

Yttrium-90 radioembolization of unresectable hepatocellular carcinoma – a single center experience

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Purpose: To determine the value of radioembolization (RE) for treatment of unresectable hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC).

Patients and methods: Records of patients undergoing RE for unresectable HCC were retrospectively reviewed. Biochemical and clinical toxicities, imaging response (according to modified Response Evaluation Criteria In Solid Tumors), time-to-progression (TTP) and overall survival (OS) were analyzed. Data were stratified according to clinical and procedural parameters. Univariate and multivariate analyses were performed.

Results: One hundred and fifteen patients (89 male, mean age 69.3 years) underwent 158 REs (119 resin-, 39 glass-based) (Barcelona Clinic Liver Cancer [BCLC]-A: 6.1%, B: 33.9%, C: 60.0%). Median clinical follow-up was 5.9 (0.9–83.5) months. No grade 4 or 5 clinical toxicities were noted. Objective response rate was 35.6%; disease control rate was 76.7%. Median TTP of the treated part of the liver was 4 (0.9–45.4) months. 108/115 patients died during follow-up (median OS 8.4 [0.3–82.8] months after first RE [BCLC-A: 52.8 months, BCLC-B: 12.4 months, BCLC-C: 6.1 months]). On multivariate analysis, baseline Eastern Co-operative Oncology Group status <1, ascites prior to RE and best imaging response were predictors of longer OS. In BCLC-C patients, tumor burden, ascites prior to RE, baseline gamma-glutamyl-transferase and Child–Pugh score were predictive of OS.

Conclusions: RE is safe and effective in carefully selected patients suffering from HCC with a low complication rate. Low baseline Eastern Co-operative Oncology Group status and absence of ascites prior to RE are positive prognostic factors.

Keywords: radioembolization, hepatocellular carcinoma, HCC, locoregional therapy, liver

Introduction

Hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC) is the most common primary hepatic malignancy and one of the leading causes of cancer-related death worldwide.^{1,2}

Complete resection, liver transplantation or – within certain limits – ablative therapies as the only curative treatment options are feasible in just 30% of patients.² In early and intermediate stage HCC, loco-regional treatments like radiofrequency ablation or transarterial chemoembolization (TACE) or combination thereof are frequently employed.^{3–11} In advanced HCC, systemic molecular targeted therapy with sorafenib has demonstrated a statistically significant, but limited increase in overall survival (OS), though this is achieved with a rather high rate of adverse events.^{12–14} Alternative treatment options are therefore necessary, especially in cases of advanced HCC associated with portal vein thrombosis, which is associated with a particularly poor prognosis (median survival 2–4 months with best supportive care).^{15–17}

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Radioembolization (RE) has been introduced as an alternative treatment for intermediate and advanced stage HCC¹⁸ and was already shown to result in longer time-to-progression (TTP) compared with conventional TACE in early and intermediate stage HCC.¹⁹ The aim of the present study was to determine the value of RE in the treatment of unresectable HCC across a range of tumor stages and to determine prognostic parameters.

Patients and methods

Patients and data acquisition

Patients suffering from HCC undergoing RE at our institution between 09/2006 and 02/2015 were identified in the clinical database. Indications to perform RE were discussed in interdisciplinary consensus conferences in accordance with published indications for RE.^{20,21} Typical indications for RE at our institution were progressive disease (PD) under a TACE treatment regime, contraindications for TACE/chemotherapy (eg, portal vein thrombosis/invasion, cardiac comorbidities) as well as impaired hemostasis (as RE usually only requires 2 angiography sessions compared with often multiple TACE sessions). All patients presented with HCC that was deemed unresectable by an experienced liver surgeon. Repeated RE of the same part of the liver was offered to selected patients showing disease progression after primary RE in interdisciplinary consensus according to the individual clinical situation of the patient. The study was approved by the local institutional review board of the University Hospital of Bonn; informed patient consent was waived due to the retrospective character of the study.

Study inclusion criteria were histologically confirmed HCC or hepatic malignancy showing imaging characteristics typical of HCC (according to the EASL–EORTC criteria²²), RE performed at our institution and accessible patient data. Baseline clinical and laboratory parameters, procedural data and results of follow-up examinations were retrospectively reviewed. Baseline cross-sectional imaging was used to estimate the relative liver tumor burden as <25%, 25%–50% or >50%.

Treatment

Pre-treatment workup, including clinical/laboratory examination and cross-sectional imaging (preferentially magnetic resonance imaging [MRI] of the liver), was performed according to clinical standards.^{21,23} Pre-treatment catheter angiography with injection of Technetium-99m macroaggregated albumin into the target arteries followed by single photon emission computed tomography/CT was performed

to exclude non-target sphere deposition. Vessels supplying extrahepatic tissue originating from the hepatic artery were coil-embolized at the discretion of the interventionalist. Treatment activity was calculated in compliance with international consensus guidelines²¹ (body surface area [BSA] method for resin microspheres [SIR spheres, Sirtex Medical Limited, North Sydney, Australia] and the MIRD equation as provided by the manufacturer for glass microspheres [TheraSphere, BTG, London, UK]). RE was performed either in a single session (simultaneous bilobar or unilobar) or a sequential lobar approach depending on tumor distribution and liver function using a microcatheter (eg, Renegade, Boston Scientific, Natick, MA, USA). Glass microspheres were generally preferred in cases with portal vein thrombosis (especially if the main portal vein was affected), in patients with unilobar disease who were planned to receive unilobar RE without the need for catheter repositioning, as well as for repeat RE. Peri-interventional medication included dexamethasone, ondansetron and pantoprazole. All patients were admitted to a special ward for 2 days after RE, in accordance with local radioprotection regulations of the Federal Office for Radiation Protection in Germany (BfS).

Toxicities

The Common Terminology Criteria for Adverse Events of the National Cancer Institute (CTCAE v. 4.03) were used for assessment of toxicities of biochemical parameters both before (baseline) and after RE (bilirubin, aspartate aminotransferase [AST], alanine aminotransferase, gamma glutamyl transferase [GGT]), the presence and development of ascites and clinical adverse events. Procedure-related clinical complications, for example, gastroduodenal ulceration due to non-target embolization, were noted.

Follow-up regime

Patients underwent 2 early follow-up examinations 4–6 weeks and 3 months after RE, including physical examination, laboratory liver function tests and contrast-enhanced standard MRI or CT of the liver. After that, follow-up examinations at 3-month intervals were recommended.

Hepatic response

Imaging response was assessed by a radiologist, blinded to patients' overall outcome, on arterial-phase cross-sectional imaging according to modified Response Evaluation Criteria In Solid Tumors (mRECIST) criteria.²⁴ Two target lesions were selected in cases of single session whole liver treatment. In patients receiving sequential lobar or unilobar treatment,

2 lesions per lobe were selected to separately assess treatment response for the treated and non-treated liver lobe. Best imaging response (best response to treatment over the entire follow-up period) is reported separately for single session treatments (simultaneous bilobar or unilobar) and for sequential bilobar treatment (after completion of the treatment cycle) as well as for repeated RE of previously treated tissue.

Definitions and statistical analysis

OS was defined as the time between the first RE procedure performed in a patient and death of any cause. TTP was defined as the time between RE and first detected progression and was calculated separately for treated (time to hepatic progression [TTHP]_{treated}) and untreated parts of the liver (TTHP_{untreated}) as well as for extrahepatic progression (time to extrahepatic progression [TTEP]) (first detection of new extrahepatic lesions or increase of the long axis of an existing lesion by >20%).

Statistical analyses were performed using commercially available statistical software (SPSS, version 22.0, IBM, Armonk, NY, USA). Univariate Kaplan–Meier analysis with a log-rank test for statistical significance was performed to evaluate associations of OS with clinical parameters for categorical parameters. A Cox regression model was used for continuous variables. Stepwise multivariate Cox regression was then performed to identify independent predictors of OS and to calculate hazard ratio (HR) estimates for all parameters showing significant associations on univariate analysis. All analyses were performed for the whole group and the subgroups of patients with Barcelona Clinic Liver Cancer (BCLC) stage B and C separately.

Results

Patient characteristics

Overall 115 patients (89 male, mean age 69.3±10.6 years) underwent RE for unresectable HCC. Detailed patient characteristics are given in Table 1. A total of 158 RE procedures were performed with 18 patients receiving single session whole liver treatment (16 resin-, 2 glass-based REs; 10 with lobar sphere application, 8 with application via the proper hepatic artery), 78 patients receiving unilobar treatment (56 resin, 22 glass) and 19 patients with sequential bilobar treatment (either resin [n=30] or glass [n=8]) (median time between procedures 2.5 [0.9–32.2] months). Mean administered activities are given in Table 1. In sequential bilobar treatment, cumulative activity was 3.19±1.24 GBq. Twenty-one patients received a second RE of the treated part

of the liver (16 resin, 5 glass); 3 patients received a third RE (1 resin, 2 glass) (median time between primary and repeated procedures 5.5 [1.2–44.8] months).

Median time between baseline imaging and RE was 0.7 (0–5.3) months. Twenty-five patients were lost to imaging follow-up, 5 of these did not survive until first follow-up or were terminally ill at that time. Median imaging follow-up was 5.9 (0.9–61.6) months. Clinical follow-up was available in 103/115 patients (median clinical follow-up 5.9 [0.9–83.5] months). Six out of 115 patients were alive on the date of analysis (median time after RE 17.6 [14.9–82.8] months). The status of 1 patient was unknown.

Toxicities

No access-related complications were observed. During RE, dissection of the right hepatic artery occurred in 2 cases without the need for treatment. Three patients (2.6%) presented with grade 2 gastroduodenal ulceration (1 after whole liver, 2 after right lobar treatment). The gastroduodenal artery, but not the right gastric artery was previously embolized in all 3 cases. One of the 3 cases of gastroduodenal ulceration occurred in a patient showing severe blood-flow stasis (only 55% of the intended activity administered). In 1 patient, dyspnea developed 2 months after RE, so radiation-induced pneumonitis was suspected. The patient, however, did not require any treatment. One patient developed septicemia 2 days after completion of a sequential bilobar RE cycle and died 7 days later. This patient did not present with dilated bile ducts or signs of cholangitis. Otherwise, no grade 4 or 5 clinical toxicities were noted.

During follow-up, 50 patients developed new or worsening ascites (all ≤ grade 2); 25 of these cases were observed within the first 3 months after RE (after sequential RE: 6/18 [33.3%]; single session bilobar RE: 5/19 [26.3%], unilobar RE: 8/78 [10.3%], repeated RE: 6/21 [28.6%]).

Biochemical toxicities are summarized in Tables 2 and 3. After RE, the majority of patients showed no or only grade ≤2 toxicities in investigated laboratory parameters. Patients receiving sequential lobar treatment showed a permanent increase in bilirubin levels in 61.1% (11/18), while patients receiving whole liver treatment in a single session or unilobar treatment showed permanent changes in only about 29% (21/72) of cases. Otherwise, changes in laboratory toxicity levels were comparable between the different treatment strategies. Of note, GGT levels were already elevated to grade 3 or 4 in 52/109 patients at baseline. After repeated RE, 8/21 patients (38.1%) showed an increase from grade 1 or 2 to grade 3 or 4 bilirubin toxicity.

Table 1 Patient baseline characteristics and procedural data

	Overall	BCLC-A	BCLC-B	BCLC-C
Patients	115	7	39	69
Gender (%)				
Female	29 (25.2)	1 (14.3)	11 (28.2)	17 (24.6)
Male	86 (74.8)	6 (85.7)	28 (71.8)	52 (75.4)
Mean age, (years; range)	69.3±10.6 (34.8–90.0)	72.7±12.1 (54.2–86.4)	69.4±10.7 (40.5–82.3)	68.8±10.6 (34.8–90.0)
Time between first diagnosis of HCC and RE (months) (n=99)	14.9±26.0 (0.3–198.4)	26.4±34.2 (1.9–101.5)	17.3±35.4 (0.8–198.4)	12.0±16.3 (0.3–84.1)
ECOG status (n=84) (%)				
0	38 (45.2)	4 (80)	19 (61.3)	15 (31.3)
1	30 (35.7)	0 (0)	7 (22.6)	23 (47.9)
2	16 (19.1)	1 (20)	5 (16.1)	10 (20.8)
Estimated relative liver tumor burden (n=113)				
<25%	53 (46.9)	6 (100)	23 (59.0)	24 (35.3)
25%–50%	50 (44.2)	0 (0)	14 (35.9)	36 (52.9)
>50%	10 (8.9)	0 (0)	2 (5.1)	8 (11.8)
Pattern of tumor manifestation (%)				
Solitary	18 (15.7)	4 (57.1)	6 (15.4)	8 (11.6)
Oligofocal	19 (16.5)	3 (42.9)	7 (17.9)	9 (13.0)
Multifocal	72 (62.6)	0 (0)	26 (66.7)	46 (66.7)
Diffuse	6 (5.2)	0 (0)	0 (0)	6 (8.7)
Distribution of metastases (%)				
Unilobar right	28 (24.4)	5 (71.4)	7 (18.0)	14 (20.3)
Unilobar left	9 (7.8)	0 (0)	5 (12.8)	4 (5.8)
Bilobar	78 (67.8)	2 (28.6)	27 (69.2)	51 (73.9)
Liver cirrhosis (%)				
Yes	86 (74.8)	6 (85.7)	31 (79.5)	49 (71.0)
No	29 (25.2)	1 (14.3)	8 (20.5)	20 (29.0)
Cause of cirrhosis (n=86) (%)				
Hepatitis	37 (43.0)	2 (40)	10 (32.3)	25 (50)
Alcohol	49 (57.0)	3 (60)	21 (67.7)	25 (50)
Child–Pugh-status (%)				
A	104 (90.4)	7 (100)	39 (100)	58 (84.1)
B	11 (9.6)	0 (0)	0 (0)	11 (15.9)
BCLC (%)				
A	7 (6.1)			
B	39 (33.9)			
C	69 (60.0)			
Mean MELD score	8.4±2.4 (5–20)	6.9±2.0 (5–10)	7.9±2.1 (5–13)	9.1±2.5 (6–20)
Ascites prior to RE (n=112) (%)				
No	86 (76.8)	6 (100)	34 (89.5)	46 (67.7)
Minimal	23 (20.5)	0 (0)	4 (10.5)	19 (27.9)
Extensive	3 (2.7)	0 (0)	0 (0)	3 (4.4)
Extrahepatic disease (%)				
Overall	43 (37.4)	0 (0)	0 (0)	43 (62.3)
Nodal	28 (24.3)	0 (0)	0 (0)	28 (40.6)
Pulmonary	13 (11.3)	0 (0)	0 (0)	13 (18.8)
Osseous	7 (6.1)	0 (0)	0 (0)	7 (10.1)
Brain	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)
Others	8 (2 cutaneous, 2 peritoneal, 1 diaphragm infiltration)	0 (0)	0 (0)	8 (11.6)
Vascular invasion (%)				
Overall	29 (25.2)	0 (0)	0 (0)	29 (42.0)
Portal vein	26 (22.6)	0 (0)	0 (0)	26 (37.7)
Hepatic vein	2 (1.7)	0 (0)	0 (0)	2 (2.9)
Both	1 (0.9)	0 (0)	0 (0)	1 (1.4)

(Continued)

Table 1 (Continued)

	Overall	BCLC-A	BCLC-B	BCLC-C
Previous liver resection (%)				
Overall	21 (18.3)	3 (42.9)	8 (20.5)	10 (14.5)
Atypical	7 (6.1)	1 (14.3)	2 (5.1)	4 (5.8)
Segmental	8 (7.0)	0 (0)	4 (10.3)	4 (5.8)
Left hemihepatectomy	2 (1.7)	0 (0)	1 (5.1)	1 (1.4)
Right hemihepatectomy	4 (3.5)	2 (28.6)	1 (5.1)	1 (1.4)
Previous application of sorafenib (n=113) (%)				
Yes	24 (21.2)	1 (14.3)	7 (17.9)	16 (23.9)
No	89 (78.8)	6 (85.7)	32 (82.1)	51 (76.1)
Previous TACE (%)				
Overall	31 (27.0)	2 (28.6)	15 (38.5)	14 (20.3)
1×	14 (12.2)	1 (14.3)	8 (20.5)	5 (7.3)
2×	3 (2.6)	0 (0)	2 (5.1)	1 (1.4)
>2×	14 (12.2)	1 (14.3)	5 (12.8)	8 (11.6)
No	84 (73.0)	5 (71.4)	24 (61.5)	55 (79.7)
Mean baseline bilirubin (mg/dL)	1.0±0.6	0.8±0.5	0.8±0.4	1.1±0.7
(n=111)	(0.10–3.6)	(0.3–1.6)	(0.1–1.4)	(0.3–3.6)
Mean baseline ALT (U/L)	57.4±47.2	58.3±42.4	42.1±26.7	65.3±54.1
(n=112)	(12–325)	(20–140)	(13–126)	(12–325)
Mean baseline AST (U/L)	88.6±79.5	112.4±150.0	57.9±41.8	102.5±81.7
(n=111)	(15–440)	(23–440)	(15–257)	(18–372)
Mean baseline GGT (U/L)	349.0±608.7	132.7±87.5	301.4±276.6	396.4±747.9
(n=111)	(35–6,188)	(46–274)	(37–1,189)	(35–6,188)
Mean baseline albumin (mg/dL) (n=90)	34.81±5.41	37.6±6.0	37.5±4.9	33.3±5.1
	(20.70–47.00)	(31.1–47.1)	(20.7–44.5)	(21.9–45.2)
Mean intended Y90 activity (resin [n=117]/glass [n=39]) (GBq)	1.69±0.74/ 2.03±0.95	1.43±0.78/ 2.00±0.0	1.57±0.80/ 2.22±1.29	1.80±0.67/ 1.95±0.83
Mean administered Y90 activity (resin [n=117]/glass [n=38]) (GBq)	1.64±0.76/ 2.03±0.95	1.43±0.48/ 2.00±0.0	1.52±0.81/ 2.22±1.29	1.75±0.72/ 1.95±0.83
Single session whole liver (resin [n=117]/glass [n=38]) (GBq)	1.2±0.55/ 3.00±0.99			
Unilobar (resin [n=117]/glass [n=38]) (GBq)	1.81±0.69/ 1.95±0.72			
Sequential bilobar (per lobe) (resin [n=117]/glass [n=38]) (GBq)	1.62±0.89/ 2.13±1.35			
Repeated RE (resin [n=117]/glass [n=38]) (GBq)	1.42±0.77/ 1.84±0.89			
Device of primary RE (%)				
Resin	87 (75.7)	6 (85.7)	32 (82.1)	49 (71.0)
Glass	28 (24.3)	1 (14.3)	7 (17.9)	20 (29.0)
Early stasis in resin-based RE	13 (14.9)	0 (0)	6 (18.8)	7 (14.3)
Vessel embolization (%)				
No	49 (42.6)	4 (57.1)	16 (41.0)	29 (42.0)
GDA	37 (32.2)	3 (42.9)	12 (30.8)	22 (31.9)
GDx	4 (3.5)	0 (0)	2 (5.1)	2 (2.9)
GDA + GDx	25 (21.7)	0 (0)	9 (23.1)	16 (23.2)
TIPS (%)				
Yes	4 (3.5)	0 (0)	2 (5.1)	2 (2.9)
No	111 (96.5)	0 (0)	37 (94.9)	67 (97.1)
Mean pulmonary shunt fraction (range) (n=75)	5.7±5.6 (0.1–35.0)	3.7±4.7 (0.8–13.0)	6.5±7.2 (1.0–35.0)	5.5±4.6 (0.1–21.3)
Extrahepatic progression after RE (%)				
Yes	11 (9.6)	1 (14.3)	2 (5.1)	8 (11.6)
No	104 (90.4)	6 (85.7)	37 (94.9)	61 (88.4)

Abbreviations: ALT, alanine-aminotransferase; AST, aspartate-aminotransferase; BCLC, Barcelona Clinic Liver Cancer; ECOG, Eastern Co-operative Oncology Group; GDA, gastroduodenal artery; GDx, right gastric artery; GGT, gamma glutamyl transferase; HCC, hepatocellular carcinoma; MELD, model for end-stage liver disease; RE, radioembolization; TACE, transarterial chemoembolization; TIPS, transjugular intrahepatic portosystemic shunt.

Table 2 Laboratory and clinical toxicities according to CTCAE v. 4.0

Parameter	Whole liver RE						Sequential lobar RE*						Unilobar RE					
	Toxicity grade						Toxicity grade						Toxicity grade					
	N	0	1	2	3	4	N	0	1	2	3	4	N	0	1	2	3	4
Bilirubin																		
Baseline	18	13	3	2	0	0	18	8	6	4	0	0	72	41	17	11	3	0
1 week	14	9	1	4	0	0	15	9	4	0	2	0	66	39	14	11	2	0
1 month	8	5	1	1	1	0	11	5	0	3	3	0	41	30	4	3	4	0
3 months	10	6	2	0	2	0	11	3	2	3	2	1	36	17	8	9	1	1
ALT																		
Baseline	18	6	9	1	2	0	19	2	13	3	0	0	73	30	35	7	1	0
1 week	14	4	7	2	1	0	15	0	11	4	0	0	68	20	38	4	6	0
1 month	8	5	2	1	0	0	13	2	9	1	1	0	42	19	19	2	2	0
3 months	10	7	2	1	0	0	11	1	8	2	0	0	37	15	15	3	4	0
AST																		
Baseline	18	4	8	4	2	0	19	1	11	4	3	0	72	14	40	12	6	0
1 week	14	3	7	2	2	0	15	1	8	5	1	0	67	10	32	11	13	1
1 month	6	3	3	0	0	0	10	0	9	1	0	0	39	9	24	3	3	0
3 months	8	2	4	1	0	1	9	1	3	3	2	0	31	4	18	3	6	0
GGT																		
Baseline	18	0	3	4	10	1	19	0	1	15	3	0	72	2	12	20	34	4
1 week	14	0	2	5	7	0	15	0	1	11	3	0	68	0	12	20	34	2
1 month	9	0	2	3	4	0	11	0	2	8	1	0	42	0	9	12	20	1
3 months	9	0	2	3	4	0	10	0	1	8	1	0	36	0	5	6	23	2
Ascites																		
Baseline	18	14	3	1	0	0	19	14	5	0	0	0	73	54	17	2	0	0
After RE	17	6	8	3	0	0	17	2	12	3	0	0	66	36	23	7	0	0

Note: *After completed whole liver treatment.

Abbreviations: ALT, alanine aminotransferase; AST, aspartate aminotransferase; CTCAE, common terminology criteria for adverse events; GGT, gamma glutamyl transferase; RE, radioembolization.

Tumor response and TTP

Imaging response is summarized in Table 4. An objective response (ORR) rate (complete response + partial response [CR + PR]) of 43.3% and a disease control rate (DCR) (CR + PR + stable disease [SD]) of 83.3% were observed for the treated liver area. For the whole liver (including untreated tissue), ORR and DCR were 35.6% and 76.6%, respectively. In patients undergoing repeated RE (n=21), imaging follow-up was available in 16 cases (ORR and DCR 31.3% and 68.8%, respectively).

Overall intrahepatic disease progression of the treated part of the liver was observed in 40/90 patients (44.4%)

with imaging follow-up. Median TTHP_{treated} was 4 (0.9–45.4) months. Twenty-one out of 40 patients (52.5%) with disease progression in the treated part of the liver showed new tumor manifestations in the treated liver lobe, 7/40 (17.5%) showed growth of treated tumors and 12/40 (30%) demonstrated both.

Progression in the untreated part was observed in 32/72 patients (44.4%) with a median TTHP_{untreated} of 2 (0.9–45.6) months. Twenty out of 32 patients (62.5%) showed new tumor manifestations in the untreated part of the liver, 5/32 (15.6%) showed growth of existing tumor and 7/32 (21.9%) showed both.

Table 3 Increase in laboratory RE toxicity levels after radioembolization (according to CTCAE v. 4.0)

	Whole liver RE			Sequential lobar RE*			Unilobar RE		
	No increase	Temporary increase	Permanent increase	No increase	Temporary increase	Permanent increase	No increase	Temporary increase	Permanent increase
Bilirubin (%)	10 (58.8)	2 (11.8)	5 (29.4)	6 (33.3)	1 (5.6)	11 (61.1)	49 (68.0)	2 (2.8)	21 (29.2)
ALT (%)	13 (76.5)	0	4 (23.5)	15 (83.3)	2 (11.1)	1 (5.6)	49 (67.1)	4 (5.5)	20 (27.4)
AST (%)	12 (70.6)	2 (11.8)	3 (17.6)	12 (66.7)	2 (11.1)	4 (22.2)	44 (61.1)	6 (8.3)	22 (30.6)
GGT (%)	14 (82.3)	1 (5.9)	2 (11.8)	16 (88.9)	0	2 (11.1)	54 (74.0)	1 (1.4)	18 (24.61)

Note: *Increasing values are categorized as "permanent" if persisting at the last available follow-up.

Abbreviations: ALT, alanine aminotransferase; AST, aspartate-aminotransferase; CTCAE, common terminology criteria for adverse events; GGT, gamma glutamyl transferase; RE, radioembolization.

Table 4 Best imaging response to radioembolization in patients with available imaging follow-up according to mRECIST-criteria on a per-patient basis after completion of a RE-cycle

	Treated liver area	Liver overall
Overall (%)		
Number of patients	90	90
CR	8 (8.9)	6 (6.7)
PR	31 (34.4)	26 (28.9)
SD	36 (40.0)	37 (41.1)
PD	15 (16.7)	21 (23.3)
Unilobar (%)		
Number of patients	60	60
CR	6 (10.0)	4 (6.7)
PR	18 (30.0)	13 (21.7)
SD	28 (46.7)	29 (48.3)
PD	8 (13.3)	14 (23.3)
Whole liver single session (%)		
Number of patients	14	
CR	7 (50)	
PR	3 (21.4)	
SD	4 (28.6)	
PD	0 (0)	
Whole liver sequential (%)		
Number of patients	16	
CR	2 (12.5)	
PR	6 (37.5)	
SD	5 (31.3)	
PD	3 (18.7)	
Repeated RE (%)		
Number of patients	16	16
CR	0 (0)	0 (0)
PR	5 (31.3)	2 (12.5)
SD	6 (37.5)	9 (56.3)
PD	5 (31.3)	5 (31.3)

Abbreviations: CR, complete response; mRECIST, modified response evaluation criteria in solid tumors; PD, progressive disease; PR, partial response; RE, radioembolization; SD, stable disease.

Eleven out of 90 patients (12.2%) showed progression of extrahepatic disease during imaging follow-up (median TTEP 2.9 [1–43.7] months).

Patient survival

Thirty-day mortality rate was 2.6% (3/115 patients). A 65-year-old patient (BCLC-C, ECOG [Eastern Co-operative Oncology Group] 2, tumor burden >50%, baseline bilirubin 3 mg/dL) received resin-based unilobar treatment with 3.3 GBq early in our institutional experience with RE and died 9 days after RE. A 79-year-old patient (BCLC-C, ECOG 1, tumor burden 25%–50%, baseline bilirubin of 1.5 mg/dL) with tumor invasion into the portal vein received unilobar treatment with 2 GBq and died 21 days later. A third patient (71 years old) developed septicemia 2 days after RE and died 7 days later.

Median OS after first RE was 8.4 (0.3–82.8) months (BCLC-A: 52.8 months, BCLC-B: 12.4 months, BCLC-C: 6.1 months). Results of uni- and multivariate analyses of OS are summarized in Table 5. For the whole patient group, univariate analysis of OS showed significant interrelations with the ECOG status, liver tumor burden, BCLC status, Model for End-Stage Liver Disease (MELD) score, presence of ascites prior to RE, previous liver resection, baseline levels of bilirubin, AST, GGT and best overall response, TTP and repeated RE. On multivariate analysis, the ECOG status ($p=0.001$, HR for ECOG 0 vs ≥ 1 : 0.366), the presence and extent of ascites prior to RE ($p=0.029$, HR for no vs extensive ascites: 0.039 and minimal vs extensive ascites: 0.044) and best overall mRECIST response ($p<0.0001$, HR for CR, PR and SD vs PD: 0.071, 0.331 and 1.135, respectively) were identified as independent predictors of OS. There was a trend toward longer OS in patients without baseline bilirubin toxicity ($p=0.052$, HR 0.543) (Figure 1).

Analysis of BCLC-B patients did not show any significant associations of patient-related factors and survival. In BCLC-C patients, univariate analysis showed significant interrelations of OS and patient age, liver tumor burden, Child–Pugh status, MELD score, presence of ascites prior to intervention, previous liver resection, previous application of sorafenib, baseline levels of bilirubin or GGT and repeated RE. On multivariate analysis, presence and extent of ascites prior to RE ($p=0.008$, HR for no vs extensive ascites: 0.156 and minimal vs extensive ascites: 0.266), baseline GGT ($p=0.011$, HR for ≤ 1 vs >1 : 0.288) and Child–Pugh score ($p<0.031$, HR for Child–Pugh A vs B: 0.412) were identified as independent predictors of OS.

Discussion

Although TACE or sorafenib therapy can improve survival in HCC patients,^{2,12} tolerability (eg, toxicities in the majority of patients with sorafenib)¹³ and applicability (eg, TACE in patients with portal vein thrombosis) remain problematic. Liver failure is the cause of death in about 90% of advanced HCC, even in the presence of extrahepatic metastases, which underlines the importance of liver-directed therapy.^{2,25–29} RE has been investigated in several small studies with promising results. However, until now, only a limited number of studies, including >100 patients has been published.^{30–32}

Clinically, disease control and ORRs of RE for HCC are ranging from 77% to 90%^{30,33,34} to 40%–57%,^{30,32} respectively. Considering the dismal prognosis, especially of advanced stage HCC³⁵ with otherwise only limited therapeutic options,

Table 5 Results of univariate analysis of overall survival after first radioembolization

Parameter	Overall		BCLC-B		BCLC-C	
	Median survival (months) (95% CI)	Univariate <i>p</i> -value	Median survival (months) (95% CI)	Univariate <i>p</i> -value	Median survival (months) (95% CI)	Univariate <i>p</i> -value
Gender						
Female	7.7 (5.8; 9.7)	0.710	9.2 (1.2; 172)	0.508	4.3 (2.8; 5.8)	0.828
Male	8.4 (6.5; 10.3)		13.4 (7.2; 19.7)		6.5 (3.6; 9.3)	
Mean age (range) (at time of RE)		0.325		0.944		0.022
Time between first diagnosis of HCC and RE (n=99)		0.210		0.643		0.748
ECOG status (n=84)						
0	13.6 (7.5; 19.7)	0.004	9.0 (0; 19.8)	0.935	12.3 (3.0; 21.5)	0.103
≥1	6.5 (4.2; 8.7)		9.8 (5.8; 13.8)		6.0 (3.9; 8.1)	
Estimated relative liver tumour burden						
≤25%	13.1 (8.0; 18.2)	0.0002	14.2 (8.2; 20.3)	0.532	10.3 (1.5; 13.2)	0.014
>25%	6.5 (4.6; 8.3)		8.2 (6.8; 11.2)		4.9 (3.1; 6.6)	
Pattern of tumour manifestation						
Solitary	9.0 (0; 25.5)	0.187	13.6 (4.9; 22.4)	0.643	3.9 (2.2; 5.6)	0.790
Oligofocal	13.1 (7.4; 15.5)		11.5 (1.9; 21.0)		13.1 (5.9; 20.3)	
Multifocal	8.0 (6.7; 9.4)		9.8 (0.7; 18.9)		6.1 (2.6; 9.6)	
Diffuse	4.2 (0; 14.1)				4.2 (0; 14.1)	
Distribution of metastases						
Unilobar right	13.1 (7.5; 18.7)	0.127	16.2 (13.2; 19.3)	0.928	4.9 (0; 14.6)	0.704
Unilobar left	5.7 (2.0; 9.4)		57 (4.8; 6.6)		8.0 (0; 16.5)	
Bilobar	8.1 (6.5; 9.6)		9.2 (3.2; 15.2)		6.0 (3.1; 8.8)	
Liver cirrhosis						
Yes	8.1 (6.1; 10.1)	0.357	36.3 (0; 59.8)	0.085	8.0 (2.8; 13.2)	0.991
No	9.0 (7.4; 10.5)		9.8 (3.3; 16.3)		6.0 (3.9; 8.1)	
Cause of cirrhosis						
Hepatitis	8.4 (6.9; 9.8)	0.682	13.6 (0.7; 26.6)	0.816	8.0 (6.5; 9.4)	0.258
Alcohol	6.2 (4.6; 7.7)		9.8 (0; 19.6)		3.1 (1.2; 5.0)	
Child–Pugh status						
A	8.4 (7.2; 9.6)	0.110			7.1 (4.5; 9.6)	0.003
B	1.7 (1.3; 2.1)				1.5 (1.1; 1.9)	
BCLC						
A	52.8 (0; 109.7)	0.0005				
B	12.4 (4.9; 18.0)					
C	6.1 (3.2; 9.0)					
Mean MELD score		<0.0001		0.498		0.005
Ascites prior to RE						
No	9.2 (7.2; 11.2)	<0.0001	11.5 (6.2; 16.7)	0.876	8.4 (6.7; 10.1)	0.004
Minimal	6.0 (4.2; 7.8)		16.2		4.5 (2.3; 6.7)	
Extensive	2.1 (1.4; 2.7)				2.1 (1.4; 2.7)	
Extrahepatic disease						
Yes	9.0 (6.6; 11.4)	0.772			7.1 (4.2; 10.0)	0.111
No	7.7 (5.4; 10.0)				3.6 (0; 7.4)	
Vascular invasion						
Yes	6.0 (1.6; 10.4)	0.058			6 (1.6; 10.4)	0.659
No	8.4 (7.1; 9.6)				4.3 (0.8; 7.7)	
Previous liver resection						
Yes	13.6 (7.3; 20.0)	0.012	13.6 (3.8; 23.5)	0.606	8.4 (3.9; 8.0)	0.033
No	7.7 (6.1; 6.9)		11.5 (3.6; 19.3)		6.0 (3.9; 8.0)	
Previous application of sorafenib						
Yes	12.3 (7.4; 17.1)	0.122	13.4 (7.2; 19.7)	0.929	8.4 (2.7; 14.1)	0.040
No	8.1 (6.2; 10.0)		9.8 (2.7; 16.9)		5.2 (2.9; 7.5)	
Previous TACE						
Yes	8.4 (6.1; 10.7)	0.939	9.8 (5.7; 13.9)	0.435	6.0 (3.7; 8.3)	0.930
No	8.2 (7.4; 9.1)		15.5 (5.8; 25.2)		6.5 (2.8; 9.8)	

(Continued)

Table 5 (Continued)

Parameter	Overall		BCLC-B		BCLC-C	
	Median survival (months) (95% CI)	Univariate <i>p</i> -value	Median survival (months) (95% CI)	Univariate <i>p</i> -value	Median survival (months) (95% CI)	Univariate <i>p</i> -value
Baseline bilirubin toxicity grade						
0	10.6 (7.2; 14.0)	0.001	13.6 (9.1; 18.1)	0.502	8.4 (6.9; 9.9)	0.022
≥1	4.5 (2.6; 6.4)		5.7 (4.6; 6.8)		3.6 (1.5; 5.7)	
Baseline ALT toxicity grade						
0	9.3 (4.5; 14.0)	0.201	15.5 (8.4; 22.6)	0.071	8.0 (5.0; 10.9)	0.942
≥1	4.5 (4.9; 10.0)		9.0 (6.6; 11.3)		4.9 (1.9; 7.9)	
Baseline AST toxicity grade						
0	18.9 (13.8; 24.0)	0.002	21.2 (8.2; 34.2)	0.124	12.3 (9.2; 15.4)	0.129
≥1	7.5 (5.5; 9.4)		9.2 (6.8; 1.6)		5.2 (3.4; 7.0)	
Baseline GGT toxicity grade						
≤1	18.9 (6.9; 30.9)	0.001	15.5 (10.7; 20.3)	0.451	18.9 (0.2; 37.6)	0.033
>1	7.7 (6.0; 9.5)		9.2 (5.4; 13.0)		6.0 (3.9; 8.0)	
Mean radioembolization activity (n=156)						
Administered		0.111		0.290		0.264
Device of primary RE						
Resin	8.3 (6.9; 9.6)	0.303	9.8 (2.7; 16.9)	0.348	6.0 (3.7; 8.3)	0.580
Glass	9.9 (5.6; 14.2)		11.5 (2.7; 20.3)		8.0 (0.4; 15.5)	
TIPS						
Yes	5.7 (0; 16.9)	0.710	11.5 (5.1; 17.8)	0.724	6.1 (3.3; 8.9)	0.985
No	8.4 (7.0; 9.7)		5.7		2.7	
Extrahepatic progression after RE						
Yes	8.4 (7.1; 9.7)	0.140	4.6	0.699	4.3 (1.7; 6.9)	0.234
No	6.1 (1.8; 10.4)		11.5 (5.1; 17.8)		6.5 (3.5; 9.4)	
Best overall hepatic response						
CR	18.9 (0; 61.7)	0.002		0.188	18.9 (18.4; 19.4)	0.131
PR	14.2 (8.8; 19.6)		16.2 (8.0; 24.4)		8.4 (0; 17.1)	
SD	7.7 (6.3; 9.1)		7.7 (5.8; 9.7)		7.1 (3.7; 10.5)	
PD	8.3 (4.9; 11.7)		15.5 (0; 34.8)		6.1 (0.1; 12.1)	
Time to progression, treated area		0.005		0.628		0.104
Time to progression, non-treated area		0.096				0.243
Repeated RE						
Yes	16.2 (3.8; 28.7)	0.033	11.5 (0; 23.6)	0.697	17.1 (2.5; 31.8)	0.002
No	7.4 (5.5; 9.4)		9.8 (4.0; 15.6)		5.2 (3.4; 7.0)	

Abbreviations: ALT, alanine aminotransferase; AST, aspartate aminotransferase; BCLC, Barcelona Clinic Liver Cancer; CR, complete response; ECOG, Eastern Co-operative Oncology Group; GGT, gamma glutamyl transferase; HCC, hepatocellular carcinoma; MELD, model for end-stage liver disease; PD, progressive disease; PR, partial response; RE, radioembolization; SD, stable disease; TACE, transarterial chemoembolization; TIPS, transjugular intrahepatic portosystemic shunt.

these are noteworthy treatment effects, comparable with response rates of TACE.³⁶ TACE, however, is relatively contraindicated in patients with portal vein occlusion, limiting its application in this subgroup of patients.³⁷ In addition, several TACE treatment sessions are usually necessary for successful therapy.

Early progression after RE primarily seems to depend on baseline characteristics like tumor distribution and extent rather than on procedural factors.³³ This was also true in our patients. Since a higher percentage of patients in our study suffered from intermediate and advanced stage HCC compared with previous studies (95.7% vs 80%), patients in our cohort showed an overall shorter median TTP (4 months vs

7.9–10 months).^{30,32} Hepatic progression in general may arise from an increase in known tumor masses or new manifestations in treated liver areas. In unilobar therapy, untreated contralateral disease may progress or new manifestations may become detectable. In this respect, it has been suggested that disease progression after RE of HCC is associated with new tumor manifestations rather than growth of treated tumor.^{38–40} This is corroborated by comparable rates of disease progression in treated and untreated liver lobes with progression only developing later in treated liver in our cohort. Development of new tumor nodules was associated with progression in 82.5% of treated and 84.4% of untreated liver. While, especially small tumor nodules (<3 cm) show a high rate of histological

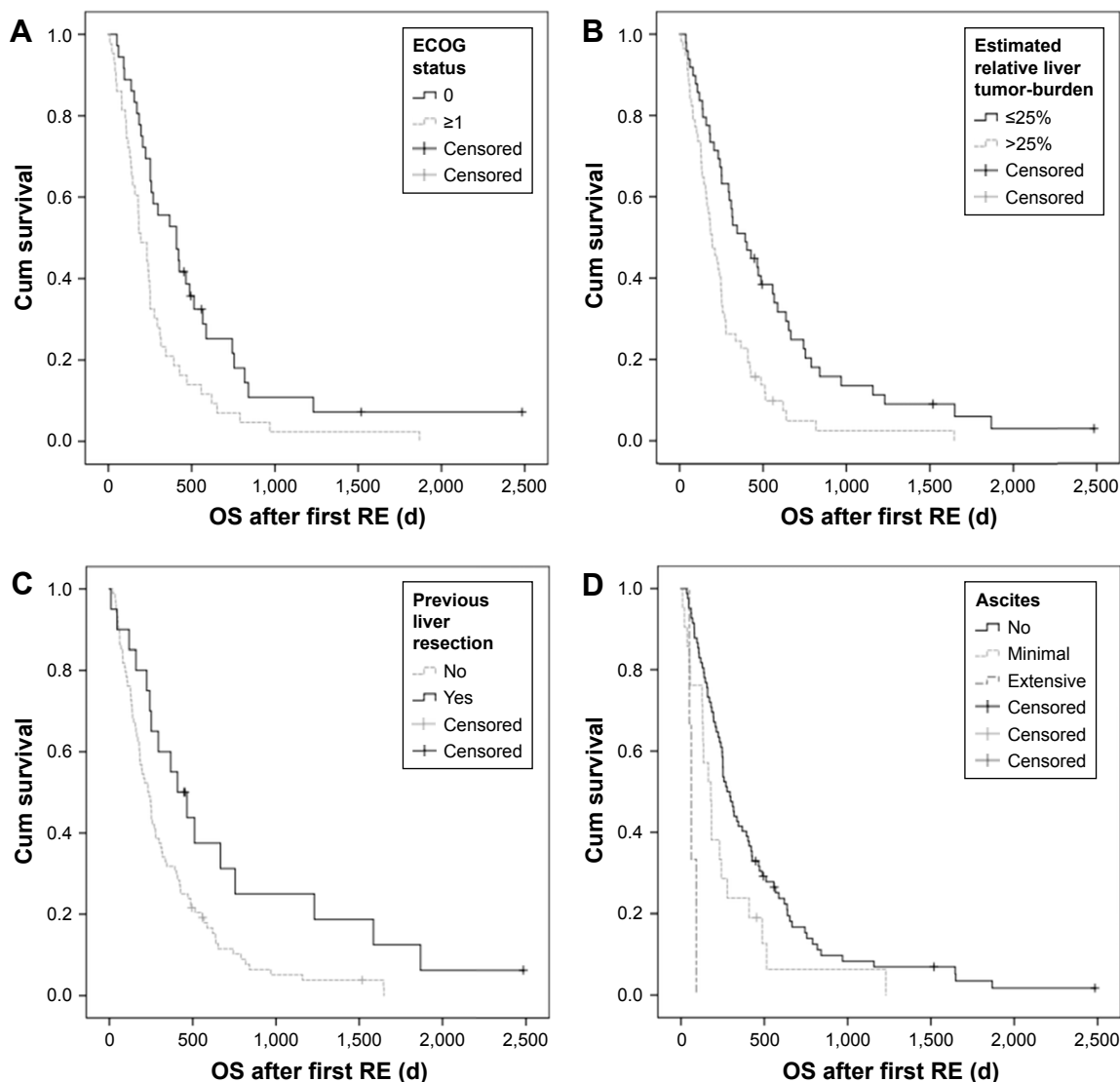


Figure 1 Kaplan–Meier curves.

Notes: (A) OS by ECOG status (broken line: ECOG >0 , continuous line: ECOG 0); (B) OS by estimated relative liver tumor burden (broken line: $\geq 25\%$ of liver volume, continuous line: $<25\%$); (C) OS by previous surgical liver tumor resection (broken line: no resection, continuous line: previous resection); (D) OS by presence of ascites prior to RE (dark gray dashed line: extensive ascites, light gray broken line: minimal ascites, continuous line: no ascites).

Abbreviations: ECOG, Eastern Co-operative Oncology Group; OS, overall survival; RE, radioembolization.

complete tumor response after RE (89%),⁴¹ microscopic tumor manifestations may be insufficiently treated due to lack of neoangiogenic vessels and may, therefore, give rise to post RE disease progression.⁴⁰

Extrahepatic disease was already present in 35% of our patients at the time of RE, with only 12% showing extrahepatic progression on follow-up. Moreover, as liver failure is known to be the cause of death in the majority of patients,^{2,25–29} extrahepatic disease does not seem to be a contraindication for RE.

The importance of liver-directed treatment is reflected in the fact that OS can be considerably increased by implementing RE into the treatment algorithm. Patients with untreated

HCC have a median survival of only 9 months after initial diagnosis (BCLC-A: 25 months, B: 10 months, C: 7 months, D: 6 months).³⁵ As RE was often performed rather late in the sequence of treatment options in our cohort, patients had already survived longer after initial diagnosis than they would have without any treatment (time from diagnosis to RE: BCLC A: 26.4 months, B: 17.3 months, C: 12 months). The added value of RE is reflected in considerably longer cumulative OS after initial diagnosis that amounted to a total of 77 months in BCLC-A, 29.7 months in BCLC-B and 18.1 months in BCLC-C in our patients. This is particularly interesting, since the added value of sorafenib in advanced stage HCC is a prolongation of mean OS of only 6 weeks.^{12–14}

Patients receiving either resin- or glass-based RE are reported to have a median OS of 13–16 months after treatment (BCLC-A: 24.4–26.9 months, B: 16.9–17.2 months, C: 6.0–10.0 months).^{30–32} Patients in our cohort showed a shorter OS of 8.4 months, which was mainly influenced by the high rate of advanced stage HCC (median OS 6.1 months). Our patient cohort is comparable with the recently published prospective randomized controlled SARAH trial as far as a high percentage of BCLC-C patients was concerned. A slightly longer median OS in the SARAH trial (9.9 months vs 8.4 months) may be explained by the fact that we included patients with an ECOG status of 2 in the first years of our experience with RE over 10 years ago (about 19% of the patient cohort) that were excluded in the SARAH trial. According to current inclusion criteria for RE, patients with an ECOG status of 2 would no longer be treated by RE. Compared with the SIRveNIB trial that included less BCLC-C patients (35% vs 60%) and also did not include ECOG 2 patients, OS was also longer in the SIRveNIB trial (11.3 months vs 8.4 months).^{42,43} Of note, median OS in the small group of patients with BCLC stage A in our cohort was considerably higher compared with previous reports (median OS 50.6 months). High tumor response rates do not generally translate into longer OS: while response rates are comparable for HCC treated with RE and TACE, OS is known to be significantly longer after RE.³⁶ This can be due to different tumor and patient characteristics. In our patients, especially a low ECOG status and the absence of ascites prior to RE were predictive of longer OS. Furthermore, already identified prognostic factors include patient age, gender, presence of portal hypertension, extent and distribution of tumor burden, several laboratory values and extrahepatic disease.^{31,32} Considering these factors, lower OS in our study may be explained by the fact that our patients showed adverse prognostic parameters in a larger percentage than in previously published reports. Among other factors, patients had a higher ECOG status (ECOG 0: 45.2% vs 54%–56% in previous reports), a higher tumor burden ($\geq 25\%$: 53.1% vs 23.4% or >5 tumor nodules: 67.8% vs 38.6%) and a higher incidence of extrahepatic disease (37.4% vs 9.2%–16%).^{31,32}

Especially in BCLC-C patients, adequate patient selection is imperative. Patients with complete portal vein thrombosis, who are typically no candidates for TACE,⁴⁴ have a dismal prognosis (median OS 2–4 months with best supportive care, 3–6 months after RE).^{15,17,34,45} We also found a median OS of 6.0 months in patients presenting with macroscopic vascular invasion. However, selected BCLC-C patients with a low tumor burden, absence of ascites, low baseline

GGT levels and Child–Pugh status A showed an OS of up to 18.9 months after RE, which is even above the previously reported median OS of intermediate stage patients.

There is ongoing debate on how to deal with recurrent progression after successful RE, especially as impaired hepatic function has to be taken into account when considering repeated liver-directed treatment. We offered repeated RE to patients with preserved liver function,²¹ developing recurrent disease progression after initial RE. We found that tumor control could be achieved in nearly 70% (11/16) of repeated REs with a significantly longer OS in patients receiving repeat RE. Although disease progression can be stopped in a substantial percentage of patients receiving repeat RE, the fact that liver function had to be preserved to be considered for repeat RE certainly also influenced OS. However, appropriately selected BCLC-C patients seem to benefit from repeat RE (OS 17.1 vs 5.2 months). Further systematic investigation into adequate patient selection for repeated RE, therefore, seems to be warranted.

Positive treatment effects are usually associated with a certain degree of adverse events. This holds especially true in advanced stage HCC patients treated with sorafenib who experience adverse events in up to 80%, often warranting dose reduction, which, in turn, may have a detrimental effect on treatment efficacy.^{12–14} By comparison, RE is associated with a rather low toxicity profile in appropriately selected patients.^{46,47} Severe adverse events \geq grade 3 (eg, gastroduodenal ulceration) occur in $<5\%$ of procedures.^{48,49} We observed grade 2 gastroduodenal ulceration in 2.6% of cases although the gastroduodenal artery was coil-embolized. Additional vessels not identified on angiography and MAA test injection (eg, newly formed collaterals after coil-embolization of the gastroduodenal artery) may have been the cause of extrahepatic non-target embolization in these cases. Early stasis during RE, a risk factor for gastroduodenal ulceration,⁵⁰ is rare in HCC treatment⁵¹ and was only observed in 1 patient presenting with ulceration in our cohort.

Special care must be taken in cirrhotic patients, due to a reduced functional liver reserve and an increased risk of liver failure or RE-induced liver disease (REILD).^{52,53} We found no or only minor biochemical toxicities in the majority of cases. Grade ≥ 3 bilirubin toxicities within 3 months after RE (an indicator of REILD) occurred in 8.3% of patients, which is in agreement with reported values of 6%–14%.^{31,32} Development or worsening of ascites, another hallmark of REILD, occurred in 21.7%, but was \leq grade 2 in all cases. Sequential lobar therapy is thought to be better tolerated than whole liver treatment.⁵⁴ However, we observed a higher rate

of bilirubin toxicities in sequential bilobar compared with unilobar or simultaneous bilobar treatment, which may be due a higher cumulative administered dose in sequential treatment (3.2 GBq vs 1.5–1.8 GBq).

The results of our analysis are limited by the retrospective character of our study with inherent methodological problems. Several parameters, for example, the ECOG status or the exact cause of death could not be reconstructed in many patients, especially in those treated before systematic electronic archiving was implemented at our institution. Baseline alpha-fetoprotein (AFP) values were only available in a minority of patients and were therefore not included into the analysis. As decisions to perform RE were reached in interdisciplinary tumor boards based on the individual patient history, the patient cohort was rather heterogenic, especially concerning therapy regimes prior to and after RE. Although data of retrospectively published cohorts generally seem to be in line with each other, prospectively conducted, preferably randomized controlled trials are imperative for implementation of RE into HCC therapy algorithms.

Conclusion

The results of our study add to the growing literature on RE of HCC, demonstrating that RE is safe and effective in carefully selected patients. It stops progression of HCC in a large percentage of patients even in advanced stages. Progression after RE is associated rather with the development of new HCC nodules than the growth of treated tumors. Especially patients with a low baseline ECOG status without ascites may benefit from treatment. In addition, patients with advanced HCC should be carefully selected according to the presence of ascites, baseline GGT and Child–Pugh class. Repeated RE can prolong survival in BCLC-C patients with adequate liver function who demonstrate recurrent progression after first RE.

Acknowledgment

Jennifer Nadal (Institute for Medical Biometry, Informatics and Epidemiology, University of Bonn) provided statistical advice.

Disclosure

CM is a consultant for SIRTEX Medical, PharmaCept and GoreMedical. The authors report no other conflicts of interest in this work.

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