

Neoadjuvant Regional Chemotherapy in Patients with Liver Metastases of

Colorectal Cancer in Tehran West Cancer Center

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ABSTRACT

Objective: This study investigates the efficacy and potential benefits of neoadjuvant regional chemotherapy in patients diagnosed with liver metastases originating from colorectal cancer. The primary objective is to assess the impact of regional chemotherapy on tumor response, resectability, and overall outcomes in this specific patient population.

Methods: A comprehensive review of clinical studies and trials exploring the use of neoadjuvant regional chemotherapy in colorectal cancer patients with liver metastases was conducted. The selected studies encompassed diverse methodologies, including randomized controlled trials, retrospective analyses, and prospective cohort studies. The outcomes of interest included tumor response rates, rates of successful surgical resection, and overall survival.

Results: Preliminary findings suggest that neoadjuvant regional chemotherapy may play a crucial role in downstaging liver metastases from colorectal cancer, increasing the likelihood of successful surgical resection. The regional approach allows for targeted chemotherapy delivery, potentially improving local disease control and enhancing the feasibility of curative-intent surgery. Moreover, this strategy may contribute to improved overall survival outcomes in this patient subset.

Conclusion: This study highlights the potential significance of neoadjuvant regional chemotherapy in the management of colorectal cancer patients with liver metastases. Further research and larger-scale clinical trials are needed to establish the optimal protocols, patient selection criteria, and long-term outcomes associated with this therapeutic approach.

Keywords: Rregional chemotherapy, colorectal cancer, liver metastases, surgical resection.

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AJMS, Vol. 9, No. 4:(67 - 78)