



Hepatocellular Carcinoma with Segmental Portal Vein Invasion Exhibiting a Complete Response after Transarterial Radioembolization

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The treatment options available for patients with hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC) with portal vein invasion (PVI) include sorafenib, transarterial radioembolization (TARE), radiation therapy (RT), transarterial chemoembolization with RT, and proton beam irradiation. Herein, we present a case of HCC with segmental PVI that was managed via TARE. The patient had a 4 cm HCC that invaded the segment VIII portal vein branch without extrahepatic spread. Liver function was Child-Pugh grade A, and performance status was good. TARE was performed without any adverse events, and a radiological complete response (CR) was achieved. Thereafter, the patient was followed-up every 3-6 months without any further treatment, and the CR was maintained for >3 years. Therefore, TARE may be a useful alternative therapeutic option for patients with HCC exhibiting segmental PVI. (**J Liver Cancer 2019;19:159-164**)

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INTRODUCTION

Hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC) with portal vein invasion (PVI) is classified as an advanced stage tumor according to the Barcelona Clinic Liver Cancer (BCLC) staging system; sorafenib is the first-line therapeutic option for patients with this disease.¹ However, sorafenib resulted in only a modest survival benefit compared to placebos in such HCC patients.²⁻⁴ Alternative therapeutic options include transarterial radioembolization (TARE), stereotactic body radiation therapy (RT), transarterial chemoembolization (TACE) plus RT, and proton beam irradiation; all have been used to treat pa-

tients with advanced HCC without extrahepatic metastases. In a recent study, TACE plus RT exhibited a significant survival benefit compared with sorafenib for patients with advanced HCC accompanied by macroscopic vascular invasion.⁵ However, the current practice guidelines indicate that patients with advanced HCC accompanied by macroscopic vascular invasion are contra-indicated for TACE because of the high risks of post-embolization syndrome and hepatic insufficiency.⁶⁻⁸ Accordingly, TARE is a useful option for patients with HCC with PVI; TARE is associated with a longer time to progression, a lower incidence of post-embolization syndrome, and a shorter hospitalization than those observed after TACE.⁹⁻¹² Herein, we report a case of HCC with segmental PVI that was successfully managed with TARE.

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CASE REPORT

1. Clinical findings

A 50-year-old man visited our outpatient clinic for the treatment of a single hepatic mass detected on computed tomography (CT) performed during surveillance at another hospital. The patient did not have any associated symptoms. He had been diagnosed with hepatitis B virus-related liver cirrhosis (LC) and was being treated with entecavir. He was regularly followed-up for surveillance of HCC. Until detection of the hepatic mass, the patient had never experienced any complications associated with LC, such as ascites, hepatic encephalopathy, varices, or HCC. Physical examination did not reveal any abnormal findings, and the patient appeared healthy. The initial complete blood cell count panel revealed that the white blood cell count was $4.3 \times 10^6/L$, the hemoglobin level was 16.8 g/dL, and the platelet count was $152 \times 10^6/L$. A liver function test revealed a serum bilirubin level of 1.0 mg/dL, an albumin level of 4.5 g/dL, a prothrombin time international normalized ratio of 1.03, an aspartate aminotransferase level of 25 IU/L, and an alanine aminotransferase level of 29 IU/L. The serum level of alpha-fetoprotein (AFP) was 25,700 ng/mL, and that of protein induced by vitamin K absence-II (PIVKA-II) was 51 mAU/mL.

2. Imaging findings

An initial abdominal dynamic CT scan revealed a cirrhotic liver and a 4-cm hepatic mass in segment VII/VIII, without

any intrahepatic metastasis or lymph node enlargement. The hepatic mass exhibited typical HCC features of early arterial enhancement and portal venous washout (Fig. 1). Dynamic magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) was performed to further evaluate the extent of HCC; the segment VIII portal vein branch was involved (Fig. 2). Neither positron emission tomography-CT nor chest CT revealed any extrahepatic tumor metastasis.

3. Diagnosis and treatment

On the basis of the clinical and imaging findings, the patient was diagnosed with a 4-cm HCC invading the segment VIII portal vein branch without any extrahepatic spread. He had a preserved liver function (Child-Pugh score of 5) and a performance status score of 0. Therefore, the HCC was classified as an advanced stage tumor by using the BCLC staging system, and as a stage III (T3, N0, M0) tumor according to the modified International Union Against Cancer system. We decided to perform TARE using the radioisotope yttrium 90 (^{90}Y). Hepatic angiography and ^{99m}Tc -macroaggregated albumin (^{99m}Tc -MAA) nuclear scan were performed as pretreatment simulation tests. Hepatic angiography revealed a hypervascular tumor in segments VII/VIII but without any anatomical variation of the hepatic arterial system (Fig. 3). On the ^{99m}Tc -MAA nuclear scan, the lung shunt fraction was 5%; the patient was thus eligible for TARE without any dose reduction. TARE was performed by using TheraSphere[®] glass microspheres (BTG, London, UK); the total infused radiation activity was 3.95 GBq. The dose was calcu-

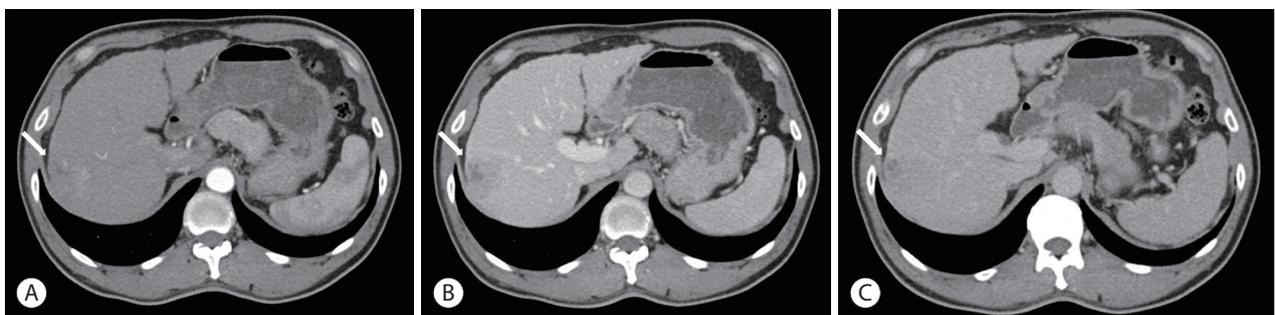


Figure 1. Initial dynamic computed tomography findings. A single 4 cm mass in segments VII/VIII exhibited enhancement in the arterial phase (A), and washout in the portal-phase (B) and the delayed phase (C) (arrow).

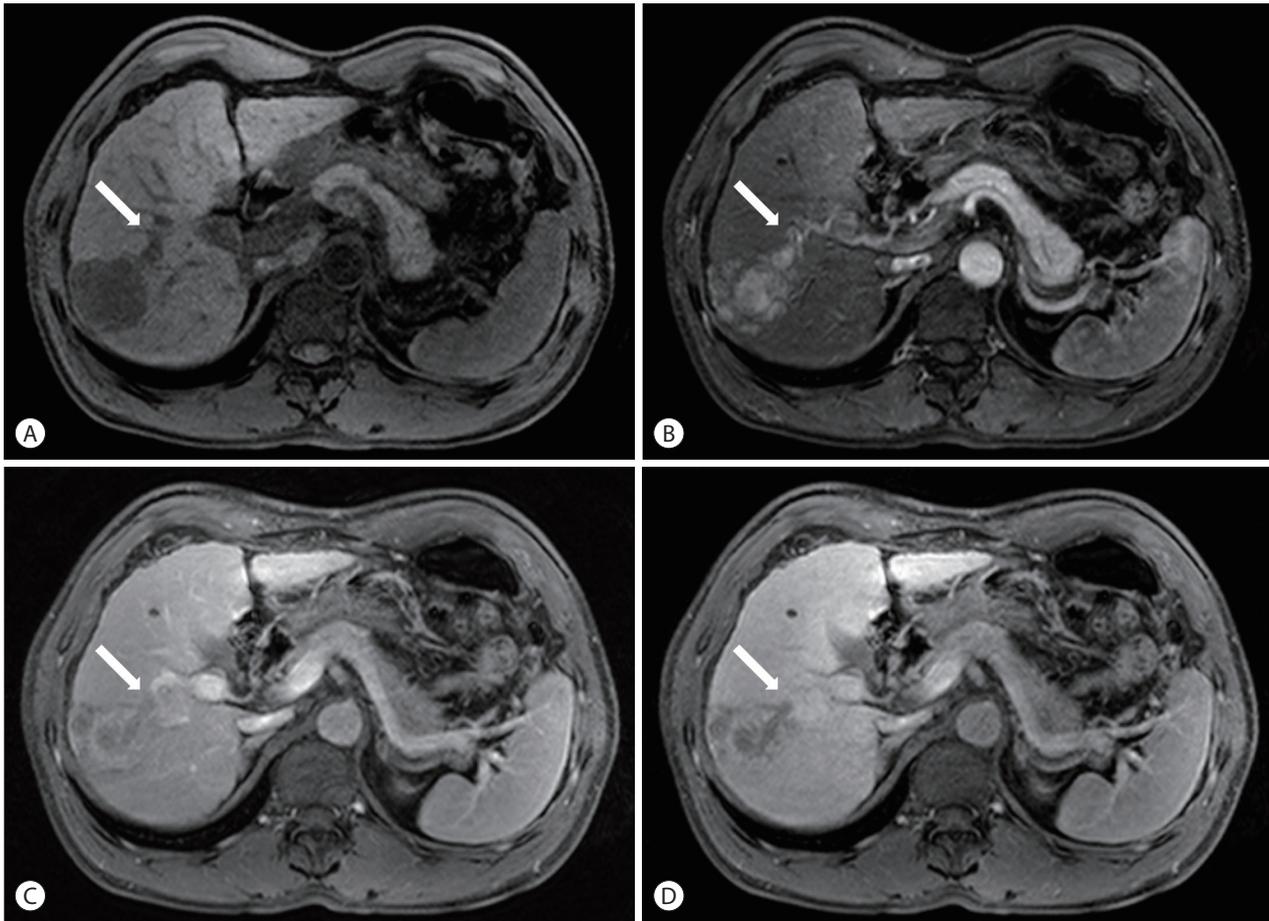


Figure 2. Magnetic resonance imaging findings. The mass showed low signal intensity on unenhanced T1-weighted imaging (A). In the dynamic phase, the mass exhibited enhancement in the arterial phase (B), and washout in the portal-phase (C) and the hepatobiliary phase (D). The tumor thrombus involved the segment VIII portal vein branch (arrow). The thrombus extended directly from the tumor and exhibited enhancement in the arterial phase, and washout in the portal- and hepatobiliary phases.

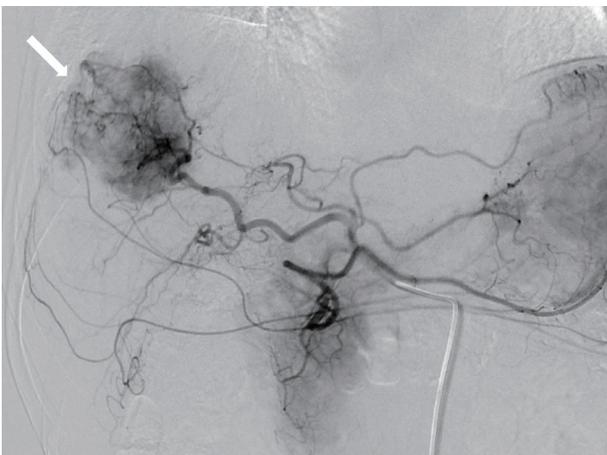


Figure 3. Hepatic angiography findings. Hepatic angiography revealed a hypervascular tumor in segments VII/VIII (arrow). The anatomy of the hepatic artery was normal; extrahepatic accessory arteries were absent.

lated using the Medical Internal Radiation Dose method, as recommended by the microsphere manufacturer. No adverse events or clinical signs of liver function deterioration were noted after the procedure. After 2 months, the tumor response was evaluated according to the modified Response Evaluation Criteria in Solid Tumors,¹³ and a complete response (CR) was identified. The serum levels of AFP and PIVKA-II decreased from 25,700 to 76.5 ng/mL and from 51 to 14 mAU/mL, respectively. The serum levels of the tumor markers dropped to within the normal ranges 3 months after TARE. The patient was followed-up every 3-6 months after the initial tumor response evaluation, and radiological CR was maintained for >3 years (Fig. 4).

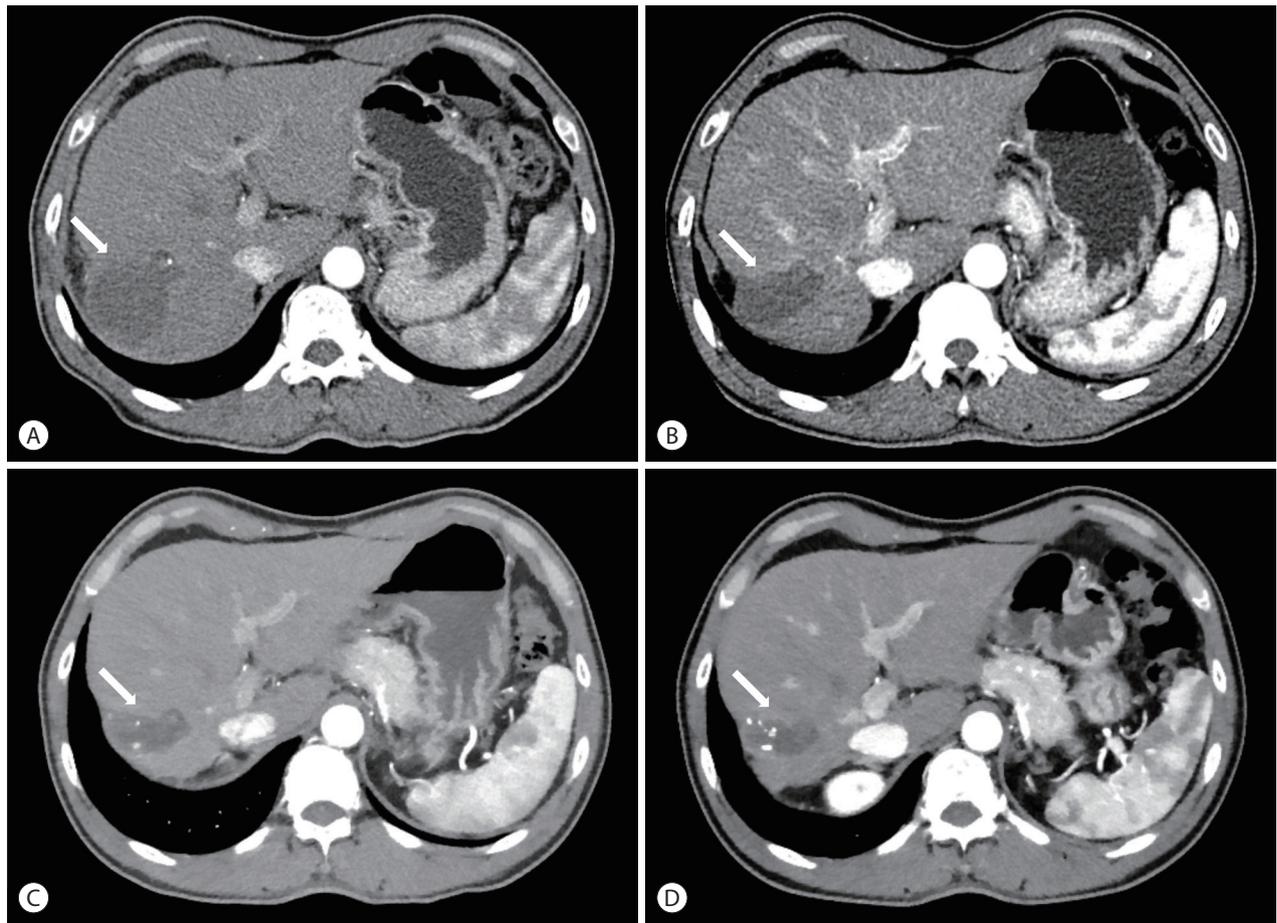


Figure 4. Findings on follow-up dynamic computed tomography after transarterial radioembolization (TARE). Low-attenuated necrotic change without any enhancement (a complete response [CR]) was observed at the tumor site two months after TARE (A). The necrotic lesion gradually decreased in size, and the CR status was maintained for 1 year (B), 2 years (C), and 3 years (D) after TARE (arrow).

DISCUSSION

In this study, we present a case of HCC treated with TARE. PVI was not identified on initial dynamic CT. However, because of markedly elevated serum level of AFP (25,700 ng/mL), MRI was performed to evaluate the presence of hidden vascular invasion or intrahepatic metastasis. On dynamic MRI by using Primovist[®], we identified the involvement of the segment VIII portal vein branch. Because the patient exhibited preserved liver function and a small tumor burden, we performed TARE rather than systemic therapy as the initial treatment. TARE was successfully performed without any adverse events or liver function deterioration. The patient exhibited a CR after TARE. In patients with advanced HCC, the median overall survival was as short as 12.3-13.6 months

even after systemic therapy with sorafenib or lenvatinib.¹⁴ However, the current patient maintained a CR (i.e., did not experience relapse) for >3 years after TARE, which may therefore be an excellent treatment option for patients with HCC with segmental PVI.

According to current practice guidelines, systemic sorafenib or lenvatinib is the first-line therapeutic option for advanced HCC invading the PVI.^{7,8} However, the expected survival gain is only 2-3 months,^{3,4} which was inadequate considering that the current patient had preserved liver function and only a small tumor burden. Surgical resection demonstrated substantial survival benefit (median overall survival of 22 months) in patients with segmental PVI.¹⁵ However, we did not consider surgical resection as a treatment option owing to the high serum AFP level (25,700 ng/mL), because a

high serum AFP level ($\geq 1,000$ ng/mL) is a major predictor of poor survival after surgical resection in patients with HCC.¹⁶ Therefore, we considered locoregional therapy such as TARE or TACE plus RT as the initial treatment. On the basis of the PVI status of the patient, we selected TARE rather than TACE plus RT because TARE is associated with a lower risk of post-embolization syndrome than TACE is.^{9,10}

TARE is an intra-arterial therapy using ⁹⁰Y-labeled microspheres (TheraSphere[®] or SIR-Spheres [Sirtex Medical, North Sydney, Australia]); the radiation induces extensive tumor necrosis. This therapy is increasingly used to treat HCC, especially in Western countries.¹⁷ Although there is no consensus regarding the optimal use of TARE, TARE is primarily considered for patients with locally advanced HCC and good liver function.⁹ Moreover, TARE is contra-indicated in patients with decompensated liver disease, a massive or infiltrative HCC replacing the entire liver, a severe comorbidity, or a high lung shunt fraction. Accordingly, prior to performing TARE, pretreatment simulation tests including hepatic angiography and a lung perfusion scan using ^{99m}Tc-MAA should be performed to evaluate the vascular anatomy and lung shunt fraction. Patients with a lung shunting level that could result in a lung radiation dose >30 Gy per treatment or >50 Gy in total should not receive TheraSphere[®] therapy. When SIR-Spheres are used, 20% lung shunting is the suggested limit; dose reduction is required when lung shunting is 10-20%. The current patient had a single HCC that invaded the portal vein, with no extrahepatic metastasis, Child-Pugh score of 5, and lung shunt fraction of 5%. He was thus an ideal candidate for TARE.

TARE and sorafenib resulted in comparable survival in patients with advanced HCC in two randomized trials: the Sorafenib versus Radioembolization in Advanced Hepatocellular carcinoma (SARAH) trial¹⁸ and the selective internal RT vs. sorafenib (SIRveNIB) trial.¹⁹ In the SARAH trial, the median overall survival was 8.0 and 9.9 months for the TARE and sorafenib groups, respectively ($P=0.18$). In the SIRveNIB trial, the median overall survival was 10.0 and 8.8 months for the TARE and sorafenib groups, respectively ($P=0.36$). However, the trials included patients with multiple/large tumors. Moreover, patients who had undergone previous treatment,

such as those who had failed TACE, were also included. Therefore, the clinical outcomes of TARE might differ from those of sorafenib in patients with treatment-naïve HCC that had low tumor burden (such as the current patient). Further studies in future are warranted to elucidate this clinical issue.

In conclusion, we described a case of a single HCC with segmental PVI that was successfully managed with TARE. Thus, TARE may be a useful alternative treatment option for patients with locally advanced HCC.

Conflicts of Interest

Dr. Yu SJ reports lecture fee from Bayer HealthCare Pharmaceuticals; Dr. Lee JH reports receiving lecture fee from GreenCross Cell, Daewoong Pharmaceuticals, and Gilead Korea; Dr. Kim YJ, research grants from Bristol-Myers Squibb, Roche, JW Creagene, Bukwang Pharmaceuticals, Handok Pharmaceuticals, Hanmi Pharmaceuticals, Yuhan Pharmaceuticals, Samjin Pharmaceuticals, and Pharmaking, and lecture fees from Bayer HealthCare Pharmaceuticals, Gilead Science, MSD Korea, Yuhan Pharmaceuticals, Samil Pharmaceuticals, CJ Pharmaceuticals, Bukwang Pharmaceuticals, and Handok Pharmaceuticals; Dr. Yoon JH, research grants from AstraZeneca, Bayer HealthCare Pharmaceuticals, Daewoong Pharmaceuticals, and Bukwang Pharmaceuticals. No other potential conflict of interest relevant to this article was reported.

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