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 response 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 interaor-tocaval 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.

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