90Yttrium radioembolisation for hepatocellular carcinoma and colorectal liver metastases

Record Status
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Citation

Authors' objectives
Does treatment with 90Yttrium microspheres prolong life in comparison with conventional salvage treatment, such as chemoembolisation or other palliative treatments, in patients with primary liver cancer or liver metastases from colorectal cancer?

Authors' conclusions
Brachytherapy using radioembolisation with 90Yttrium-labeled microspheres has been assessed in two categories of patients; in patients with unresectable primary hepatocellular carcinoma and in patients with liver metastases from colorectal cancer.
The level of evidence of the effects on survival is very low for both these cancer forms.
The level of evidence of a positive effect on tumour response in liver metastases from colorectal cancer is low, whereas the level of evidence of tumour response in hepatocellular carcinoma is very low.
The increase in cost is moderate if the method is used instead of chemoembolisation in HCC patients. If it is used as an additive treatment in CRC patients the increase in cost is significant.

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