

18FDG-PET EVALUATION CORRELATES BETTER THAN CT WITH PATHOLOGICAL RESPONSE IN A METASTATIC COLON CANCER PATIENT TREATED WITH BEVACIZUMAB-BASED THERAPY

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Around 20-30% of patients with hepatic metastasis from colorectal cancer can undergo liver resection, but the increased response rate obtained with the addition of monoclonal antibodies to chemotherapy regimens could result in a higher rate of liver surgery. In this report we describe the case of a patient who underwent a liver resection after neoadjuvant treatment with capecitabine, oxaliplatin and bevacizumab and who achieved a complete pathological re-

sponse of the liver metastasis. A preoperative CT scan demonstrated a partial response to the treatment while 18FDG-PET scan correctly evaluated the complete pathological response in the liver and detected an active intraaortic lymph node metastasis. New specific studies are required to evaluate the imaging response in metastatic colorectal cancer patients especially after treatment with new, targeted agents.

Key words: bevacizumab, colorectal cancer, liver metastases, PET.