

TriNav Improves Y90 Tumor Perfusion in Multicentric, Multilobar HCC

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SUMMARY: A 70-year-old male with unresectable, multi-centric, multi-lobar HCC underwent Y90 radioembolization sub-selective infusion using the TriNav[®] Infusion System. Pre-procedural MRI shows multiple clustered lesions involving both hepatic lobes (for example, **Images 1 & 5**). Robust tumor blush was achieved when angiography was performed via the TriNav, improving visualization of the lesions in both lobes (**Images 2 & 6**). Post-Y90 MRI imaging taken immediately following treatment with TriNav shows focused radiation delivery to the target tumors (**Images 3 & 7**). MRI imaging performed at the 3-month follow-up visit shows no residual viable tumor in the treated areas (**Images 4 & 8**). This case demonstrates how TriNav can be used to deliver Y90 predictively and effectively to multicentric disease.



Image 1. Pre-treatment MRI (late arterial phase) shows one of several clustered lesions within the right hepatic lobe (orange arrow highlights 1 of 3 major lesions).

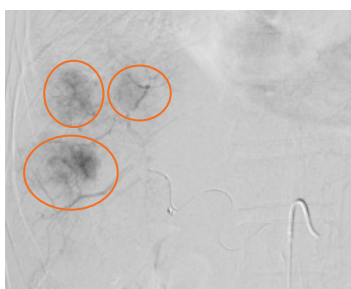


Image 2. Angiography via TriNav clearly demonstrates 3 distinct lesions in the right hepatic lobe, all arising from small vessels sharing a common trunk. Y90 is delivered using TriNav from this common trunk.

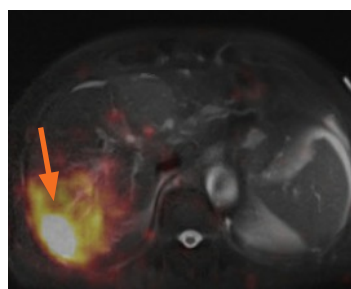


Image 3. PET MRI imaging performed immediately after Y90 demonstrates concentrated radiation within all 3 tumors (orange arrow highlights 1 of 3 major lesions).

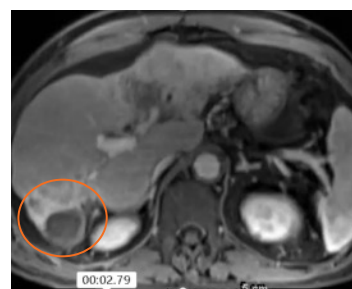


Image 4. Three-month follow-up MRI imaging (portal venous phase) shows no residual viable tumor in the right hepatic lobe (orange circle highlights 1 of 3 major lesions; all lesions appear similarly avascular).

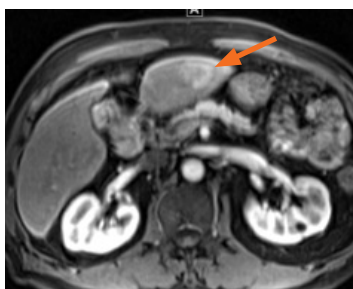


Image 5. Pre-treatment MRI (late arterial phase) shows tumors in the left hepatic lobe (orange arrow highlights 1 of 3 major lesions).

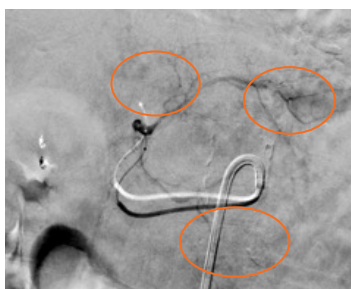


Image 6. The tumors in the left hepatic lobe were not visible with conventional angiography. These were more visible with TriNav. Furthermore, TriNav's SmartValve[®] technology anchored the device and provided catheter stability within a short LHA takeoff.

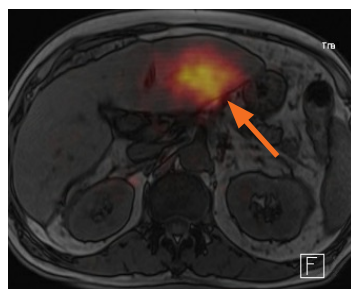


Image 7. PET MRI imaging performed immediately after Y90 demonstrates concentrated radiation within all 3 tumors (orange arrow highlights 1 of 3 major lesions).



Image 8. Three-month follow-up MRI imaging (portal venous phase) shows no residual viable tumor in the left hepatic lobe (orange circle highlights 1 of 3 major lesions; all lesions appear similarly avascular).

This content is sponsored by TriSalus Life Sciences[®]. Results are not predictive of outcomes in other cases.

INDICATIONS FOR USE: The TriNav Infusion System is intended for use in angiographic procedures. It delivers radiopaque media and therapeutic agents to selected sites in the peripheral vascular system.

CONTRAINDICATIONS: TriNav is not intended for use in the vasculature of the central nervous system (including the neurovasculature) or central circulatory system (including the coronary vasculature).

Rx ONLY. For the safe and proper use of the TriNav device, refer to the Instructions for Use.