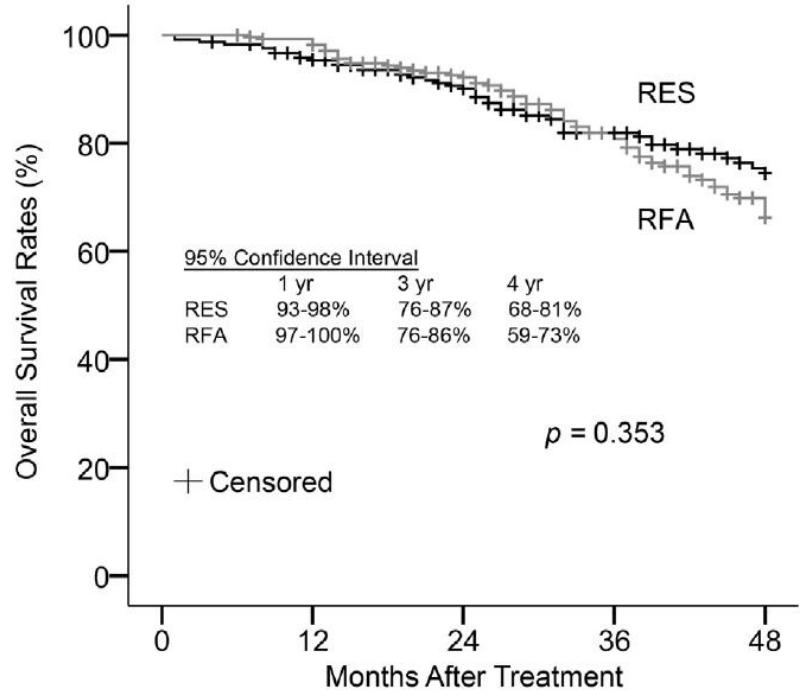
Early Stage HCC: Survival Outcomes after RFA

Author and Year (Reference)	Patients (Number)	Overall Survival (%)		
		1-Year	3-Year	5-Year
Lencioni et al., 2005 (29)				
Child-Pugh A	144	100	76	51
Child-Pugh B	43	89	46	31
Tateishi et al., 2005 (34)				
Child-Pugh A	221	96	83	63
Child-Pugh B-C*	98	90	65	31
Choi et al., 2007 (35)				
Child-Pugh A	359	NA	78	64
Child-Pugh B	160	NA	49	38
N'Kontchou et al., 2009 (36)				
BCLC resectable†	67	NA	82	76
BCLC unresectable	168	NA	49	27

*Only 4 of 98 patients had Child-Pugh C cirrhosis.

Early Stage HCC ($\leq 3\text{cm}$): RFA vs Resection

Long-term effectiveness of resection and radiofrequency ablation for single hepatocellular carcinoma $\leq 3\text{ cm}$. Results of a multicenter Italian survey



Tumor recurrence due to local progression:

- **RFA: 20.5%**
- **Resection: 0.4%**

RFA of Early-Stage HCC: Histologic Outcome

TABLE 3

Dependence of Histologic Outcome on Tumor Size, Location, Patient Age, Sex, and RF Device Used

Variables	Histologic Outcome		P Value*
	Successful RF Treatment	Unsuccessful RF Treatment	
Tumor size			
≤2.5 cm	26 (87)	4	.017
>2.5 cm	9 (53)	8	
≤3.0 cm	29 (83)	6	.050
>3 cm	6 (50)	6	
Location			
Nonperivascular	28 (88)	4	.009
Perivascular	7 (47)	8	

The Evolving Field of Image-Guided Ablation

Percutaneous Ethanol Injection



Radiofrequency Ablation

Focused Ultrasound

Microwave Ablation

Cryoablation

Laser Ablation

Irreversible Electroporation

Temperature-Tissue Interactions

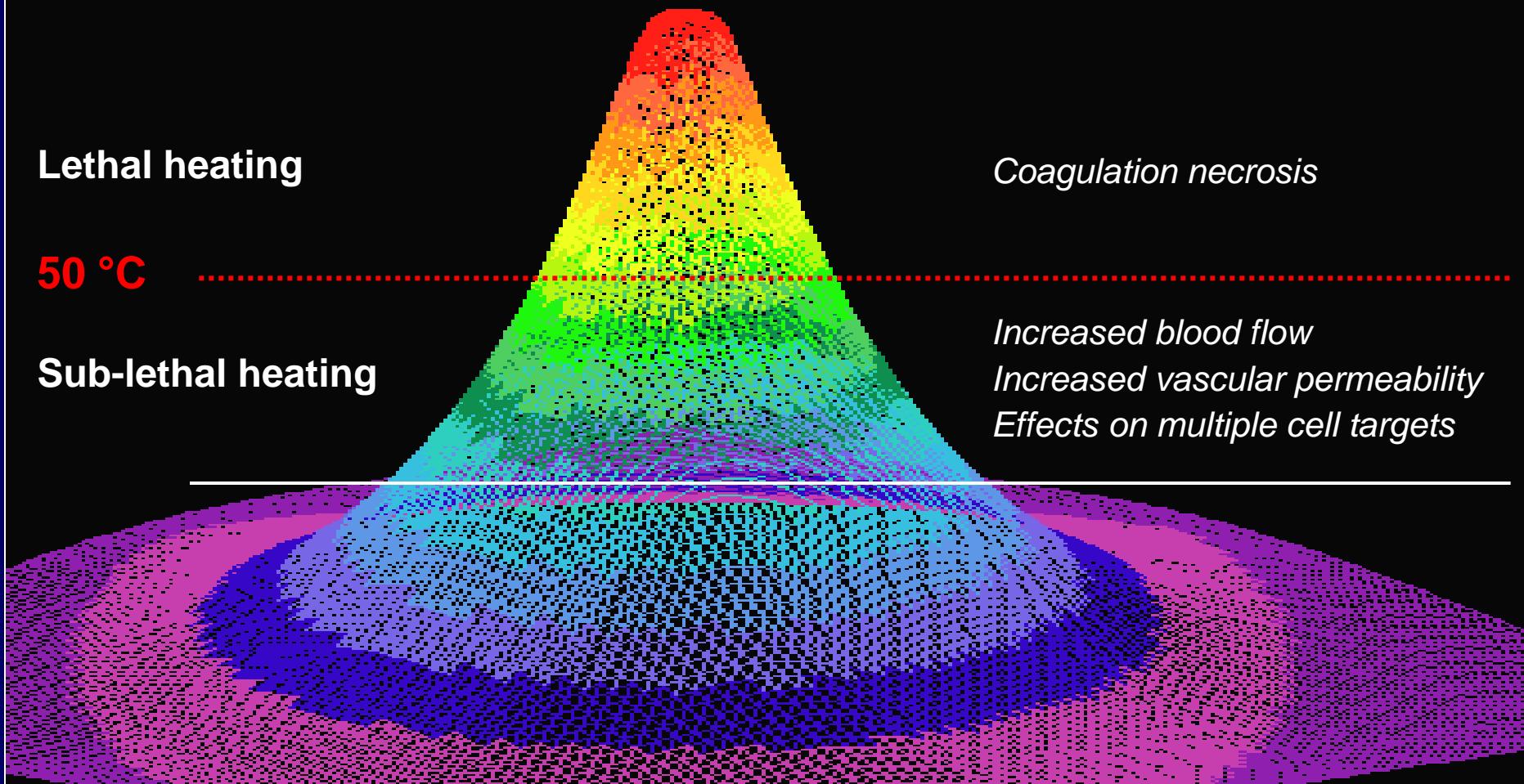
Lethal heating

50 °C

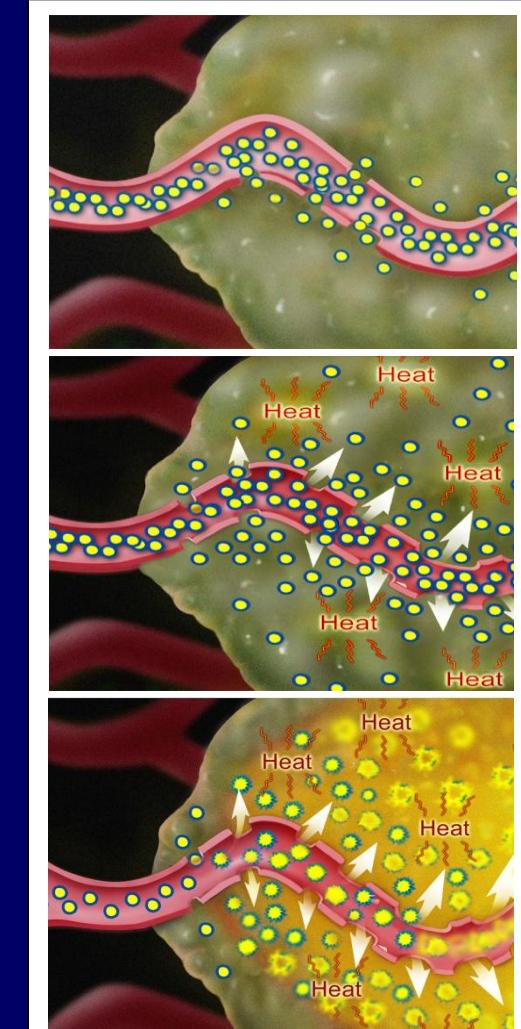
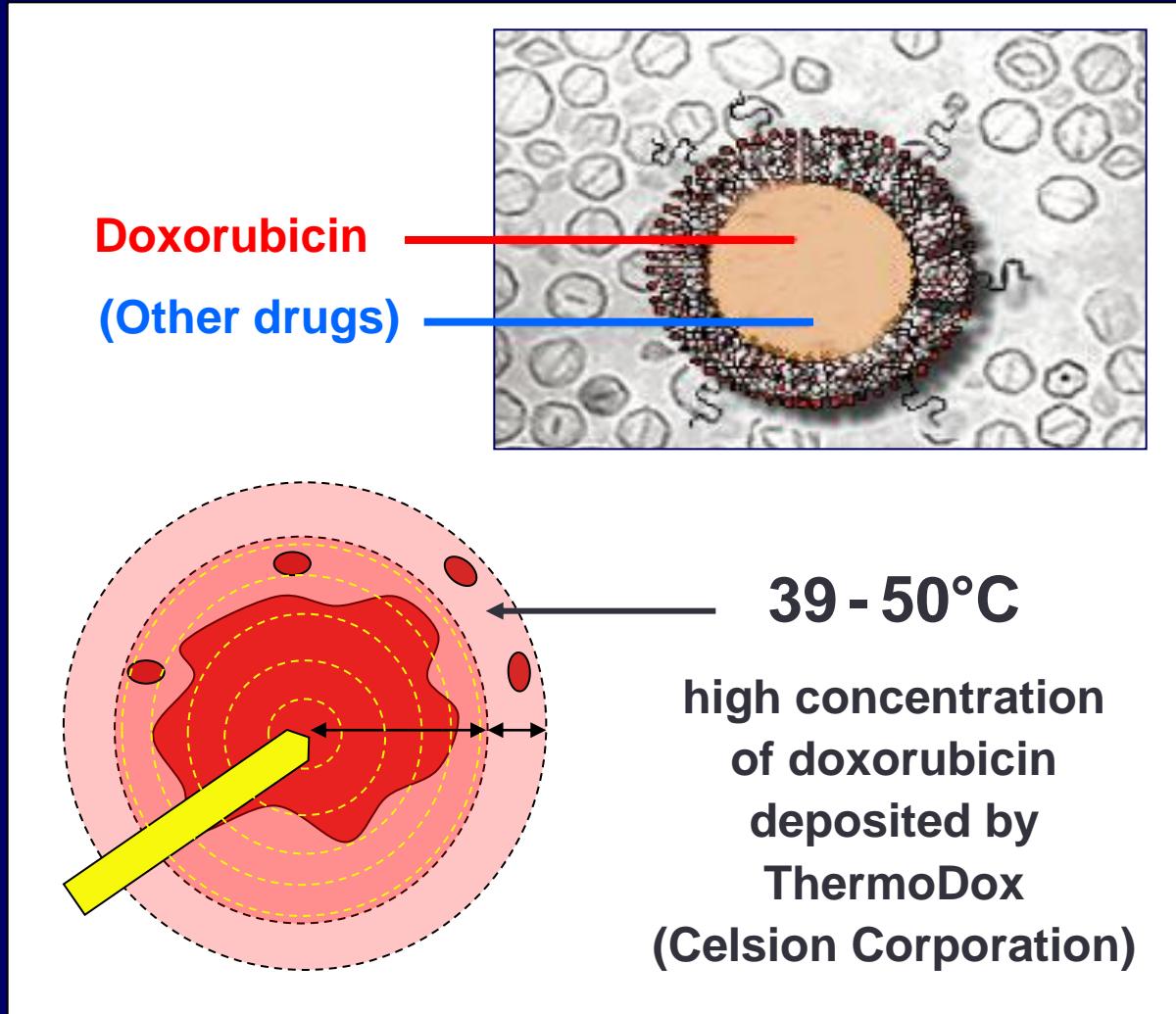
Sub-lethal heating

Coagulation necrosis

*Increased blood flow
Increased vascular permeability
Effects on multiple cell targets*



RFA in Combination with IV Heat-Activated Liposomal Encapsulation of Doxorubicin



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A Phase III, Randomized, Double-Blinded, Dummy-Controlled Study of the Efficacy and Safety of ThermoDox® in Combination with RFA Compared to RFA Alone in the Treatment of HCC

PIs: *R. Lencioni, R. T. Poon*

Main eligibility criteria:

- HCC 3-7 cm
- ≤ 4 tumors
- Candidate for RFA
- Child - Pugh A-B
- No prior treatment

Target enrollment:

- 700 patients

Randomization

50 mg/m² ThermoDox

Dummy infusion

Primary endpoint:

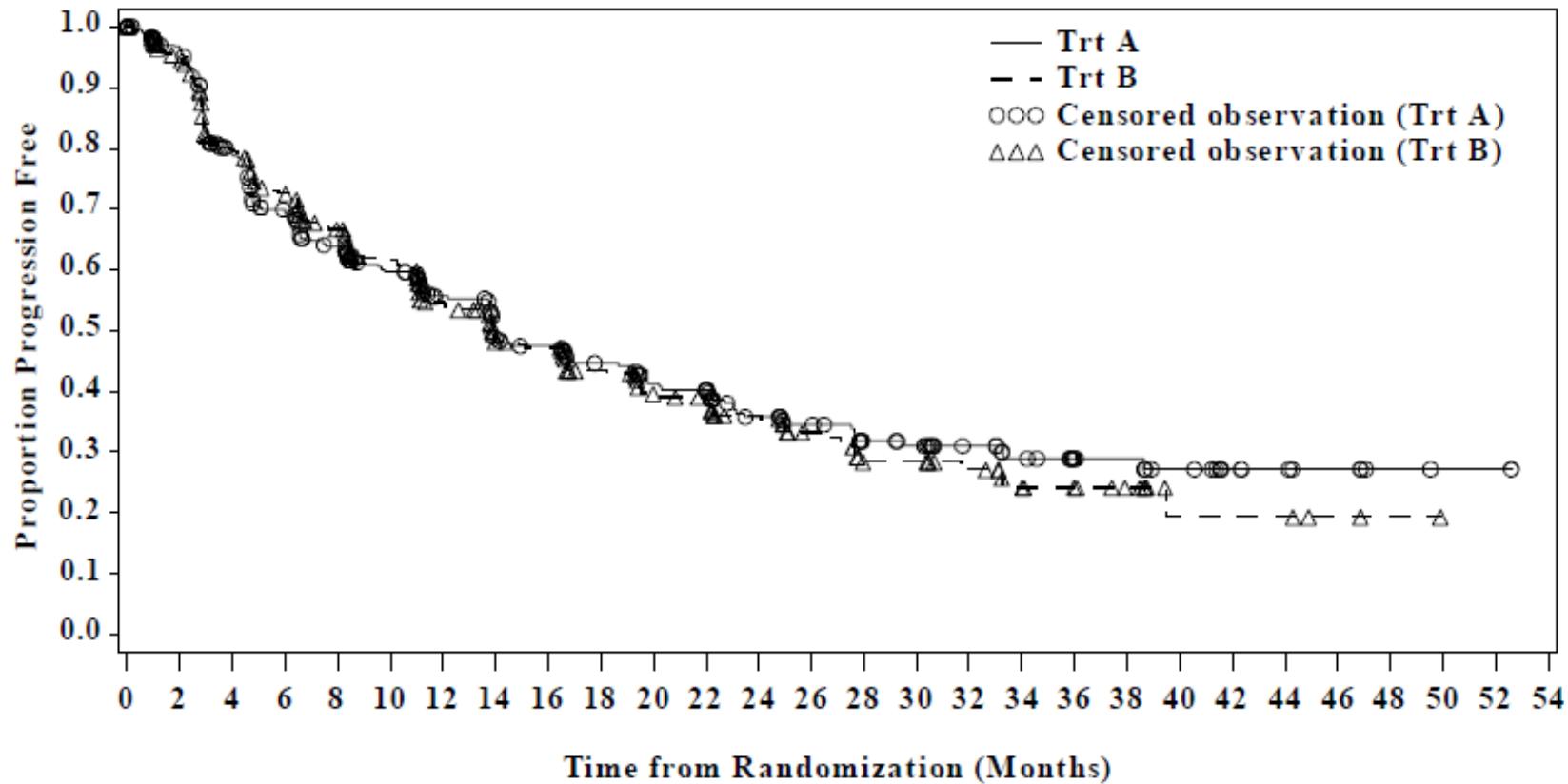
- PFS

Secondary endpoints:

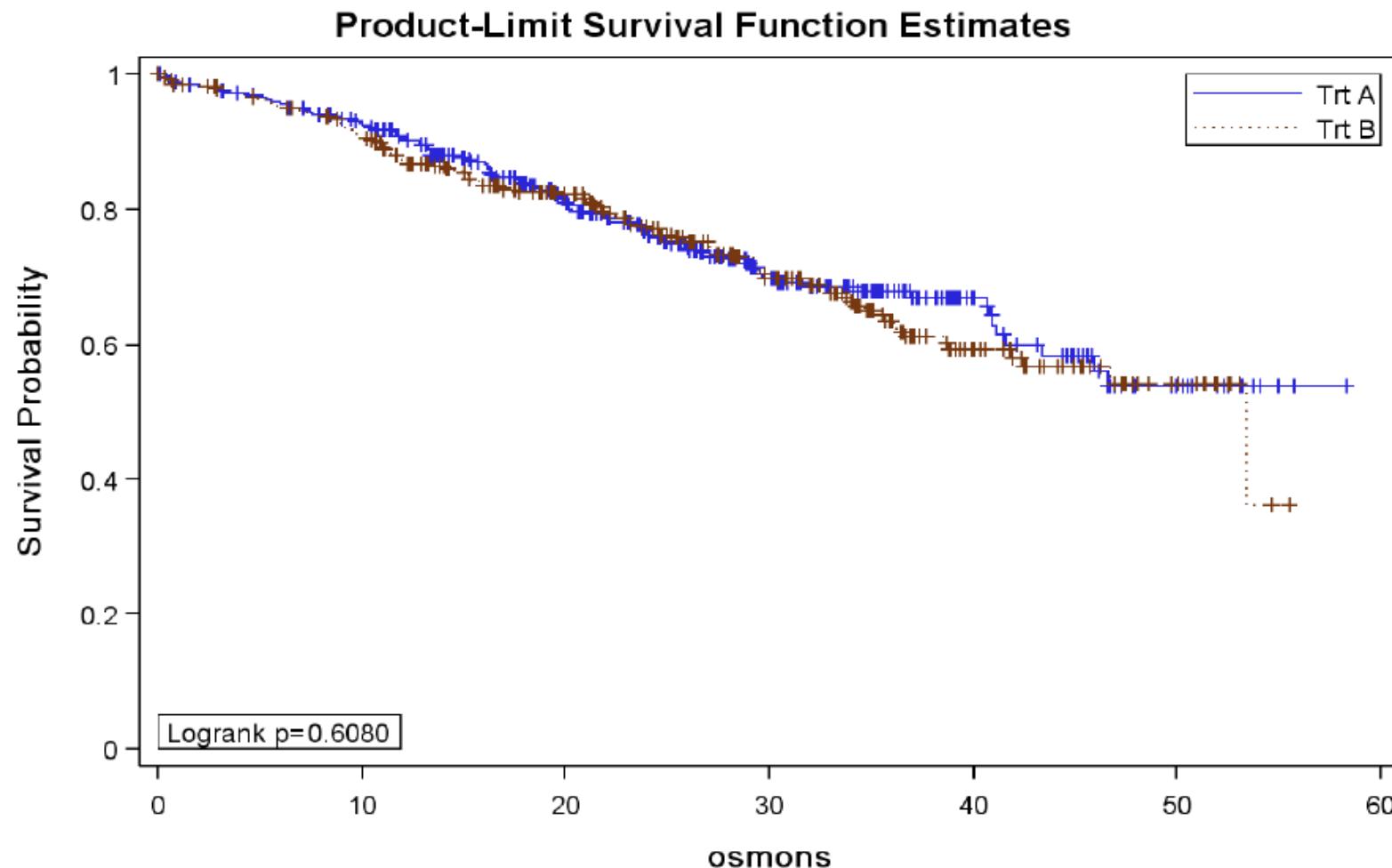
- OS
- TTLR
- Safety
- Other

HEAT Trial: Progression-Free Survival (Primary Endpoint)

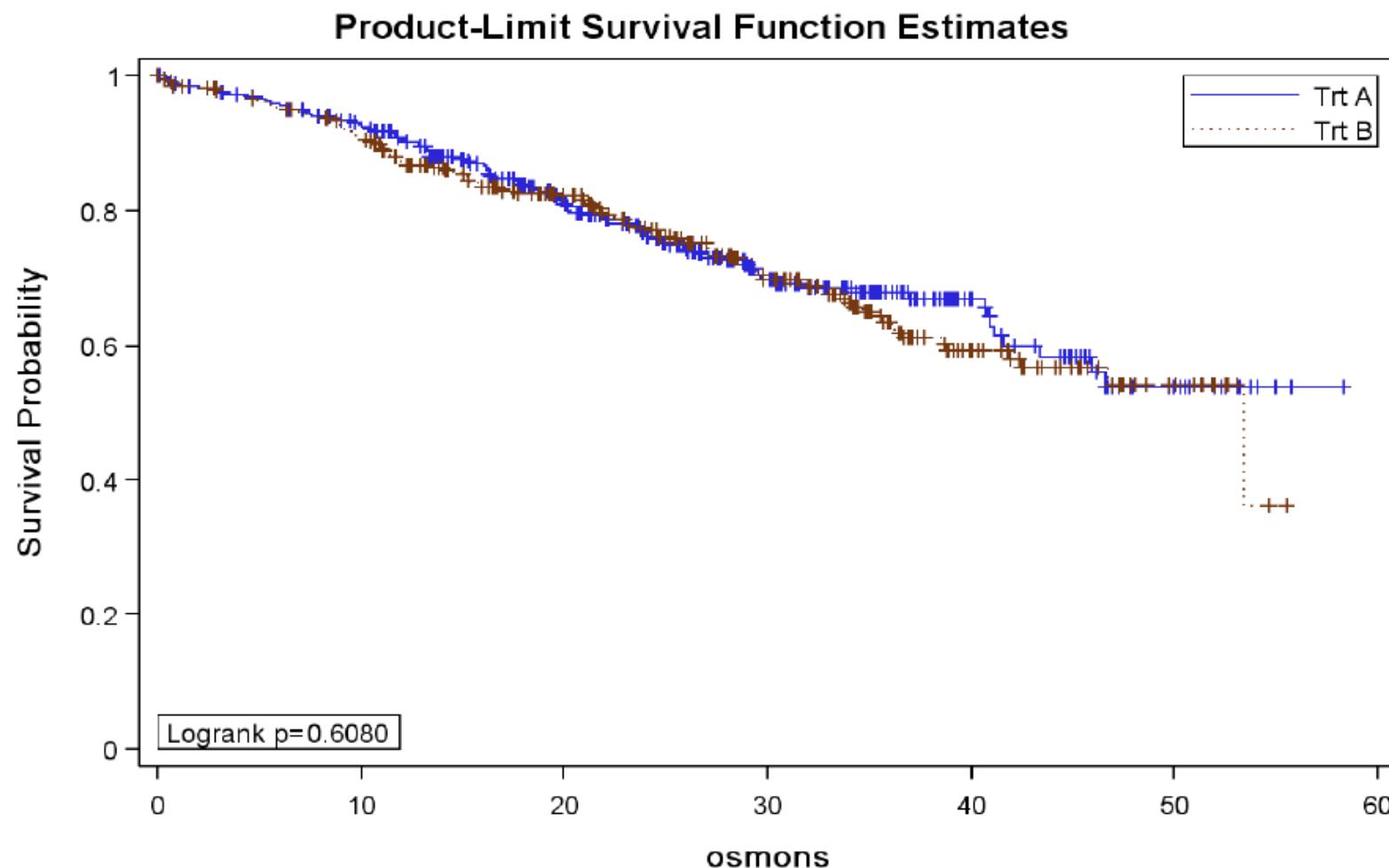
Figure 1.1
Kaplan-Meier: Cumulative Probability of Progression-Free Survival (PFS) by Treatment Group (IRRC)
Intent-to-Treat Population



HEAT Trial: Overall Survival (Secondary Endpoint)

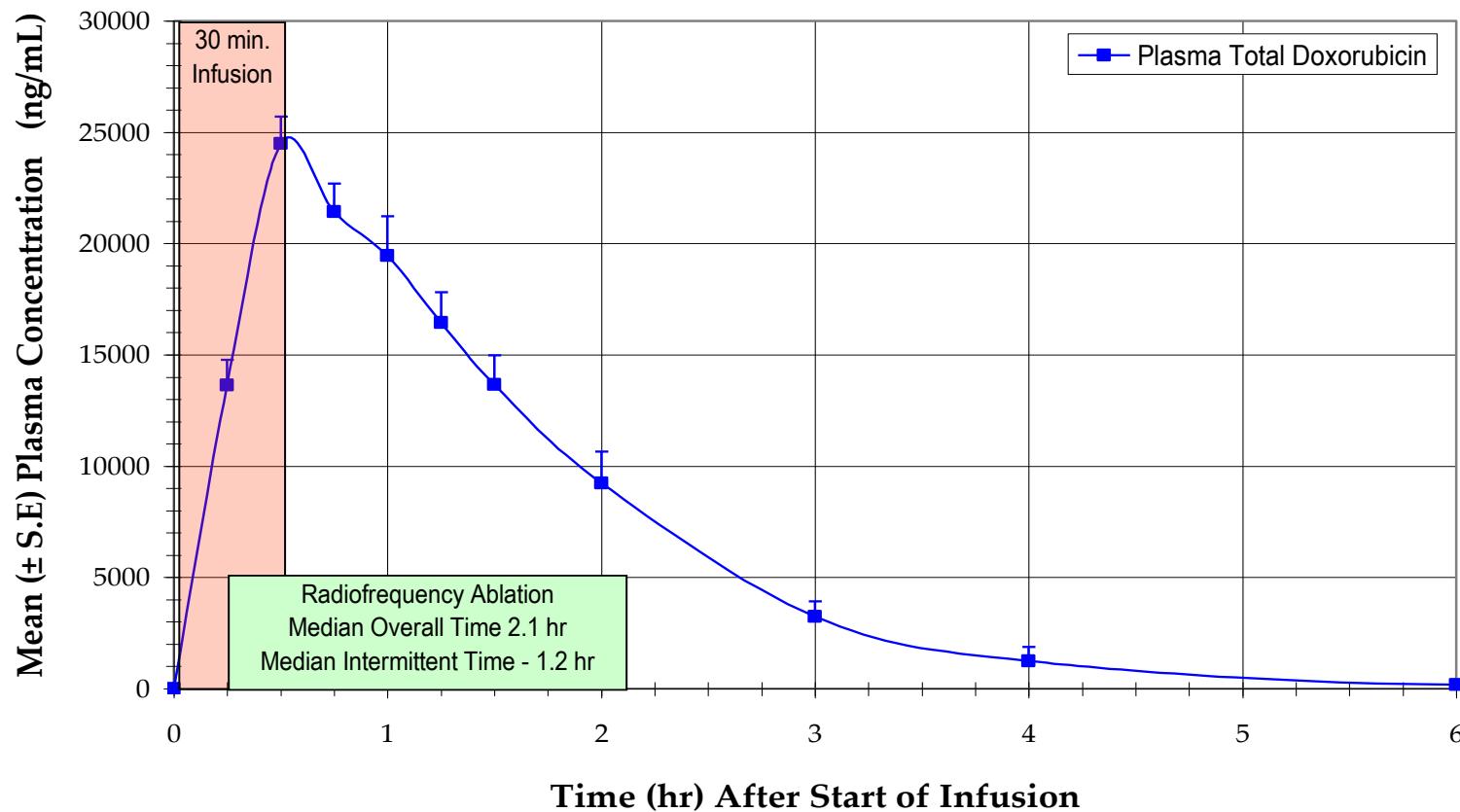


HEAT Trial: Overall Survival (Secondary Endpoint)



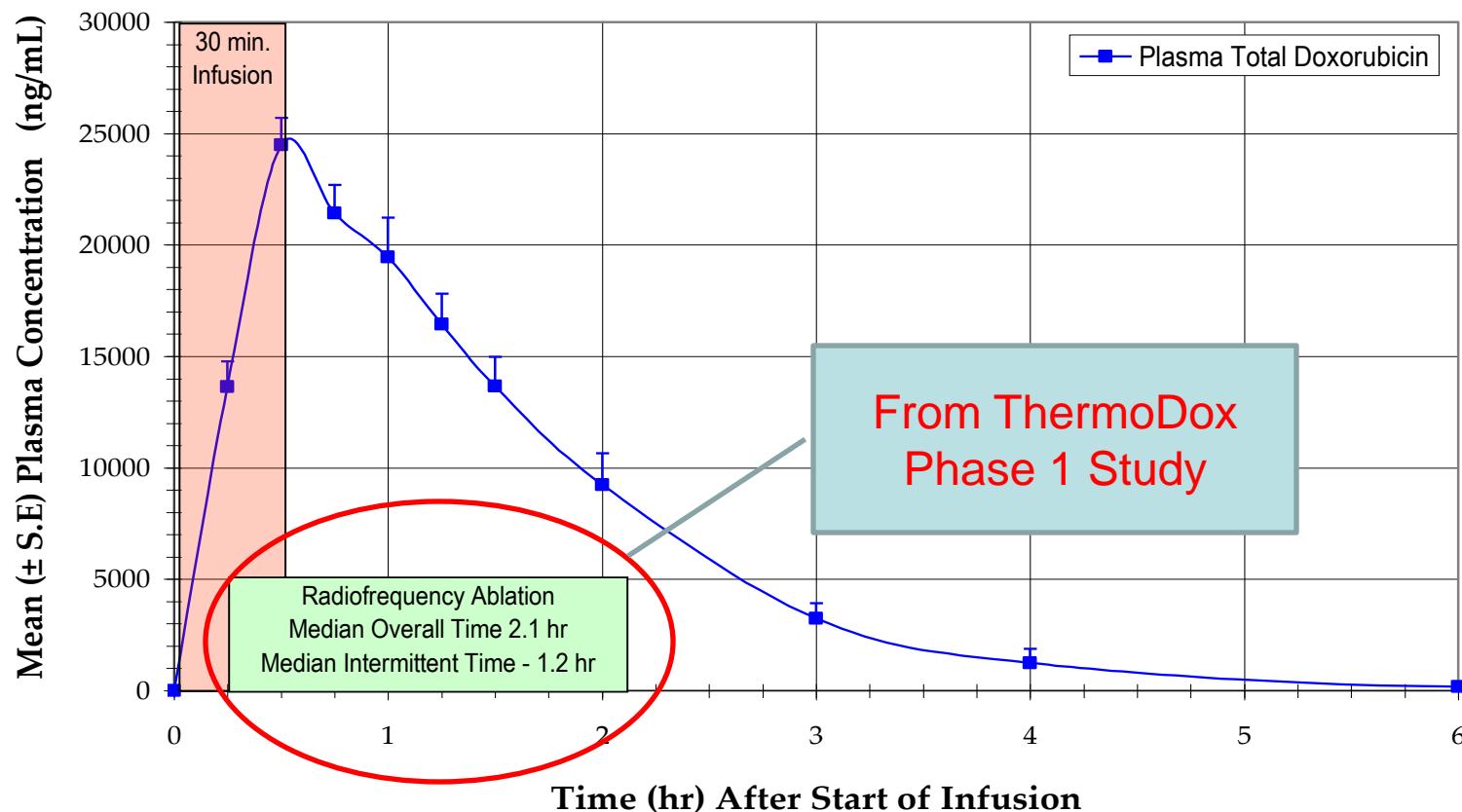
Phase I Results: ThermoDox Human PK

ThermoDox Protocol 104-03-101: + Liver RFA @ 50 mg/m²
Mean (\pm S.E) Plasma Concentrations (n=6)



Phase I Results: ThermoDox Human PK

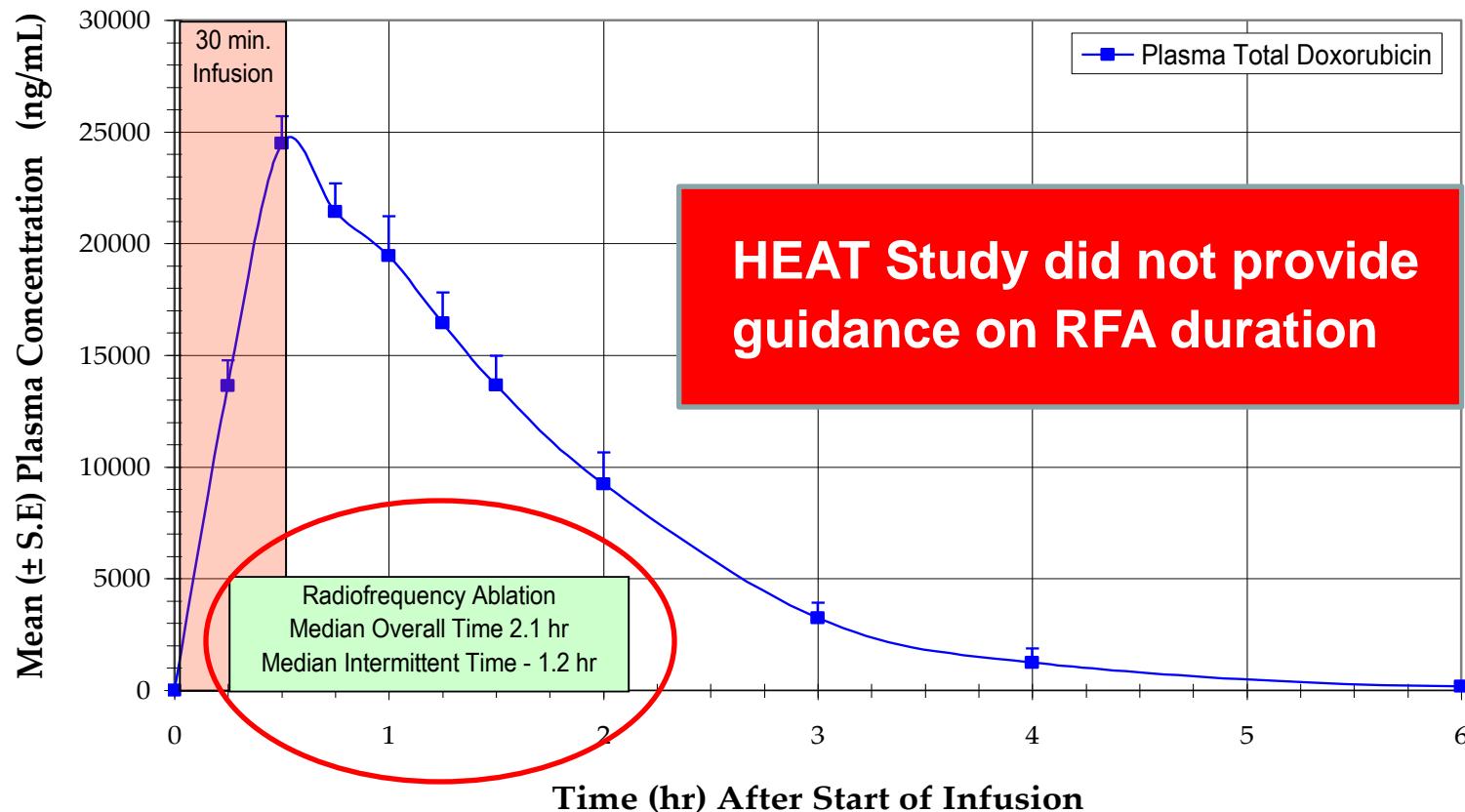
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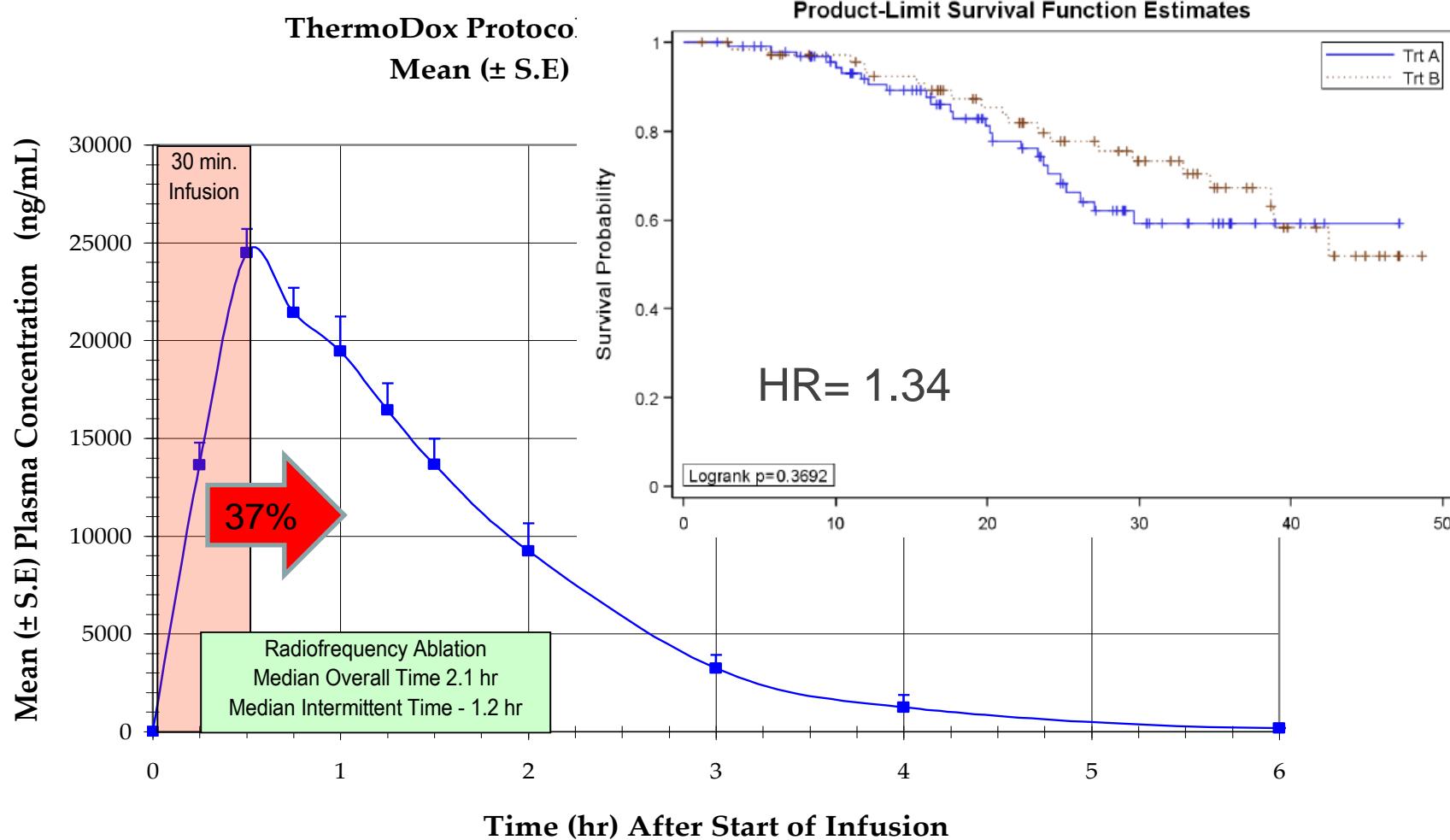
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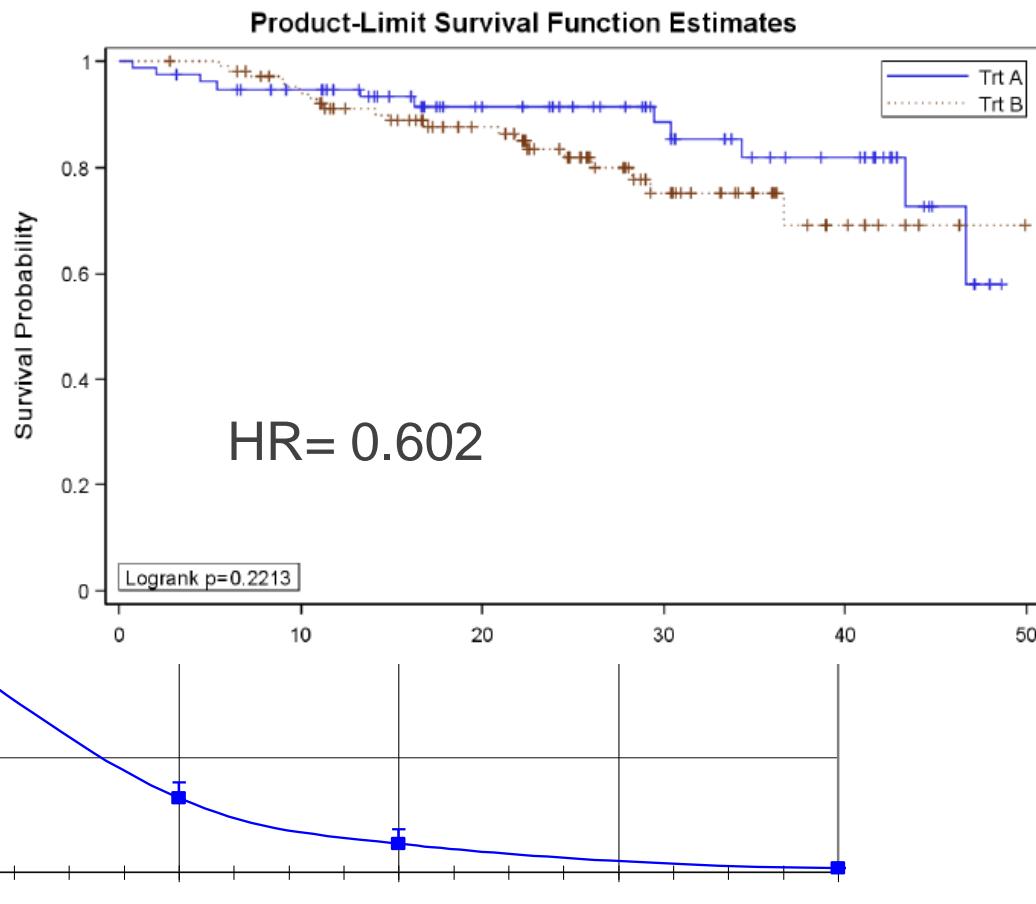
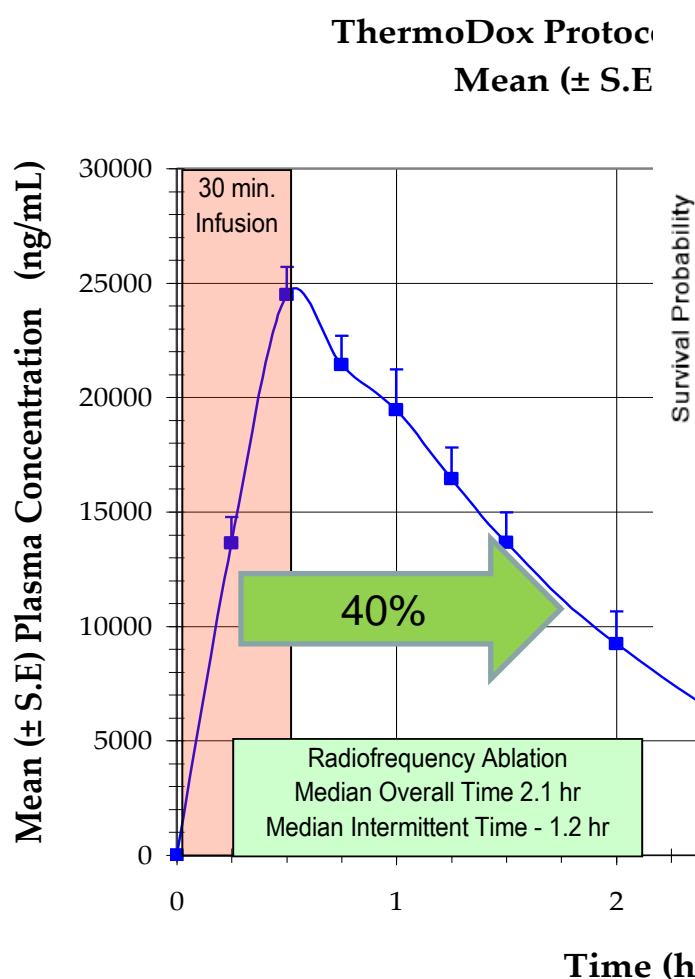
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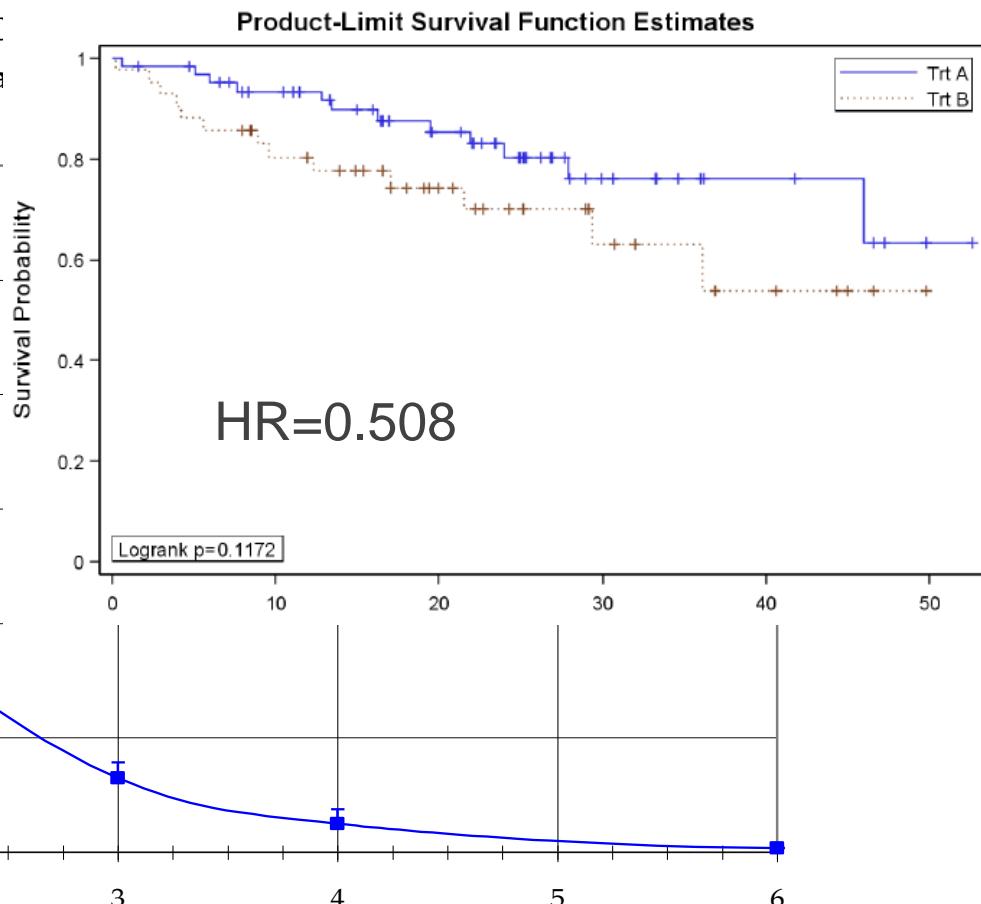
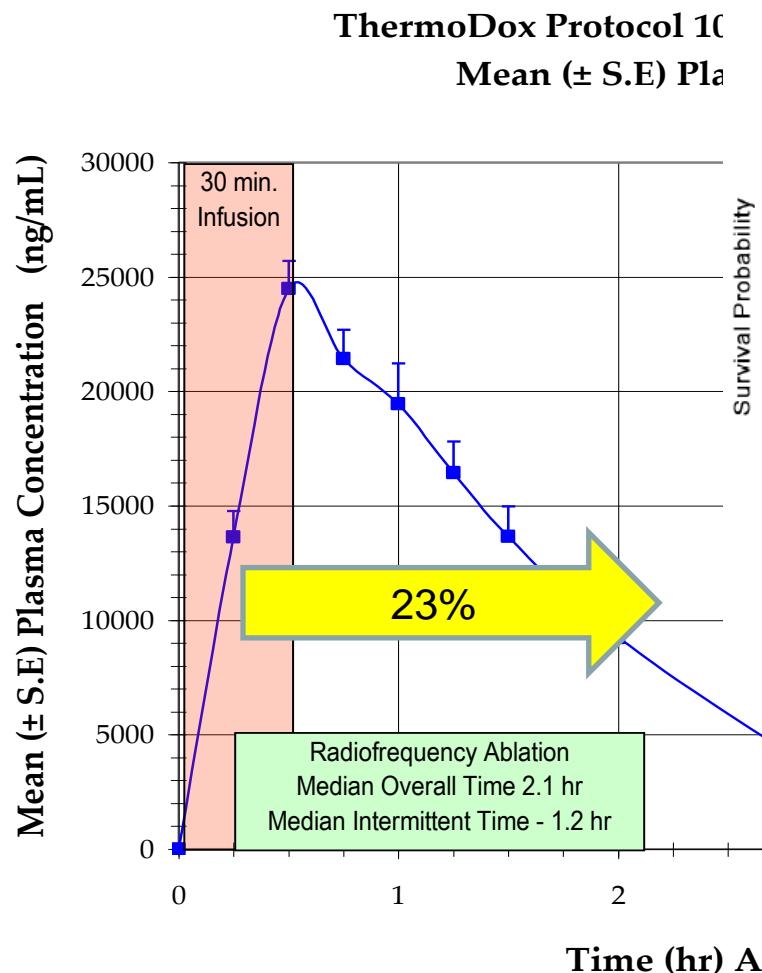
OS of Patients had RFA < 45 mins (n=166)



OS of Patients had RFA 45-90 mins (n=181)



OS of Patients had RFA > 90 mins (n=105)



Take Home Points

- RFA is the standard technique for image-guided ablation of early-stage HCC
- Novel technologies – such as MWA and IRE - seem to offer advantages over RFA and deserve accurate investigation in clinical trials
- Clinical research on potential synergies between image-guided local ablation and new drugs / new carriers is on-going

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