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## First experience of embolization for bone and soft tissue tumor using DC Bead<sup>®</sup> in Japan

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**Introduction:** DC Bead<sup>®</sup> (DCB) is the PVA microsphere that is widely used for transcatheter arterial chemoembolization in patients with hepatocellular carcinoma. In Japan, DC Bead<sup>®</sup> is indicated for the treatment of hepatocellular carcinoma and we aim to extend this indication to include hypervascular tumor. In this study we performed three cases of bone and soft tissue tumor using DCB to assess the efficacy and safety of bland embolization using DCB in patients with refractory bone and soft tissue tumor.

**Methods:** Between May 2013 and Sep. 2013, two patients with metastatic bone tumor and one patient with relapsed fibromatosis were enrolled and superselective embolization with DCB was performed in a Japanese clinical trial. Efficacy, success rate of embolization in the target vessel (embolic performance) and operability were evaluated. Embolic performance was assessed with digital subtraction angiography (DSA) by a third party (Evaluation Committee). Embolic performance and operability were graded in 4 degrees. At 3 months after embolization, embolized tumors were assessed by used of computed tomography imaging. To evaluate the safety, adverse events and complaints occurred within 30 days after the embolization were collected.

**Results:** Patients demographics were as follows. Age range was 41 to 57 years old, Evaluated tumor size range was 35 to 57 mm. DCB size range was 100-300  $\mu$ m to 300-500  $\mu$ m. In the evaluation of embolic performance, all three cases were near completely embolized on DSA. In the evaluation of operability, all cases were evaluated as very easy to use. After embolization, shrinkage could not be seen in all cases. Post embolization syndrome was scarcely observed in all patients. There was no serious adverse event.

**Conclusions:** Embolization for bone and soft tissue using DCB was safely and successfully performed. DCB will be a useful embolic material for bone and soft tissue tumor embolization especially in relief of symptom, but less effective from the aspect of size reduction of tumors in single session.