About Your Hepatic Embolization

This information will help you prepare for your hepatic embolization procedure at Memorial Sloan Kettering (MSK).

A hepatic embolization stops the blood flow to liver tumors. The hepatic artery is the main source of blood for most liver tumors. During your hepatic embolization, your doctor will thread a small catheter (thin flexible tube) in your hepatic artery. Then, they will inject tiny particles in the catheter. These particles will block the blood flow to the tumor, which will kill it.

Your hepatic embolization will be done by an interventional radiologist. An interventional radiologist is a doctor who specializes in image-guided procedures.

Contrast Dye

Contrast is a special dye that makes it easier for your doctor to see differences in your internal organs. The contrast material will be injected into a vein in your arm or hand during your hepatic embolization.

If you’ve had an allergic reaction to contrast in the past, tell your doctor or nurse. You may need to take medication before your procedure to help with the allergy.

If you’re breastfeeding, you may choose to continue after your hepatic embolization. If you have questions or would like to discuss contrast and breastfeeding, talk with your interventional radiologist on the day of your procedure.

Before Your Procedure

Ask about your medications

You may need to stop taking some of your medications before your procedure.
Talk with your doctor about which medications are safe for you to stop taking. We have included some common examples below.

If you take medication that affects the way your blood clots, ask the doctor performing your procedure what to do. The doctor’s contact information is listed at the end of this resource. Some examples of these medications are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Medication</th>
<th>Brand Name</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>apixaban</td>
<td>Eliquis®</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dalteparin</td>
<td>Fragmin®</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>meloxicam</td>
<td>Mobic®</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ticagrelor</td>
<td>Brilinta®</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aspirin</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dipyridamole</td>
<td>Persantine®</td>
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<tr>
<td>nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory</td>
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<tr>
<td>drugs (NSAIDs)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>such as ibuprofen (Advil®)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>or naproxen (Aleve®)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>tinzaparin</td>
<td>Innohep®</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>celecoxib</td>
<td>Celebrex®</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>edoxaban</td>
<td>Savasy®</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pentoxifylline</td>
<td>Trental®</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>warfarin</td>
<td>Coumadin®</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cilostazol</td>
<td>Pletal®</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>enoxaparin</td>
<td>Lovenox®</td>
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<tr>
<td>prasugrel</td>
<td>Effient®</td>
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<tr>
<td>clopidogrel</td>
<td>Plavix®</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fondaparinux</td>
<td>Arixtra®</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rivaroxaban</td>
<td>Xarelto®</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dabigatran</td>
<td>Pradaxa®</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>heparin (shot under your skin)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sulfasalazine</td>
<td>Azulfidine®, Sulfazine®</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Your doctor may or may not tell you to stop taking the medication, depending on the reason you’re taking it. **Do not stop taking any of these medications without talking with your doctor.**

Please review the information in the resource *Common Medications Containing Aspirin and Other Nonsteroidal Anti-Inflammatory Drugs (NSAIDs)*. It includes important information about medications you’ll need to avoid before your procedure and what medications you can take instead.

If you take insulin or other medications for diabetes, you may need to change the dose before your procedure. Ask the doctor who prescribes your diabetes medication what you should do the morning of your procedure.

If you take any diuretics (medications that make you urinate more often), you may need to stop taking them the day of your procedure. Some examples are furosemide (Lasix®) or hydrochlorothiazide. Speak with your doctor.
**Arrange for someone to take you home**

You must have a responsible care partner take you home after your procedure. Make sure to plan this before the day of your procedure.

If you don’t have someone to take you home, call one of the agencies below. They will send someone to go home with you. There’s usually a charge for this service, and you will need to provide transportation.

**Agencies in New York**
- Partners in Care: 888-735-8913
- Caring People: 877-227-4649

**Agencies in New Jersey**
- Caring People: 877-227-4649

**Tell us if you’re sick**

If you develop any illness (fever, cold, sore throat, or flu) before your procedure, please call a nurse in Interventional Radiology at 212-639-2236. A nurse is available Monday through Friday from 9:00 AM to 5:00 PM. After 5:00 PM, during the weekend, and on holidays, call 212-639-2000 and ask for the Interventional Radiology fellow on call.

If you have an allergy to contrast, take this time to note when you need to start taking the medications your doctor instructed you to take. Take your first dose 10 hours before your scheduled arrival time.

If you need to cancel your procedure for any reason, please call the doctor who scheduled it for you.

**Note the time of your appointment**

A staff member from Interventional Radiology will call you 2 business days before your procedure. They will tell you what time you should arrive at the hospital for your procedure. If your procedure is scheduled on a Monday, you will be called on the Thursday before. If you don’t receive a call by 12:00 pm the business day before your procedure, please call 212-639-5051.

If you need to cancel your procedure for any reason, please call the doctor who scheduled it for you.
The Day Before Your Procedure

Medications to prevent allergy to contrast dye
If your doctor told you to take medications to prevent an allergy to contrast, take your first dose 13 hours before your scheduled arrival time.

Instructions for eating and drinking before your procedure

- Do not eat anything after midnight the night before your procedure. This includes hard candy and gum.
- Between midnight and up until 2 hours before your scheduled arrival time, you may drink a total of 12 ounces of water (see figure).
- Starting 2 hours before your scheduled arrival time, do not eat or drink anything. This includes water.

The Day of Your Procedure

Things to remember

- Take only the medications your doctor told you to take the morning of your procedure. Take them with a few sips of water.
- Do not apply cream or petroleum jelly (Vaseline®). You can use deodorant and light moisturizers. Do not wear eye makeup.
- Remove any jewelry, including body piercings.
- Leave all valuables, such as credit cards and jewelry, at home.
- If you wear contact lenses, wear your glasses instead, if possible. If you don’t have glasses, please bring a case for your contacts.

What to bring with you

☐ A list of the medications you take at home
☐ Medications for breathing problems (such as inhalers), medications for chest pain, or both

☐ A case for your glasses or contacts

☐ Your Health Care Proxy form, if you have completed one

☐ If you use a C-Pap or Bi-pap machine to sleep at night, please bring your machine with you, if possible. If you can’t bring your machine with you, we will give you one to use while you are in the hospital.

Where to park

Parking at MSK is available in the garage on East 66th Street between First and York Avenues. For questions about pricing, call 212-639-2338.

To reach the garage, enter East 66th Street from York Avenue. The garage is located about a quarter of a block toward First Avenue, on the right (north) side of the street. A pedestrian tunnel connects the garage to the hospital.

There are also nearby commercial garages on East 69th Street between First and Second Avenues and on East 65th Street between First and Second Avenues.

Where to go

Please arrive at the main building of MSK at 1275 York Avenue between East 67th and East 68th Streets. Take the M elevator to the 2nd floor. Enter through the glass doors and check in at the desk.

What to expect

Once you arrive at the hospital, doctors, nurses, and other staff members will ask you to state and spell your name and date of birth many times. This is for your safety. People with the same or similar names may be having procedures on the same day.

You will be brought into the procedure room. If you don’t have an intravenous (IV) line, your nurse will put one in. You will receive medication through your IV to make you feel drowsy.

A member of our clinical team will help position you onto your back. Your groin will be cleaned, shaved, and covered with sterile drapes. A local anesthetic (medication to make you numb) will be injected into the area where your doctor
will be working.

Your doctor will thread the catheter through the artery in your groin up to the artery that supplies the blood to your liver. To make sure the catheter is in the right place, they will do an angiogram. An angiogram is an x-ray test that uses contrast dye to allow your doctor to find your tumor and arteries.

Once your tumor is located, your doctor will inject the particles that block the artery. When the procedure is completed, your doctor will remove the catheter and cover site with a dressing.

After Your Procedure

In the hospital

After the procedure, you will be brought to the Post Anesthesia Care Unit (PACU). While you are in the PACU, tell your nurse if your dressing feels wet or warm.

Your nurse will monitor your site for any bleeding. You will need to lie flat on your back in bed with your leg straight for at least 1 hour. Depending on how the hole was closed, you may need to lie like this for up to 4 hours.

Once your anesthesia has worn off, you will be taken to your hospital room. Most people stay in the hospital for 3 days.

Showering

You can shower 24 hours after your procedure. Remove the dressing before you shower. Gently wash the area with soap and water. Pat dry with a clean towel. You may want to place a bandage (Band Aid®) over the area if there is any drainage.

Don’t swim, sit in a hot tub, or take a bath for 1 week after your procedure.

Side effects

After your procedure, you may have:

- Pain
- Nausea or vomiting
A temperature of 100.4° F (38 ° C) or higher

You will get medication to manage your symptoms, if needed. To help decrease your pain, resume your normal routine slowly.

Call Your Doctor or Nurse if You Have:

- Pain, nausea, or vomiting that is uncontrolled or worse than it was before your procedure
- Redness, swelling, or bleeding around the procedure site
- A temperature of 100.4° F (38° C) or higher
- Any symptoms that are worrying you

Contact Information

If you have any questions or concerns, please call Interventional Radiology at 212-639-2236. You can reach a staff member Monday through Friday from 9:00 AM to 5:00 PM. After 5:00 PM, during the weekend, and on holidays, please call 212-639-2000 and ask for the fellow on call for Interventional Radiology.

For more resources, visit www.mskcc.org/pe to search our virtual library.