

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

- Identify complications associated with microwave ablation (MWA)
- Discuss acute liver failure (ALF) and its diagnosis

CASE PRESENTATION

60 y/o F with hepatitis C cirrhosis and known hepatocellular carcinoma is found unresponsive 2 days following microwave ablation of her HCC lesion

PHYSICAL EXAM

VS: P 106, T 98.2, BP 114/86 on 0.04 mcg/kg/min of norepi, intubated RR 19 requiring 70% FiO2 Gen: unresponsive on no sedation, ill appearing Abd: soft, non distended, no masses or organomegaly CV: tachycardic, regular rhythm Resp: intubated, equal chest rise bilaterally

EVALUATION



Lactate 5.9

INR 8.7

Microwave Failure Amber Cloud, MD*†, Aaron Brenner, MD*†, Kyle Fischer, MD*†, Steven Shedlofsky, MD* * University of Kentucky, † Lexington VA Medical Center

COURSE/RESULTS





1.8 cm lesion in segment IVa



14 mm lesion in segment V

- A full infectious work-up was negative
- and aspirin was negative
- In addition to acute liver failure patient had progressively worsening renal function
- 5 days after presentation patient passed away



Comprehensive drug screen including Tylenol Liver duplex US demonstrated no thrombosis

- damage

Microwave ablation is not without risks and rarely can cause acute liver failure without other acute findings.

Arshad MA, Murphy N, Bangash MN. Acute liver failure. Clin Med (Lond). 2020 Sep;20(5):505-508

De Muzio, Federica et al. "Complications after Thermal Ablation of Hepatocellular Carcinoma and Liver Metastases: Imaging Findings." Diagnostics (Basel, Switzerland) vol. 12,5 1151. 5 May. 2022



DISCUSSION

Acute Liver Failure Acute liver failure (ALF) can be diagnosed when INR >1.5x the uln, transaminases are >3x uln, encephalopathy is present Etiologies for ALF include: acetaminophen overdose, viral hepatitis, drug-induced liver injury, pregnancy-induced liver injury, autoimmune hepatitis, infection, vascular • Microwave ablation can be an independent risk factor for development of ALF

Microwave Ablation • MWA is considered a minimally invasive nonsurgical option for patients with HCC • Major complications include bleeding, vascular thromboses, abscess formation, biliary tract

CONCLUSION

REFERENCES