Selective Indocyanine Green Injection of a Segmental Hepatic Artery Followed by Near-Infrared Fluorescence Guided Anatomical Liver Resection: A Feasibility Study

Gepubliceerd: 26-10-2020 Laatst bijgewerkt: 19-03-2025

The primary objective is to investigate the feasibility of using intra-arterial ICG preoperatively to allow for liver segment visualization during anatomical liver resection.

Ethische beoordeling	Positief advies
Status	Werving nog niet gestart
Type aandoening	-
Onderzoekstype	Interventie onderzoek

Samenvatting

ID

NL-OMON21492

Bron
Nationaal Trial Register

Verkorte titel
SELECT STUDY

Aandoening

Hepatocellular carcinoma, intrahepatic cholangiocarcinoma, liver metastases

Ondersteuning

Primaire sponsor: LUMC
Overige ondersteuning: N.A.

Onderzoeksproduct en/of interventie

Uitkomstmaten

Primaire uitkomstmaten

To investigate the feasibility of using intra-arterial ICG and embolization preoperatively to allow for liver segment visualization during anatomical liver resection.

Toelichting onderzoek

Achtergrond van het onderzoek

Rationale: Anatomical liver resections for hepatocellular carcinomas (HCCs) reduce tumor recurrence and may reduce blood loss and bile leakage.[1, 2] Intraoperative Indocyanine green (ICG) injected through the portal vein combined with fluorescent near infrared imaging has proven to improve precision of anatomical resection. However, intraoperative portal vein administration of ICG can be challenging, especially in laparoscopic procedures.[3] Recent feasibility studies showed promising results for intra-arterial selective ICG injection followed by embolization of the segmental artery using intervention radiology and hybrid operating rooms. Unfortunately, hybrid operating rooms are not available in all hospitals. Therefore, our intent is to perform the interventional radiological procedure separately, before the operation to facilitate access to the procedure, logistics, safe precious personnel and time. This approach is based on the results published in a case report recently.[4]

Objective: The primary objective is to investigate the feasibility of using intra-arterial ICG preoperatively to allow for liver segment visualization during anatomical liver resection.

Study design: Prospective, single center, open-label, non-randomized phase II trial. Total of 12 patients receiving the same treatment.

Study population: Patients aged over 18 years old and scheduled for open or laparoscopic anatomical liver resection due to primary liver malignancies, i.e. hepatocellular carcinoma and intrahepatic cholangiocarcinoma.

Intervention: Patients will receive preoperative angiography at least three hours before the operation, during which the artery of the segment(s) containing the tumor will be selectively catheterized with a microcatheter. Angiography and cone-beam CT are then performed to confirm that the correct segment has been catheterized. A mixture of ICG and lipiodol can then be injected to stain the segment. Lipiodol causes temporary vessel occlusion as recanalization of the artery usually occurs several days to weeks after the injection. After injection of this mixture, gel foam (Cutanplast®) will be injected to avoid wash-out of ICG. Segmentectomy of the targeted liver segment(s) will then be performed using near infrared cameras for identification of the segment(s).

Main study parameters/endpoints: To investigate the feasibility of using intra-arterial ICG and embolization preoperatively to allow for liver segment visualization during anatomical liver

resection.

Doel van het onderzoek

The primary objective is to investigate the feasibility of using intra-arterial ICG preoperatively to allow for liver segment visualization during anatomical liver resection.

Onderzoeksopzet

Interim analysis after every two patients

Onderzoeksproduct en/of interventie

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Contactpersonen

Publiek

Leids Universitair Medisch Centrum
Okker Bijlstra

+31649250328

Wetenschappelijk

Leids Universitair Medisch Centrum
Okker Bijlstra

+31649250328

Deelname eisen

Belangrijkste voorwaarden om deel te mogen nemen (Inclusiecriteria)

In order to be eligible to participate in this study, a subject must meet all of the following criteria:
1. Scheduled for open or laparoscopic anatomical liver resection;
2. Patients aged over 18 years old;
3. Has the ability to communicate well with the investigator in Dutch or English and willing to comply with the study design;
4. Signed informed consent prior to any study-mandated procedure.

Belangrijkste redenen om niet deel te kunnen nemen (Exclusiecriteria)

A potential subject who meets any of the following criteria will be excluded from participation in this study:
1. Previous major abdominal surgery
2. Known allergy or history of adverse reaction to ICG, lipiodol, gel foam, iodine or iodine contrast agents;
3. Severe liver insufficiency;
4. eGFR: <30;
5. Hyperthyroidism or a benign thyroid tumor;
6. Pregnant or breastfeeding women;
7. Scheduled for palliative surgery or terminally ill
8. Any condition that the investigator considers to be potentially jeopardizing the patients well-being or the study objectives (following a detailed medical history and physical examination);
9. Subject taking phenobarbital, phenylbutazone, primidone, phenytoin, haloperidol, nitrofurantoin, probenecid and/or metformin;
10. Emergency surgery.

Onderzoeksopzet

Opzet

Type:	Interventie onderzoek
Onderzoeksmodel:	Anders
Toewijzing:	Niet-gerandomiseerd
Blindering:	Open / niet geblindeerd

Controle:	N.v.t. / onbekend

Deelname

Nederland

Status:	Werving nog niet gestart
(Verwachte) startdatum:	01-11-2021
Aantal proefpersonen:	12
Type:	Verwachte startdatum

Voornemen beschikbaar stellen Individuele Patiënten Data (IPD)

Wordt de data na het onderzoek gedeeld: Nog niet bepaald

Ethische beoordeling

Positief advies

Datum:	26-10-2020
Soort:	Eerste indiening

Registraties

Opgevolgd door onderstaande (mogelijk meer actuele) registratie

ID: 52161
Bron: ToetsingOnline
Titel:

Andere (mogelijk minder actuele) registraties in dit register

Geen registraties gevonden.

In overige registers

Register	ID
NTR-new	NL9004
CCMO	NL75171.058.21
OMON	NL-OMON52161

Resultaten