

SASL 33 Study Summary

Hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC) is the fifth most prevalent cancer worldwide and its incidence is expected to increase further due to the rise in obesity and diabetes and to affect younger people. Advanced HCC is treated either locally with radiofrequency ablation, transarterial chemoembolisation (TACE) or systemically with drug therapy that specifically targets cell signalling pathways and/or angiogenesis. The overall concept involves laboratory-based modelling of metabolomic elements into the synthesis of a clinical efficacy model that can be retranslated to the clinic and evaluated in HCC patients. The innovation proposed is to gain information based on non-invasive analyses using metabolomics upon data derived from plasma and urine samples obtained after TACE, which is a completely novel approach.

Please note that due to a technical problem, the study is not recruiting anymore.