

Table 9. Non-comparative observational studies of OLT, RFA, and TACE in patients with hepatocellular carcinoma

Study Setting Time period of enrollment	N Liver disease etiology %	Treatment modality	Long-term survival %	Harms and other findings
Burra, 2013 ⁶⁰ Europe, ELTR database 1988-2010	5626 HBV 26 HCV 71 HBV/HCV 3	OLT	5-year: 61-72 10-year: 45-66	NR
Ioannou, 2008 ⁶¹ US, UNOS database 1997-2007	5776 HBV 8 HCV 61 EtOH 9	OLT	4-year: 67-73	NR
Onaca, 2009 ⁵⁹ International, ITR registry 1983-2005	902 NR	OLT	5-year: 56	NR
Chen 2011 ⁶⁶	121 HBV 45.5	RFA	• 1-year: 92.5 2-year: 78.5 3-year: 67.2	9.9% of patients experienced major complications, namely hemothorax, pneumoperitoneum, persistent intrahepatic biliary dilatation, branch portal vein thrombosis, and peritoneal seeding.
Livraghi, 2008 ⁶³ Italy 1995-2006	218 HCV 83.9 HBV 7.3 HCV-HBV 4.1 Alcohol 3.2 Unknown 1.3	RFA	3-year: 76 6-year: 55	1.8% experienced major complications regarded as treatment-related: peritoneal bleeding, hemothorax, neoplastic seeding, hyperbilirubinemia lasting for 1 month.
Eltawil, 2012 ⁸² Canada 2005-2010	48 HCV 35.4 HBV 4.2 NASH 8.3 Alcohol 33.3 other 10.4	TACE	1-year: 72 3-year: 28 4-year: 12	Post-embolization syndrome: 40-50% Hepatic abscess: 2% Transient decompensation with ascites: 8% Quality of life was measured (WHOQOL-BREF) at baseline and after the treatment period. No statistically significant temporal trends were detected for any of the 4 health domain QOL measures (physical, psychological, social relationships, and environmental well-being).