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UNDERSTANDING THE DATA BEHIND Y-90

Important Clinical Studies in Interventional Oncology

This guide summarizes several influential studies involving Y-90 radioembolization and evolving locoregional liver tumor therapies.

LEGACY Study

Study Type	Multicenter retrospective study
Approximate Patients	Over 150 patients
Main Findings	Demonstrated high objective response rates and durable local tumor control using ablative-dose Y-90.
Why It Matters	Frequently referenced in discussions regarding radiation segmentectomy and transplant bridge/downstaging strategies.

DOSISPHERE-01

Study Type	Randomized phase II trial
Approximate Patients	Over 50 patients
Main Findings	Personalized dosimetry improved objective response and survival outcomes compared with standard dosimetry.
Why It Matters	Major modern study supporting individualized Y-90 treatment planning.

TRACE Trial

Study Type	Randomized trial comparing Y-90 and TACE
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Approximate Patients	Intermediate-stage HCC patients
Main Findings	Demonstrated favorable progression metrics and tumor control when comparing Y-90 and TACE strategies.
Why It Matters	Frequently discussed in multidisciplinary liver oncology decision-making.

Modern liver tumor treatment increasingly involves multidisciplinary selection between ablation, TACE, Y-90, surgery, transplantation, and systemic therapy.

Educational summary intended for patient and physician educational discussion purposes.