High-intensity focused ultrasound liver destruction through the gastric wall under endoscopic ultrasound control: first experience in living pigs

High-intensity focused ultrasound (HIFU) was first developed to ablate prostatic tissue [1]. The ultrasound beam is focused at the focal point of the transducer and the energy concentration produces tissue necrosis [2]. HIFU has also been used to ablate metastases on the surface of the liver either surgically or via the transcutaneous approach [3,4]. However, beam reflection on gastric gas has produced necrosis of the interposed abdominal wall [5]. An endoscopic device is potentially valuable in treating tumors localized near to the gastric lumen without the difficulties of gas interposition. We developed an endoscopic ultrasound (EUS) HIFU device. We report the first experience of the use of HIFU to treat lesions completely endoscopically under EUS control.

We designed a miniaturized HIFU transducer with a 40-mm focal point, a working frequency of 3.8 MHz, and an acoustic power of 35 W. We adapted it to fit onto an Olympus linear echoendoscope (Fig. 1). To test this new device, a living pig model was chosen because of its similarity to the human digestive anatomy.

The procedure was performed in two pigs that had been given general anesthetics. In each pig, the stomach was initially filled with degassed water. The prototype was then placed on a guide wire in the gastric lumen and focused onto the left lobe of the liver under EUS control (Fig. 2). We applied 10 consecutive shots each of 10 seconds and with an effective acoustic power of 35 W. This was repeated five times moving the scope 2 cm between each group of shots. No bleeding or other complications occurred during the procedures.

The pigs were sacrificed immediately after the procedures. Examination showed that we had achieved complete necrosis of the liver at the five sites with lesions in the liver 10 mm in length and 8 mm in depth (Fig. 3). Only one of the five sites showed evidence of gastric mucosal erythema with whitening of the external gastric wall but with no evidence of perforation or muscle wall damage. The target zone appeared hypoechoic on the EUS endoscopy.

We report for the first time the ability to make HIFU lesions on the liver with a completely endoscopic procedure under EUS control with no immediate adverse effects. Other possible targets that could be treated in this way include pancreatic tumors or nodes.

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References


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