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"Anatomic" Liver Resection Performed By Approaching The Umblical Plate For Perihilar Cholangiocarcinoma

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Background: The Anatomic right hepatic trisectionectomy with caudate lobectomy for hilar cholangiocarinoma was reported in 2006. This technique need the umblical plate access. With extension of this technique, anatomic central bisectionectomy can be also performed for the Bismuth type 4 of perihilar cholaniocarcinoma (CCA).

Methods: From 2010 to 2020, anatomic right trisectionectomy (N=8) and anatomic central bisectionectomy (N=3) was performed for the patients with the Bismuth type 4 of perihilar CCA. All anatomic liver resection was performed by approaching the umblical plate, in which the bile ducts of the left lateral section were divided at the left side of the umblical fissure following complete dissection of the umblical plate.

Results: Liver resection was successfully performed, and there was no postoperative mortality. All patients were histologically diagnosed as having CCA. Among the patients who underwent anatomic right trisectionectomy, 5 patients received portal vein embolization (PVE) and 3 patients did not. R0 resection rate was 63%. 2 patients performed portal vein wedge resection. 3 patients died of cancer progression and 2 patients died of biliary sepsis. One patients survived without recurrence for 8 years. 4 patients are under follow-up without recurrence. The remaining one patient recurred after 28 months and is undergoing radiation therapy. There were only three patients had biliary leakage.

Conclusions: Anatomic liver resection that is performed by approaching the umblical plate can be safely and effectively proformed even in perihilar CCA.

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