



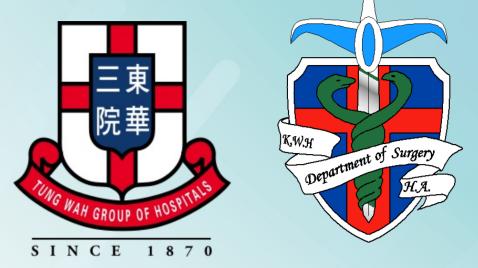
## Abstract no.: MP. 2-6

# **Evaluation of percutaneous ablative therapy for renal tumors**

J Lo<sup>1</sup>, CWH Mak<sup>1</sup>, CH Choy<sup>2</sup>, CHS Chan<sup>2</sup>, NS Yeung<sup>1</sup>, TH Leung<sup>1</sup>, CT Pun<sup>1</sup>, CLH Leung<sup>1</sup>, WKW Chan<sup>1</sup> **1** Division of Urology, Department of Surgery

**2** Department of Radiology

Kwong Wah Hospital, Hong Kong



#### **Objectives**

Percutaneous ablation therapy for small renal tumors including radiofrequency ablation (RFA) and cryoablation

has been evaluated in recent years.

There is increased use of ablative treatment especially in patients not eligible or refuse surgical management. In comparison to the mainstay treatment of partial nephrectomy, it is less invasive and can be performed under local anesthesia.

This study aims to examine the effects and complications associated with RFA and cryoablation for small renal tumors.

#### **Patient & Methods**

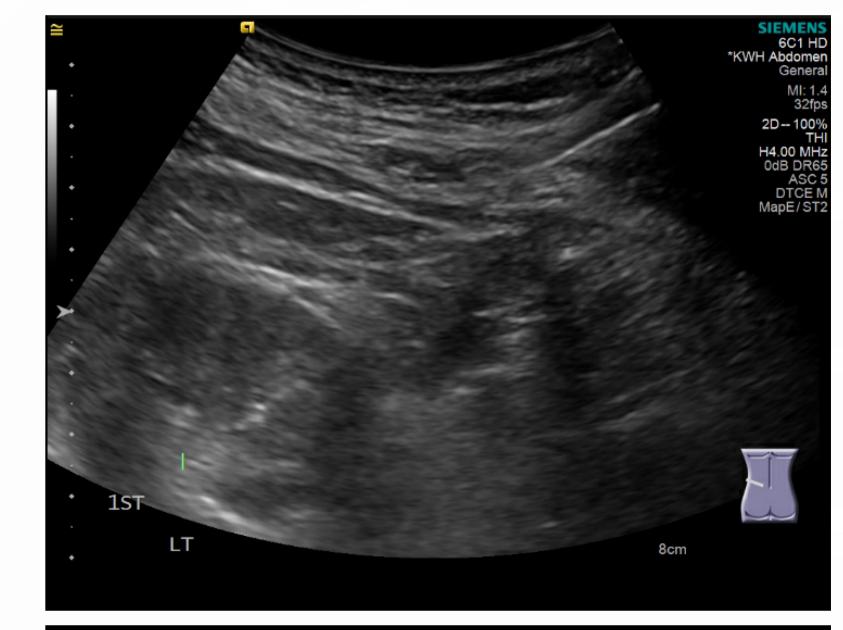
Retrospective comparative study

Reviewing patients treated with ablation therapy between June 2021 to July 2023 in Kwong Wah Hospital

Evaluation of

- Patients' demographic details and baseline tumor characteristics lacksquare
- Postprocedural outcomes  $\bullet$
- Presence of urological and nonurological complications
  - Urological

Nonurological





SUEN

- Postprocedural hematoma
- Hematuria
- Ureteral blockage
- Ureteral stricture
- Urine leak
- UTI

#### Results

18 lesions in 17 patients

- Mean age 65.75 ± 11.11 years
- 9 male : 8 female

**RENAL** score

- Ranging from 5 to 10
- Mean 7.55 ±1.54

### 59% patients underwent same session biopsy

- Bowel injury / Colonephric fistula
- Pneumopthorax
- Nerve injury
- Skin burn
- Tract seeding
- Device failure

Parameters	RFA (n = 10)	Cryoablation (n = 8)	t/χ2	þ
Age	65.70 (9.04)	64.88 (14.70)	.142	.44
Gender (M:F)	6:4	4:4	.139	.35
Lesion size	16.70 (6.11) 19.78 (6.29)	23.63 (4.21)	-2.72	.08
RENAL score	6.50 (1.08)	9 75 (1 10)	-3.72*	<.01
REINAL SCOLE	7.50 (1.70)	0.75 (1.45)	-3.72	<b>\.UI</b>

- 40% Malignant
- 30% Insufficient for diagnosis
- 30% Benign

Length of Hospital Stay	2.90 (3.60)	2.38 (.74)	.40	.35	
Complications	2.5%	6.2%	-1.21	.12	
- Postprocedural	3	1	.86	.20	
hematoma formation					
- Urinary tract infection	1	2	82	.21	
Reablation	1	1	-1.72	.052	
*p<.05 **p<.01					281
tornative method for treatment of small renal tumors				ANNUA	

#### Conclusion

Ablation therapy shows to be a safe alternative method for treatment of small renal tumors Additional studies in extended period are required to evaluate its long-term oncological effectiveness