

学位論文

「Transcatheter arterial embolization for severe blunt liver injury  
in hemodynamically unstable patients:  
a 15-year retrospective study

(循環動態不安定な重症鈍的肝損傷に対する経カテーテル動脈塞栓術：15  
年の後方視的研究)」

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## 著者の宣言

本学位論文は、著者の責任において実験を遂行し、得られた真実の結果に基づいて正確に作成したものに相違ないことをここに宣言する。

## 論文要旨

「Transcatheter arterial embolization for severe blunt liver injury in hemodynamically unstable patients: a 15-year retrospective study  
(循環動態不安定な重症鈍的肝損傷に対する経カテーテル動脈塞栓術:15年の後方視的研究)」

【背景】鈍的肝損傷に対する経カテーテル動脈塞栓術 Transcatheter arterial embolization (TAE) による非手術的治療 Nonoperative management (NOM) は、放射線透視下治療 Interventional radiology (IR) の高度な技術を用いた場合、80～97%の成功率とされている。また、外傷ガイドラインでは、血行動態が安定した鈍的肝損傷患者に対する第一選択治療として TAE を推奨しているが、血行動態不安定な患者の治療には TAE ではなく、出血制御の確実性から開腹手術が推奨されている。小規模なケースシリーズの報告では、手技を迅速かつ正確に適用できる施設では、TAE が血行力学的に不安定な患者に有用である可能性が報告されているものの、血行力学的に不安定な肝損傷患者における TAE と手術療法 Operative management (OM) の比較研究は存在しない。

【目的】当院は IR を備えた救急外来を有しており、TAE を迅速に行うことができるため、血行動態が不安定な肝障害患者においても TAE を行うことを試みた。今回、血行動態が不安定な重症鈍的肝損傷患者に対する TAE が予後不良につながるかどうか、重症鈍的肝損傷の臨床転帰に影響する要因を明らかにする。

【対象と方法】2005 年から 2019 年に北里大学病院救急救命センターで治療を受けた重症鈍的肝損傷（米国外傷外科学会 [AAST] グレード III～V）の連続 92 人を後方視的に検討した。初期輸液療法に反応した患者には、治療方針を決定するために CT 撮影が行われた。初期輸液療法を受けたにもかかわらず shock index > 1 の症例は、血行動態が不安定であると定義した。OM を受けた患者と TAE を受けた患者の死亡率と臨床転帰(24 時間以内の輸血量、ICU 滞在日数、入院期間、合併症、治療の不成功)について、統計解析を行って分析した。

【結果】62 名の患者が対象となった (OM を受けた患者は 8 名、TAE を受けた患者は 54 名)。全体の院内死亡率は 6% (OM13%対 TAE6%,  $p=0.50$ )、血行動態不安定な患者は 35% (OM88%対 TAE28%,  $p<0.01$ ) であった。TAE を受けた血行動

態不安定な患者の院内死亡率は7%、治療の不成功は7%であった。ロジスティック回帰分析では、治療法の選択は転帰の予測因子ではなかったが、血行動態の不安定性は、7日以上のICU滞在（オッズ比 [OR], 3.80;  $p = 0.05$ ）、大量輸血（OR, 7.25;  $p = 0.01$ ）の独立予測因子であり、AAST グレード IV～V は合併症の予測因子（OR, 6.61;  $p < 0.01$ ）であった。

【考察】本研究機関において血行動態不安定な患者に TAE を行ったが、その死亡率は近年報告されている外傷センターの死亡率(3~8%)と遜色ない結果であり、治療法の選択が転帰の予測因子ではなかった。その要因として、救急外来から IR までのアクセスが良く、患者到着から TAE までの時間が短かったことが挙げられる。また、TAE を受けた患者は、OM を受けた患者に比べて、輸血量が少なく、ICU 滞在日数が短かった。これまでの報告とも一致し、TAE は OM よりも侵襲が少なく、回復が早いことが示唆された。

【結論】本研究により、IR へのアクセスが良好な施設では、血行動態が安定していない重症鈍的肝損傷患者に対して、初期輸液療法にある程度反応すれば、TAE による治療の結果、院内死亡率および治療の不成功は許容範囲内であった。臨床転帰の予後予測において、治療法の選択は影響なく、血行動態不安定と肝損傷の組織学的重症度が影響を及ぼしていた。

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# 1. Introduction

Nonoperative management (NOM) of blunt liver injury through transcatheter arterial embolization (TAE) is reportedly associated with a success rate of 80–97% when used with advanced techniques in interventional radiology (IR) [1]. In addition, guidelines recommend TAE as the first-line therapy in hemodynamically stable patients with blunt liver injury [2]. However, there are recommendations (Level of Evidence I) for laparotomy in patients who are hemodynamically unstable, and NOM should not be selected for the management of patients with hemodynamic instability [3]. A small case series reported that TAE could be useful for hemodynamically unstable patients in facilities that could have quick and accurate application of the procedure [4]; however, to date, there are no comparative studies of TAE and operative management (OM) in hemodynamically unstable patients with liver injury. Our institution has an IR-equipped emergency department, which facilitates a quick TAE; therefore, we attempted to perform TAE even in hemodynamically unstable patients with liver injury. This retrospective study covering a 15-year study period was conducted to determine whether TAE for severe blunt liver injury is associated with poorer prognosis in hemodynamically unstable patients. Moreover, we investigated the factors that influence the clinical outcome of severe liver injury.

## 2.Methods

### *2-1. Study design and methodology*

This retrospective observational study reviewed the data of all patients with severe blunt liver injury (American Association for the Surgery of Trauma [AAST] grades III–V) who were treated at the Kitasato University Hospital Emergency and Critical Care Center between 2005 and 2019. We excluded patients with cardiac arrest on arrival. Regardless of age, all patients who received OM or TAE as initial treatment were included in this study. The OM and TAE groups included patients who underwent laparotomy for hemostasis and embolization for the treatment of severe blunt liver injury, respectively. Our facility was the only regional trauma center serving a population of more than 1 million people, and our IR physicians were full-time staff at this center. The 3–4 IR physicians practiced IVR on waitlisted cases, and if an emergency case came in, they were involved in the case as soon as possible. Therefore, a 24-h IR facility was available at the study center.

### *2-2. Clinical management and procedures*

All trauma patients received initial infusion therapy that consisted of a rapid 1–2-L infusion of crystalloid, albumin, and a blood transfusion. Patients in shock without elevated blood pressure received OM and underwent damage control surgery. When the clinical condition of the patient responded to initial infusion therapy, the patient underwent computed tomography (CT). When an intestinal injury was detected, the patient was transferred to the operating room (Op room) for OM. In patients with an extravascular leak of contrast on

CT, TAE was performed in the IR room. A shock index  $> 1$ , despite undergoing initial infusion therapy, was defined as hemodynamic instability. The shock index was defined by the ratio of the heart rate to the systolic blood pressure (SBP). For embolization, the celiac artery was selected and accessed using a 5-Fr shepherd hook-type catheter (Hanaco Disposable Torque Catheter, Hanaco Medical Co., Saitama, Japan) or a 5-Fr cobra-type catheter (Torcon NB Advantage Catheter, Cook Japan, Tokyo, Japan). In pediatric patients, we used 4-Fr catheters. The hemostasis site was selected using a microcatheter, and a TAE was performed. In principle, we performed selective embolization; however, embolization from the right and left hepatic arteries or a more proximal site was acceptable when the patient was hemodynamically unstable. The embolic agents included gelatin sponge (through a pumping method) and coils or N-butyl cyanoacrylate, if there was an arterioportal shunt or coagulopathy, although the choice of the embolization material was determined at the IR physician's discretion.

### ***2-3. Data collection***

From electronic and paper medical records, we collected data on age, sex, mechanism of injury, vital signs at the time of visit, base excess, fibrinogen, Injury Severity Score (ISS), Trauma and Injury Severity Score (TRISS), time from arrival to CT, time from arrival to admission into Op room/IR room, and operation/TAE time. The AAST classification [5] was used to grade patients based on intraoperative findings or retrospective examination of CT images. The following outcomes were compared between the two study groups: in-hospital mortality, number of units of blood transfusion within 24 h of



admission, massive transfusions ( $\geq 10$  units of red blood cells), length of intensive care unit (ICU) stay, hospitalization duration, complications, and clinical failure. Clinical failure was defined as patient death because of hemorrhage within 24h of undergoing OM (OM group) and switching from TAE to OM (TAE group) owing to hemostatic challenges. Complications included biloma, hepatic ischemia, pseudoaneurysm, gallbladder necrosis, arterioportal shunt, and rebleeding, detected on CT at 1 week after admission. Patients were discharged or transferred to the other hospital when their condition was stabilized, and the follow-up period was defined as the duration of their stay in our hospital.

#### ***2-4. Statistical analysis***

Statistical analyses were conducted using JMP® (SAS Institute Inc., Cary, NC, USA), utilizing Student's t-test, the chi-square test, and the Wilcoxon rank sum test for comparisons between the OM and TAE groups and between the stable TAE and unstable TAE groups. Values of  $p \leq 0.05$  indicated statistical significance. Pairwise deletion was performed when cases with missing data were used. Logistic regression analysis was conducted concerning the outcome and incorporated variables with  $p < 0.10$  and treatment choice as the variables on univariate analysis. Multivariate analysis was performed after organizing the cointegrated variables. The odds ratios (ORs) for each explanatory variable were calculated.

#### ***2-5. Ethics approval and consent to participate***

This retrospective observational study involved human participants and was conducted in conformance with the principles of the Declaration of Helsinki and

its amendments. The study protocol was approved by the Kitasato University Hospital Ethics Committee (approval no. B20–034), and the approving authority waived the need for informed consent for study participation because of the retrospective design of the study.

### **3.Results**

#### ***3-1. Treatment and clinical characteristics***

During the study period, 92 cases of severe blunt liver injury (AAST grade  $\geq$  III) were admitted, of which 30 chose NOM without TAE for initial treatment; therefore, 62 cases (eight and 54 who underwent OM and TAE, respectively) were included in the analysis dataset. Four OM cases were treated with damage control surgery without undergoing CT because of no response to the initial infusion therapy (Fig. 1). The median age in this study population was 29.5 (interquartile range [IQR] 20–54) years. The mechanisms of injury were traffic accidents (n=50, 81%), falls (n=9, 14%), and compression trauma (n=3, 5%); in this study population, the AAST grades were III (n=36, 58%), IV (n=21, 34%), and V (n=5, 8%). The mean ISS was  $26.6 \pm 13.5$ . There were four (6%) deaths on admission, two (3%) clinical failures, 18 (29%) massive transfusions, and 34 (55%) complications in total. The median ICU stay of patients in this study population was 5.5 (IQR 3–12) days.

#### ***3-2. Comparison of the OM and TAE***

The comparison of the OM and TAE groups showed significant differences in the mechanism of injury ( $p=0.02$ ), blood pressure on arrival (OM 98.3 vs. TAE

125.9 mmHg,  $p=0.01$ ), Glasgow Coma Scale (GCS) score on arrival (OM 9.5 vs. TAE 15,  $p=0.04$ ), base excess (OM  $-7.8$  vs. TAE  $-2.6$ ,  $p < 0.01$ ), ISS (OM 37.5 vs. TAE 24.9,  $p=0.01$ ), TRISS (OM 0.78 vs. TAE 0.96,  $p=0.05$ ), time from arrival to OM/TAE (OM 120.0 vs. TAE 76.1 min,  $p=0.02$ ), time for OM or TAE (OM 146.5 vs. TAE 29.4 min,  $p < 0.01$ ), and hemodynamic instability (OM 88% vs. TAE 28%,  $p < 0.01$ ) (Table 1). Outcomes had significant differences in ICU stay duration (OM 20.5 vs. TAE 5 days,  $p=0.01$ ) and massive transfusion (OM 75% vs. TAE 22%,  $p < 0.01$ ). Clinical failures included one case each in the OM (death because of hemorrhage) and TAE (hypotension during IR that revealed portal vein injury, with good postoperative outcome) groups. Deaths in the TAE group were caused by cancer, cerebral infarction, and sepsis.

### ***3-3. Comparison of hemodynamic stability***

In the TAE group, we further compared the subgroups of patients who were unstable and stable and found significant differences (Table 2) in the AAST grade ( $p=0.05$ ), admission blood pressure (stable 133.0 vs. unstable 107.3 mmHg,  $p < 0.01$ ), base excess (stable  $-1.6$  vs. unstable  $-4.9$ ,  $p < 0.01$ ), ISS (stable 21.5 vs. unstable 33.9,  $p < 0.01$ ), and TRISS (stable 0.98 vs. unstable 0.91,  $p=0.02$ ). Outcomes had significant differences in length of ICU stay (stable 4 days vs. unstable 8 days,  $p < 0.01$ ) and massive transfusion (stable 10% vs. unstable 53%,  $p < 0.01$ ).

### **3-4. Univariate and multivariate analyses of outcomes**

On univariate analyses of outcomes, the GCS score (OR, 0.65;  $p < 0.01$ ) and age (OR, 1.05;  $p=0.05$ ) were significant factors for in-hospital mortality (Table 3).

However, multivariate analysis with GCS score, age, and TAE as objective

variables showed that the GCS score (OR, 0.48;  $p < 0.01$ ) and age (OR, 1.08;  $p=0.04$ ) were significant factors accounting for multicollinearity (Table 4).

As observed on univariate analysis, the GCS score (OR, 0.83;  $p=0.04$ ), base excess (OR, 0.83;  $p=0.04$ ), ISS (OR, 1.08;  $p < 0.01$ ), hemodynamic instability (OR, 7.03;  $p < 0.01$ ), and TAE (OR, 0.08;  $p < 0.01$ ) were significant factors for length of ICU stay  $> 7$  days (Table 3); however, in multivariate analysis adjusted for multicollinearity, only hemodynamic instability (OR, 3.80;  $p=0.05$ ) showed significant associations (Table 4).

Concerning massive transfusion, the SBP on arrival (OR 0.97,  $p < 0.01$ ), GCS score (OR 0.79,  $p=0.01$ ), base excess (OR 0.84,  $p=0.02$ ), fibrinogen levels (OR, 0.99;  $p=0.01$ ), ISS (OR, 1.18;  $p < 0.01$ ), hemodynamic instability (OR 15.8,  $p < 0.01$ ), and TAE (OR, 0.10;  $p < 0.01$ ) were significant factors on univariate analysis (Table 3). However, only hemodynamic instability (OR, 7.25;  $p=0.01$ ) showed significant associations on multivariate analysis, accounting for multicollinearity (Table 4). Only severe liver injury (grades IV and V; OR, 6.61;  $p < 0.01$ ) showed significant associations for the development of complications on univariate and multivariate analyses (Tables 3 and 4).

## 4.DISCUSSION

### *4-1. Comparison with Previous Studies.*

The present study showed that in the treatment of severe blunt liver injury, the mortality rate was 6% in patients with hemodynamic instability who underwent TAE but responded to initial infusion therapy. TAE for

hemodynamically unstable patients did not increase the mortality rate as compared with that for the stable group. A recent observational study from a trauma center reported a mortality rate of 3–8% for blunt liver injury and 15% for liver injuries of grades IV and V [6,7], with comparable results. The choice of treatment was not a predictor of outcome; the GCS score on arrival was a predictor of in-hospital mortality, and hemodynamic instability was an independent predictor of length of ICU stay  $\geq 7$  days and massive blood transfusion. AAST grades IV and V were predictors of complications.

It has been reported that under certain conditions, TAE for hemodynamically unstable patients with liver injury does not increase the mortality rates. Previous studies have shown that factors contributing to failed NOM include high ISS, need for massive transfusion, hypotension on hospital arrival, high AAST, and intraperitoneal contrast extravasation [8–10]; however, some controversy prevails because AAST has been reported to be unrelated to the NOM failure rate [11–13]. A cohort study of 3,627 patients with severe blunt liver injury of AAST Grade IV or higher reported that SBP < 90 mmHg was more likely to result in failed NOM (OR, 2.07) and that higher rates of NOM failure and mortality in hypotensive patients were associated with higher rates of NOM [13].

#### ***4-2. NOM with TAE for hemodynamically unstable patients***

There are a few case reports of successful NOM with TAE for hemodynamically unstable patients [14–16]; however, a recent observational study reported that failure and mortality from NOM with TAE were independent of the hemodynamic status, with hemodynamic instability being defined as a case

where the patient required rapid infusion or transfusion to maintain a SBP > 90 mmHg [4].

The success rate of TAE in patients with cardiovascular instability may depend on how quickly the procedure is initiated and completed. A historical cohort study [17] at the same institution reported that the introduction of a protocol wherein CT and TAE were performed within 30 min in cases of a response to the initial infusion therapy, even in cases where the patient was in shock at the time of admission, resulted in a decreased rate of OM without alterations in the failure or mortality rate. However, it was reported that only 6% of the NOM patients underwent TAE in facilities with IRs situated far from the trauma unit [18].

At a general trauma center, the time from arrival to the start of TAE for pelvic fracture cases was 286 minutes[19], whereas at the institution that reported good outcomes for liver injuries with hemodynamic instability mentioned previously, the time from CT to the start of TAE was 64 minutes[4] and from arrival to the start of TAE was 82 minutes[16]. In this study, good access to IR and shortening of the duration from ER visit to TAE could have contributed to the results.

#### ***4-3. Prognosis of Treatment with TAE***

Patients who received TAE had fewer massive transfusions and shorter ICU stays than those who received OM. These results are consistent with those from previous reports [6,7] and suggested that TAE is less invasive than OM and thus, results in fewer transfusions and a faster recovery. However, in

multivariate analysis, the hemodynamic status was the only predictor of ICU

stay and massive transfusion and may not depend on treatment. Regarding the complications, only AAST showed a correlation. This finding was consistent with reports, in which major complications after NOM occurred only in patients with AAST grade III or higher injuries [12]. Moreover, our findings showed that risk factors for complications in 453 NOM cases were AAST grade IV (OR, 4.4) and V (OR, 12) injuries, independent of other factors [20]. The most common complications after TAE are hepatic necrosis, abscess, and biloma, according to a systematic review [21]. Complications are reported to occur in 70% of cases [22], suggesting that TAE may increase the complication rate [23]. There are reports that embolization should be undertaken more selectively than at the level of the proper hepatic artery to reduce complications [24,25]. In the present study, we attempted to use selective embolization when the circulation dynamics permitted it.

#### ***4-4. TAE for more unstable patients***

There were more severe cases in the OM than in the TAE group because of the inability to perform CT when the patient was hemodynamically unstable and did not respond to initial infusion therapy. The mortality rate in severe blunt liver injury requiring OM is  $> 50\%$  [26], and there are two ways to effectively utilize TAE in such cases. The first option is through resuscitative endovascular balloon occlusion of the aorta (REBOA), which has been reported to improve prognosis in severe trauma refractory to initial infusion therapy [27]. Thus, the inclusion of REBOA in our strategy may have further improved the prognosis in the TAE group. The other option is to effectively utilize TAE in a hybrid ER, where all examinations and treatments for trauma have been performed in a

single station composed of a carbon-fiber fluoroscopic table with a self-propelled C-arm combined with a sliding gantry CT scanner. The hybrid ER has been reported to increase the rate of IVR, shorten the time to treatment initiation, and improve the prognosis following the treatment for severe trauma [28], and it is also effective in shortening the time to treatment because TAE can be conducted when CT is completed.

#### ***4-5. Limitation***

The limitations of this study include its single-center, retrospective design. Moreover, the findings of this study may not be easily generalizable as the study center was a facility, which has immediate access to TAE. This study included a wide range of unstable patients, and those with severe hemodynamic instability that was nonresponsive to initial infusion therapy underwent surgery. Therefore, the number of patients with OM was small and could not be simply compared to that of patients with TAE, which vary greatly in severity. Future prospective studies are needed to specifically control the institutional and patient enrollment criteria for the validation of the preliminary findings from this research. In addition, the long-term prognosis was not considered in this study.

## **5. CONCLUSION**

In centers with good access to TAE facilities, TAE could be an effective NOM option for hemodynamically unstable patients with severe blunt liver injury. Prospective and large-scale studies are needed to verify the specific criteria for



treatment selection and for the application of these research findings in the clinical setting.

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## 8. Figures and tables

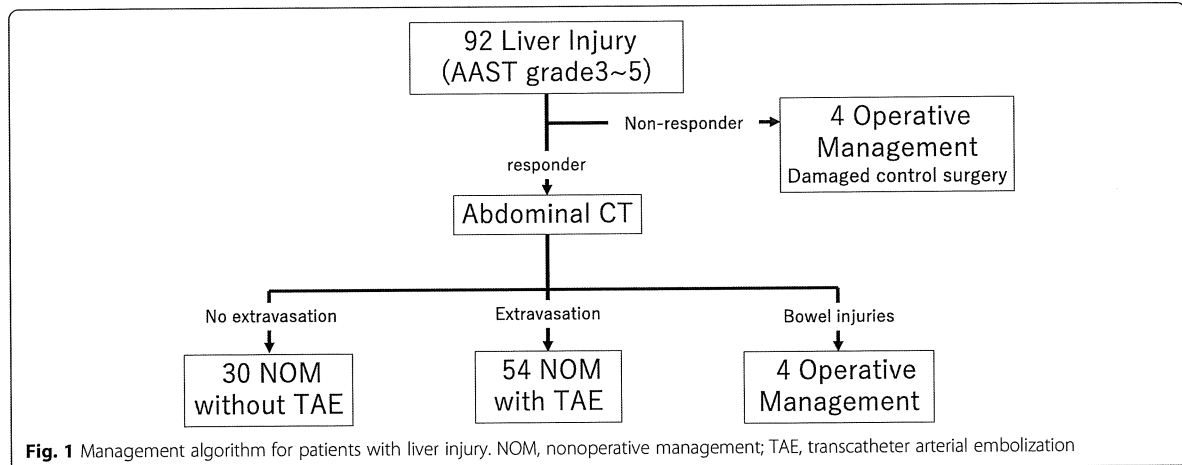


Figure 1: Management algorithm for patients with liver injury. NOM, nonoperative management; TAE, transcatheter arterial embolization

**Table 1** Comparison between the operative management and transcatheter arterial embolization group

	OM(n = 8)	TAE(n = 54)	P value	All (n = 62)
Mean age (IQR)	35 (20–41)	28.5 (20–55)	1.00	29.5 (20–54)
Sex, (M/F)	7/1	42/12	0.51	49/13
Mechanism, n(%)			0.02	
traffic accident	4 (50%)	46 (85%)		50 (81%)
fall	4 (50%)	5 (9%)		9 (14%)
compression	0 (0%)	3 (6%)		3 (5%)
AAST grade of liver injury, n(%)			0.21	
grade III	3 (38%)	33 (61%)		36 (58%)
grade IV	3 (38%)	18 (33%)		21 (34%)
grade V	2 (25%)	3 (6%)		5 (8%)
sBP on arrival (mean)	98.3 ± 30.2	125.9 ± 26.7	0.01	122.7 ± 28.2
sBP on IR/Op room (mean)	106.4 ± 10.8	134.8 ± 3.9	0.02	131.5 ± 29.7
RR on arrival (mean)	27.5 ± 4.4	25.2 ± 6.3	0.33	25.5 ± 6.1
GCS on arrival (median, IQR)	9.5 (6–15)	15 (14–15)	0.04	15 (13–15)
Base Excess on arrival (mean)	−7.8 ± 4.4	−2.6 ± 3.6	< 0.01	−3.1 ± 4.0
Fibrinogen on arrival (mean)	215.3 ± 105.1	106.9 ± 14.7	0.47	241.1 ± 106.3
ISS (mean)	37.5 ± 16.9	24.9 ± 12.3	0.01	26.6 ± 13.5
TRISS (median, IQR)	0.78 (0.21–0.97)	0.96 (0.86–0.99)	0.05	0.95 (0.85–0.98)
Time from Door to start OM/TAE	120.0 ± 109.4	76.1 ± 34.9	0.02	81.8 ± 51.7
Time for OM/TAE	146.5 ± 73.9	52.5 ± 5.2	< 0.01	65.0 ± 49.4
Hemodynamically unstable <sup>a</sup>	7 (88%)	15 (28%)	< 0.01	22 (35%)
In-hospital mortality	1 (13%)	3 (6%)	0.50	4 (6%)
Duration of ICU (median, IQR)	20.5 (10–35)	5 (3–9)	0.01	5.5 (3–12)
Length of stay (median, IQR)	62 (27–128)	23 (15–35)	0.03	26.5 (16–43)
Transfusion within first 24h				
Units RBC (median, IQR)	11 (7–42)	0 (0–4.5)	< 0.01	0 (0–10)
Units FFP (median, IQR)	24 (10.5–43)	0 (0–10.5)	< 0.01	0 (0–14)
Units Plt (median, IQR)	0 (0–46)	0 (0–0)	0.10	0 (0–0)
Massive transfusion <sup>b</sup>	6 (75%)	12 (22%)	< 0.01	18 (29%)
Overall complication	4	30	0.45	34
Biloma	1 (13%)	12 (22%)	0.51	13 (21%)
Hepatic ischemia	0 (0%)	7 (13%)	0.15	7 (11%)
Pseudoaneurysm	0 (0%)	3 (6%)	0.36	3 (5%)
Gallbladder necrosis	1 (13%)	1 (2%)	0.19	2 (3%)
AP shunt	1 (13%)	5 (10%)	0.78	6 (10%)
Rebleeding	0 (0%)	1 (2%)	0.60	1 (2%)
Clinical failure	1 (13%)	1 (2%)	0.19	2 (3%)

**Table 1:** Comparison between the operative management and transcatheter arterial embolization group

\*Hemodynamically unstable: A shock index >1, despite initial infusion therapy, was defined as hemodynamic instability.

\*\*Massive transfusion: ≥ 10 units of red blood cells

**Table 2** Comparison between unstable and stable patients who underwent transcatheter arterial embolization

	Stable (n = 39)	Unstable <sup>a</sup> (n = 15)	P value
Mean age (IQR)	35 (20–56)	24 (17–32)	0.08
Sex, (M/F)	30/9	12/3	0.81
Mechanism, n(%)			0.34
traffic accident	34 (87%)	12 (80%)	
fall	4 (10%)	1 (7%)	
compression	1 (3%)	2 (13%)	
AAST grade of liver injury, n(%)			0.05
grade III	27 (69%)	6 (40%)	
grade IV	11 (28%)	7 (47%)	
grade V	1 (3%)	2 (13%)	
sBP on arrival (mean)	133.0 ± 3.9	107.3 ± 6.3	< 0.01
sBP on IR/Op room (mean)	143.6 ± 4.0	111.9 ± 6.4	< 0.01
RR on arrival (mean)	24.8 ± 1.0	26.4 ± 1.6	0.4
GCS on arrival (median, IQR)	15 (14–15)	14 (9–15)	0.11
Base Excess on arrival (mean)	−1.6 ± 0.5	−4.9 ± 0.9	< 0.01
Fibrinogen on arrival (mean)	257.9 ± 16.9	209.1 ± 28.3	0.14
ISS (mean)	21.5 ± 1.8	33.9 ± 2.8	< 0.01
TRISS (median, IQR)	0.98 (0.9–0.99)	0.91 (0.78–0.98)	0.02
Time from Door to start TAE	44.1 ± 4.7	53.3 ± 7.8	0.32
Time for TAE	53.8 ± 4.7	48.7 ± 8.2	0.6
In-hospital mortality	2 (5%)	1 (7%)	0.83
Duration of ICU (median, IQR)	4 (3–7)	8 (5–21)	< 0.01
Length of stay (median, IQR)	21 (14–31)	42 (31–67)	< 0.01
Transfusion within first 24h			
Units RBC (median, IQR)	0 (0–0)	10 (0–12)	< 0.01
Units FFP (median, IQR)	0 (0–6)	12 (2–21)	< 0.01
Units Plt (median, IQR)	0 (0–0)	0 (0–20)	0.19
Massive transfusion <sup>b</sup>	4 (10%)	8 (53%)	< 0.01
Overall complication	21	8	0.83
Biloma	7 (18%)	5 (33%)	0.24
Hepatic ischemia	7 (18%)	0 (0%)	0.03
Pseudoaneurysm	2 (5%)	1 (7%)	0.83
Gallbladder necrosis	0 (0%)	1 (7%)	0.11
AP shunt	5 (13%)	0 (0%)	0.06
Rebleeding	0 (0%)	1 (7%)	0.11
Clinical failure	0 (0%)	1 (7%)	0.11

Table 2: Comparison between unstable and stable patients who underwent transcatheter arterial embolization

\*Unstable: A shock index >1, despite initial infusion therapy, was defined as hemodynamic instability.

\*\*Massive transfusion: ≥ 10 units of red blood cells



**Table 3** univariate analyses of outcomes for intergroup comparison

	In-hospital mortality		Duration of ICU $\geq$ 7 days		Massive transfusion <sup>b</sup>		Complication	
	Odds ratio(95%CI)	p univariate analysis	Odds ratio(95%CI)	p univariate analysis	Odds ratio(95%CI)	p univariate analysis	Odds ratio(95%CI)	p univariate analysis
Age	1.05 (0.89–1.01)	0.05	1.00 (0.79–1.02)	0.83	0.99 (0.98–1.04)	0.61	0.99 (0.98–1.04)	0.33
Sex female	1.28 (0.12–13.41)	0.84	1.99 (0.54–7.37)	0.29	0.90 (0.24–3.41)	0.88	0.59 (0.16–2.19)	0.42
Severe liver injury (gradeIV,V)	1.42 (0.19–10.77)	0.74	1.20 (0.43–3.32)	0.73	1.19 (0.39–3.66)	0.76	6.61 (2.14–20.40)	< 0.01
sBP (arrival)	1.04 (0.92–1.01)	0.09	0.99 (0.99–1.03)	0.19	0.97 (1.01–1.06)	< 0.01	0.99 (0.99–1.03)	0.22
RR (arrival)	0.91 (0.91–1.31)	0.33	1.06 (0.86–1.03)	0.16	1.05 (0.87–1.05)	0.32	1.00 (0.92–1.09)	0.98
GCS (arrival)	0.65 (1.13–2.09)	< 0.01	0.83 (0.99–1.47)	0.04	0.79 (1.05–1.54)	0.01	0.99 (0.85–1.20)	0.90
Base Excess (arrival)	0.97 (0.78–1.37)	0.81	0.77 (1.09–1.55)	< 0.01	0.84 (1.02–1.39)	0.02	1.00 (0.87–1.14)	0.99
Fibrinogen (arrival)	1.00 (0.99–1.01)	0.86	1.00 (0.998–1.01)	0.11	0.99 (1.00–1.02)	0.01	1.00 (0.99–1.00)	0.84
ISS	1.05 (0.90–1.02)	0.19	1.08 (0.88–0.98)	< 0.01	1.18 (0.77–0.93)	< 0.01	0.99 (0.97–1.05)	0.57
Time from Door to start OM/TAE	0.98 (0.98–1.07)	0.19	1.01 (0.98–1.00)	0.09	1.01 (0.98–1.00)	0.28	1.00 (0.99–1.01)	0.84
Time for OM/TAE	0.97 (0.97–1.10)	0.13	1.01 (0.98–1.00)	0.06	1.00 (0.98–1.01)	0.44	0.99 (0.99–1.02)	0.24
Hemodynamically unstable <sup>a</sup>	1.90 (0.25–14.52)	0.54	7.03 (2.19–22.59)	< 0.01	15.8 (4.08–60.74)	< 0.01	0.96 (0.33–2.78)	0.94
TAE	0.41 (0.04–4.53)	0.50	0.08 (0.00–0.73)	< 0.01	0.10 (0.02–0.53)	< 0.01	2.23 (0.41–12.05)	0.33

**Table 3:** univariate analyses of outcomes for intergroup comparison

\*Hemodynamically unstable: A shock index >1, despite initial infusion therapy, was defined as hemodynamic instability.

\*\*Massive transfusion:  $\geq$  10 units of red blood cells

**Table 4** multivariate analyses of outcomes for intergroup comparison

	In-hospital mortality		Duration of ICU $\geq$ 7 days		Massive transfusion <sup>b</sup>		Complication	
	Odds ratio(95%CI)	p multivariate analysis	Odds ratio(95%CI)	p multivariate analysis	Odds ratio(95%CI)	p multivariate analysis	Odds ratio(95%CI)	p multivariate analysis
Age	1.08 (0.98–1.19)	0.04						
Severe liver injury (gradeIV,V)							8.43 (2.51–28.30)	< 0.01
GCS (arrival)	0.48 (0.25–0.93)	< 0.01	0.94 (0.72–1.21)	0.62	0.95 (0.73–1.22)	0.67		
Fibrinogen (arrival)					0.99 (1.00–1.02)	0.13		
Time from Door to start OM/TAE			1.00 (0.99–1.02)	0.32				
Hemodynamically unstable <sup>a</sup>			3.80 (0.99–14.58)	0.05	7.25 (1.58–33.39)	0.01		
TAE	0.11 (0.00–10.70)	0.42	0.25 (0.02–2.91)	0.23	0.23 (0.03–2.11)	0.2	4.60 (0.70–30.40)	0.09

**Table 4:** multivariate analyses of outcomes for intergroup comparison

\*Hemodynamically unstable: A shock index >1, despite initial infusion therapy, was defined as hemodynamic instability.

\*\*Massive transfusion:  $\geq$  10 units of red blood cells

## 9. Accomplishments

### (I) 原 著

1. 田村 智, 高橋 恵, 上村 由似, 関 一馬, 佐川 美里, 椿 美智博, 吉田 一成, 服部 潤, 片岡 祐一, 浅利 靖 : Possible ドナーから臓器提供の可能性が失われる要因と実態 : 単施設後方視的研究. 移植 56(4) 397-403 2022.
- ◎2. Tamura S, Maruhashi T, Kashimi F, Kurihara Y, Masuda T, Hanajima T, Kataoka Y Asari Y : Transcatheter arterial embolization for severe blunt liver injury in hemodynamically unstable patients: a 15-year retrospective study. Scandinavian Journal of Trauma, Resuscitation and Emergency Medicine 29(1) 66 2021.
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### (II) 著 書

なし

### (III) 総説・講座

- 1. Kurihara Y, Tamura S, Maruhashi T, Matsumura Y : Present Strategy for REBOA Management After Catheter Placement: A Current Suggestion From the Japanese Society of DIRECT. Journal of Endovascular Resuscitation and Trauma Management 6(1) 50-56 2022.

### (IV) 症例・臨床治験・その他

- 1. Koto R, Maruhashi T, Tamura S, Yamamoto D, Koizumi H, Kurihara Y, Osada M, Oi M, Asari Y : Life-threatening traumatic epistaxis due to massive bleeding into the maxillary sinus. Trauma Case Reports 32 100434 2021.
- 2. Tamura S, Maruhashi T, Kashimi F, Kurihara Y, Oi M, Hanajima T, Kataoka Y, Asari Y : Use of Multimodal Interventional Radiology with an Intracerebral Artery Stent Retriever for Acute Superior Mesenteric Artery Thrombosis: A Case Report. Annals of Vascular Surgery 63:457. e13-18, 2020.