بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم





شبكة المعلومات الجامعية التوثيق الالكتروني والميكروفيلم



شبكة المعلومات الجامعية

جامعة عين شمس

التوثيق الالكتروني والميكروفيلم

قسم

نقسم بالله العظيم أن المادة التي تم توثيقها وتسجيلها على هذه الأفلام قد أعدت دون أية تغيرات



يجب أن

تحفظ هذه الأفلام بعيدا عن الغبار المعدد عن الغبار المعدد ١٥ ٥٠ ٠ - ٠٠ منوية ورطوية نسبية من ٢٠ - ٠٠ هي درجة حرارة من ٢٥ - ٥١ منوية ورطوية نسبية من ٢٥ - ١٥ be Kept away from Dust in Dry Cool place of 15-25- c and relative humidity 20-40%



بعض الوثائـــق الاصليـة تالفـة

بالرسالة صفحات لم ترد بالاصل

Assessment of Single Shot Percutaneous Ethanol Injection in Treatment of Hepatocellular Carcinoma

THESIS

Submitted In The Partial fulfillment Of Master Degree
In Internal Medicine

BY
Gaber Saleh Abdel Ghany
(M.B.,B.Ch.)

Supervisors

Prof. Dr. Nouman Mohamed Hassan El-Garem

Professor of Internal Medicine

Faculty of Medicine - Cairo university

Dr. Amal Fathy Mohamed Radwan

Assist. Professor of Internal Medicine Faculty of Medicine - Catro university

Dr. Amany Abd El-Maqsoud Mohamed

Lecturer of Internal Medicine
Faculty of Medicine - Cairo university

£17

Cairo university 2001

جامسة القامرة كلية للداب قسما الأمران الباداندسة

اجتماع اربة الحدم على الرسالة المقدمة من الداييب ربيا كركم وعدواله وواله ووائة للنقدم بيها المصول على درية ماجستير في الإمراش البادال قودواله ورية ماجستير في الإمراش البادال ورية مرا للكور ويالم المسركم من المركم من المركم والمركم المسركم المركم والمركم والمركم

thonolingation in trestment of Heprotochluber corcinoma.

وينا على موافقة البامعة بتازيخ ١٠١٠ /١٠٠١ على تشكيل لجنة الحكم لفحر ومناقشة الرسالة المذكورة أعلاه على النحو التالي :--

وذلك في يوم الأي راي المجافق المجافق المسكمة صباحا في جلسة علايا

واستهل الباحث يحرن بنود الرسالة والنتائج التي توصل اليهدا وكذلك الاسن الحلمية التن قب

> مع وقررت الله نـة : الماهاد د كتار

المناف د كلار

کمتحن د اخ

كسبحن خار

ABSTRACT

In this work, the effect of sonar – guided single shot percutaneous ethanol injection in patients with HCC under general anesthesia was studied.

Twenty patients diagnosed cases of HCC, were injected by single shot percutaneous ethanol (30-50 ml). The number of the hepatic lesions not more than three lesion and size of any lesion not exceed 5 cm in diameter and there are no ascites or distant metastases . AFP, P.C., alkaline phosphatose and power color Doppler are done before and after PEI. The decrease in the AFP level and alkaline phosphatose after PEI is significant, but the decrease in P. C. is significant only for the second group (child B classification), also power color Doppler showed that all lesions after PEI became avascular, so PEI is effective and economic method for treatment of HCC and can be used for larger lesions.

Key words:

Sonar – percutaneous – ethanol – injection – single shot – HCC.



		PAGE
List of abbreviation	ns	i
 List of tables 		ii
• List of pictures	••••••	iii
• Introduction		1
• Aim of the work		2
	ure	3
• Chapter (I):		3
Anatomy of the liver	*********	3
• Chapter (II):		•
• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	genesis of HCC	9
• Chapter (III):		
Aetiology of HCC	***********************	11
• Chapter (IV):		
Pathology of HCC	***************************************	16
• Chapter (V):		
Clinical picture of HCC		20
• Chapter (VI):		
Diagnosis of HCC	**********************	25
• Chapter (VII):		
Treatment of HCC	********************	27
• Chapter (VIII):		
Patients and Methods	•••••	50
 Results 		54
 Discussion 		69
 Summary 	*************************	77
 Recommendations 	************************	78
 References 	********************	79
 Arabic Summary 	***************************************	107



I feel mush honored to express my gratitude and deepest respect to Professor Doctor Nouman El-Garem, Internal Medicine, Cairo University for valuable suggestions, encouragement and fatherly assistance through the preparation and conduction of this work.

It is a pleasure to express my thanks to Doctor Amal Fathy Assist . Professor of Internal Medicine, Cairo University, for her kind help and guidance in this work .

Also, I would like to record my appreciation to Doctor Amany Abd El-Maqsoud Lecturer of Internal Medicine, Cairo University, for her advice and encouragement.

I am also deeply indebted to my parents and my wife for their encouragement and their great help and my thank is not enough to wards them.

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AFP Alphafetoprotein

CT Computed tomography

FNAB Fine needle aspiration biopsy

FU Fluorouracil

HBsAg Hepatitis B surface antigen

HBV Hepatitis B virus

HCC Hepatocellular carcinoma

HCV Hepatitis V virus

HDV Hepatitis D virus

IFN Interferons

LAK lymphokine-activated killer cells

PAI Percutaneous acetic acid injection

PAS Periodic acid schiff

PEIT Percutaneous ethanol injection therapy

PHOT Percutaneous hot water injection

PSIT Percutaneous saline injection therapy

TAE Trans-catheter arterial embolization

TOCE Trans-catheter oil chemoembolization

US Ultrasonography

LIST OF TABLES

TABLE		PAGE
1	Symptoms in patients with HCC	21
2	Physical signs in patients with HCC	21
3	Systemic manifestations of HCC	22
4	Clinical data, U.S, liver biopsy of group I	54
5	Clinical data, U.S, liver biopsy of group II	57
6 - 7	Statistics of group I	61
8 – 9	Statistics of group II	62

LIST OF PICTURES

PICTURE		PAGE
1	Sector and segments of the liver	8
2	Statistical findings of group I	64
3	Statistical findings of group II	65
4	Case No I before PEI	66
5	Case No I after PEI	66
6	Case No II before PEI	67
7	Case No II after PEI	67
8	Case No III before PEI	68
9	Case No III after PEI	68

Introduction:

Hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC) is the most common malignant primary liver tumor, accounting for over 90% of primary hepatic malignancies (Okuda, 1992). HCC causes an estimated 250,000 deaths every year worldwide (Okuda,&Okuda, 1991). It is the seventh commonest cause of cancer in men and ninth in women (Parking et al., 1984).

Various epidemiological and virological studies had established the strong and specific association between chronic hepatitis B and C and HCC (Okuda et al., 1982). Other causes include chronic alcoholism, Mycotoxins (aflatoxin) and Heamochromatosis (Sherlock and Dooly, 1997).

Rapid and effective management is thus highly required. There are several methods for treatment of HCC, which are: resection and transplantation for operable cases. Some cases require intra-arterial embolization, intra-arterial lipiodol plus chemotherapy or percutaneous ethanol injection (PEI) (Sherlock and Dooly, 1997).

In the last 10 years, ultrasound guided injection of different material intratumorally was introduced. Percutaneous ethanol injection was introduced since 1985 with encouraging results (Ebara et al., 1990). It may be used alone, before surgical resection and can be used to control bleeding following rupture of the tumor (Chung et al., 1990).

Aim of the work:

To assess the effect of a single shot PEI in treatment HCC.