



Cryoablation of 2.3cm RCC Following Previous Contralateral Partial Nephrectomy

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Results from case studies are not necessarily predictive of results in other cases. Results in other cases may vary.

“ This case highlights the efficacy and rapid scarring process of the ablation zone typically seen after cryoablation. ”

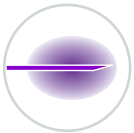


PRESENTATION

- ▶ 72-year-old male
- ▶ Left nephrectomy five years previously for renal cell carcinoma (RCC)
- ▶ CT revealed arterially enhancing nodule of 2.3cm in right kidney with washout in the venous phase **A**
- ▶ Patient refused another partial nephrectomy and after consultation agreed to renal ablation
- ▶ The renal tumour could not be depicted on ultrasound examination or non-contrast-enhanced CT



Image A: Contrast-enhanced CT (venous phase) a few days before treatment shows the hypodense 2.3cm right kidney tumour (arrow)



TREATMENT

- ▶ Super-selective injection of Lipiodol™ into tumour-feeding arteries to ‘mark’ the target tumour **B**
- ▶ One IceSphere™ 1.5 needle was inserted into the upper pole of the renal tumour **C**
- ▶ A second IceSphere™ 1.5 needle was inserted so the target tumour was surrounded using the ‘chopstick’ approach **D**

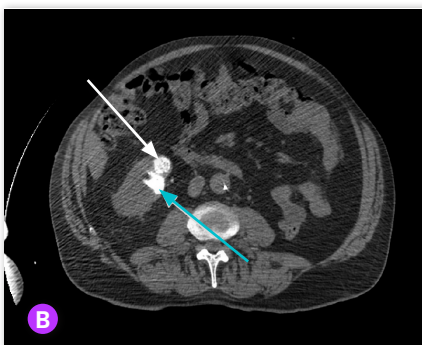


Image B: Non-contrast CT (axial view) immediately after super-selective injection of Lipiodol™ in tumour-feeding arteries shows ‘marking’ of the target tumour (white arrow) and some collected Lipiodol™ in the adjacent renal parenchyma (blue arrow)

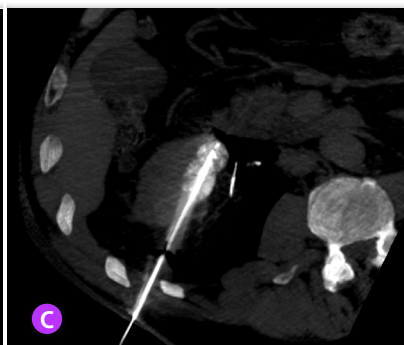


Image C: CT (axial plane) shows an IceSphere™ 1.5 needle inserted into the upper pole of the renal tumour

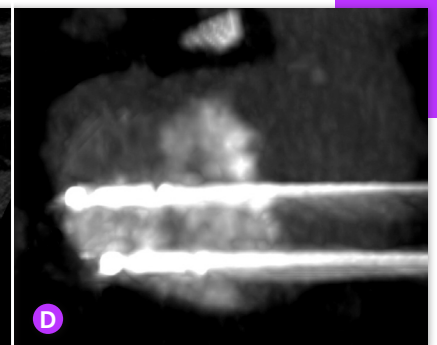


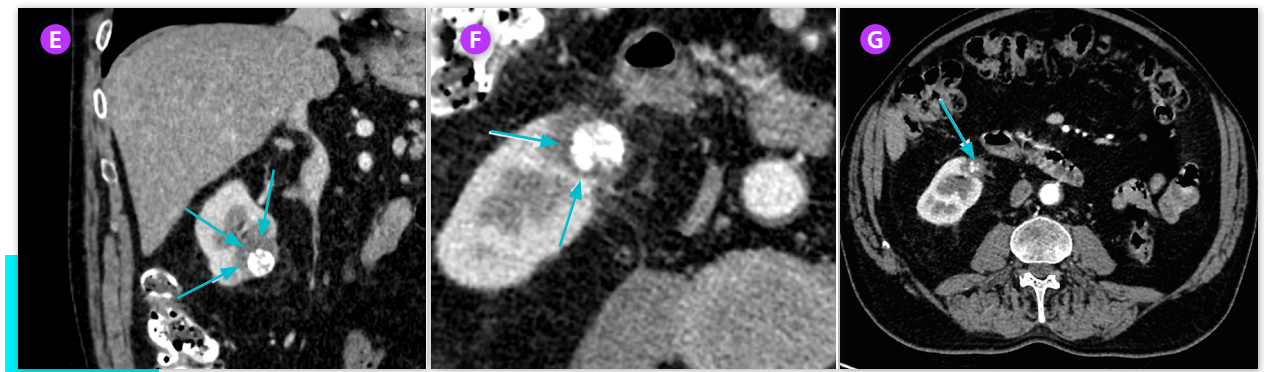
Image D: CT (parasagittal plane) shows two IceSphere™ 1.5 needles enclosing the target tumour using the ‘chopstick’ approach

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OUTCOME

- ▶ One-month follow-up CT scan showed the cryoablation zone with 'safety' margins around the Lipiodol™ marker in the tumour. The Lipiodol™ had been reabsorbed into the healthy renal parenchyma **E F**
- ▶ Three years post cryoablation:
 - CT shows there is a reduction in the size of the ablation zone **G**
 - Patient remains tumour-free with preserved renal function



Outcome: One-month follow-up CT in coronal (left) and axial (right) views show cryoablation zone with 'safety' margins (arrows) around the Lipiodol™ marker in the tumour. Note that the Lipiodol™ in the healthy renal parenchyma seen in **B** has been reabsorbed

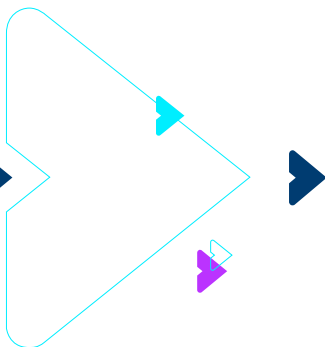
Outcome: Three-year follow-up CT shows a reduction of the ablation zone (arrow)



CONCLUSION

- ▶ Cryoablation of small renal tumours non visible on ultrasound or CT is possible with the help of intra-arterial injection of Lipiodol™. Lipiodol™ can remain for a very long period of time even after complete ablation

“ Combination of intra-arterial embolisation and cryoablation allows for accurate targeting in “ difficult cases.



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