

Title: Toxicity of irinotecan eluting beads in the treatment of hepatic malignancies: results of multi-institutional registry

Topic: Hepato-biliary intervention

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Purpose: to evaluate the predictors of toxicity of the irinotecan (Camptosar) DC/LC bead in the treatment of hepatic malignancies.

Materials/methods: a total of 330 patients were enrolled in a prospective open-label, multi-center, multi-national single arm study receiving the DC/LC bead. Complications were graded by the CTCAE for adverse events version 3.0. All events requiring additional physician treatment or requiring extended hospital stay or readmissions within 30 days were included.

Results: a total of 109 patients received 187 DC/LC bead irinotecan (range 1-5) treatments. The most common histology was metastatic colorectal cancer 76%, Cholangiocarcinoma 7%, and other metastatic disease 17%. There were 35 patients (19%) with irinotecan treatments who sustained 158 treatment related adverse events, median grade of event being 2 (range 1-5), with the most common event being post-embolic symptoms (42%). Multivariate analysis looking at all pre-treatment and treatment related factors identified. The lack of pre-treatment with hepatic arterial lidocaine ($p=0.005$), ≥ 3 treatments ($p=0.05$), Going to complete stasis ($p=0.04$), treating with >100 mg at one treatment ($p=0.03$), and treating patients with bilirubin >2.0 and $>50\%$ liver involvement ($p=0.05$) as predictors of adverse events and significantly greater hospital length of stay.

Conclusion: irinotecan DC/LC beads are safe when appropriate technique and treatment is utilized. Adverse events can be predicted based on pre-treatment and treatment related factors and can be part of the informed consent process. Continued standardization of this device and technique will lead to less adverse events and improved quality of life in these patients.