

Computed Tomography (CT) guided thermal treatment of internal organ tumors

You are coming for local thermal coagulation therapy. The procedure requires both preparation and aftercare and therefore a place will be reserved for you in the ward.

What is thermal coagulation therapy?

Thermal coagulation therapy refers to the destruction of an object by either heating or freezing it. Thermal coagulation therapy is used primarily to treat malignancies such as liver, kidney, lung or bone metastases, but also other tumors.

How to prepare for the procedure?

- Anti-blood clotting medication (for example Marevan) is stopped 3-4 days before the procedure, with the consent of the treating physician, to prevent bleeding during the procedure.
- You will arrive at the hospital the day before the procedure or on the morning of the procedure. Blood tests are taken for the procedure.
- If you have, for example, a pacemaker or other internal device, please tell your doctor.
- Jewellery and watches should be removed when you come for the procedure.
- You must fast from the morning of the day of the procedure.

How is the procedure done?

During the procedure, you should be lying still on the procedure table. Therefore the procedure is performed under general anaesthesia.

One or several needles are inserted through the skin in to the treatment area- liver or other tissue- using ultrasound or CT-guidance.

What about after the procedure?

- The Thermal coagulation therapy takes in total about 2-3 hours. You can usually go home the next day, depending on the doctor's recommendation.
- After the procedure, the treated area may be sore. For pain control, you can use regular pain medication as needed.
- Sometimes the treatment may need to be repeated.
- After the procedure, bed rest is required for 4-6 hours.

Where do you get the results from the procedure?

The referring outpatient clinic or ward is responsible for communicating the results of the examination to you.