

Traitements focaux des métastases de cancers digestifs en radiologie interventionnelle

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Traitements focaux en RI

- **Traitements endovasculaires :**

- Chimio-embolisation
- SIRT
- Chimiothérapie intra-artérielle

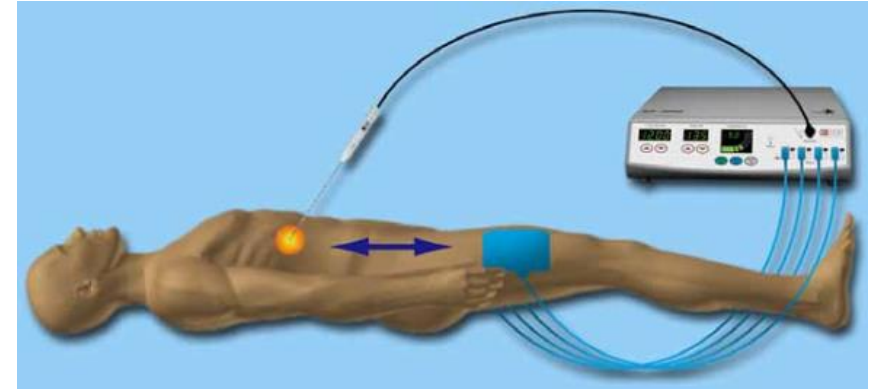
- **Traitements percutanés :**

- Thermoablations :
 - Radiofréquence
 - Micro-onde
 - Cryoablation
- Ablations non thermique : Electroporation irréversible (IRE)

Techniques d'ablation

- **Radiofréquence :**

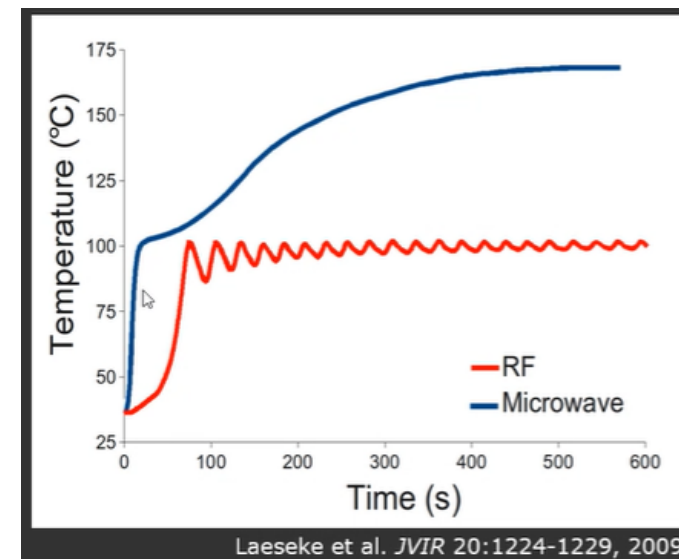
- Courant électrique, fréquences 450MHz → agitation ionique → chaleur
- Destruction cellulaire à partir de 60° → carbonisation dès 100°
- CI : pacemaker, prothèses métalliques



Techniques d'ablation

- **Micro-onde :**

- Ondes électromagnétiques, fréquences 2,45GHz
- Pas de contre-indication liée aux DMI (pacemaker, prothèse...)
- Pas d'influence de l'impédance



MODE CONTINU

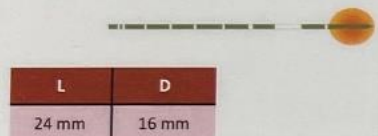


VOLUMES D'ABLATION MICRO-ONDES AMICA

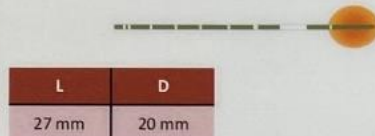
MODE CONTINU

Données ex vivo (foie Bovin)

20 Watt / 3 min



20 Watt / 5 min



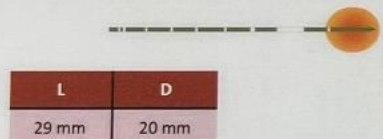
20 Watt / 10 min



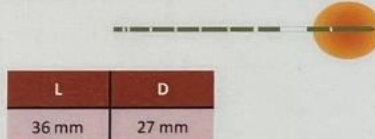
20 Watt / 15 min



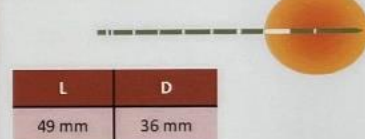
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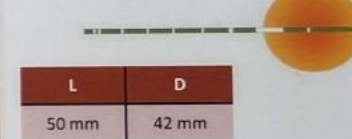
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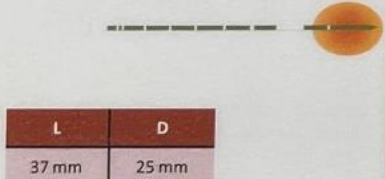
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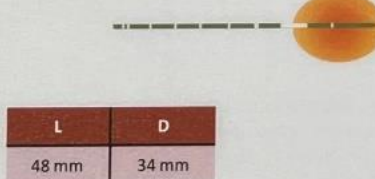
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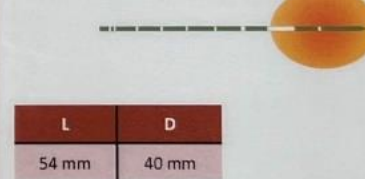
60 Watt / 3 min



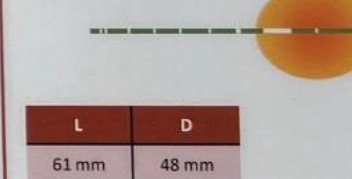
60 Watt / 5 min



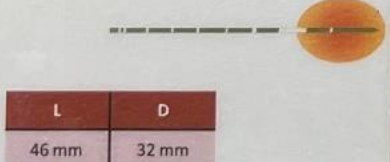
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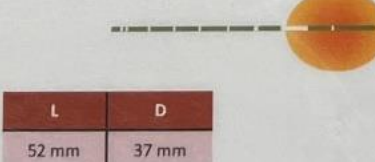
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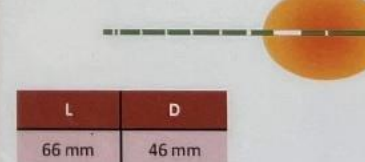
80 Watt / 3 min



80 Watt / 5 min



80 Watt / 10 min

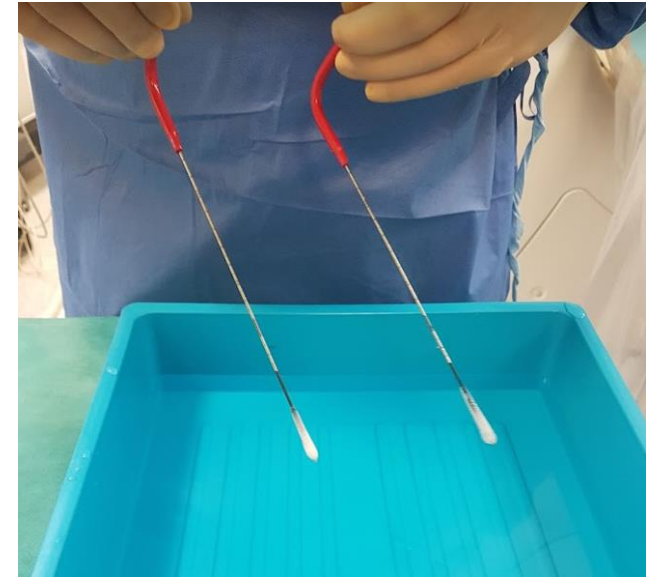


80 Watt / 15 min



Techniques d'ablation

- Cryoablation :
 - Destruction par **congélation**
 - 2 cycles de congélation
 - 1 cycle de réchauffement
 - Dépressurisation de l'Argon
- 1 aiguille = 1 cm de lésion



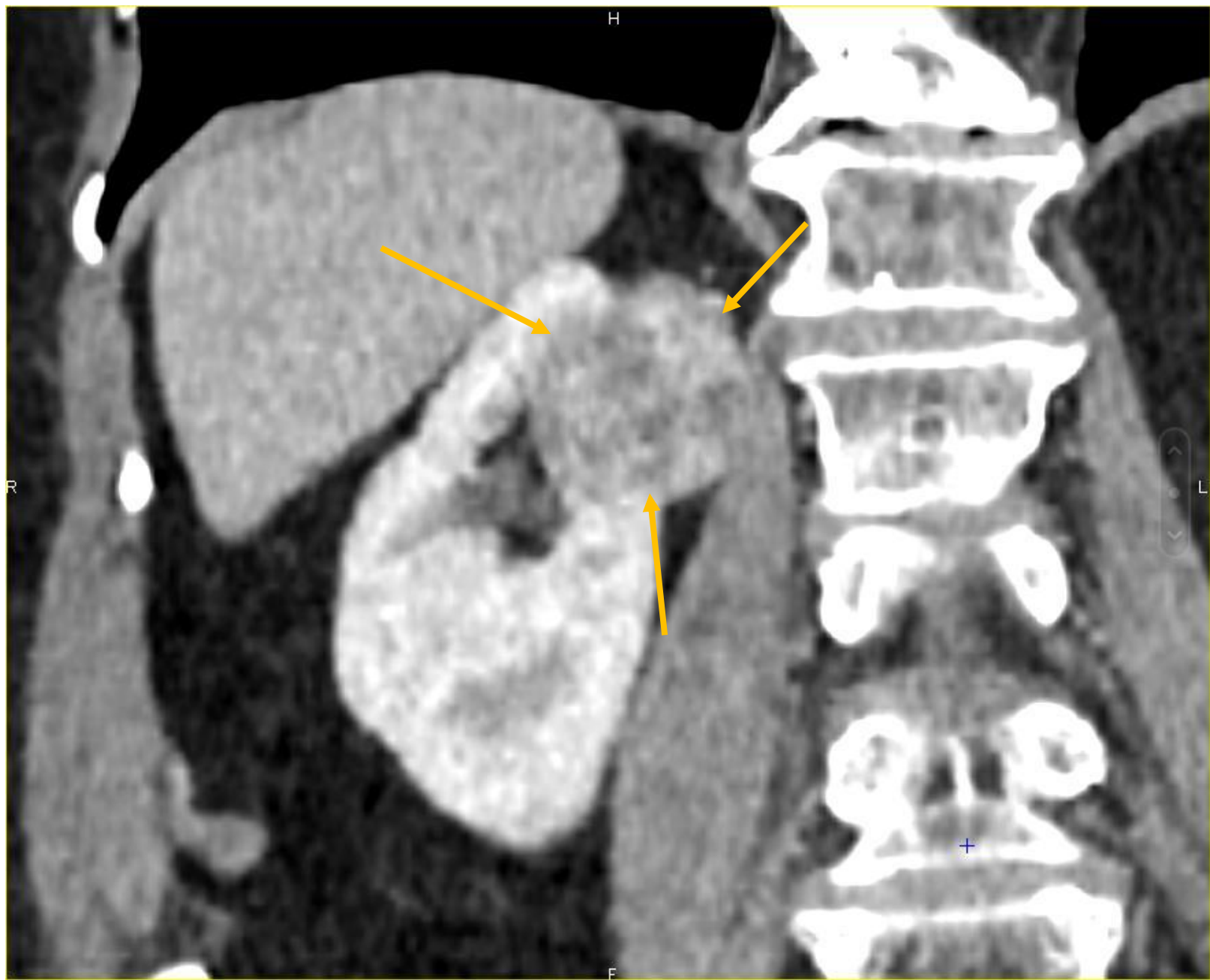
Techniques d'ablation

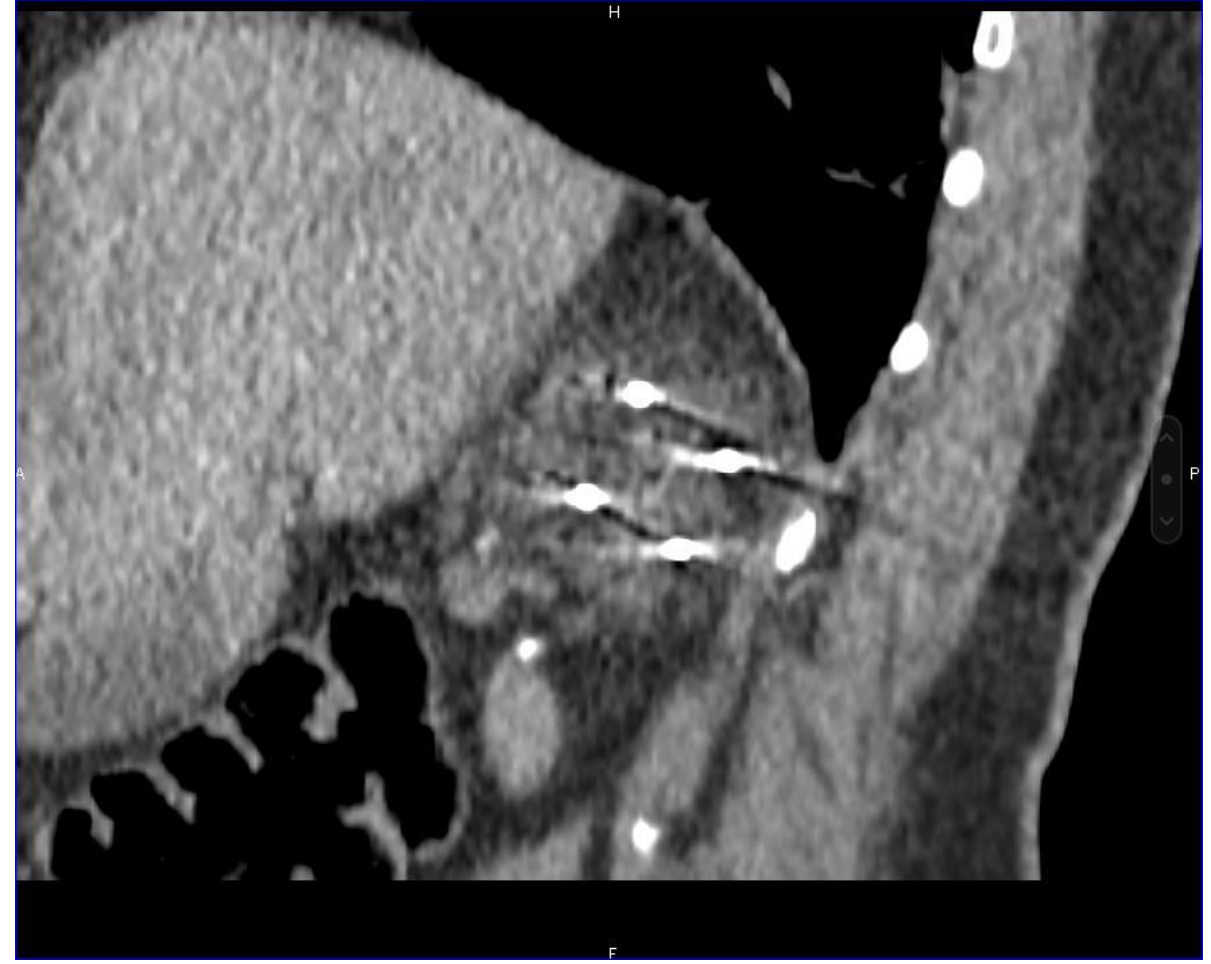
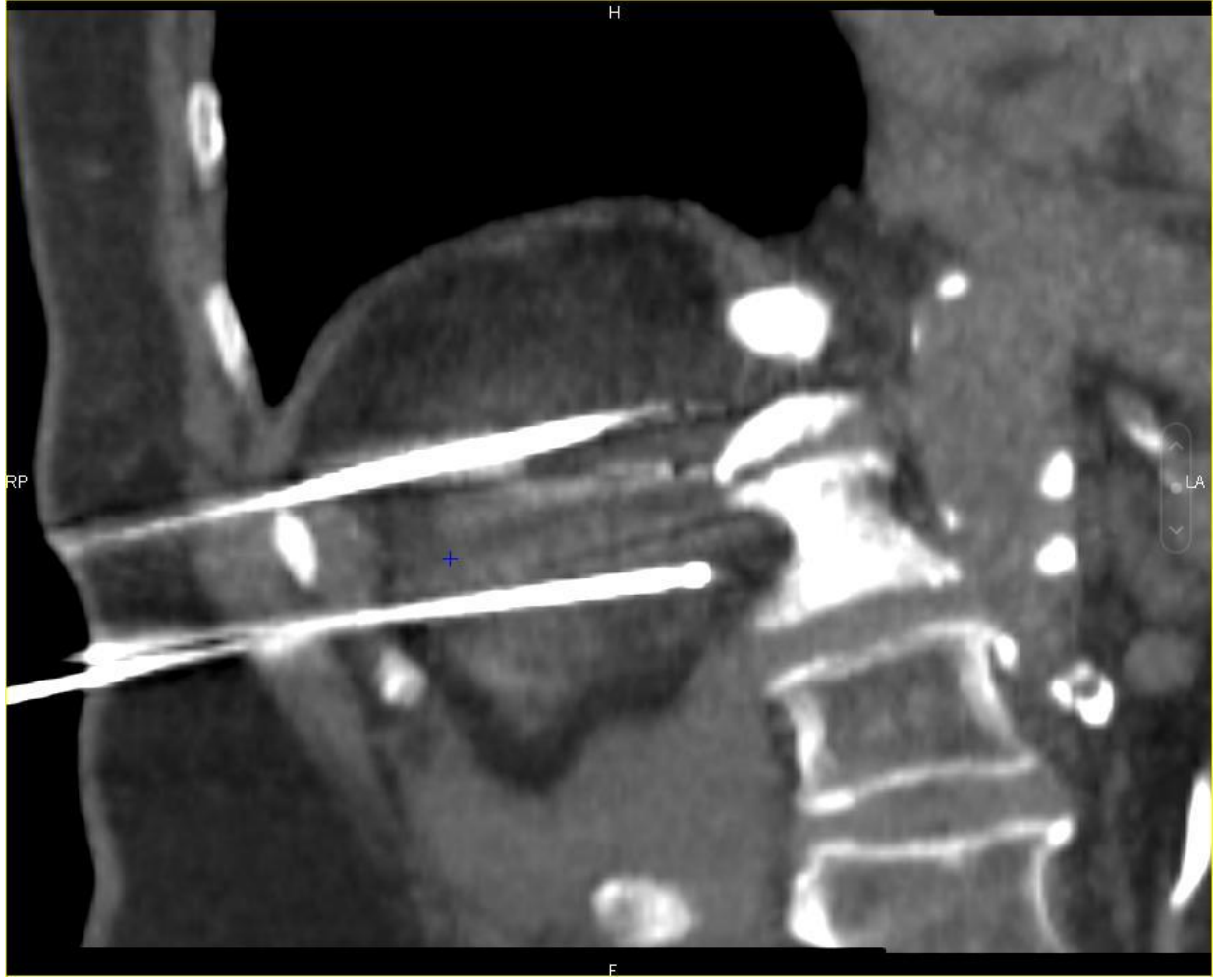
- **Avantages** :

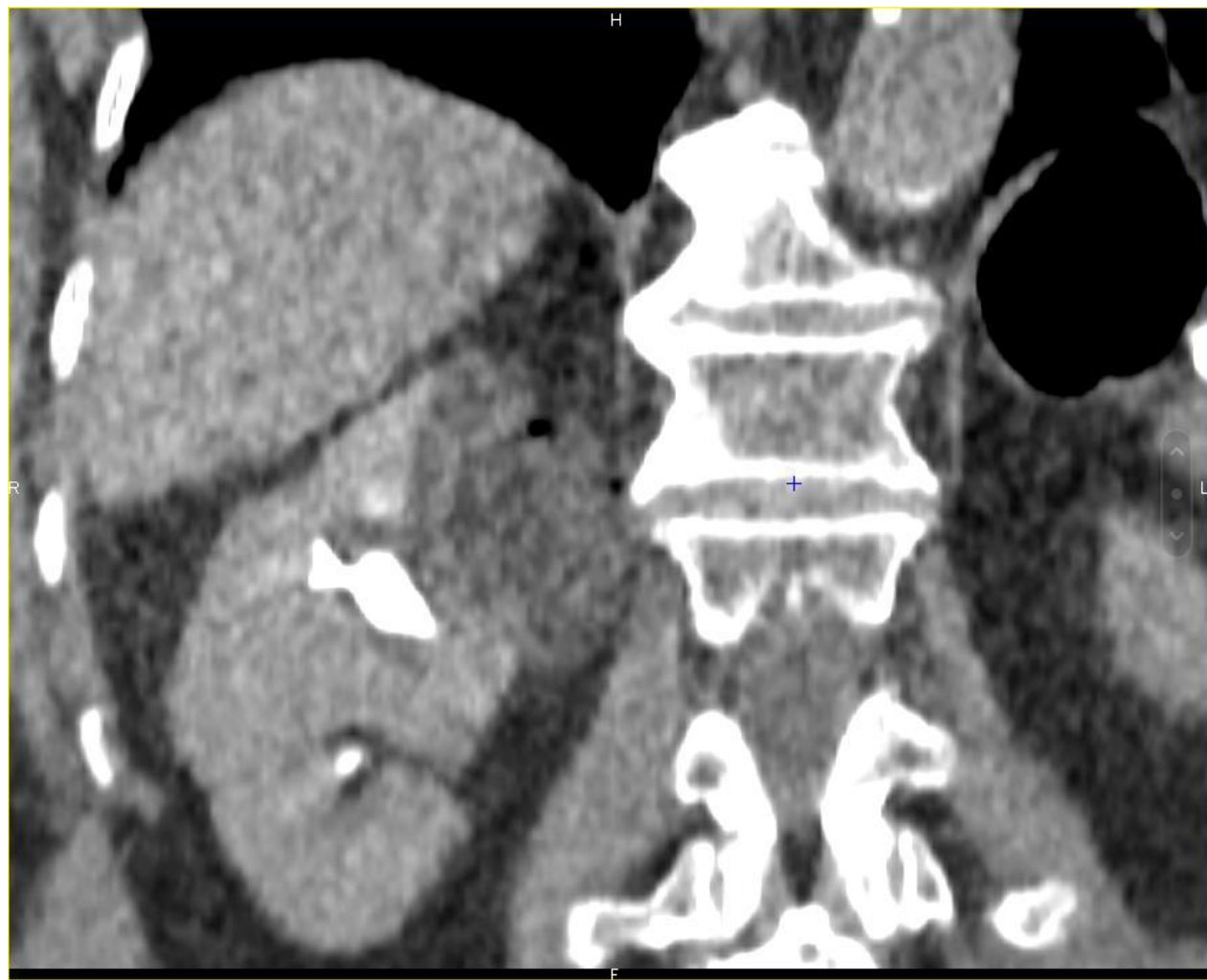
- **Volumes de destruction** → nombre d'aiguilles
- **Contrôle visuel** direct du « glaçon » en scanner
- **Risque moindre de plaie thermique** (préserve structures collagènes)
- **Congélation indolore** :
 - possible sous ALR → le plus souvent AG (durée d'intervention, immobilité...)
 - moins de douleurs post-ablation (plèvre)

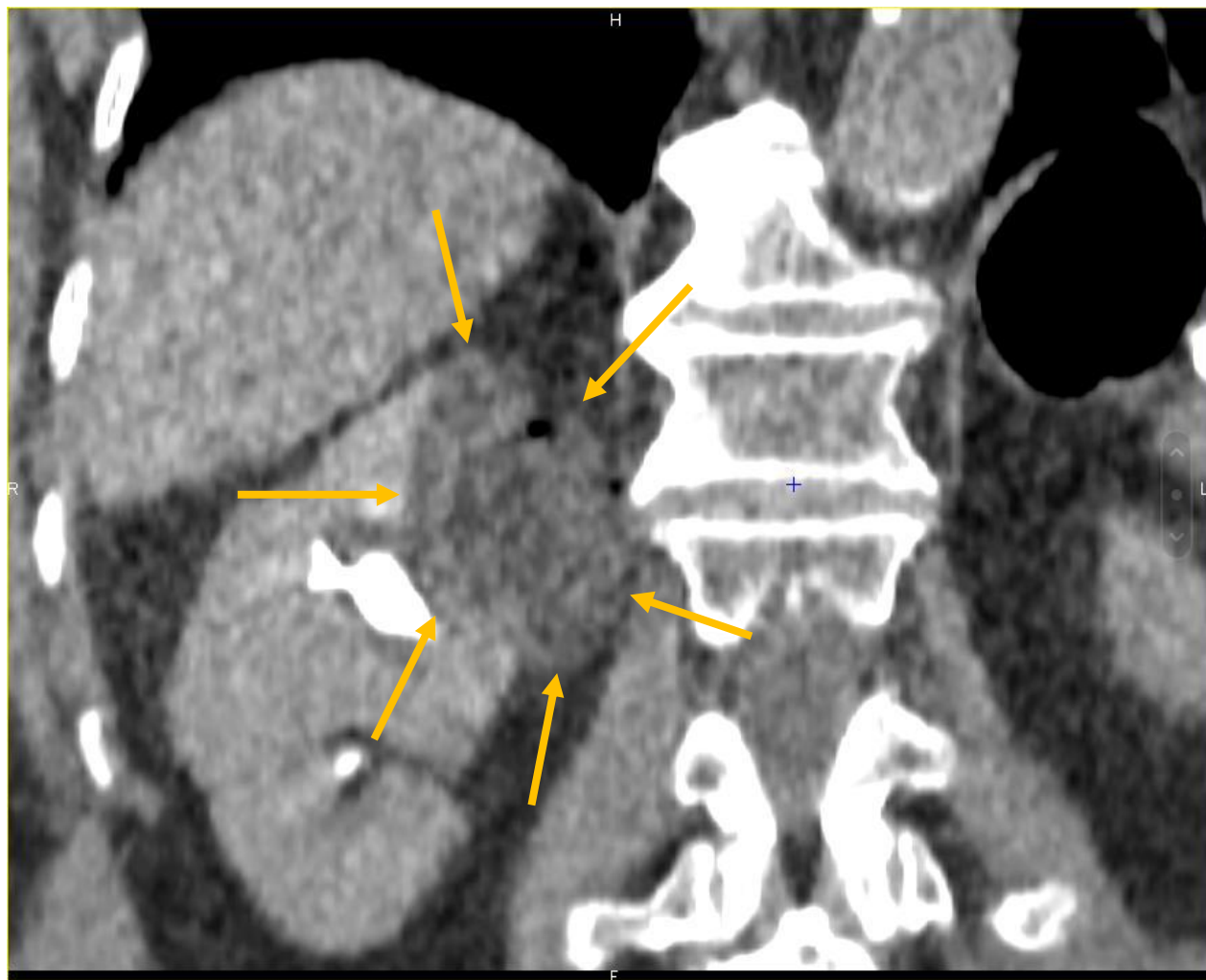
- **Inconvénients** :

- **Logistique** : bouteilles gaz
- **Complexité** et longueur intervention (nombre cryosondes)









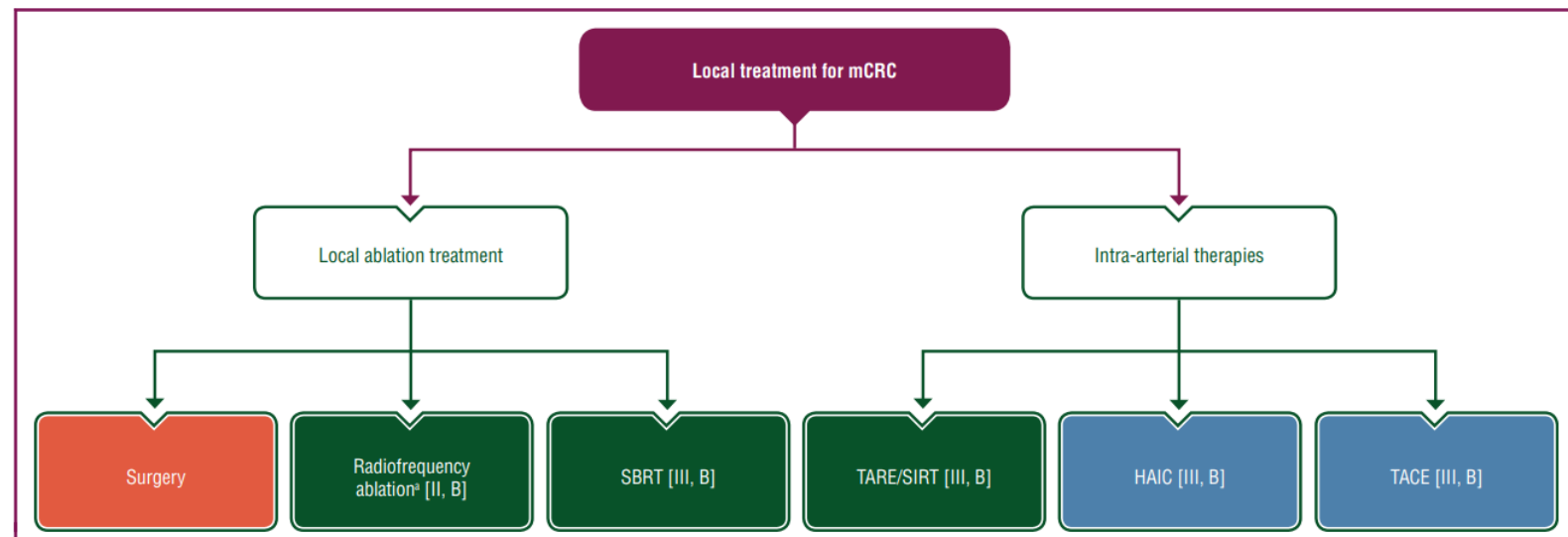
Métastases hépatiques

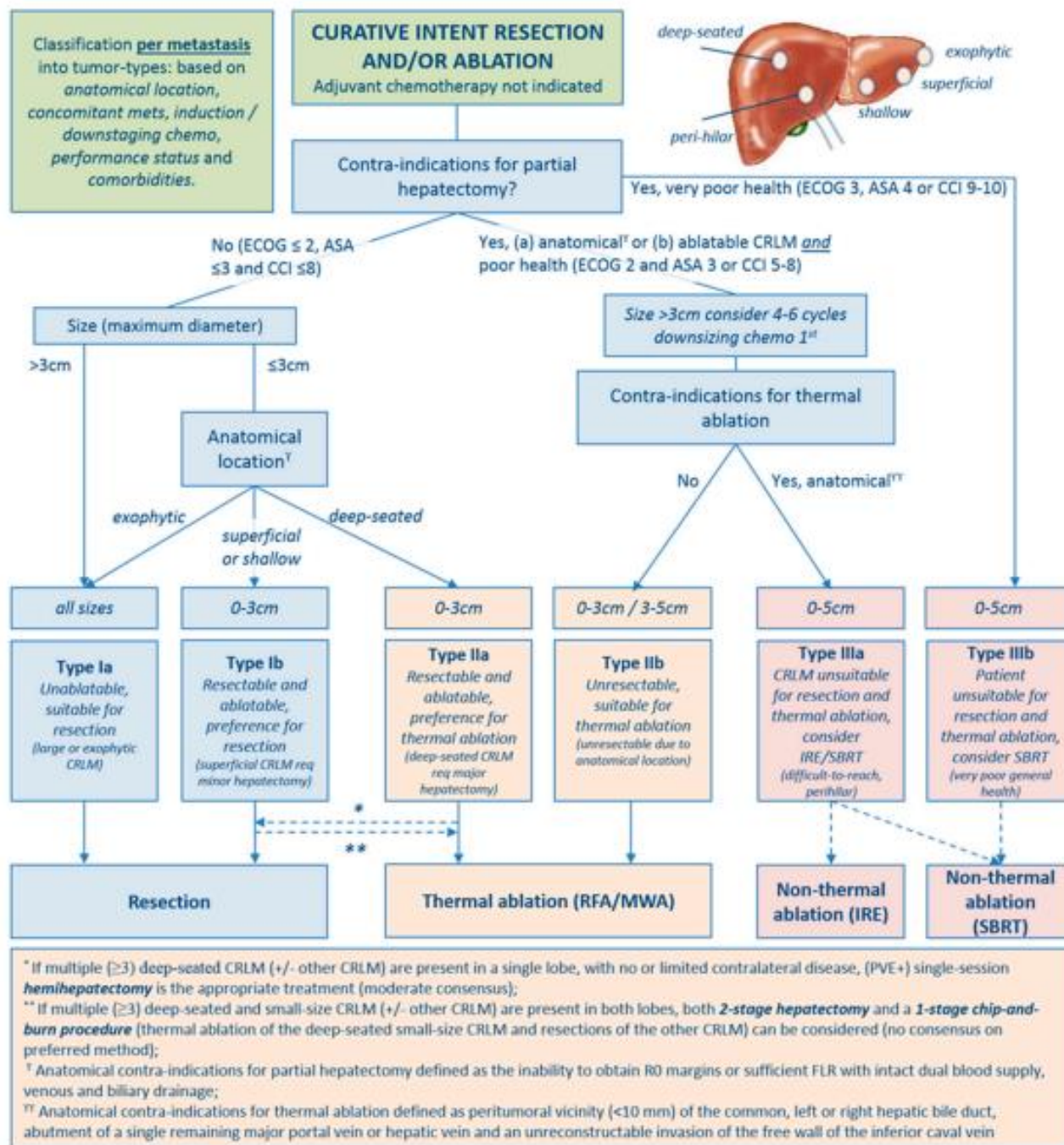
- CCR : alternative à la chirurgie
 - < 3 cm
 - Oligométastatique (< 5 lésions)

Metastatic colorectal cancer: ESMO Clinical Practice Guideline for diagnosis, treatment and follow-up★

A. Cervantes^{1,2}, R. Adam³, S. Roselló^{1,2}, D. Arnold⁴, N. Normanno⁵, J. Taïeb^{6,7}, J. Seligmann⁸, T. De Baere^{9,10,11}, P. Osterlund^{12,13}, T. Yoshino¹⁴ & E. Martinelli¹⁵, on behalf of the ESMO Guidelines Committee

- Autres métastases : au cas par cas





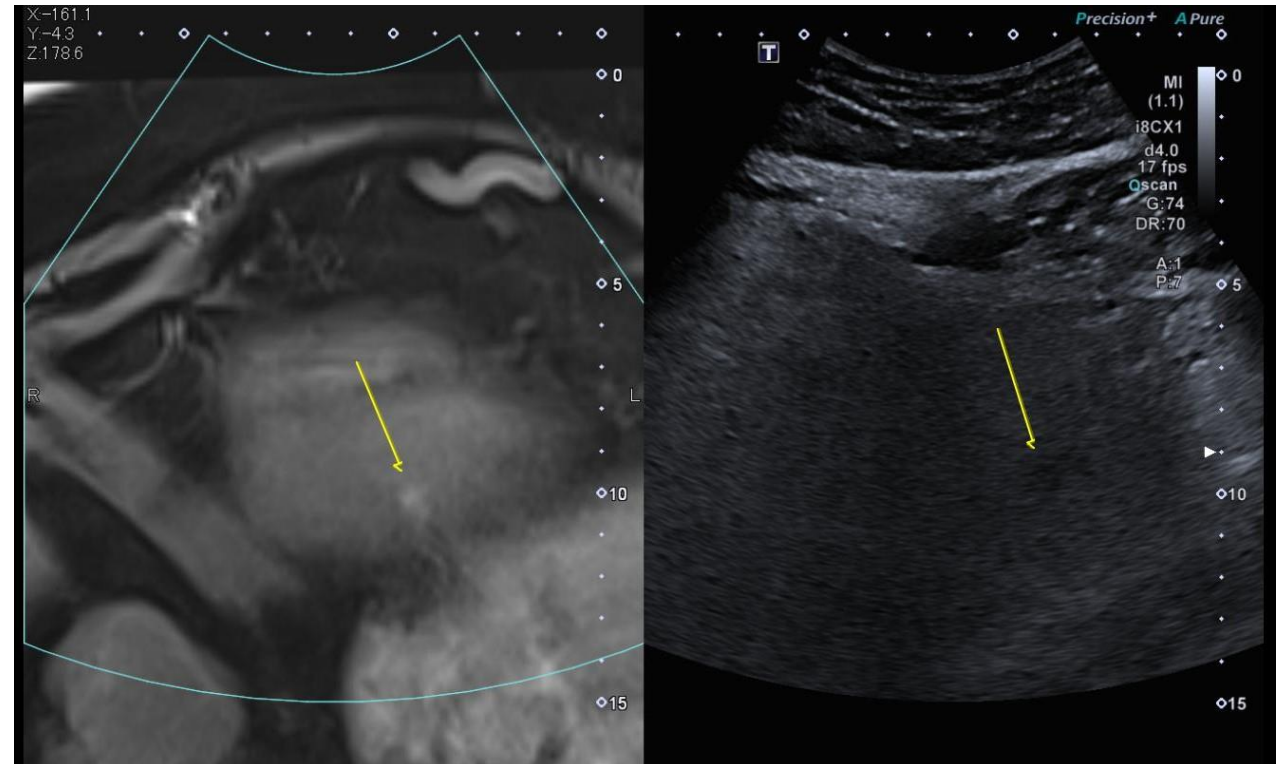
Article

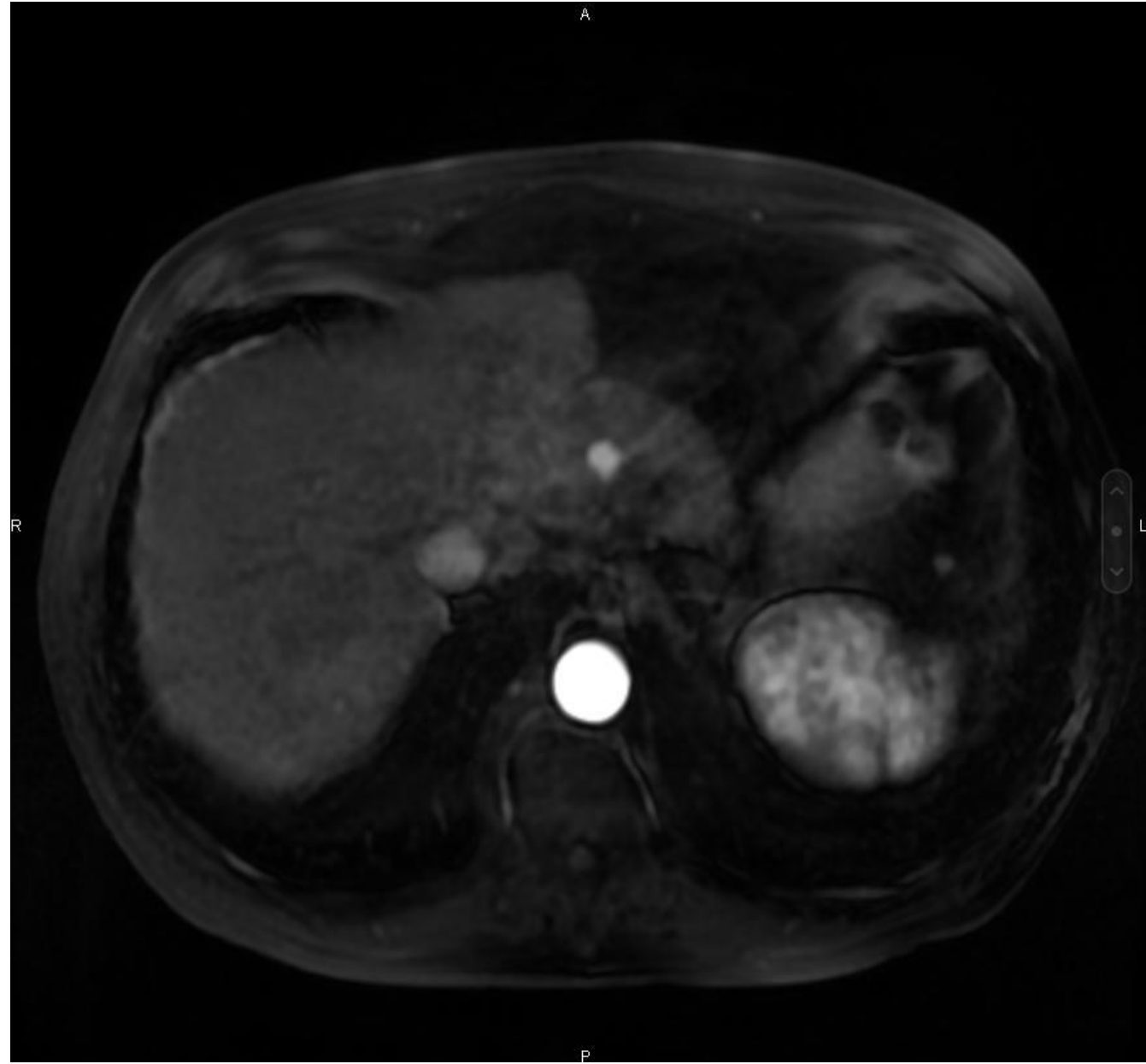
Resectability and Ablatability Criteria for the Treatment of Liver Only Colorectal Metastases: Multidisciplinary Consensus Document from the COLLISION Trial Group

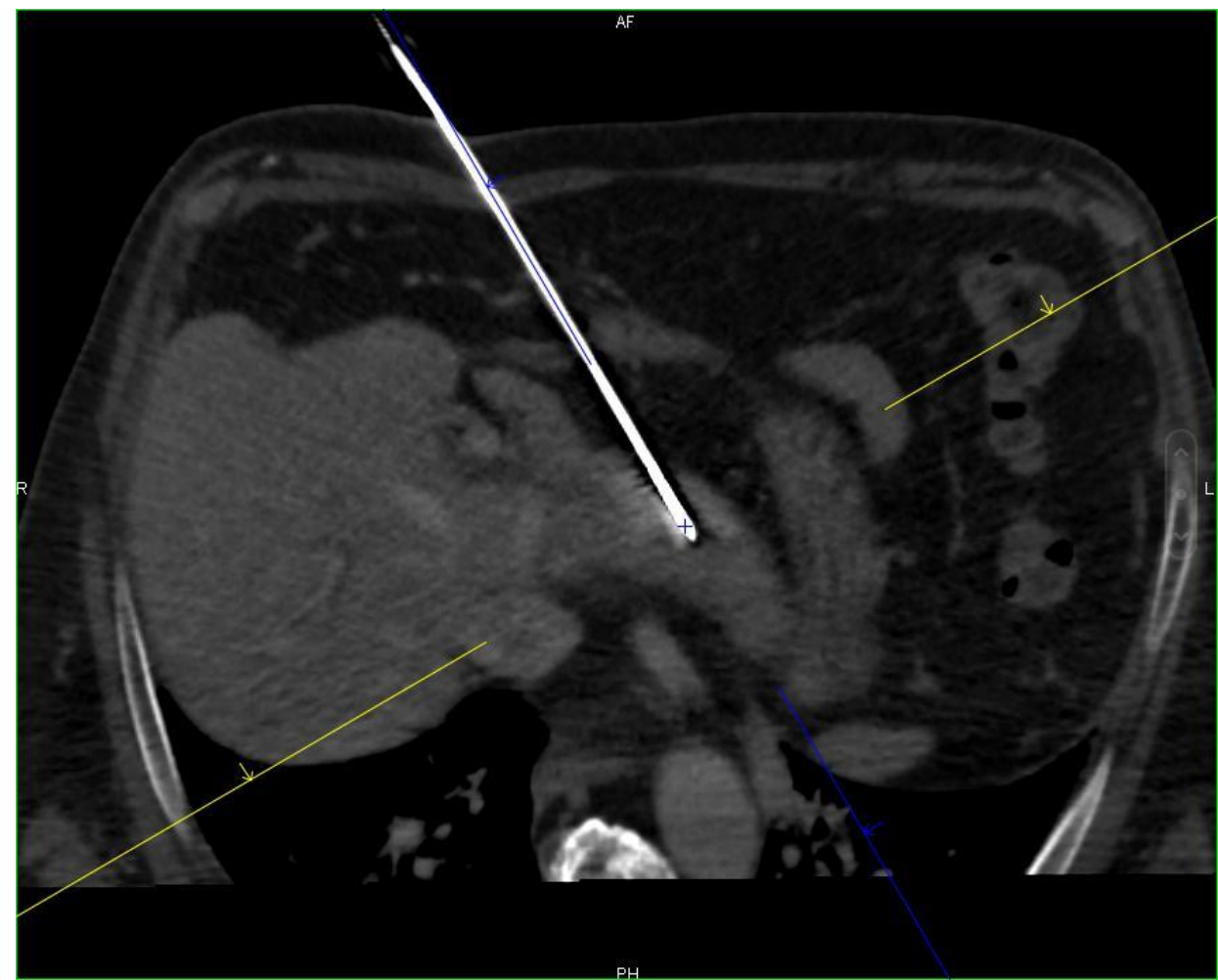
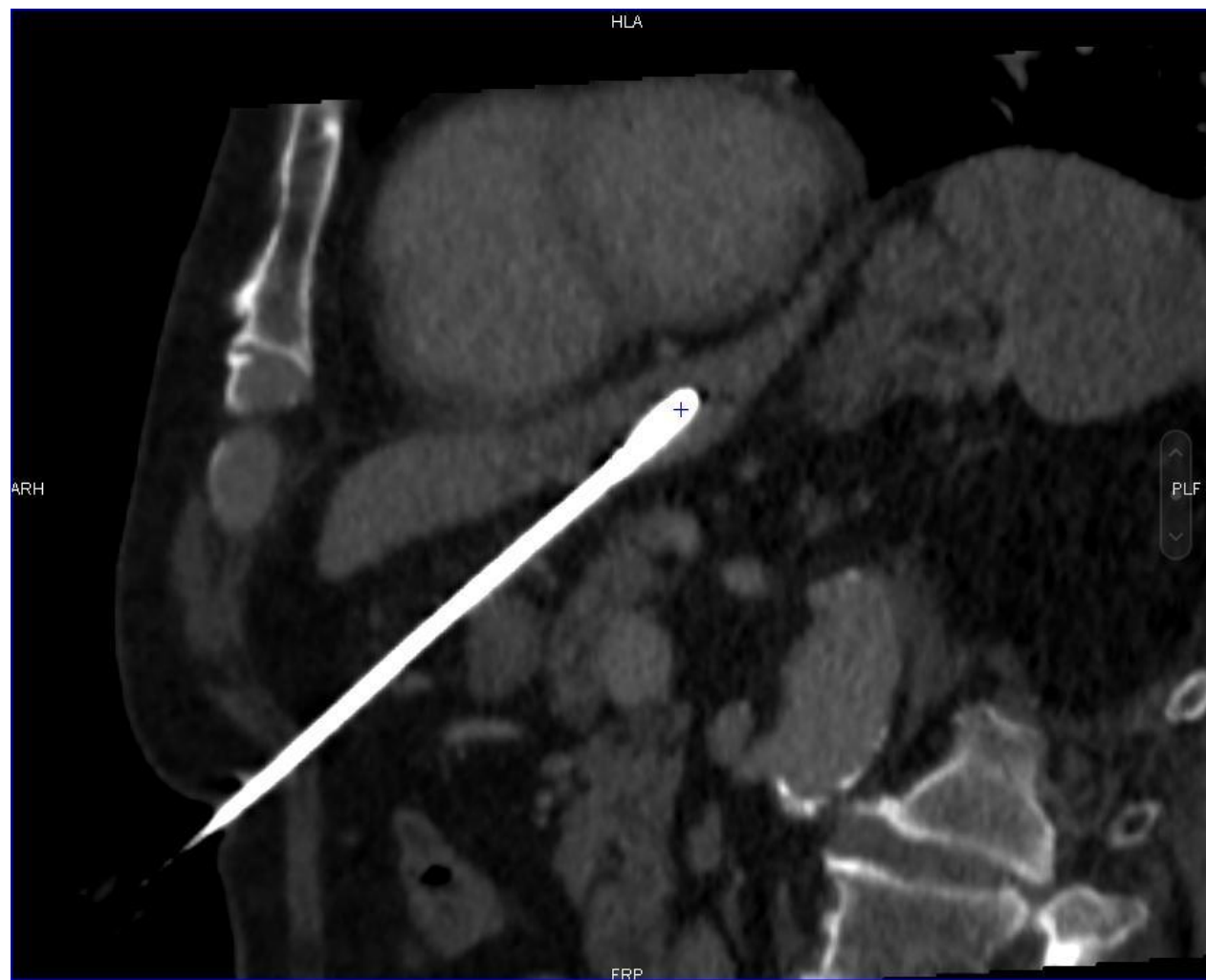
Sanne Nieuwenhuizen ¹, Robbert S. Puijk ¹, Bente van den Bemd ¹, Luca Aldrighetti ², Mark Arntz ³, Peter B. van den Boezem ⁴, Anna M. E. Bruynzeel ⁵, Mark C. Burgmans ⁶, Francesco de Cobelli ⁷, Marielle M. E. Coolen ⁸, Cornelis H. C. Dejong ⁸, Sarah Derks ⁹, Arjen Diederik ¹⁰, Peter van Duijvendijk ¹¹, Hasan H. Eker ¹², Anton F. Engelsman ¹³, Joris I. Erdmann ¹³, Jurgen J. Fütterer ³, Bart Geboers ¹, Gerie Groot ¹⁰, Cornelis J. A. Haasbeek ⁵, Jan-Jaap Janssen ³, Koert P. de Jong ¹⁴, G. Matthijs Kater ¹⁵, Geert Kazemier ¹³, Johan W. H. Kruimer ¹⁶, Wouter K. G. Leclercq ¹⁷, Christiaan van der Leij ¹⁸, Eric R. Manusama ¹², Mark A. J. Meier ¹⁹, Bram B. van der Meij ¹, Marleen C. A. M. Melenhorst ¹, Karin Nielsen ¹³, Maarten W. Nijkamp ¹⁴, Fons H. Potters ¹⁹, Warner Prevoo ²⁰, Floris J. Rietema ²¹, Alette H. Ruars ¹, Simeon J. S. Ruiter ¹⁴, Evelien A. C. Schouten ¹, Gian Piero Serafino ²², Colin Sietses ²³, Rutger-Jan Swijnenburg ¹³, Florentine E. F. Timmer ¹, Kathelijne S. Versteeg ²⁴, Ted Vink ²⁵, Jan J. J. de Vries ¹, Johannes H. W. de Wilt ⁴, Barbara M. Zonderhuis ¹³, Hester J. Scheffer ¹, Petroujka M. P. van den Tol ¹³ and Martijn R. Meijerink ^{1,*}

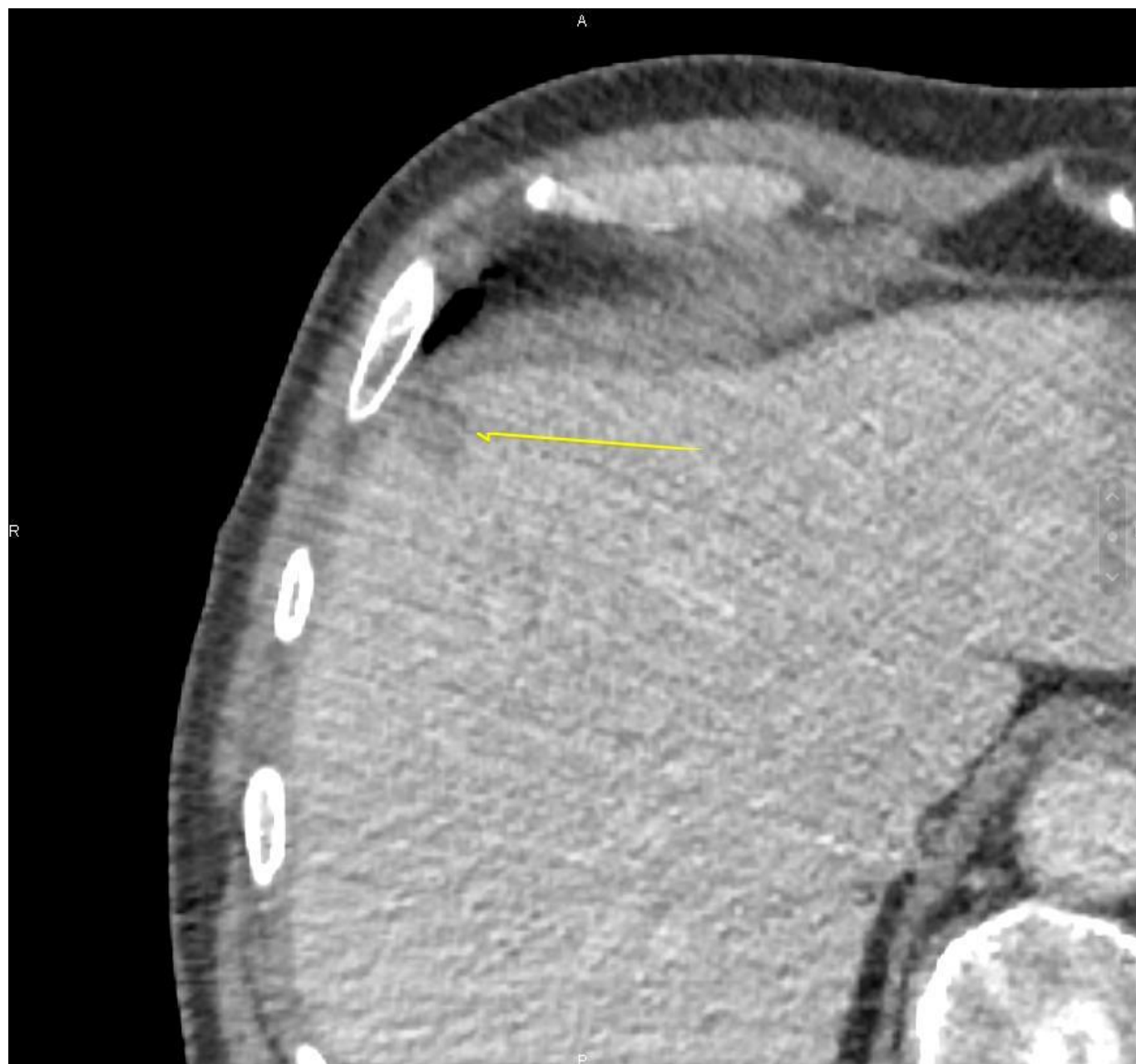
Métastases hépatiques

- **Guidages :**
 - Échographique +/- fusion
 - Scanner +/- injecté
 - Portoscaner / CBCT
- Multimodalité +++

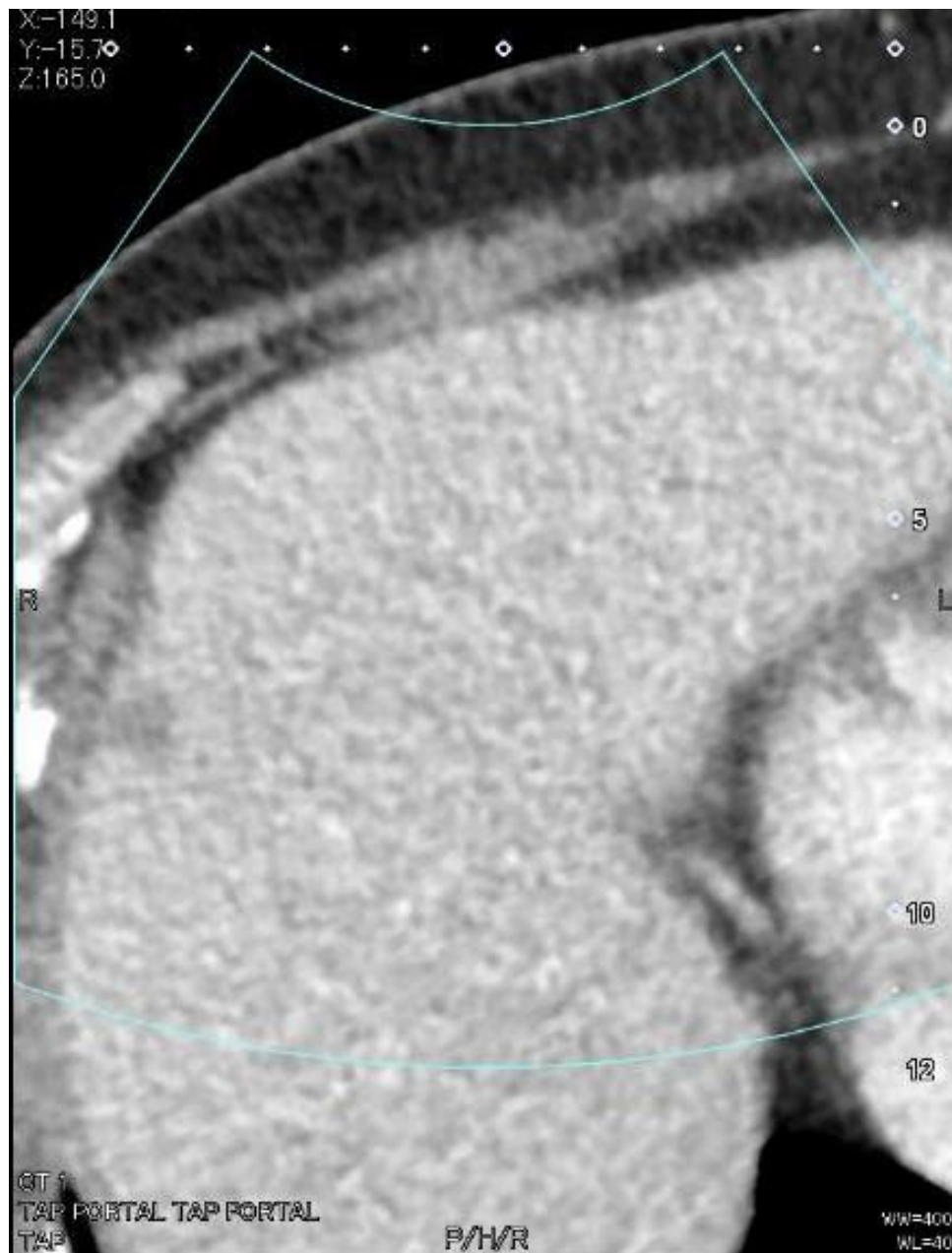


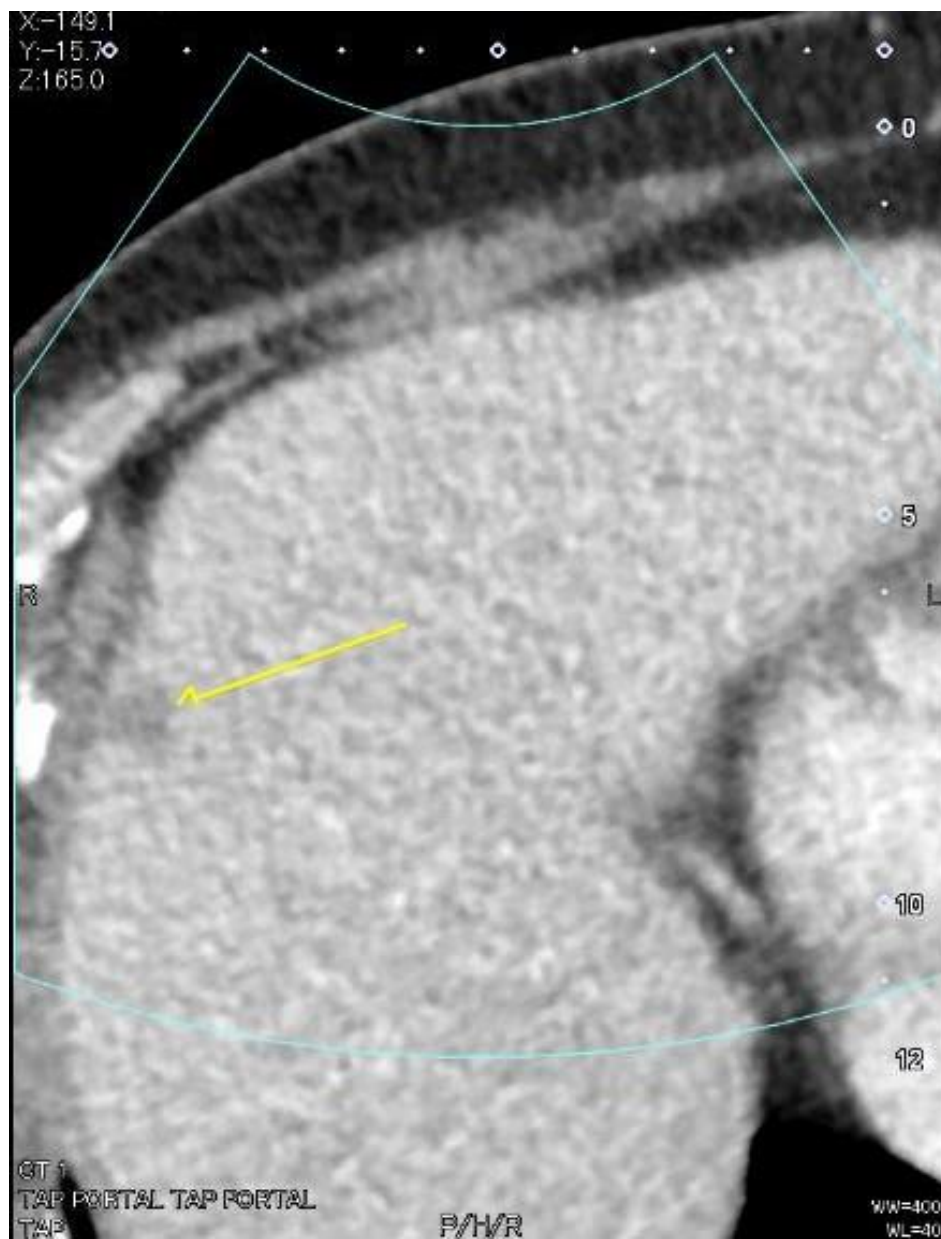


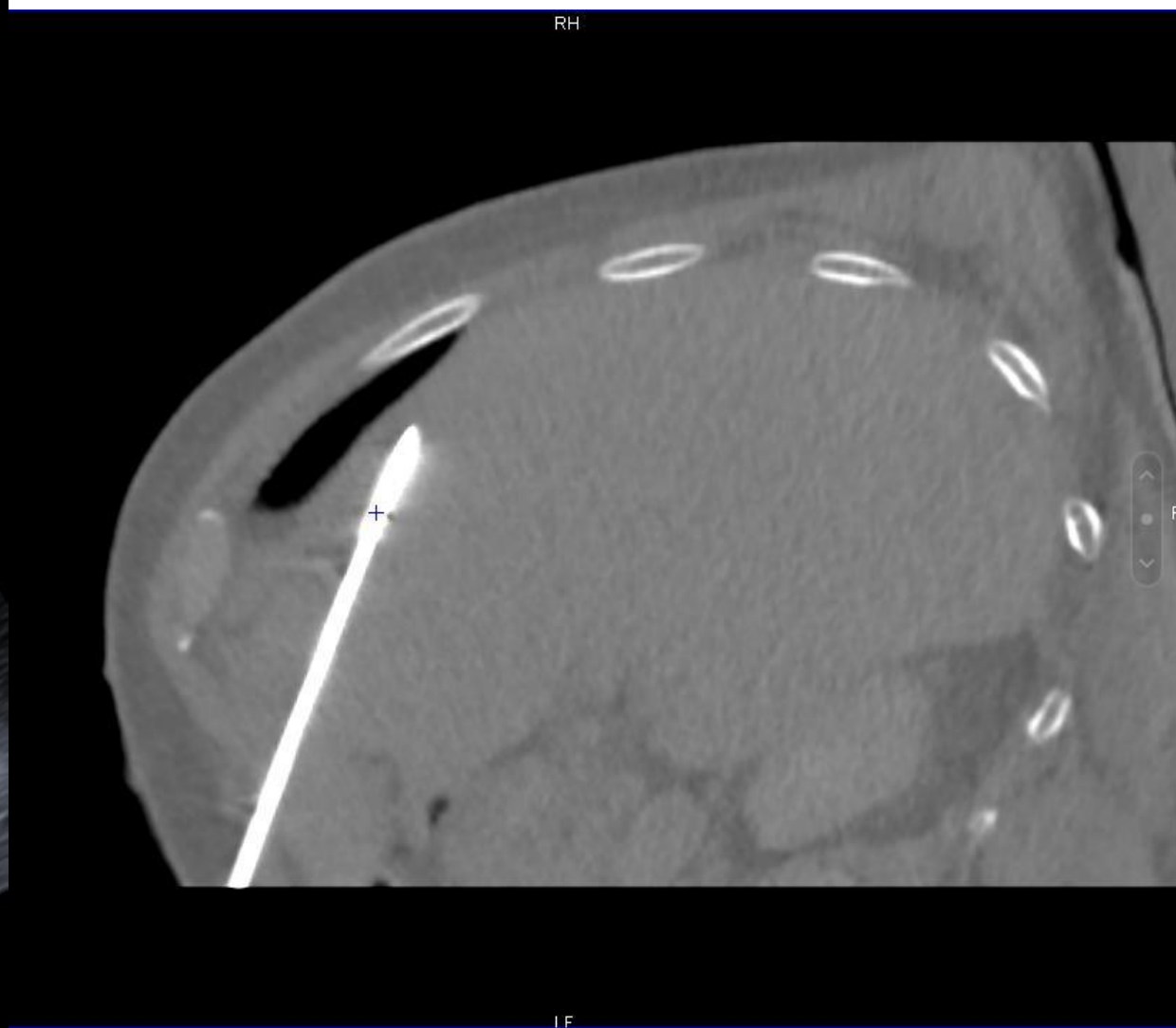


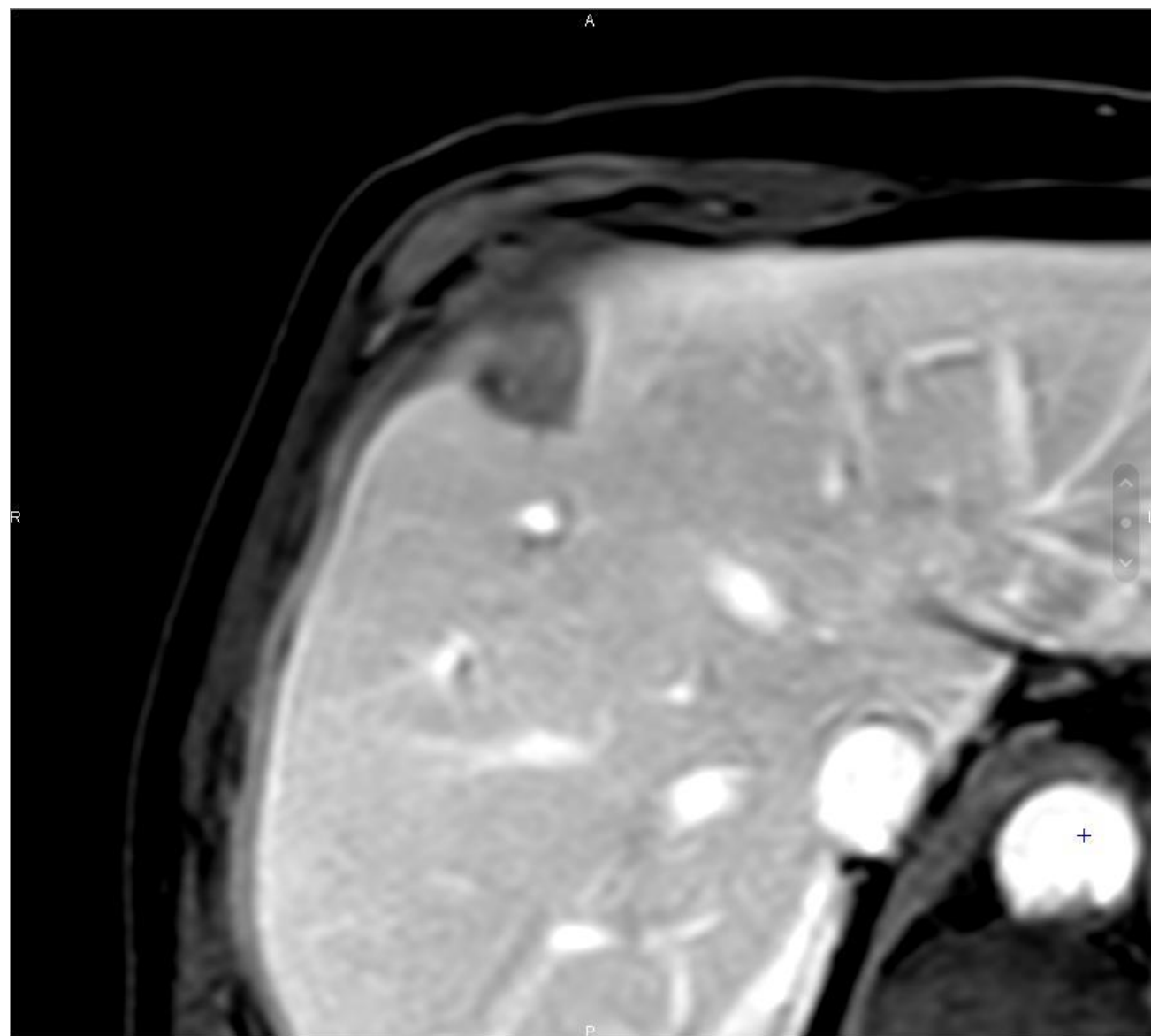


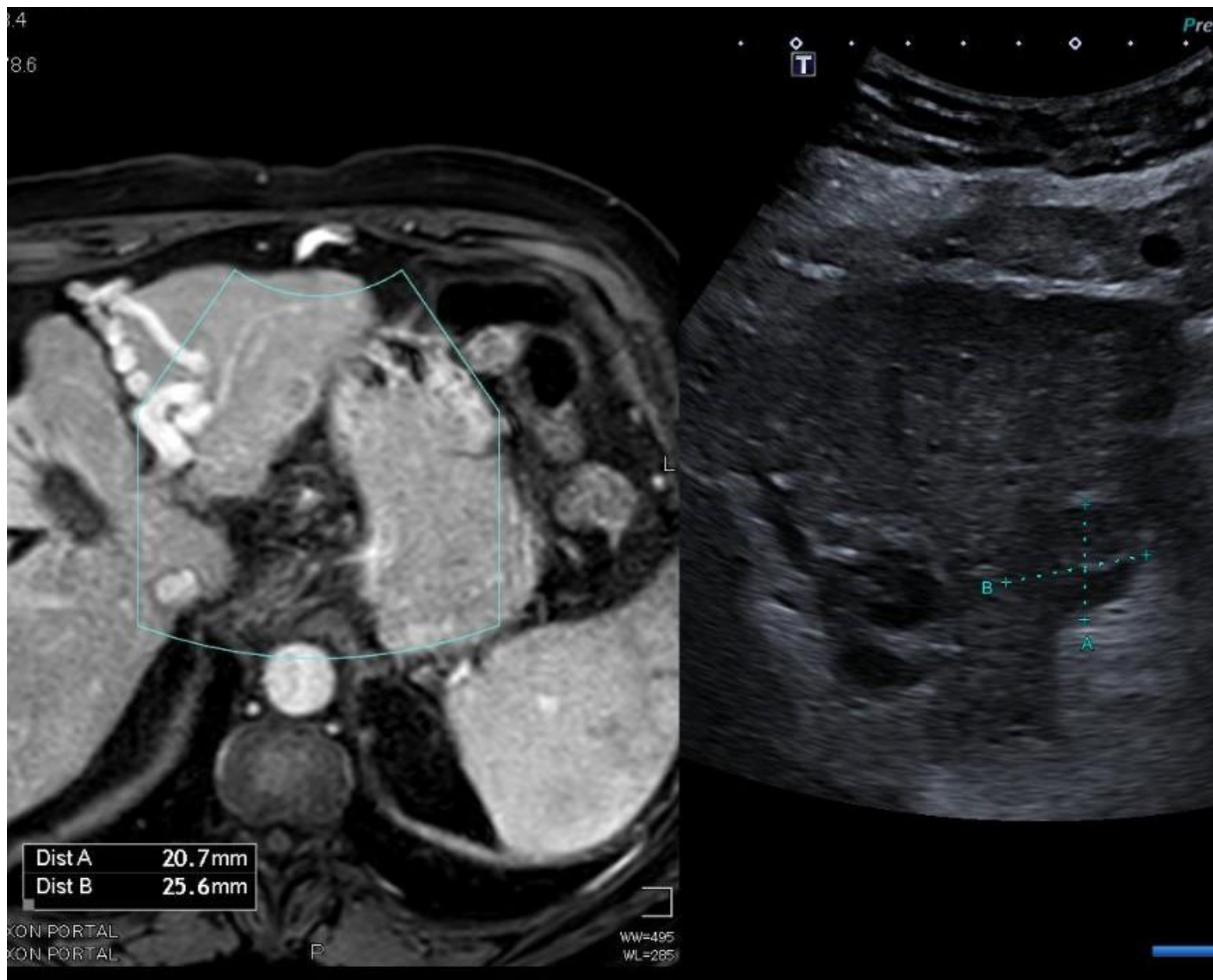
















Métastases pulmonaires

- **Indications :**

- alternative si non opérables
- Patients oligo-métastatiques
- Lésions petites tailles (2-3cm)

- Radiofréquence ou cryoablation

Metastatic colorectal cancer: ESMO Clinical Practice Guideline for diagnosis, treatment and follow-up ☆

A. Cervantes^{1,2}, R. Adam³, S. Roselló^{1,2}, D. Arnold⁴, N. Normanno⁵, J. Taïeb^{6,7}, J. Seligmann⁸, T. De Baere^{9,10,11}, P. Osterlund^{12,13}, T. Yoshino¹⁴ & E. Martinelli¹⁵, on behalf of the ESMO Guidelines Committee *

Radiofrequency ablation is a valid treatment option for lung metastases: experience in 566 patients with 1037 metastases

T. de Baère^{1*}, A. Aupérin², F. Deschamps¹, P. Chevallier³, Y. Gaubert⁴, V. Boige⁵, M. Fonck⁶, B. Escudier⁵ & J. Palussière⁷

Departments of ¹Image Guided Therapy; ²Biostatistics, Gustave Roussy Cancer Campus, Villejuif; ³Department of Imaging, Hopital Archet 2, Nice; ⁴Department of Imaging, Hopital de la Timone, Marseille; ⁵Department of Medical Oncology, Gustave Roussy Cancer Campus, Villejuif; Departments of ⁶Medical Oncology; ⁷Imaging, Institut Bergonié, Bordeaux, France

Received 7 October 2014; revised 8 January 2015; accepted 15 January 2015

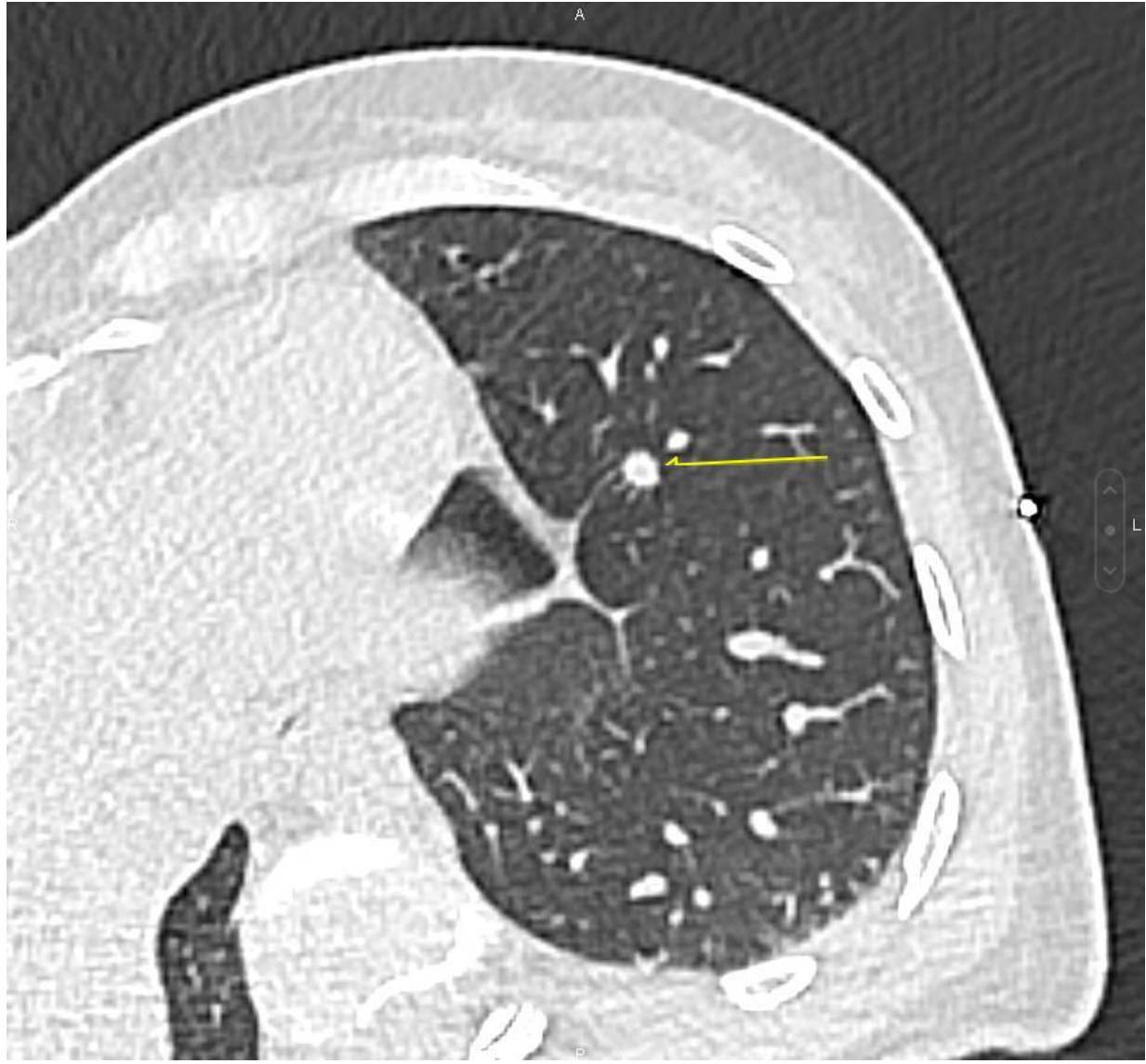
Métastases pulmonaires

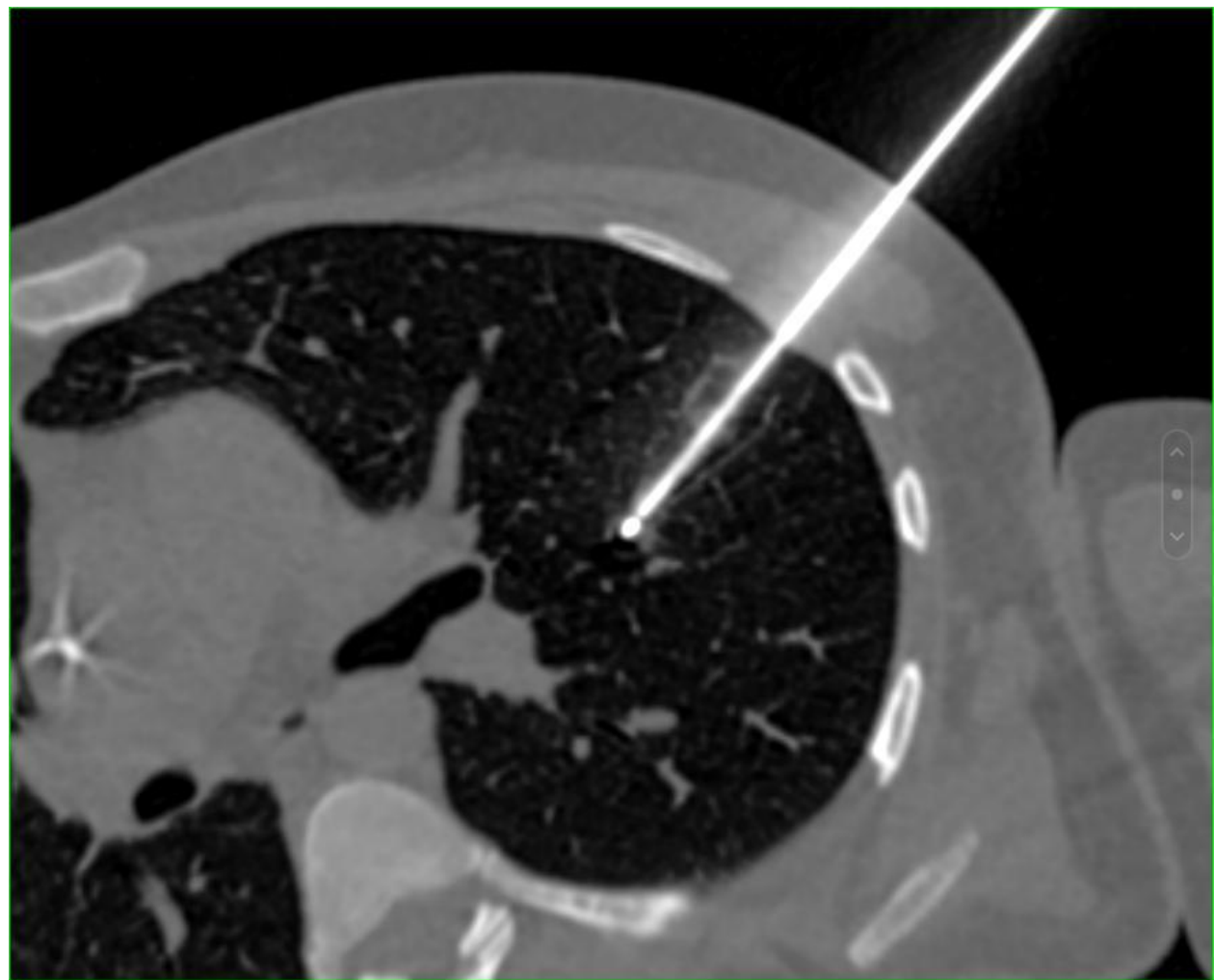
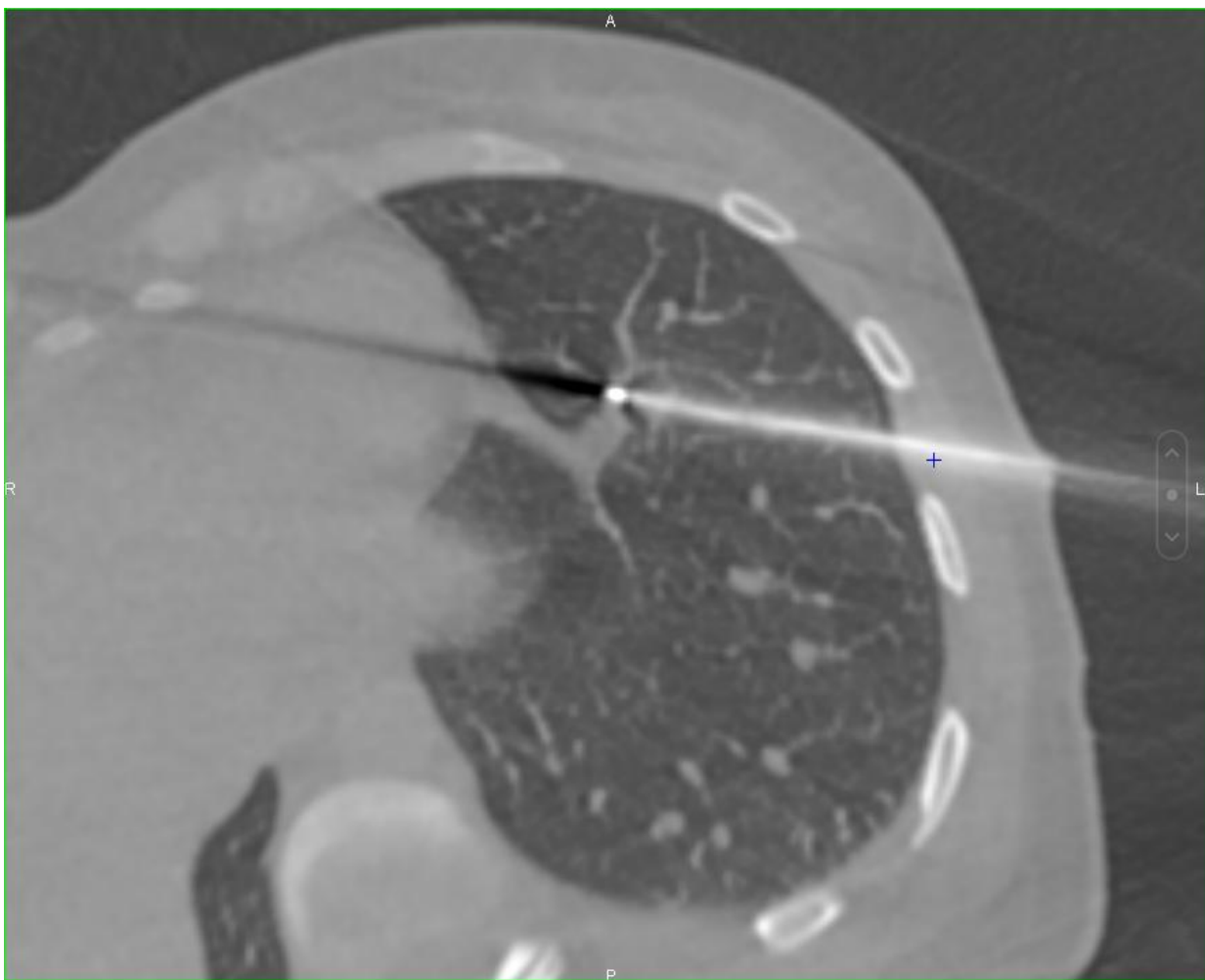
- **Avantages :**

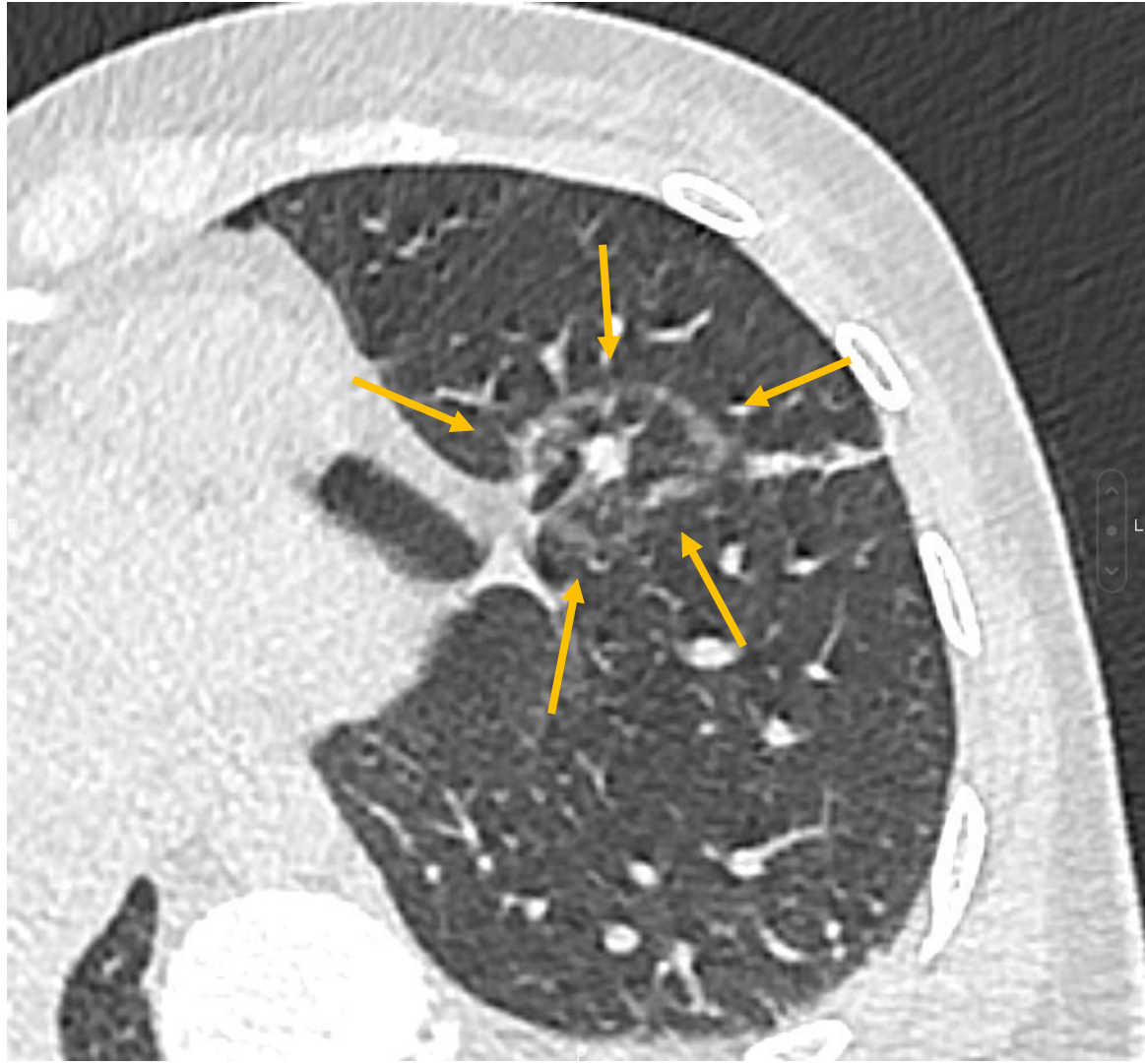
- Une seule séance
- Biopsie dans le même temps
- Répétition possible du traitement (poumon radique)
- Pas d'impact sur la fonction respiratoire

- **Inconvénients :**

- Anesthésie générale
- Complications : pneumothorax, hémoptysie, embolie gazeuse
- Risque traitement incomplet







Autres localisations métastatiques

- **Os :**

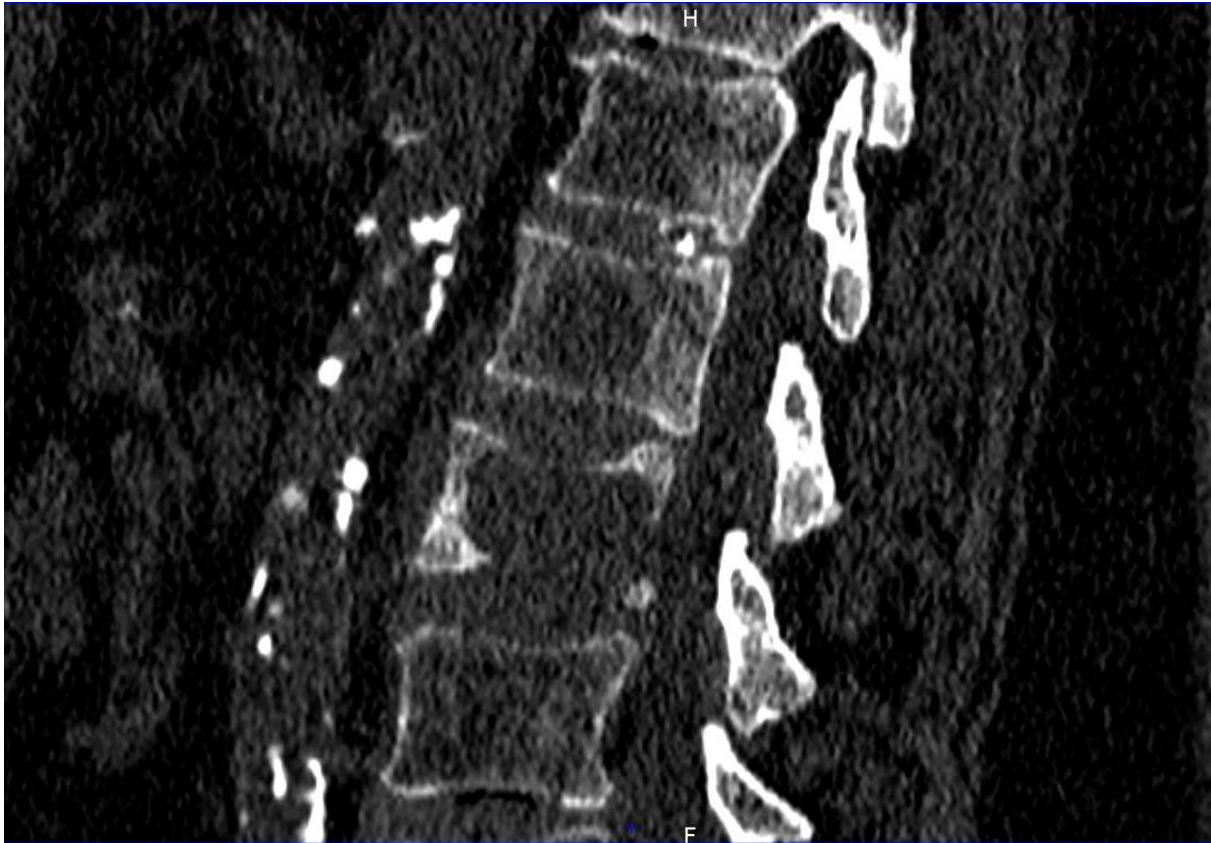
- Contexte palliatif
 - prise en charge de la douleur +++
- Contexte curatif

- Techniques :

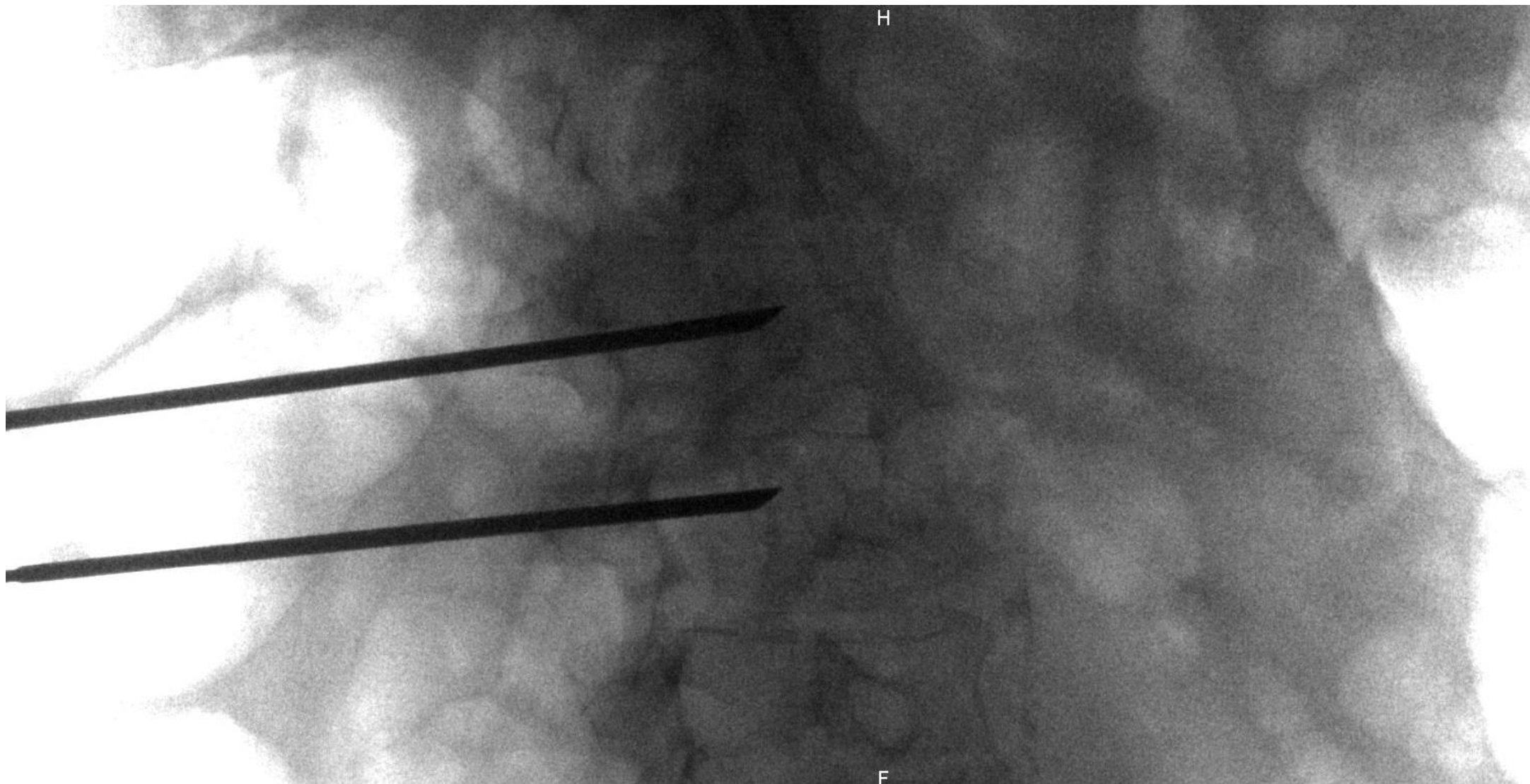
- Ablation : RF ou cryoablation
- Cimentoplastie, ostéosynthèse renforcée
- Neurolyse

	National Comprehensive Cancer Network®	NCCN Guidelines Version 1.2018 Adult Cancer Pain
	NCCN Principe PEC Douleur liée Cancer¹	
	Morbi mortalité élevée liée à la Douleur Cancereuse. Pour améliorer la survie, la PEC de la douleur est capitale	
	Objectif de la PEC de la douleur est d'améliorer le confort, le handicap et la sécurité	
La prévention des effets secondaires est primordial pour un traitement efficace		

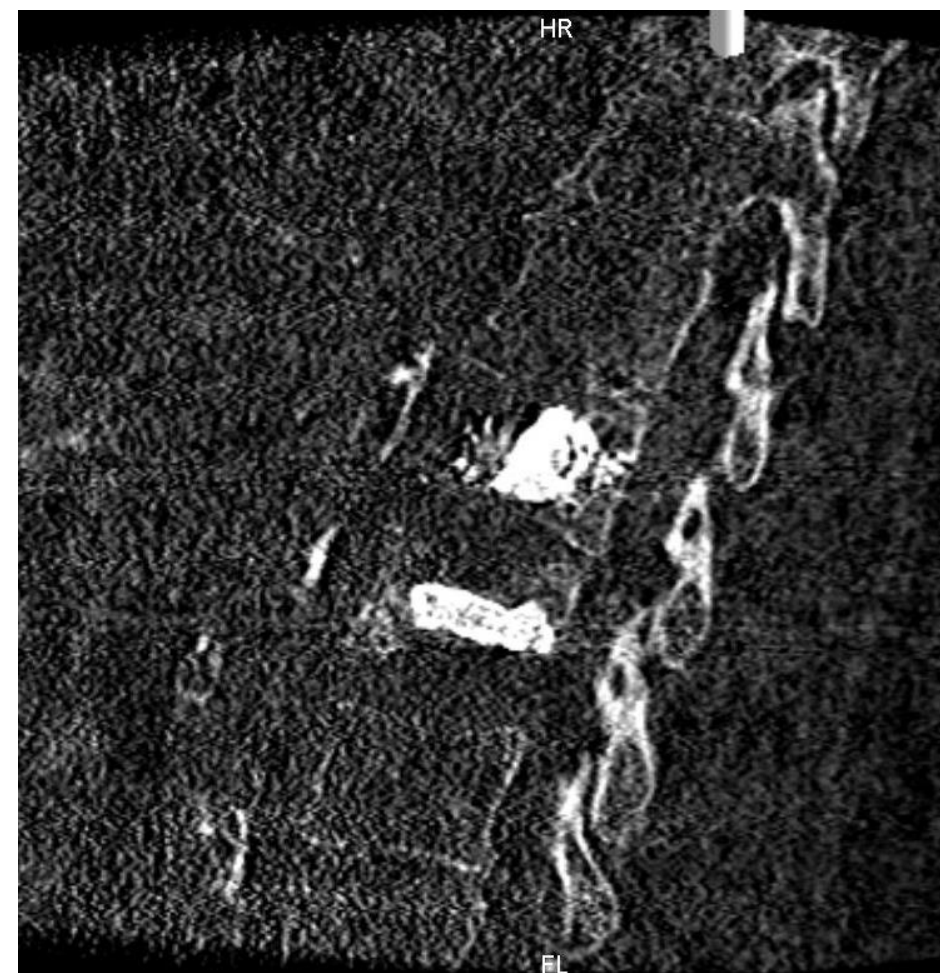
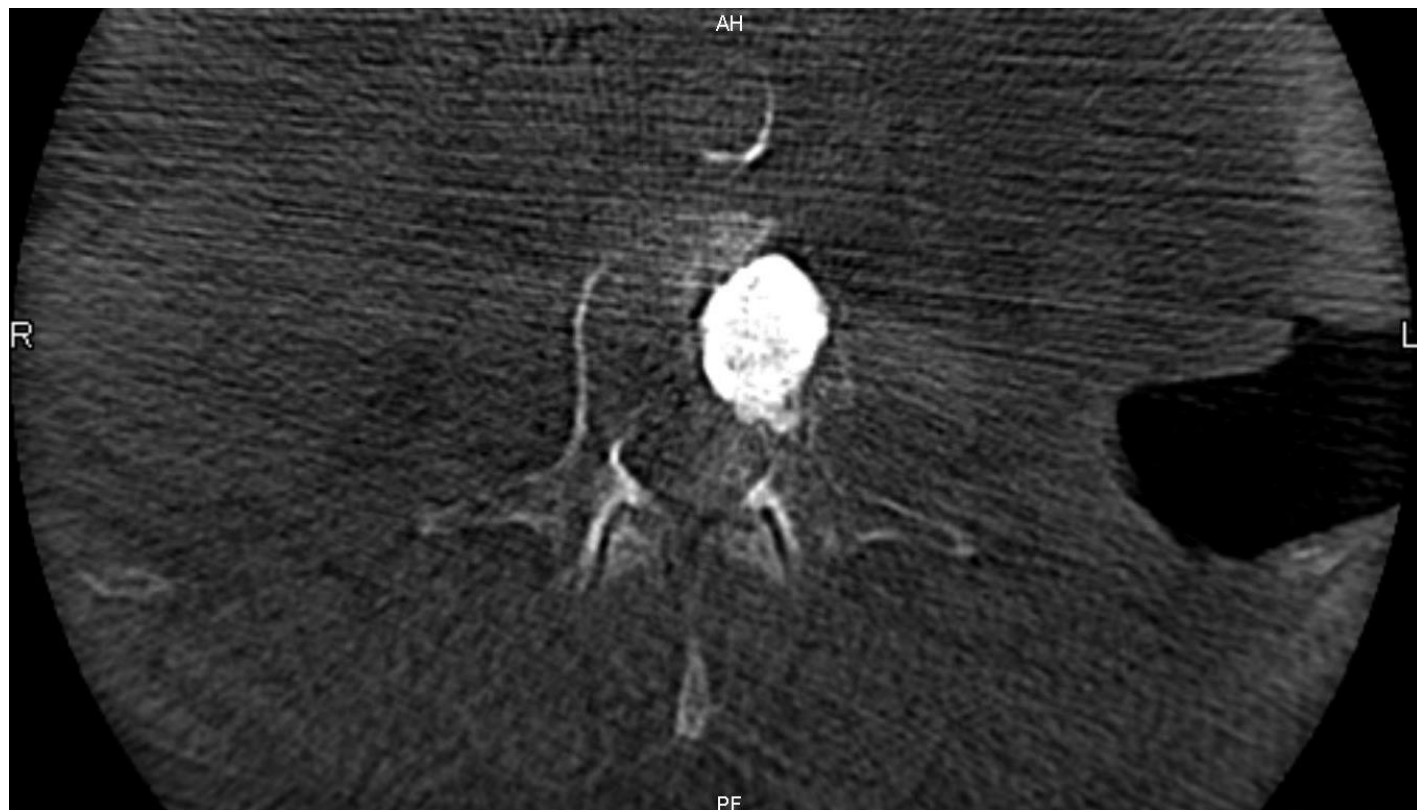
	Symptom Management and Supportive Care
	The Metastatic Spine Disease Multidisciplinary Working Group Algorithms
	« Given the low risk and potential for local tumor control, ablation is a reasonable therapeutic option when radiation therapy cannot be offered or is ineffective. »

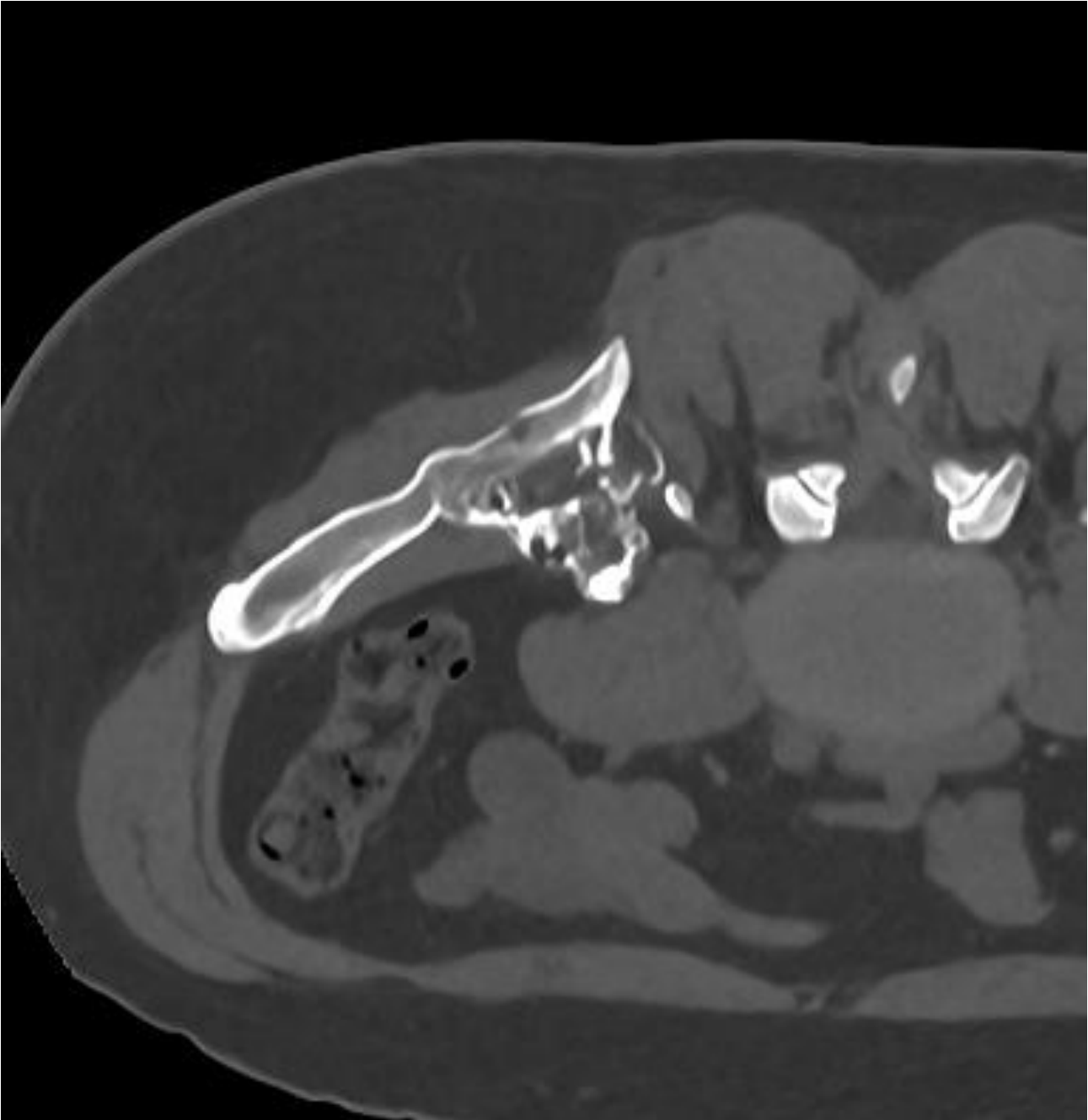


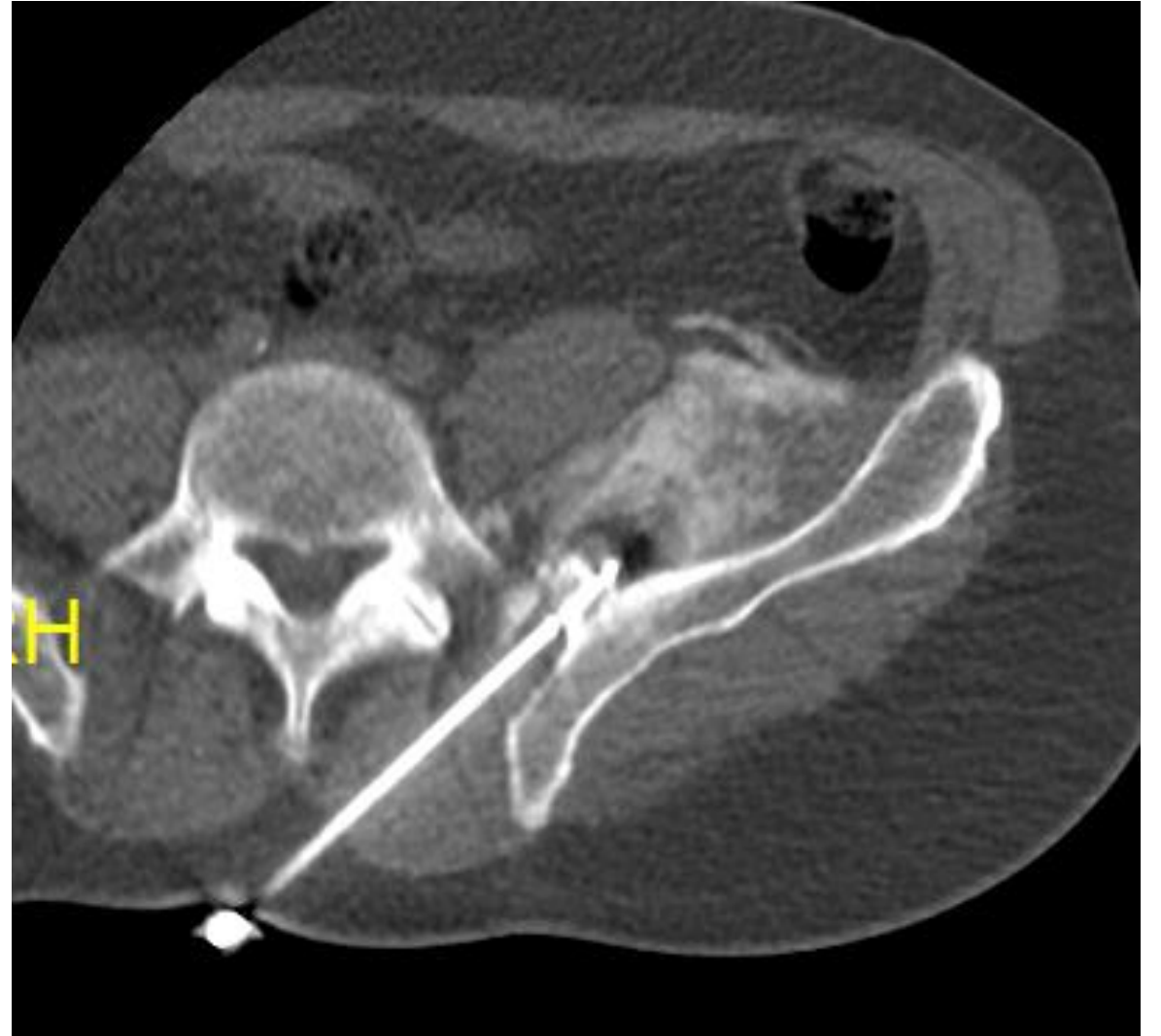
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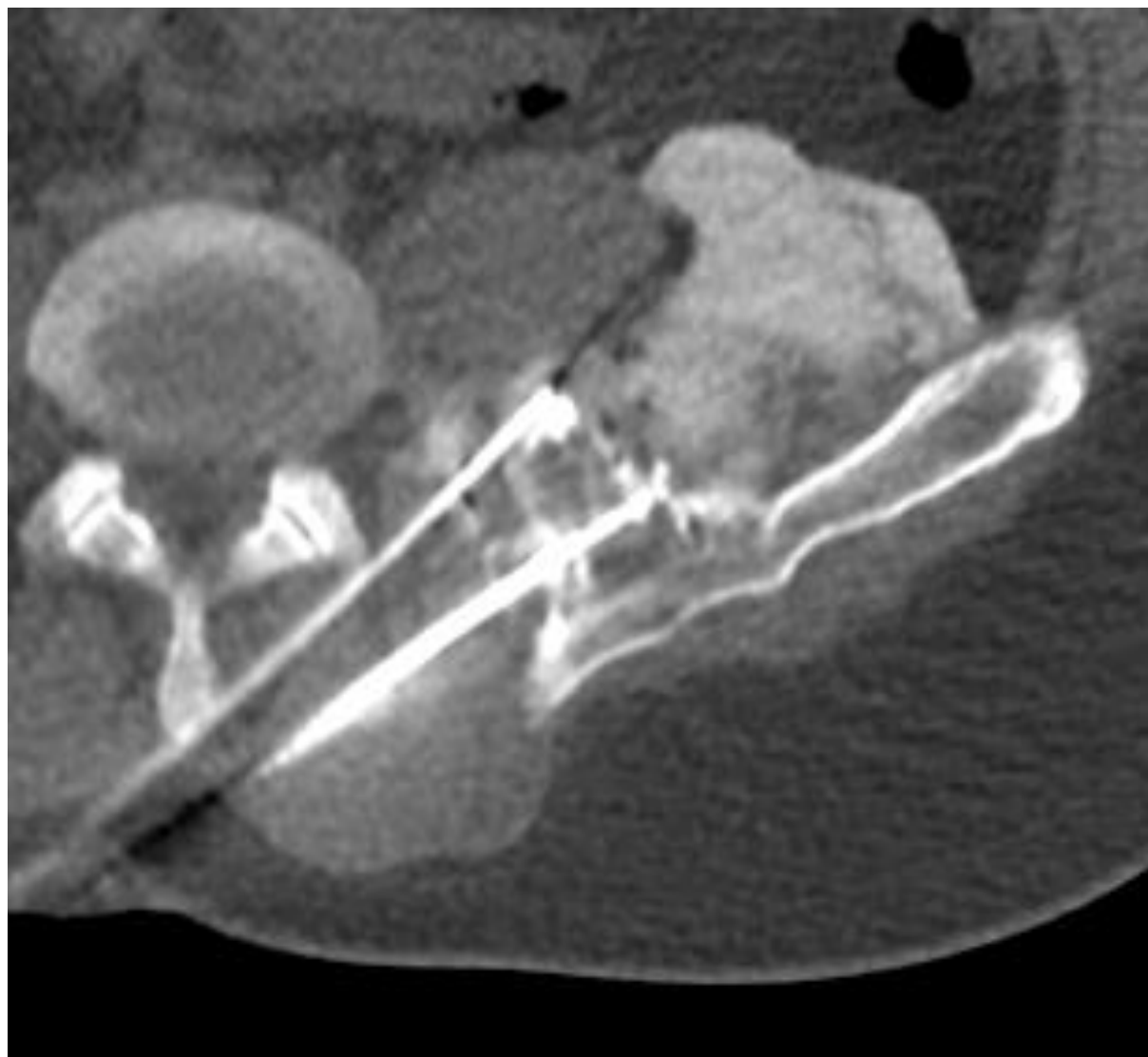
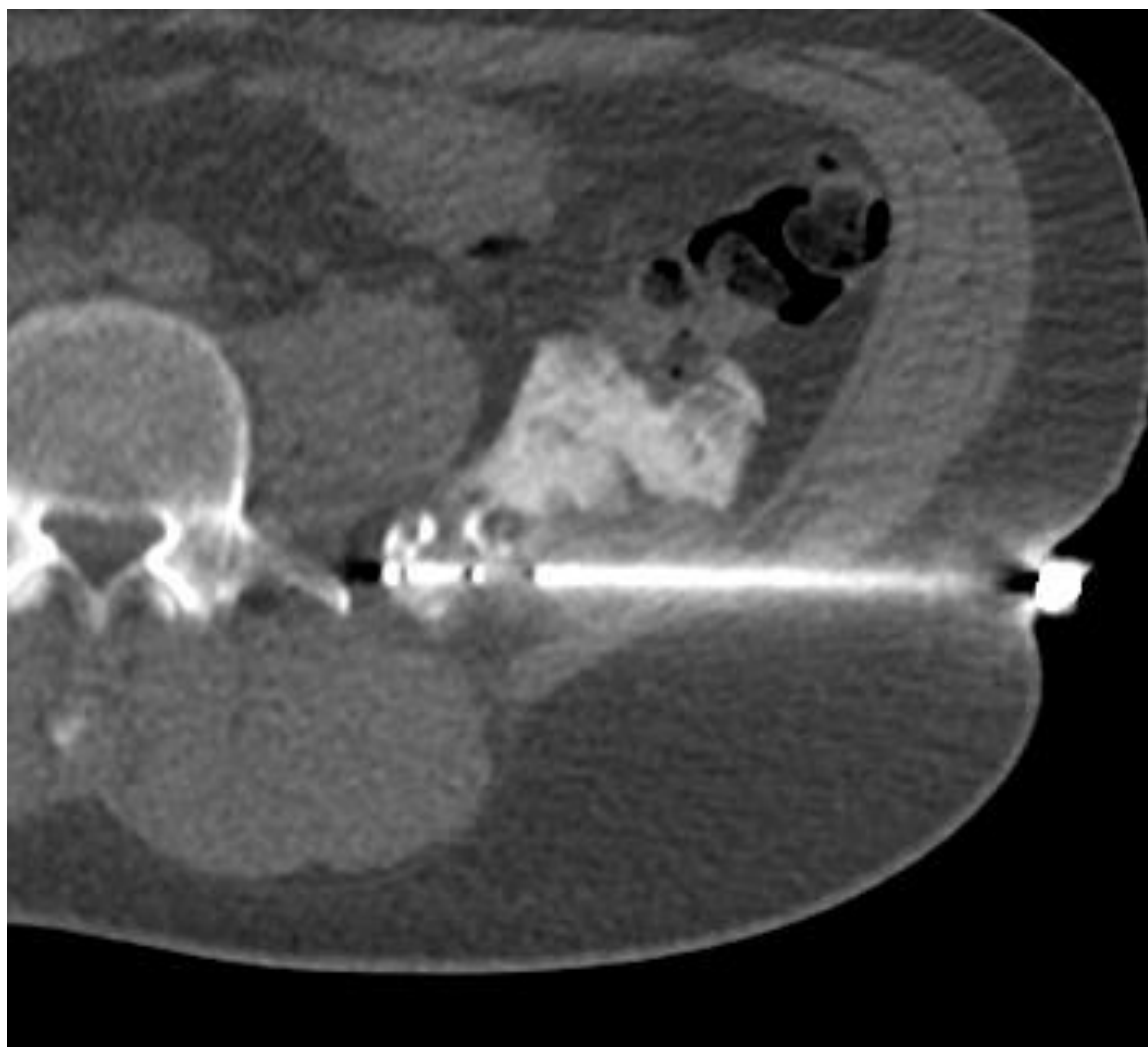


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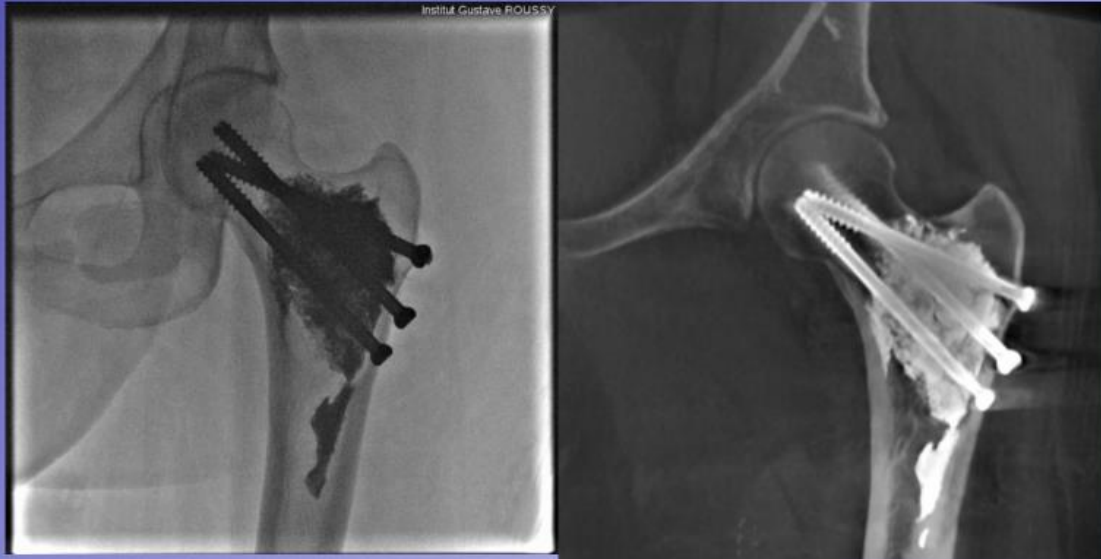




Indications cimentoplastie métastases osseuses

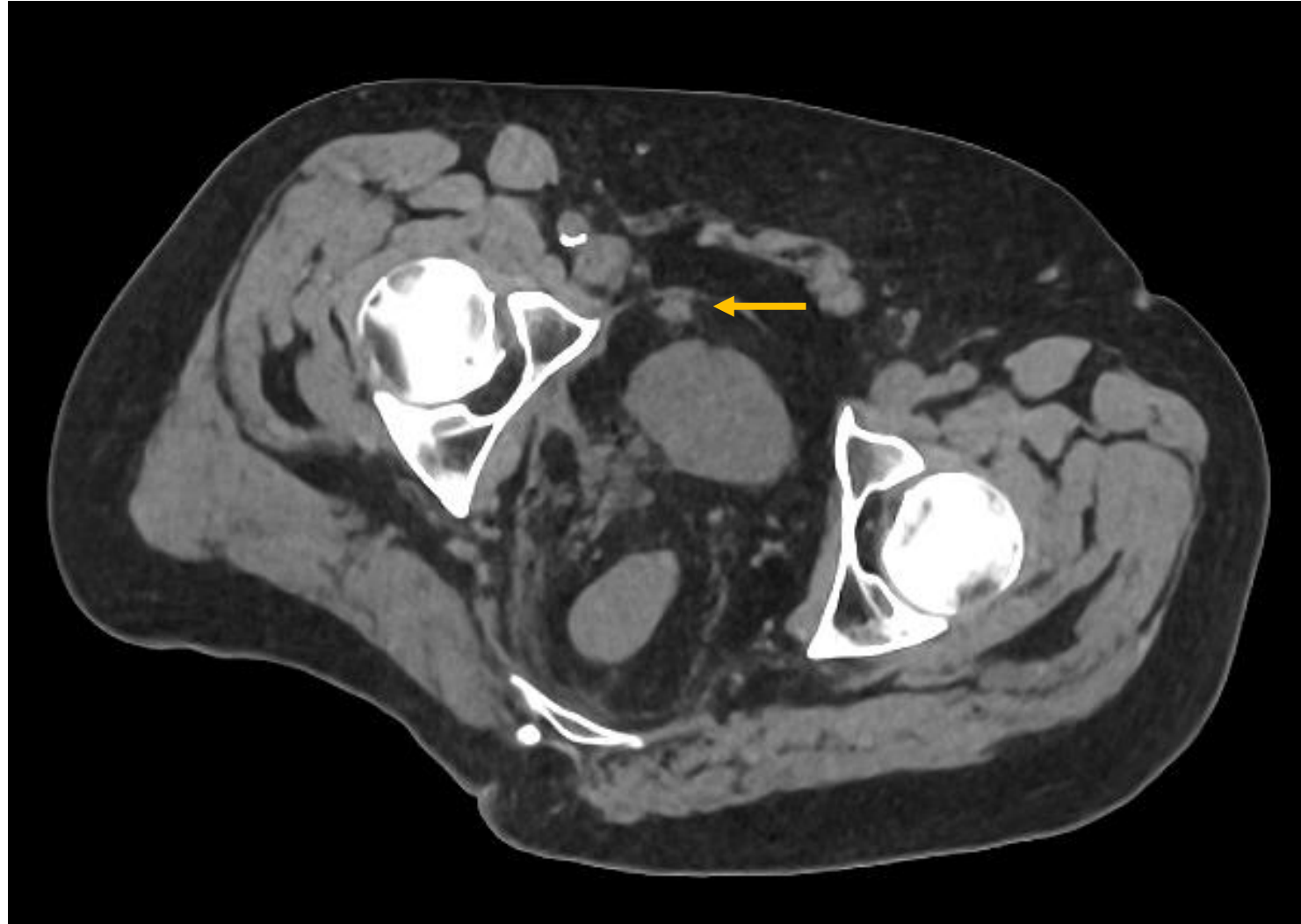
- Antalgique +++
- Consolidation: résistance en compression

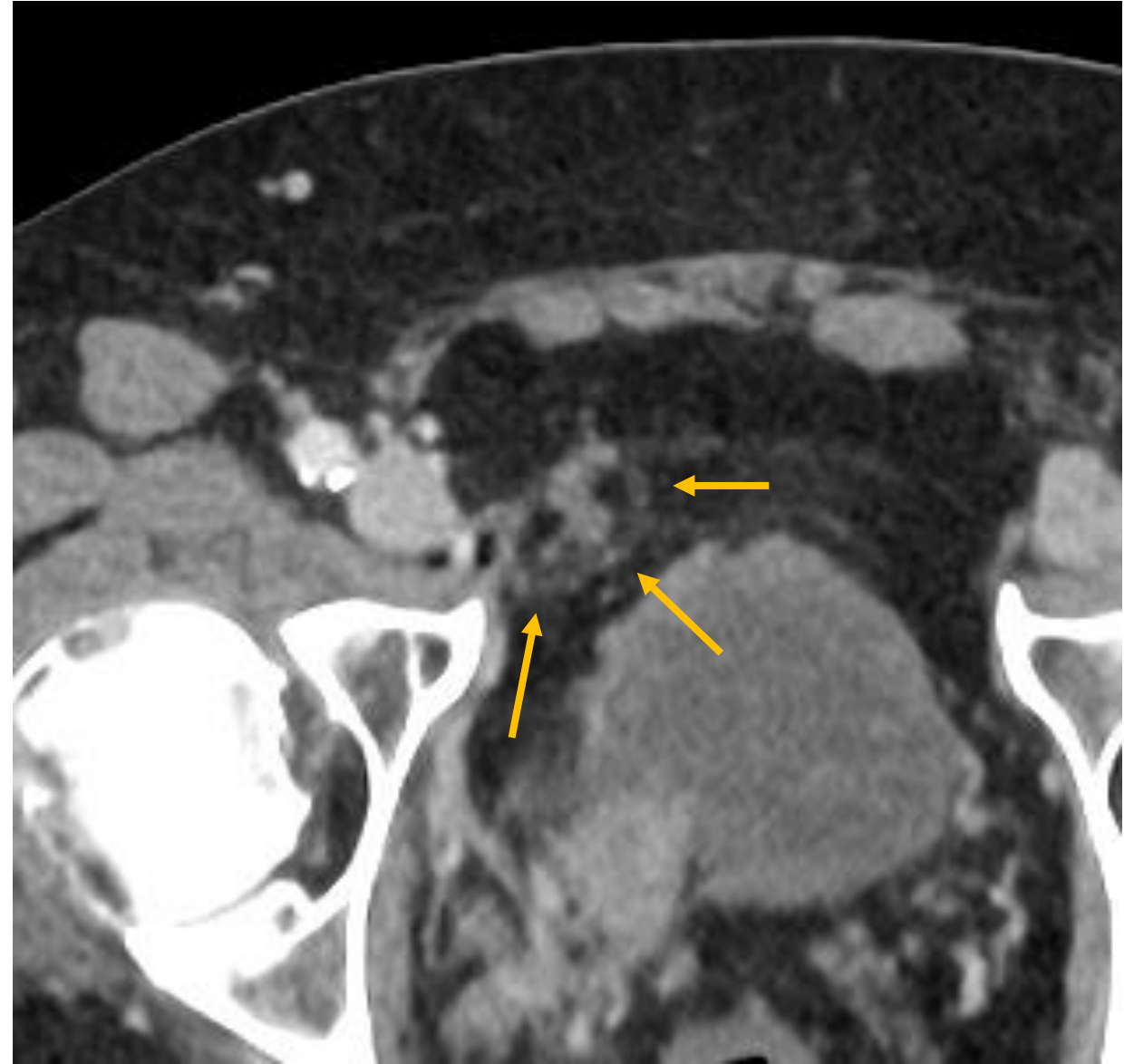
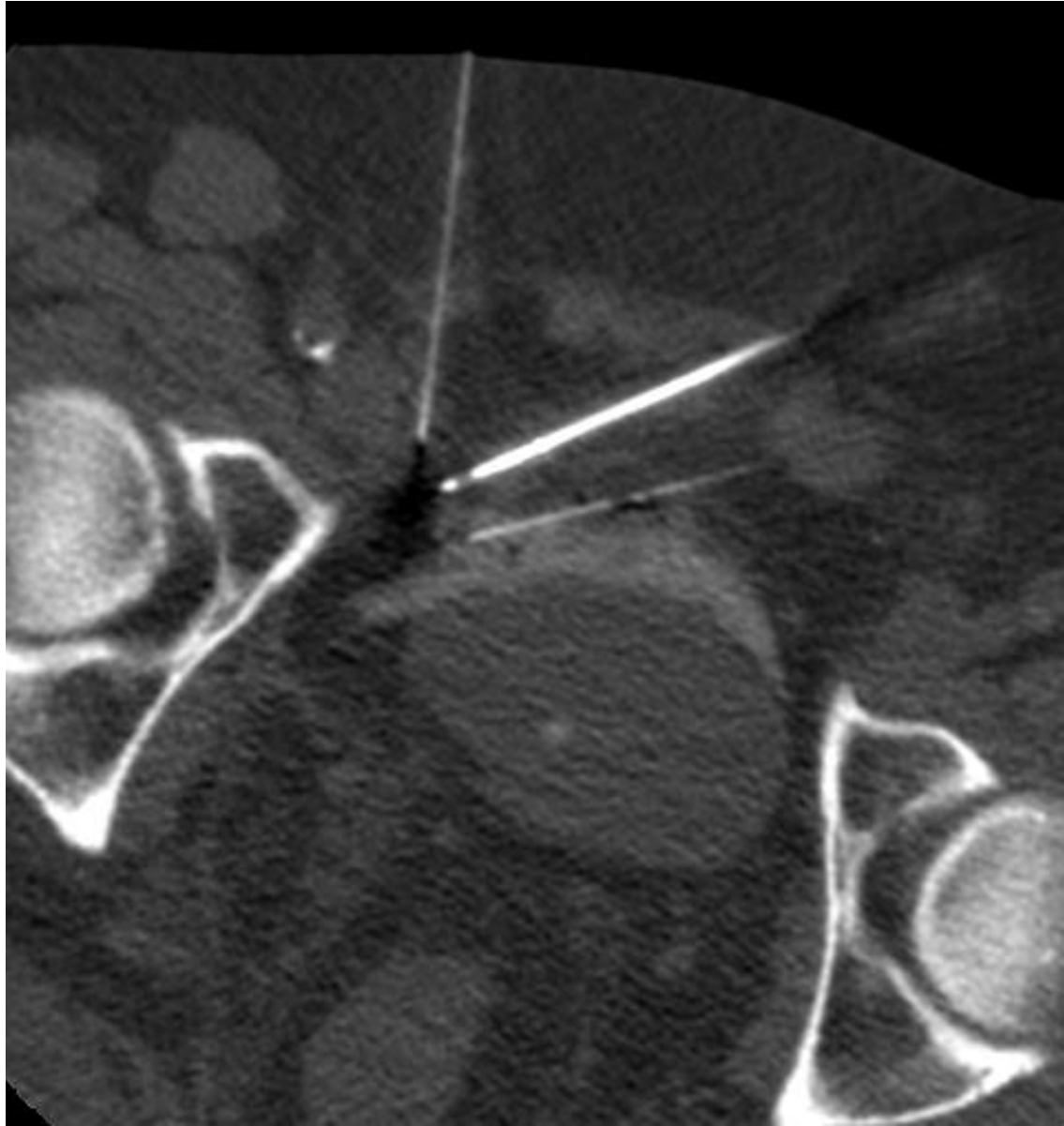
EVA: 7/10 2/10 à 1 mois



Autres localisations métastatiques

- **Surrénales**
- **Cutanée**
- **Péritoine**





Conclusion

- Techniques mini-invasives / multimodalité.
- Bonne option thérapeutique si patient non opérables et lésions de petite taille.
- Algologie interventionnelle.
- Nouvelles techniques guidage / aire ablation

