

Microwave versus radiofrequency ablation for the treatment of liver malignancies: a randomized controlled phase 2 trial

Aleksandar Radosevic^{1*+}, Rita Quesada²⁺, Clara Serlavos¹, Juan Sánchez¹, Ander Zugazaga¹, Ana Sierra¹, Susana Coll³, Marcos Busto¹, Guadalupe Aguilar¹, Daniel Flores¹, Javier Arce¹, José María Maiques¹, Montserrat García³, José Antonio Carrion³, Laura Visa⁴, María Villamonte⁵, Eva Pueyo⁵, Enrique Berjano⁶, Macarena Trujillo⁷, Patricia Sánchez-Velázquez⁵, Luís Grande⁵, Fernando Burdio⁵

⁺These authors contributed equally to this work as co-first authors.

¹*Department of Radiology, Hospital del Mar, Barcelona, Spain;* ²*Department of Experimental and Health Sciences, Universitat Pompeu Fabra, Barcelona, Spain;* ³*Hepatology section, Gastroenterology Department, Hospital del Mar. IMIM. Barcelona, Spain.;* ⁴*Department of Oncology-IMIM-Ciberonc, Hospital del Mar, Barcelona, Spain;* ⁵*Department of Surgery, Hospital del Mar, Barcelona, Spain,* ⁶*BioMIT, Department of Electronic Engineering, Universitat Politècnica de València, Valencia, Spain;* ⁷*BioMIT, Department of Applied Mathematics, Universitat Politècnica de València, Valencia, Spain.*

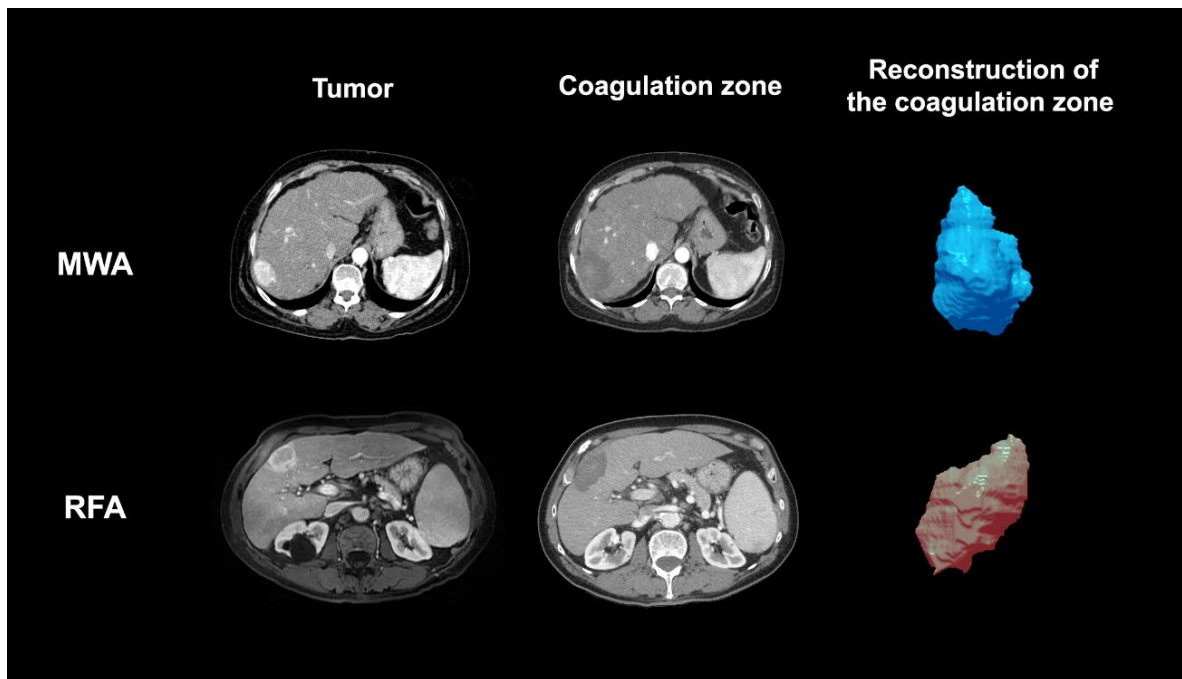


Figure S1 (Supplementary): Representative image of two HCC cases included in the trial with their pre- and post-treatment arterial phase axial images and 3D reconstruction of ablation zones (i.e. coagulation zones). Upper line (MWA Group): $4.0 \times 2.2 \times 3.2$ cm (volume 19.8 cm^3) tumor with ablation zone of $6.5 \times 4.0 \times 6.1$ cm (volume 71.4 cm^3). Bottom line (RFA Group): $3.8 \times 2.4 \times 3.3$ cm (volume 14.1 cm^3) tumor with ablation zone of $6.1 \times 2.9 \times 5.1$ cm (volume 37.6 cm^3).