

**This abstract was submitted to the DTRF Research Workshop in September, 2018.**

Title: Doxorubicin eluting intra-arterial therapy for extra-abdominal desmoid fibromatoses- a promising approach for a perplexing disease

Corresponding Author: Dr. Eldad Enekave, MD

Corresponding Author's Institution: Rabin Medical Center

First Author: Eldad Enekave, MD

Order of Authors: Eldad Enekave, MD; Eli Atar, MD; Shirah Amar, MD; Elchanan Bruckheimer, MBBS; Michael Knizhnik, MD ; Isaac Yaniv, MD; Tal Dujovny, MD; Meora Feinmesser, MD; Shifra Ash, MD

Abstract: Systemic doxorubicin is effective for desmoid fibromatosis (DF) but its use is limited by dose-dependent cardiotoxicity. A protocol of selective intra-arterial doxorubicin drug eluting embolization (DEE-TACE) was designed to maximize target tissue efficacy of doxorubicin while minimizing systemic exposure. Four children with recurrent or refractory DF were treated between 2014-2017. Tumor volumes were reduced by 54% - 97% over a follow-up interval of 6-32 months. A single patient experienced transient lower extremity paresthesia (CTCAE Grade I). Further investigation is needed to better establish these promising results for trans-arterial doxorubicin-eluting embolization in DF treatment.