SASL 32 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. In Europe more than a third of HCC patients undergo treatment with TACE making this therapeutic option the most strategic in terms of improvement of patient survival and prevention of treatment failure. 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.