

# Interventional Oncology in COVID-19

## Experiences and Lesions from Nanjing, China

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# Disclosures

**Gao-Jun Teng, MD, FSIR, FCIRSE:** nothing to disclose

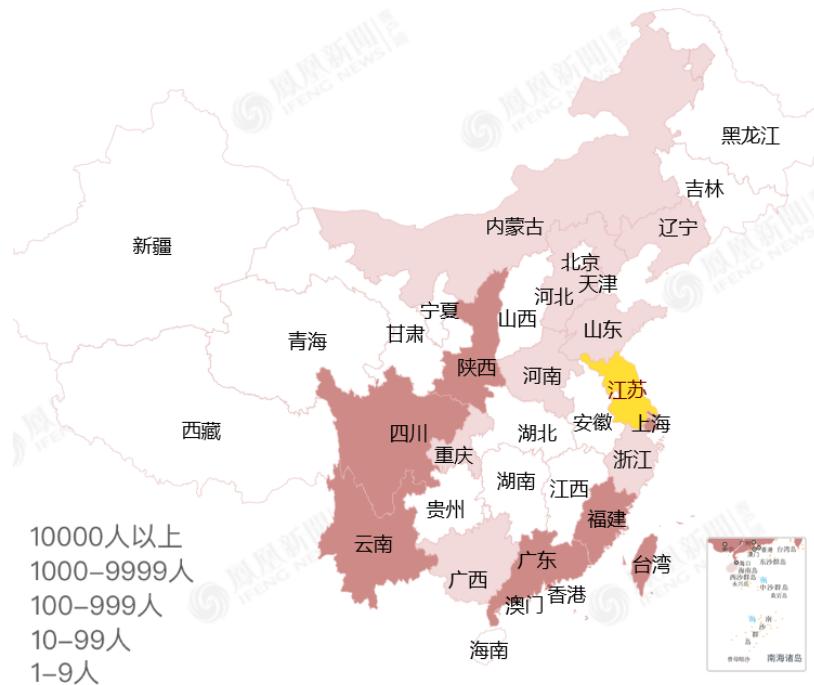
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# Background: Zhongda Hospital, Southeast University

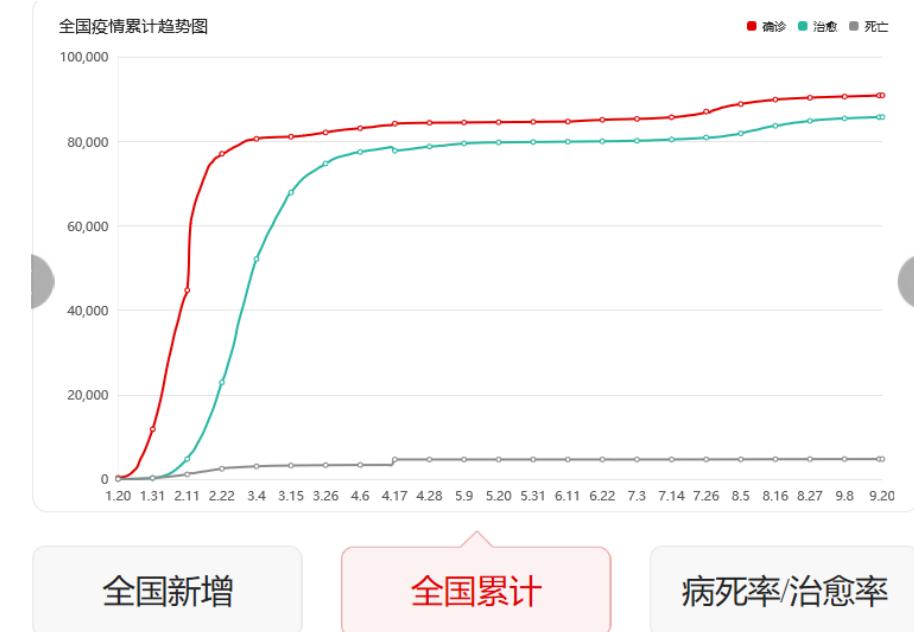
- An academic and comprehensive medical center
- 2,000 beds, 2 million outpatients, 100,000 inpatients
- 106 dedicated IR beds
- 2,604 staff, 1,000 interns, residents, and fellows
- One of the four  
**governmental-designated  
referring hospitals** for COVID-19  
patients' care in Nanjing



# Background: Nanjing, Jiangsu Province



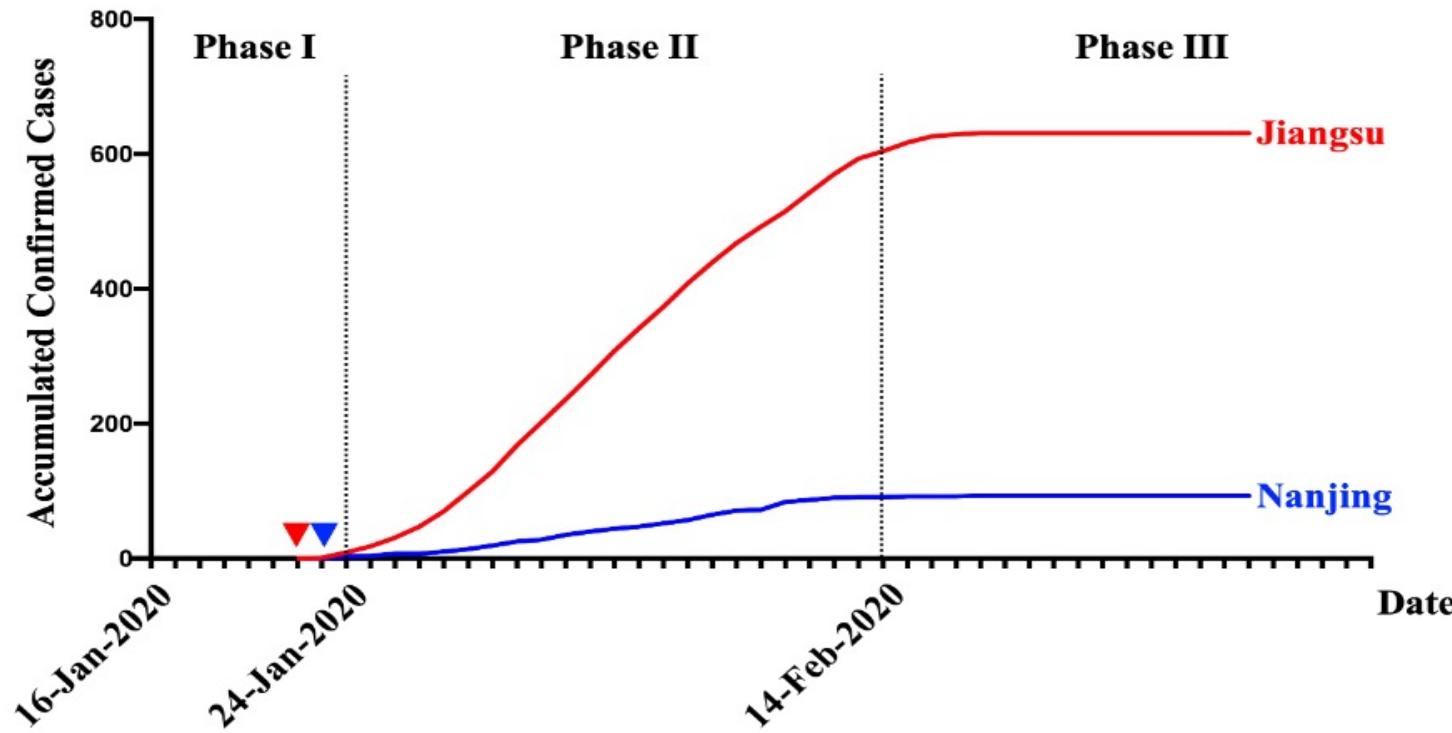
**Jiangsu Province:** Population: 80.7 million  
**Nanjing:** Capital city of Jiangsu Province  
Population: 8.5 million



## Confirmed patients

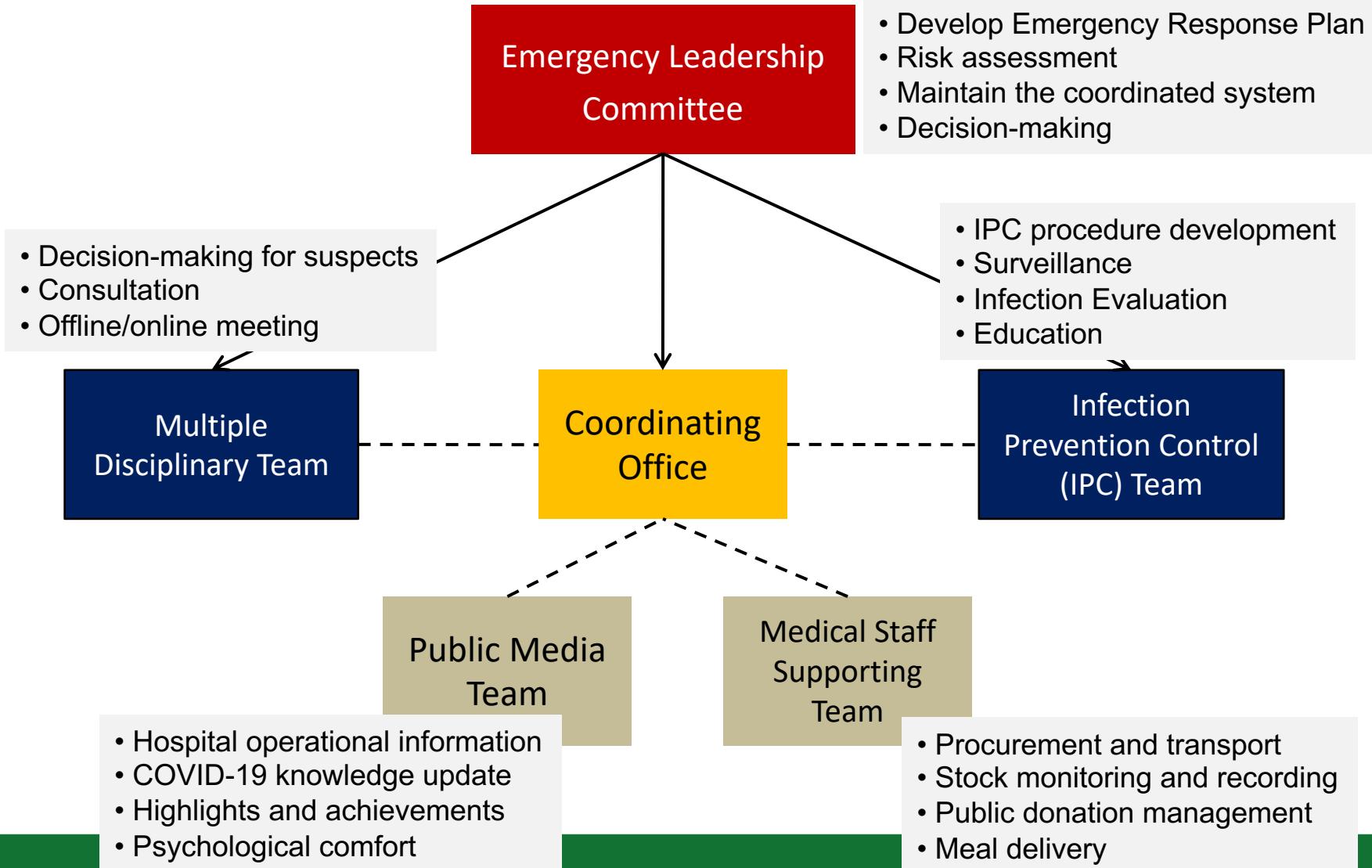
- Jiangsu: 664
- Nanjing: 93
- Deaths: 0

# Response by Epidemic Staging in Nanjing, Jiangsu



- **Stage I:** the onset of the first case in Nanjing
- **Stage II:** Chinese New Year holidays and starting **Level I** emergency reaction
- **Stage III:** the epidemic in China has been under control

# Administrative Response



# Response Strategies by Staging in My Hospital

	Duration	Local and China	Outside of China	Key Measures in Zhongda Hospital
<b>Phase I</b>	Jan. 16   Jan. 23	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Declaration of human-to-human transmission</li> <li>600 cases nationwide with substantial increase</li> <li>COVID-19 was ranked as Cat. B in China</li> <li>Wuhan locked down the city</li> <li>Nanjing's first confirmed case reported on Jan 23</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>First case in the U.S., Japan, Thailand, Vietnam, etc.</li> <li>Warnings for traveling and contacting Wuhan and China</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Emergency Leadership Committee and advanced IPC and MDT establishment</li> <li>PPE and medical consumables reservation and preparation</li> <li>Representative protocols for COVID-19 cases and regular medical services</li> <li>COVID-19 education and training for physicians, nurses, and hospital staffs</li> <li>Infrastructure modifications including the ward, fever clinic, quarantine unit, and operating theater</li> </ul>
<b>Phase II</b>	Jan. 24   Feb. 14	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Dramatic accumulation with more than 10,000 daily increase of confirmed and suspected cases in China</li> <li>Level I emergency status declaration in multiple cities</li> <li>Intercity traffic and transportation suspended</li> <li>Severe shortage in medical supplies</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>WHO determined a Public Health Emergency of International Concern</li> <li>International traffic restriction on China announced by 130 countries and regions (as of Feb. 13)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Strict in-hospital flow control, temperature and Covid-19 RT-PCR screening covered 100% visitors and</li> </ul> <div style="background-color: yellow; padding: 10px;"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>RT-PCR testing and testing, and CT scan</b></li> <li><b>Use high-level PPE such as N95 mask, gown, goggles, face shield, etc.</b></li> </ul> </div>
<b>Phase III</b>	Since Feb. 15	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Pandemic in China was under gradual control except Hubei Province</li> <li>New challenges from social and industrial production recovery, and imported infections emerges</li> <li>In Nanjing, a total of 93 Covid-19 were reported with no new case in 12 successive days (as of Mar. 1)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Global spread in 58 countries with outpaced number over China (as of Mar 1)</li> <li>Worldwide anxiety affected social and financial system</li> </ul>	<p>Resumption of elective services under full monitoring Surgical and hospitalization workflow was individualized upon MDT evaluation and committee approval</p>

# Infrastructure Modifications

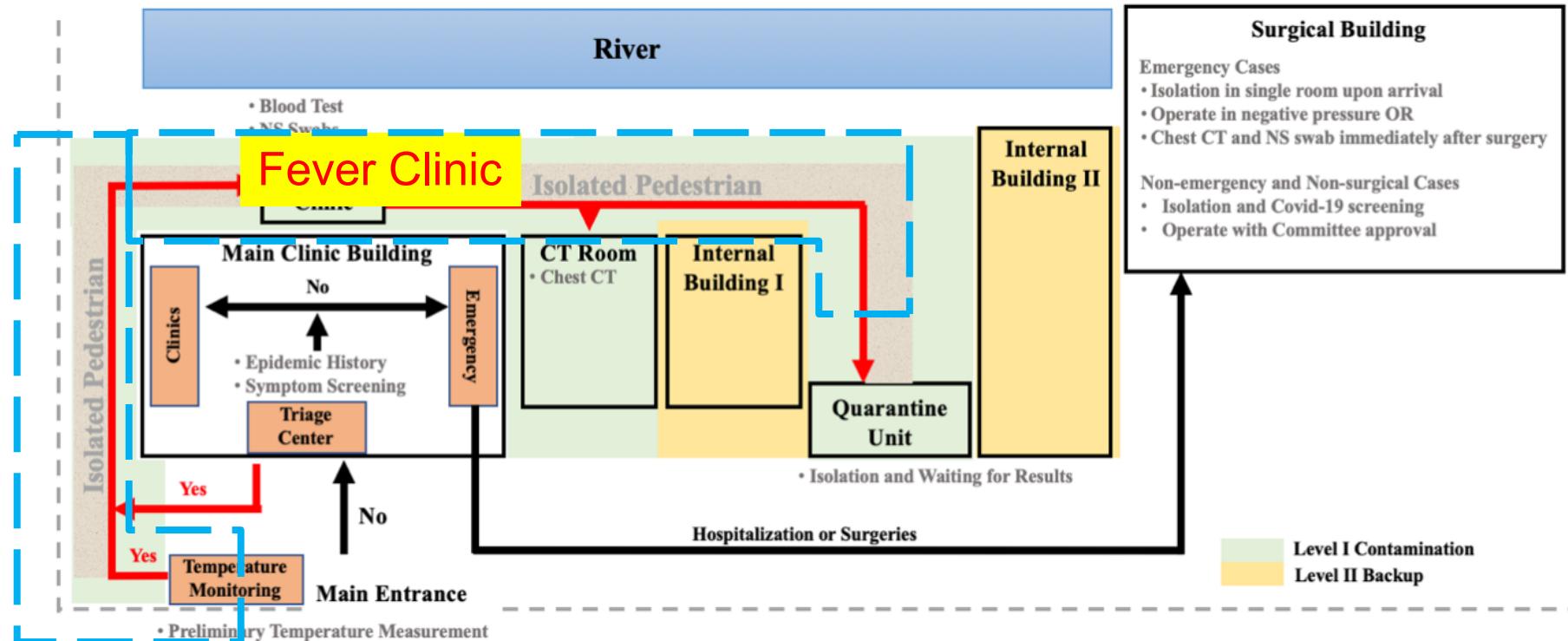
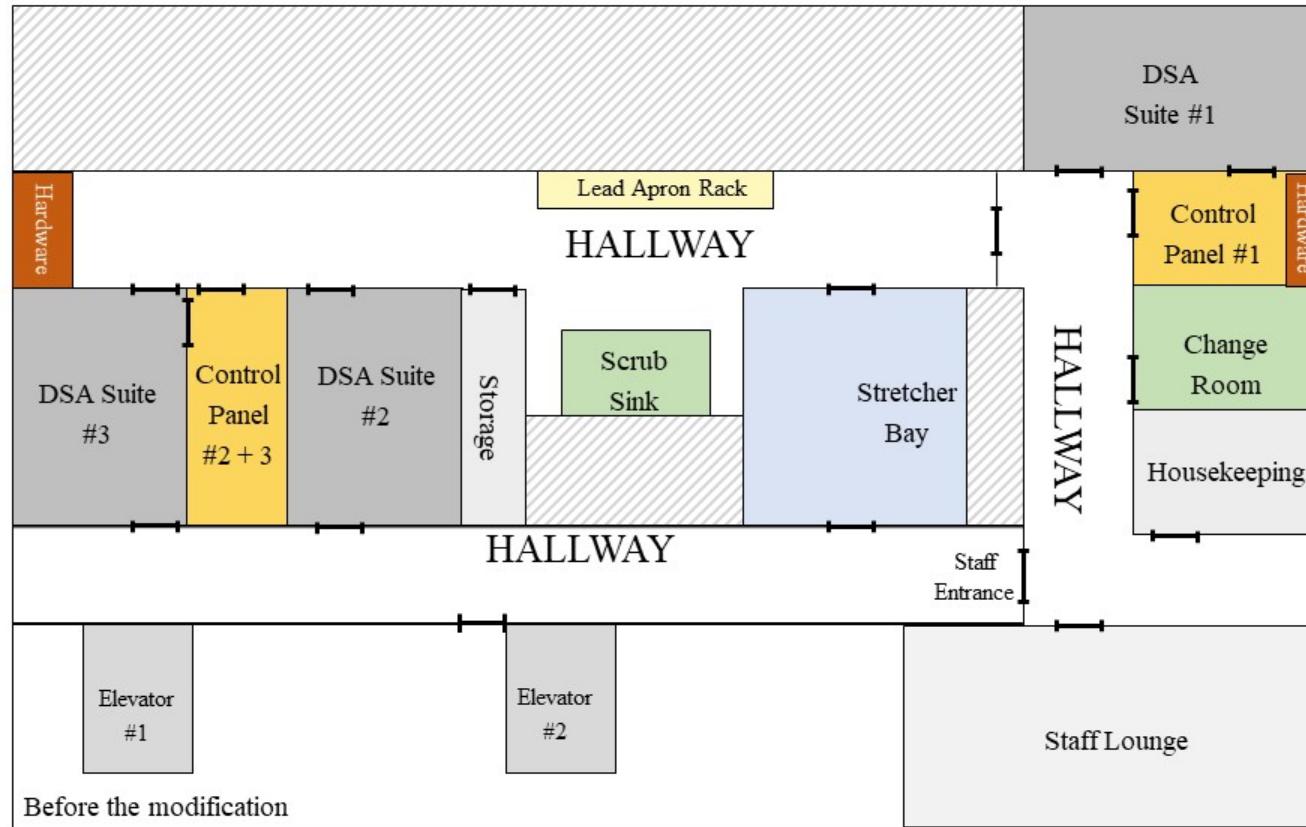


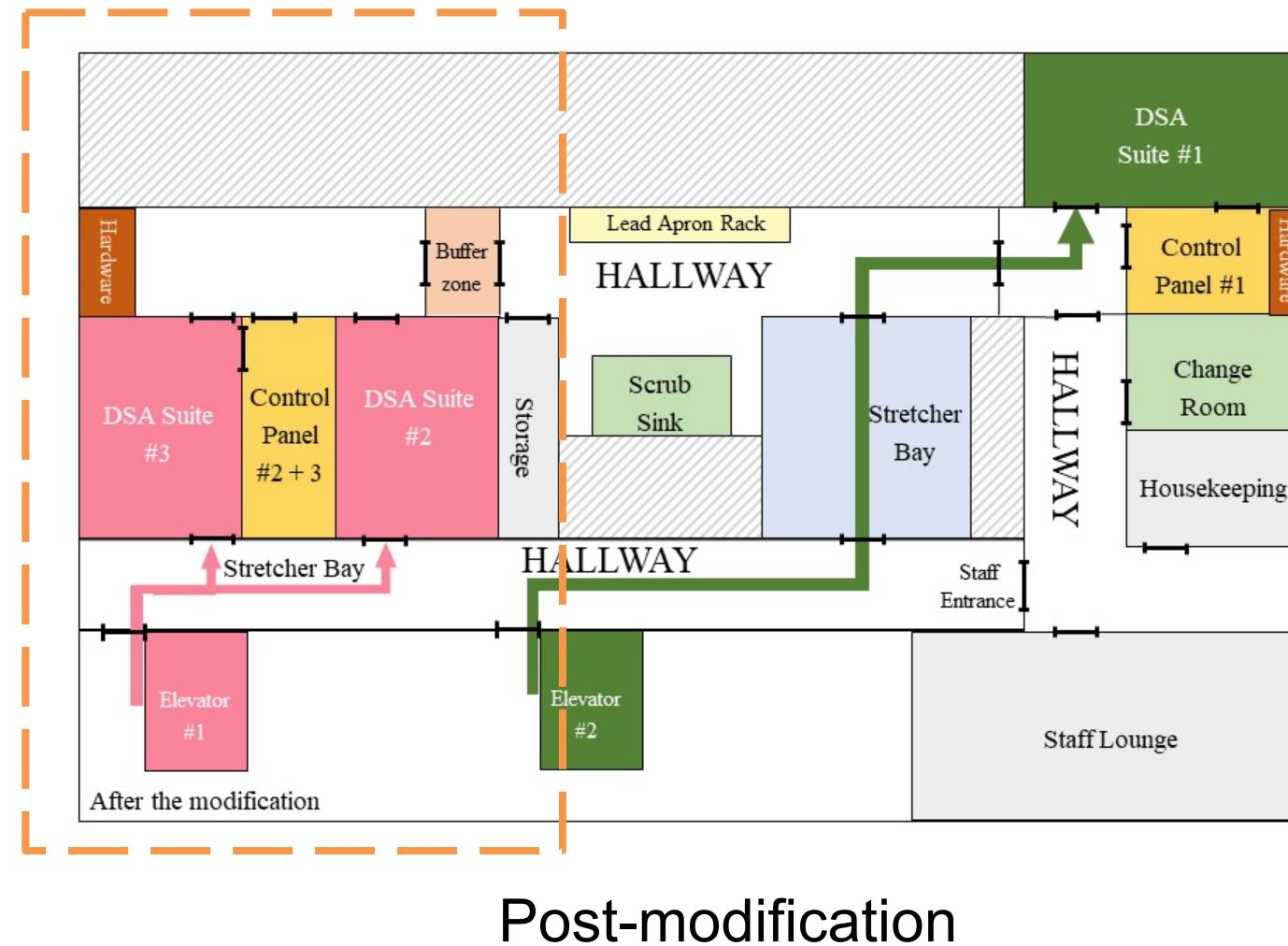
Illustration of the Quarantine Unit and backup area

# Preparedness of Angio Suite

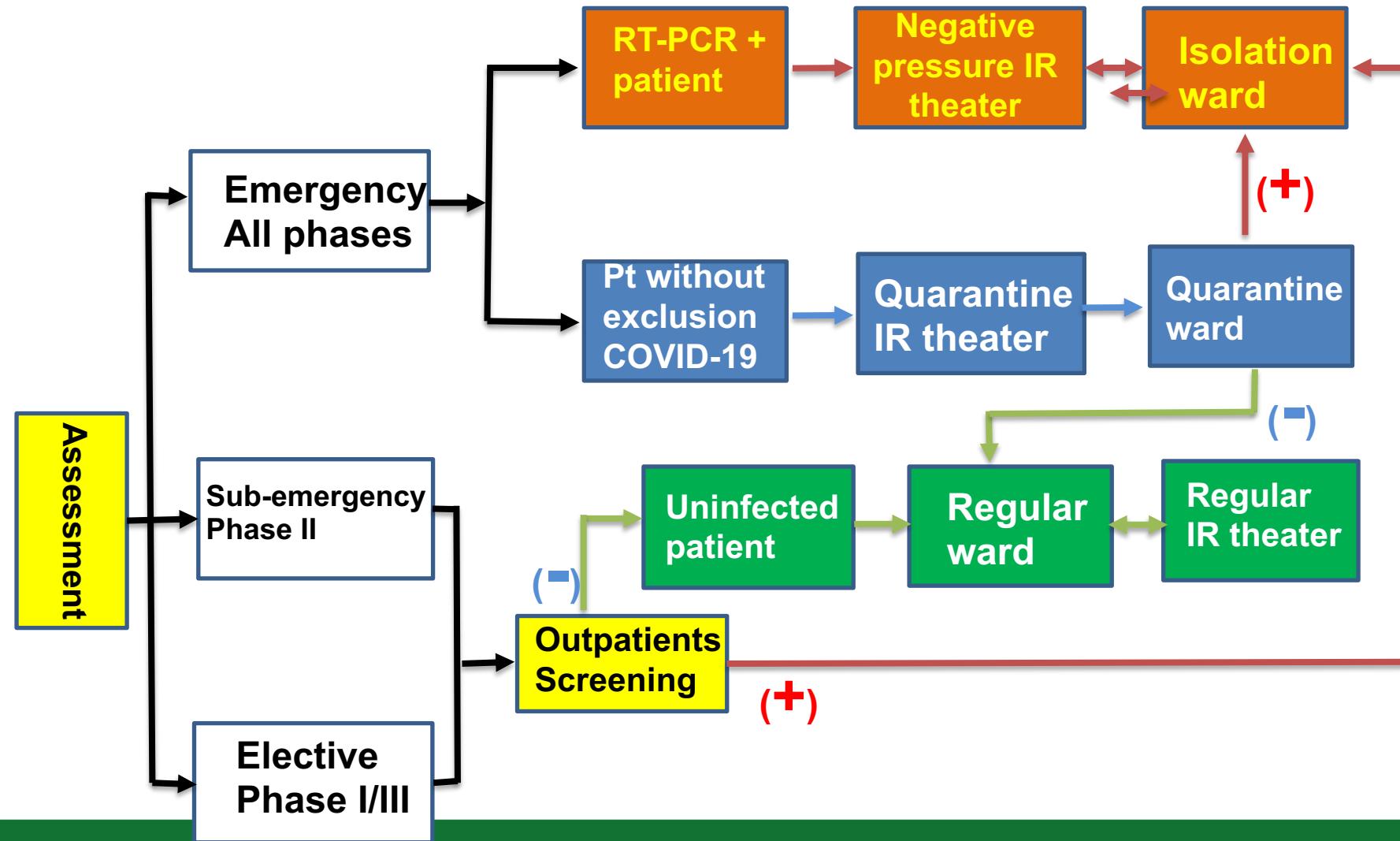


Premodification

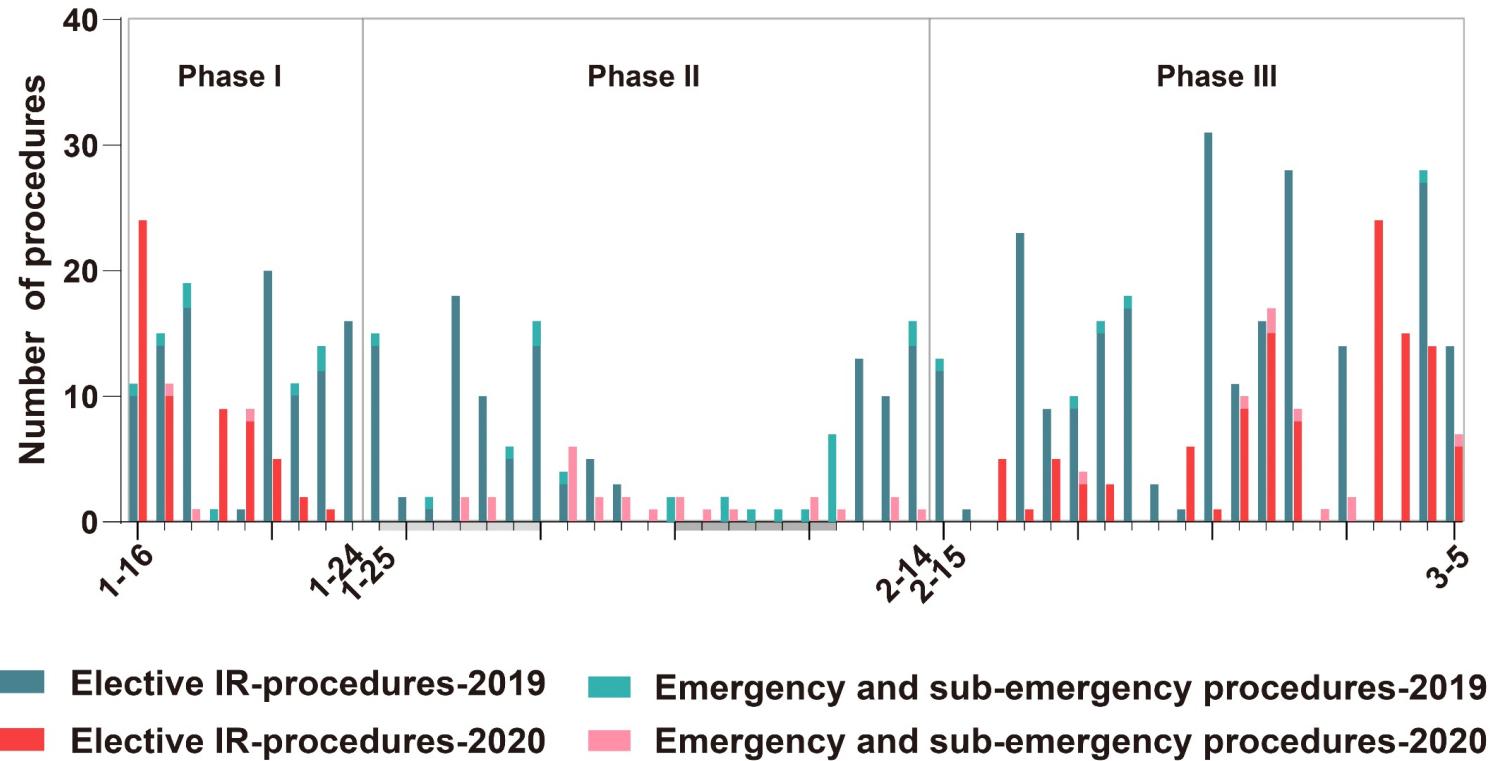
# Preparedness of Angio Suite



# Workflow of IR Patients by Categories



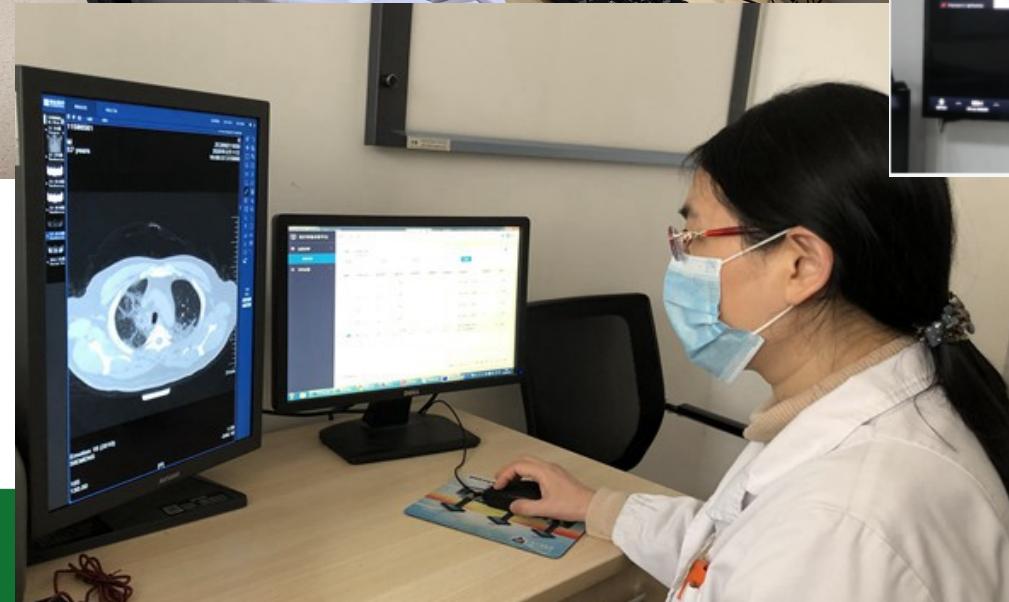
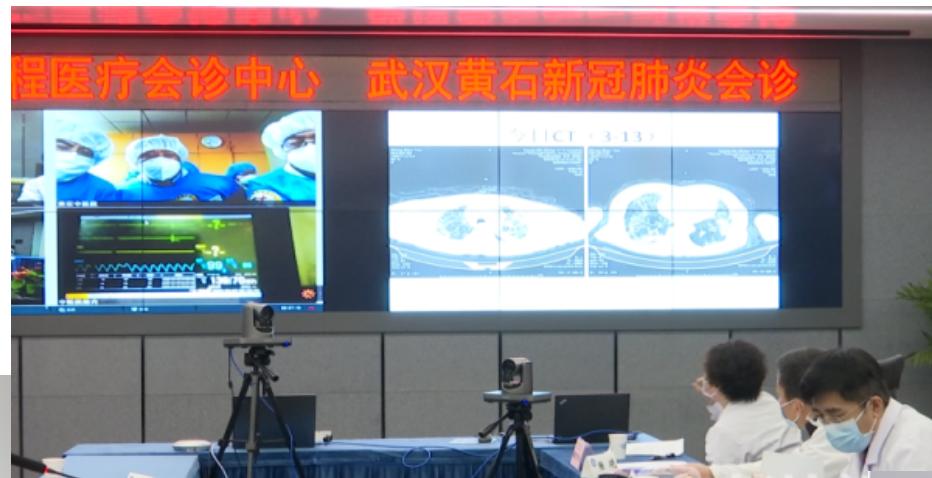
# Work Volumes Compared Year-On-Year



Over 90% volume of IO procedures have come back since late of March 2020

# Extended Applications of Hospital Information System

- Online Consultation and Prescription System for Patients
  - real-time and appointed photo/video consultation
  - payment online
- Online Education and Training
  - for staff
  - for students
- Daily Data Report
  - uploaded to the office automation system
  - advice and suggestions were collected through mobile
- Remote Consultation Platform for Union Hospitals



- Network Hospital of Zhongda Hospital
- Online education and training
- Online course
- Online consultation
- International online conference

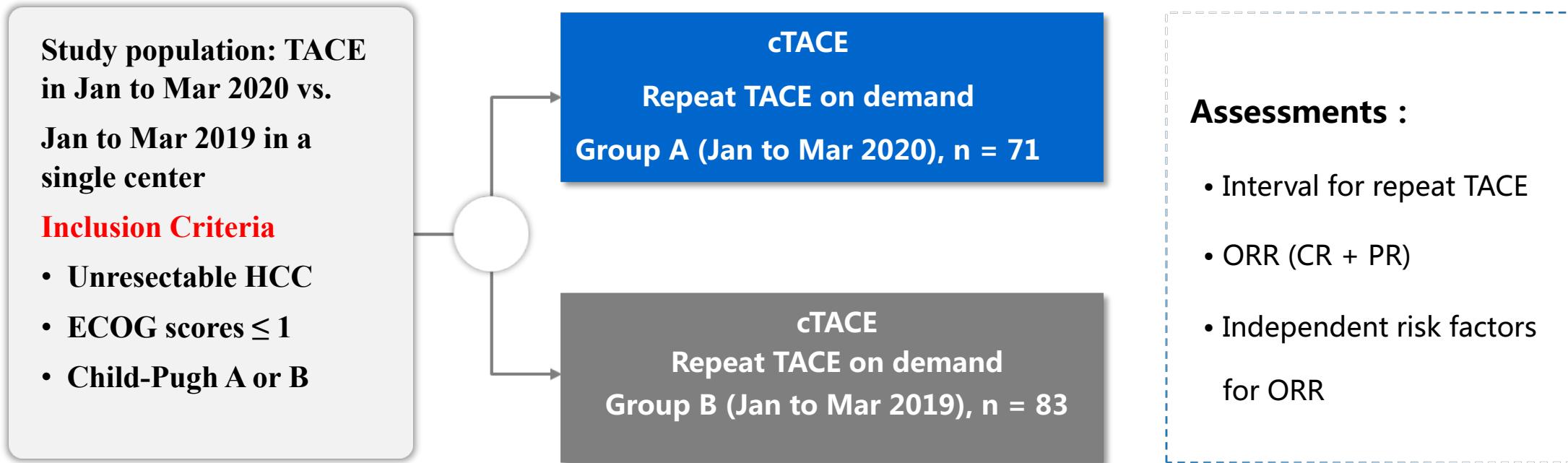
# Annual Meeting of 2020 Chinese College of Interventionalists (CCI 2020, Aug. 27-30, Nanjing-Beijing-Shanghai-Guangzhou, etc.)

- Combination of virtual and physical meetings over **3 days**
- **7 venues**: Nanjing, Beijing, Shanghai, Wuhan, Guangzhou, Shenyang, Guiyang
- **153** scientific and workshop sessions, **796** lectures presented physically in the 7 venues by over **1,000** faculties
- **76** live IR procedures demonstrations
- **67** international lectures from SIR, CIRSE, GEST, SGI, APSCVIR, SIO, etc.
- **16,000** registered participants
- Over **3,000,000** non-physician audience attendees in public sessions



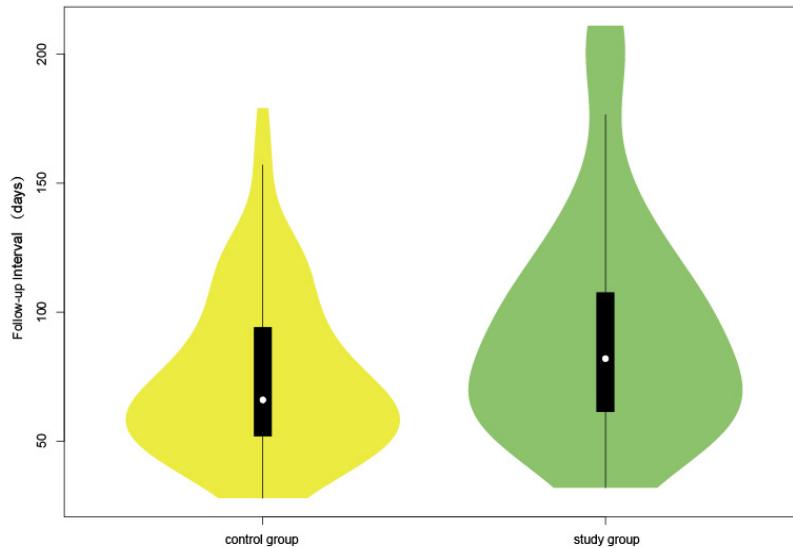
# Impact of COVID-19 on Intervals and Outcomes of TACE Interval in Patients with Unresectable HCC

## A retrospective cohort study



# Impact of COVID-19 on Intervals and Outcomes of TACE Interval in Patients with Unresectable HCC

## The follow-up interval



$93.0 \pm 42.5$  vs.  $75.0 \pm 31.3$  days  
( $p = 0.004$ )

- ORR in 2020: 23.9% (17/71) vs. 39.8% (33/83) in 2019 ( $p = 0.037$ )
- longer intervals were significantly associated with a poor ORR ( $p = 0.024$ )
- longer intervals and BCLC stage were independent predictors for TACE efficacy

## Emergency Responses to Covid-19 Outbreak: Experiences and Lessons from a General Hospital in Nanjing, China

Yang Shen<sup>1</sup> · Ying Cui<sup>2</sup> · Ning Li<sup>3</sup> · Chen Tian<sup>4</sup> · Ming Chen<sup>5</sup> · Ye-Wei Zhang<sup>6</sup> · Ying-Zi Huang<sup>7</sup> · Hui Chen<sup>6</sup> · Qing-Fang Kong<sup>8</sup> · Qun Zhang<sup>4</sup> · Gao-Jun Teng<sup>2</sup>

### SPECIAL COMMUNICATION

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#### Abstract

**Background** The novel coronavirus 2019 (COVID-19) has caused wide dissemination across the health systems and health care workers are facing the unprecedented challenges. Here we shared the experiences and lessons learned from our hospital assigned regional anti-Covid-19 group in Nanjing, Jiangsu Province, China.

## COVID-19: What Should Interventional Radiologists Know and What Can They Do?

Hai-Dong Zhu, MD, Chu-Hui Zeng, BSc, Jian Lu, MD, and Gao-Jun Teng, MD

#### ABSTRACT

The outbreak of coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) in late December 2019 in Wuhan, China, has been characterized as a “pandemic” by the World Health Organization and has resulted in 81,603 confirmed cases in China, among the 334,981 cases confirmed in 189 countries as of 09:00 am, March 24, 2020 (China central standard time). During the past 3 months, hundreds of thousands of Chinese health care workers, including interventional radiologists (IRs), have been fighting this battle against the horrifying COVID-19 disease. As IRs, what should we know and what can we do when facing this challenge? This paper shares the experience we have gone through.

#### ABBREVIATIONS

COVID-19 = coronavirus disease 2019, IPC = infection prevention control, IRs = interventional radiologists, PPE = personal protection equipment, RT-PCR = reverse-transcription polymerase chain reaction, SARS-CoV-2 = severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2, WHO = World Health Organization

CVIR

JVIR

Morgan et al. *CVIR Endovascular* (2020) 3:45  
<https://doi.org/10.1186/s42155-020-00136-z>

CVIR Endovascular

Open Access

## IR voices about COVID 19

Robert Morgan<sup>1\*</sup>, Mohammad Arabi<sup>2</sup>, Yasuaki Arai<sup>3</sup>, Marco Das<sup>4</sup>, Jafar Golzarian<sup>5</sup>, Andrew Holden<sup>6</sup>, Shuvro H. Roy-Choudhury<sup>7</sup>, Stavros Spiliopoulos<sup>8</sup>, Gao-Jun Teng<sup>9</sup> and Maria Tsitskari<sup>10</sup>

The COVID 19 pandemic has had a major impact on healthcare and healthcare resources. It is well-known that medical personnel working on the treatment frontline, such as pulmonologists, internists, intensive care and emergency care staff have worked extensively to cope with the challenges of COVID while being exposed to great risks of infection themselves. Interventional radiology (IR) is a profession that connects with many other hospital specialties and has a long tradition of adapting well to new situations. Naturally, this is dependent on local circumstances and may vary from country to country. CVIR Endovascular would like to understand how interventional radiology and interventional radiologists have been affected by this pandemic. We invited several IRs from around the world to discuss their personal experiences of the COVID 19 pandemic, and their comments are summarised below.

other, either on the same day or in some cases weeks at a time. All medical leave was cancelled in most hospitals, although as most countries were in Lockdown, there was nowhere to go, even if leave could be taken.

The topic of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) and the lack of adequate supply affected many hospitals in many countries. Similarly, the relative lack of intensive care (ICU) facilities and ventilators were a worldwide phenomenon.

#### What was the effect of COVID 19 on interventional radiology departments?

All IR departments wherever they were located have been affected by the COVID pandemic. Most IR departments had to make major changes to their operating procedures in terms of infection control, new IR rotas, and the case mix of IR cases undertaken. Radiating

CVIR Endovascular



# Experiences & Lessons

- Total of 3 COVID-19 diagnosed in the whole hospital, no new cases since April
- A huge volume of CT scans and PCR tests
- No healthcare-associated infections in any of the 4,000+ employees
- Shortage PPE was a huge challenge in the initial period
- Fever clinic and more negative pressure OR and ward
- Always dynamically and periodically adjust the management of COVID-19