

SAFETY OF INTRA-OPERATIVE BLOOD SALVAGE IN HEPATOCELLULAR CARCINOMA LIVER TRANSPLANTATION: TUMOUR CELL DETECTION VIA SPIRAL MICROFLUIDICS TECHNOLOGY

Tan J.K.H.¹, Vaidyanathan R.P.², Tan P.S.³, Pan T.L.T.³, Bonney G.K.¹, Ganpathi I.S.¹, Madhavan K.¹, Lim C.T.², Kow A.W.C.¹
¹ Dept of Hepatopancreatobiliary Surgery, National University Hospital, ²Dept of Biomedical Engineering, National University of Singapore, ³Dept of Anaesthesia, National University Hospital

INTRODUCTION

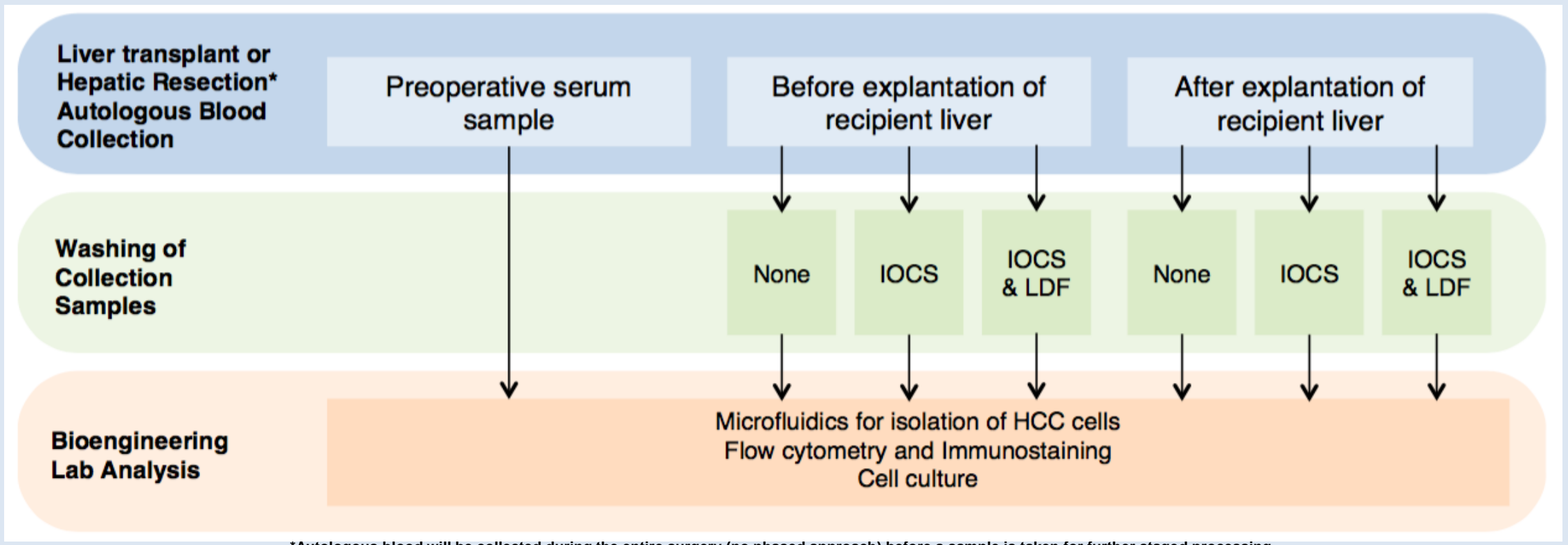
- Liver transplantation (LT) is a recognized surgical treatment option for hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC).
- It is associated with high transfusion requirements due to significant intra-operative blood loss.
- Intra-operative blood salvage autotransfusion (IBSA) provides the following benefits:
 - Reduced requirement for allogeneic transfusion and its associated risks, such as transmission of infectious diseases and blood transfusion reactions.
 - Improved cost-effectiveness
 - Viable alternative to allogeneic transfusions for Jehovah’s Witnesses undergoing surgery.
- However, its use remains controversial in oncological cases due to the theoretical risk of tumor cell (TC) reintroduction.
- Current studies analyzing blood samples for TC remain limited due to suboptimal detection techniques.¹

OBJECTIVES

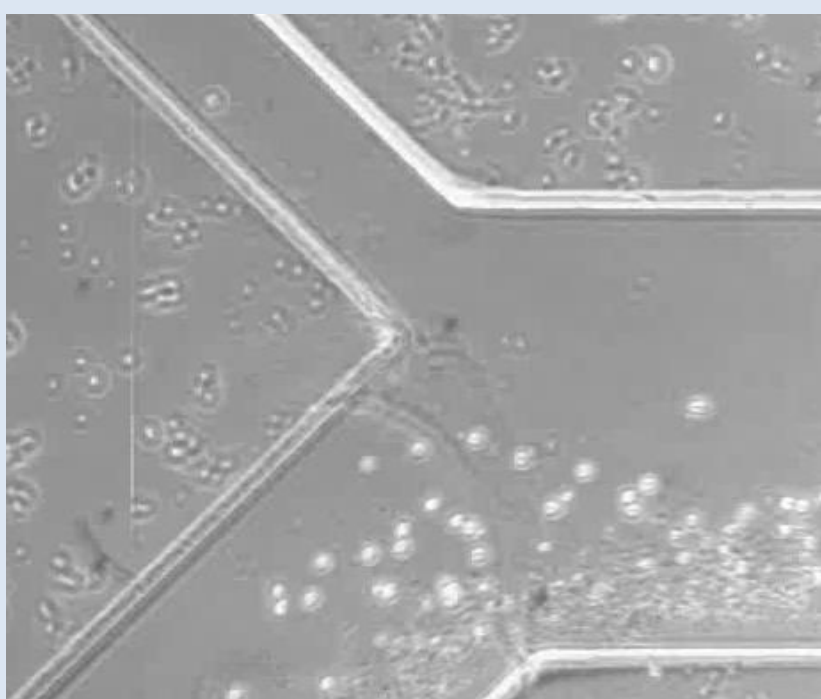
- Evaluate presence of HCC TC in autologous blood samples recovered intra-operatively using highly sensitive microfluidics.²
- Evaluate the utility of the cellsaver machine (IOCS) and leucocyte depletion filters (LDF) in reducing tumor load and viability in the retrieved autologous blood.
- Pave the way for IBSA use in future HCC LT cases, minimizing the need for allogeneous blood transfusion and its attendant adverse effects.

METHODOLOGY

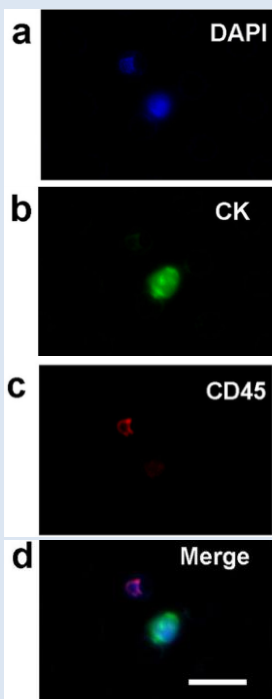
- Prospective study of all adult HCC patients who underwent LT in National University Hospital Singapore between the periods of November 2017 to July 2018



ClearCell Chip



Spiral Microfluidics



TC Stains
CK – cells of epithelial origin
DAPI – stains for cell nucleus
CD45 – stains for WBC

RESULTS

- A total of 10 patients were recruited.
- All had tumor characteristics within the University of California, San Francisco (UCSF) criteria.

Table 1: Patient and Tumour Characteristics

Patient & Tumour Characteristics	HCC LT (n=10)
Median pre-operative AFP (range), µg/dL	17 (1.6 – 193.0)
Total tumour diameter (range), mm	51 (22 – 105)
Moderate grade of differentiation (%), n	6 (60.0)
Presence of vascular invasion (%), n	1 (10.5)
Presence of tumour rupture (%), n	0 (0.0)
Presence of perineural invasion (%), n	0 (0.0)
Median estimated blood loss (range), ml	2000 (600 – 4000)

Table 2: Presence of TC Pre & Post IOCS/LDF Filtration

Tube No.	1	2	3	4	5*	6*	7*
Patient 1	+	+	-	-	-	-	-
Patient 2	+	+	-	-	-	-	-
Patient 3	+	+	+	-	-	-	-
Patient 4	+	+	-	-	-	-	-
Patient 5	+	+	-	-	-	-	-
Patient 6	+	+	+	-	-	-	-
Patient 7	+	+	-	-	-	-	-
Patient 8	+	+	+	-	-	-	-
Patient 9	+	+	-	-	-	-	-
Patient 10	+	+	-	-	-	-	-

1: Pre-Op Central Venous Sample, 2: From operative field, 3: Post-IOCS Washing, 4: Post-IOCS + LDF Filtration, 5: From operative field, 6: Post-IOCS Washing, 7: Post-IOCS + LDF Filtration; *Samples taken during neohepatic phase

- All patients had presence of TC in their pre-op venous samples and samples from the operative field.
- While 3 patient samples were found with TC after IOCS washing, all samples were negative for TC after LDF filtration.

CONCLUSION

- Presence of TC within autologous blood samples from patients undergoing LT
- Combination of IOCS and LDF use is effective in removing tumor cell load
- Application of IBSA in HCC LT appears safe with minimal risk of TC reintroduction after filtration and should be considered

REFERENCES

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2. Han WH, Lim CT, et al. Isolation and Retrieval of Circulating Tumor Cells Using Centrifugal force. *Scientific reports* 2013; 3:1259



Department of Biomedical Engineering
Faculty of Engineering

