

# SHORT TERM OUTCOMES OF LAPAROSCOPIC LIVER RESECTION: A SINGLE CENTRE EXPERIENCE

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## BACKGROUND

The application of minimally invasive techniques for the management of both primary and metastatic liver malignancies offers a significant benefit to patients, potentially allowing for quicker recovery and earlier initiation of adjuvant therapies.

This study analyzes the outcomes of laparoscopic liver resection in a cohort of patients predominantly diagnosed with colorectal liver metastases and hepatocellular carcinoma

## OBJECTIVES

To assess short term outcomes of laparoscopic liver resection for primary and metastatic liver tumors.

## METHODS

A retrospective analysis of a prospectively maintained database for all laparoscopic liver resections performed over a defined period.

Data collected included patient demographics, operative details, postoperative complications and short term oncological outcomes.

## INDICATION

<i>Indication</i>	<i>No</i>
Colorectal Liver Mets	18
HCC	10
Gallbladder Cancer	4
Recurrent GIST	1
Intrahepatic=Cholangiocarcinoma	3
Seminoma with hepatic Mets	1

## RESULTS

A total of 37 patients underwent laparoscopic liver resection.

The most common indication for surgery was colorectal liver metastases .

The majority of procedures were minor resections (75.6%). 24.32 % were major resections

The mean intraoperative blood loss was 387 ml.

The overall complication rate was 10.8 %

There were no cases of post-hepatectomy liver failure or postoperative mortality.

The R0 resection rate was 87% .

The mean length of hospital stay was 3.8 days.

## DEMOGRAPHICS

<i>Parameter</i>	<i>Value</i>
Mean Age	50.7 Yrs.
Male	19
Female	18

## POSTOPERATIVE OUTCOMES

<i>Outcome value</i>	<i>Value</i>
Complication Rate	10.8 %
Bile Leak	2.7%
Surgical Site Infection	5.4%
Post-hepatectomy Liver Failure	2.7 %
Mortality	0%
R0 resection rate	87 %
Mean hospital Stay	3.8 days

## CONCLUSION

In this series, laparoscopic liver resection was performed with a low conversion rate, acceptable blood loss, and a low rate of major complications.

The achieved R0 resection rate demonstrates the oncological efficacy of the approach.

These results confirm the safety and feasibility of laparoscopic liver resection for both primary and metastatic liver tumors.

