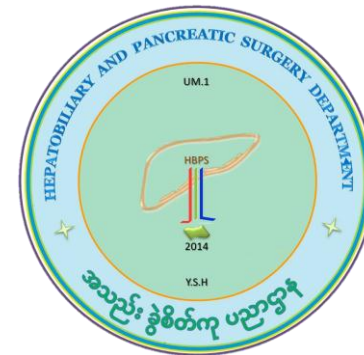


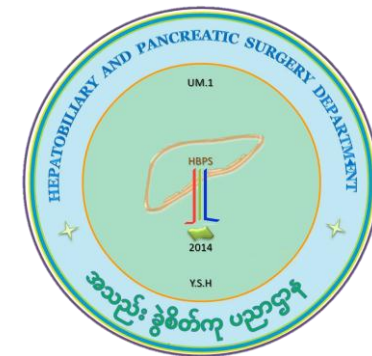


Initial Experience of Laparoscopic Liver Resection in HBPS Department, Yangon Specialty Hospital

Lwin Lwin Naing, Ei Ei Khine, Lin Tun Thein, Min Htin, Saw Maldo Thein, Sai
Aung Nyunt Oo, Nyi Nyi Swe, Tin Tin Mar



- HCC - Fifth most common cancer worldwide
- Third major cause of death
- Develops within the established background of chronic liver disease
- Leading cause of death – cirrhosis
- Curative therapy – Liver resection, Liver transplantation, Local ablation



- Laparoscopic liver resection – 1995 by Hashizume *et al*
- Use of Laparoscopic Liver resection for HCC – increased steadily
- In recent year – acceptable approach
- Slow start
- Initial concern – intraoperative complications of haemorrhage , air embolism
- Prolong learning curve

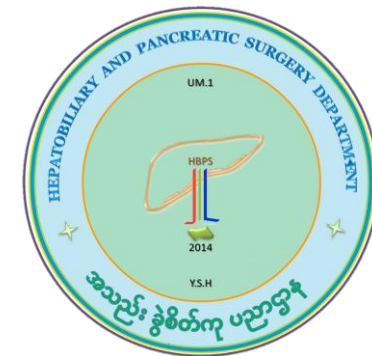


- This case series is our initial experience with 21 cases of laparoscopic resection of solid liver tumours
- January 2017 – January 2018
- 13 months duration



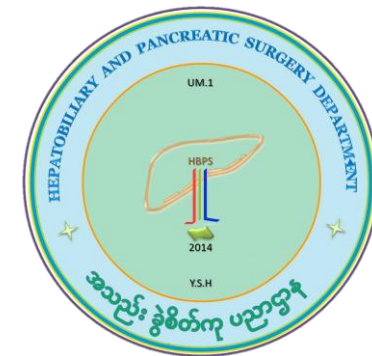
Postoperative morbidity was recorded as

- Early post operative complications
- Hospital stay
- Post hepatectomy liver failure rate

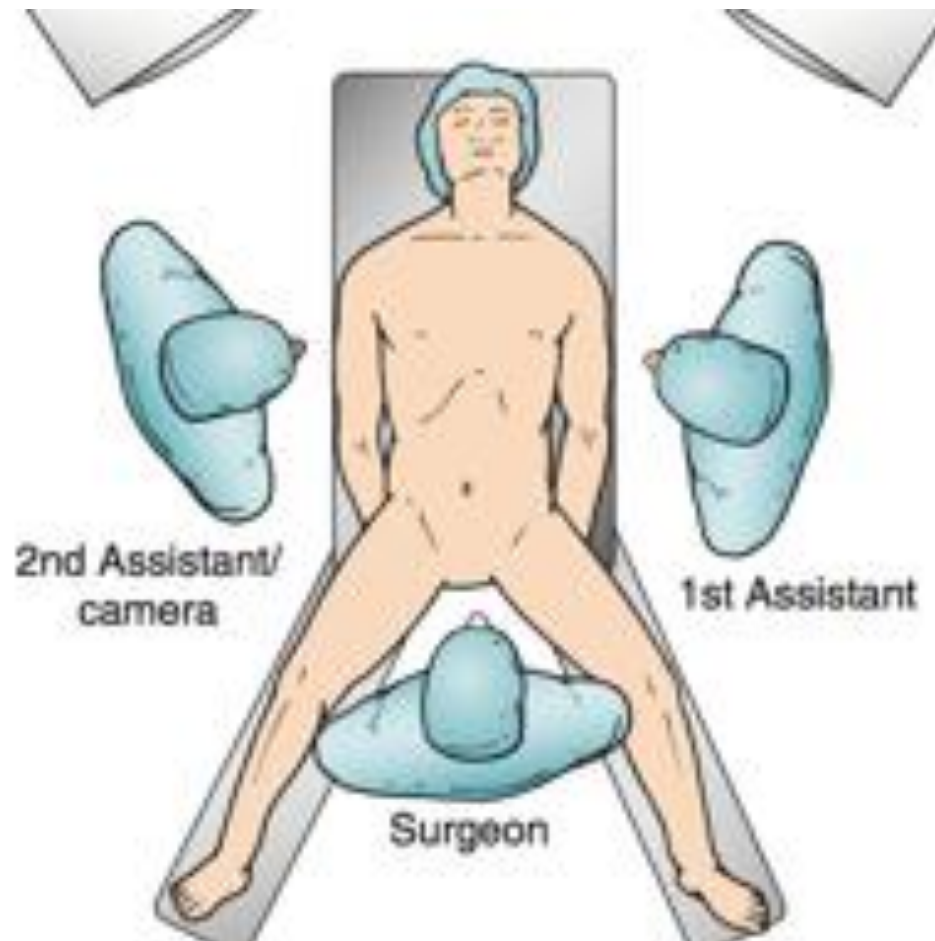




Procedures - Patient setup

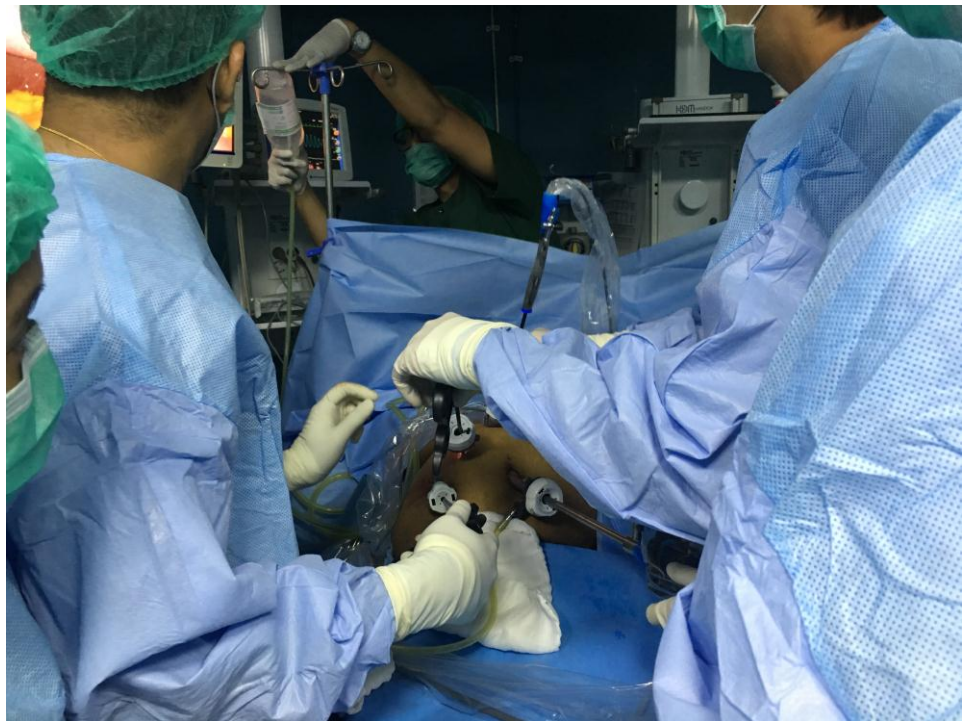
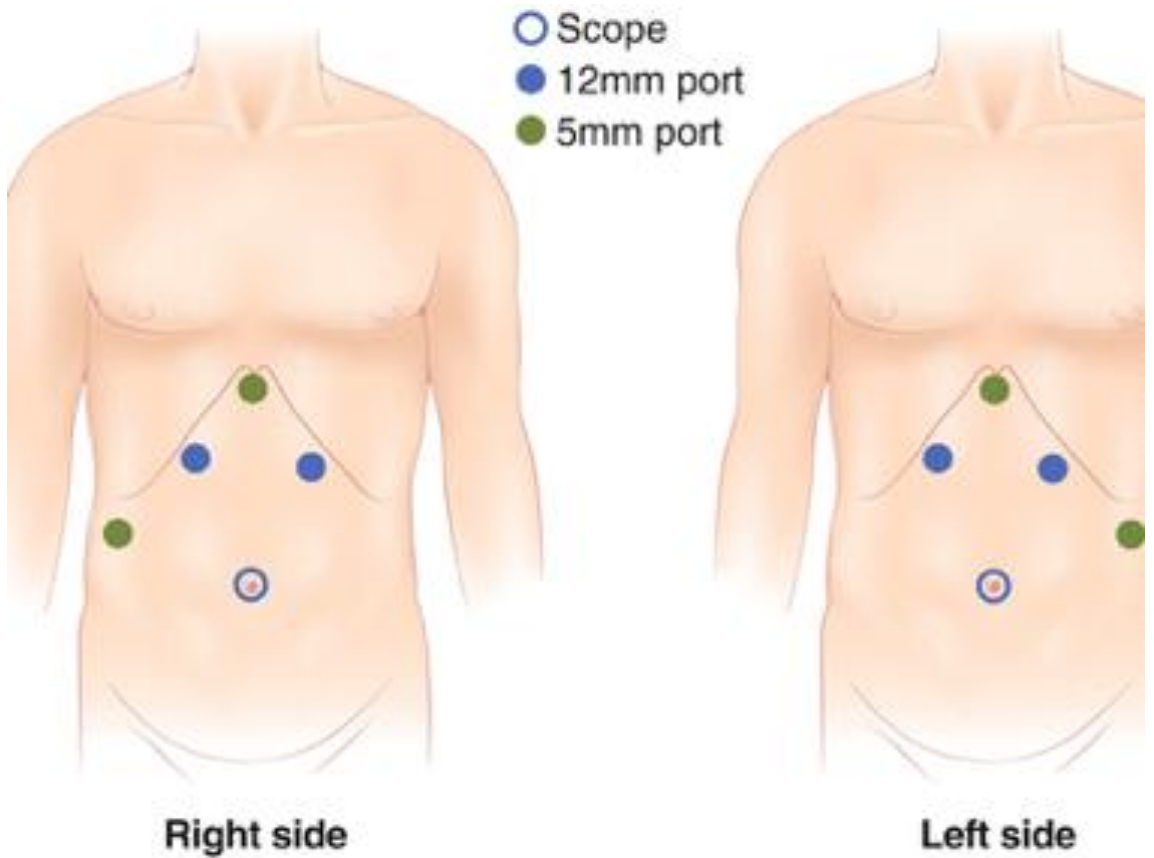
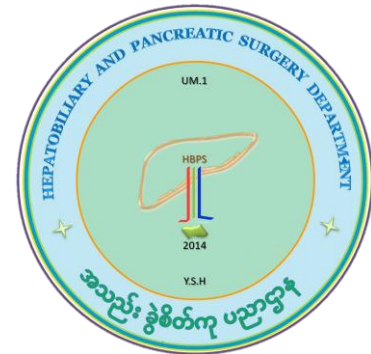


- Split leg position for laparoscopic liver resection



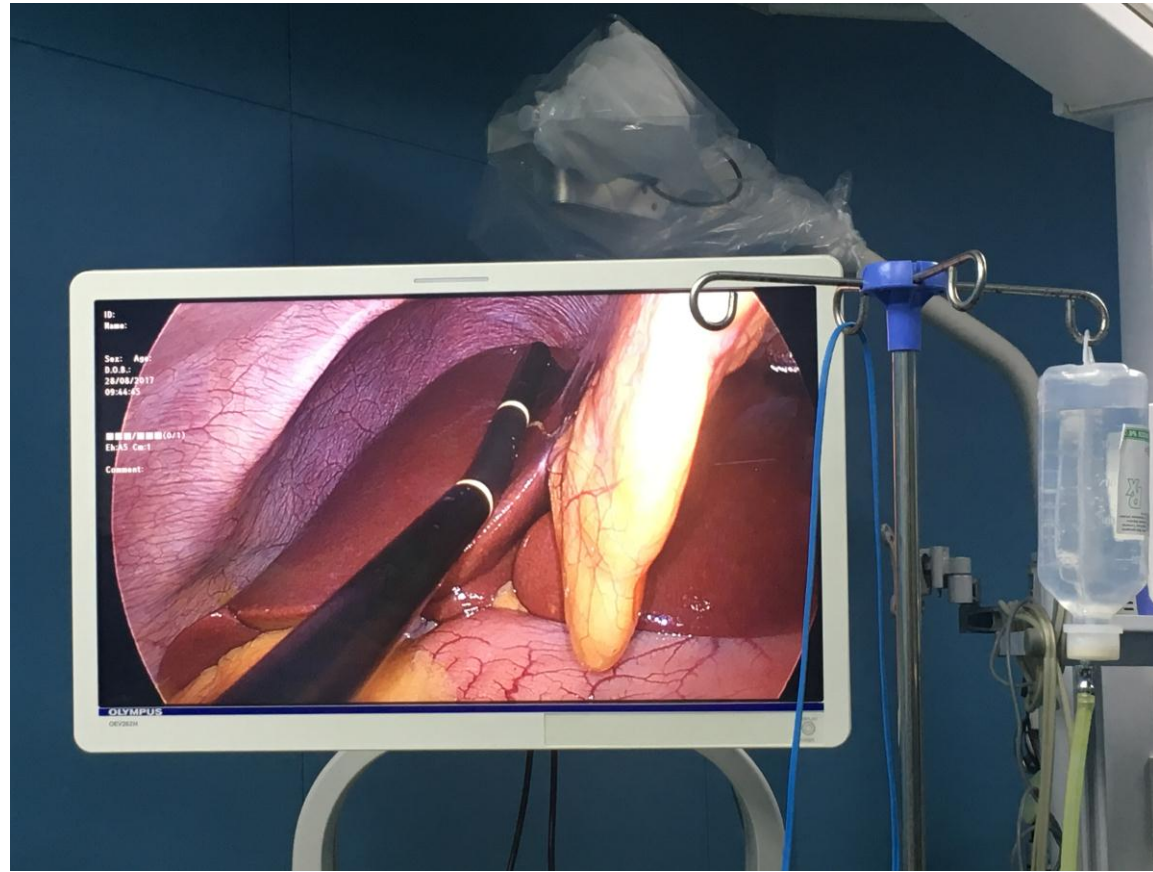
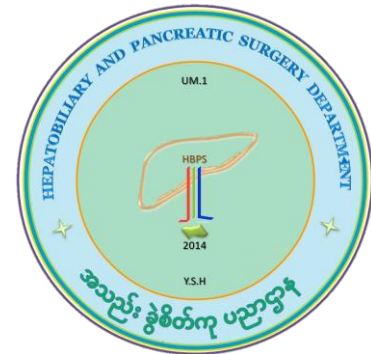


Incisions



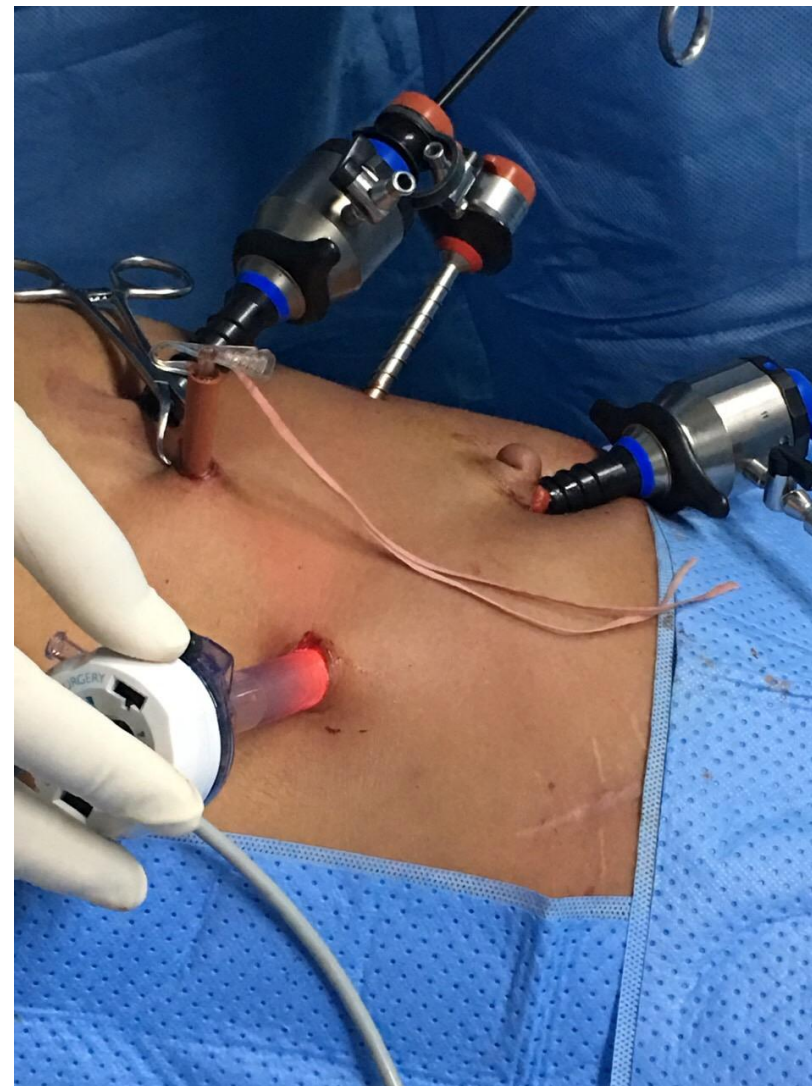
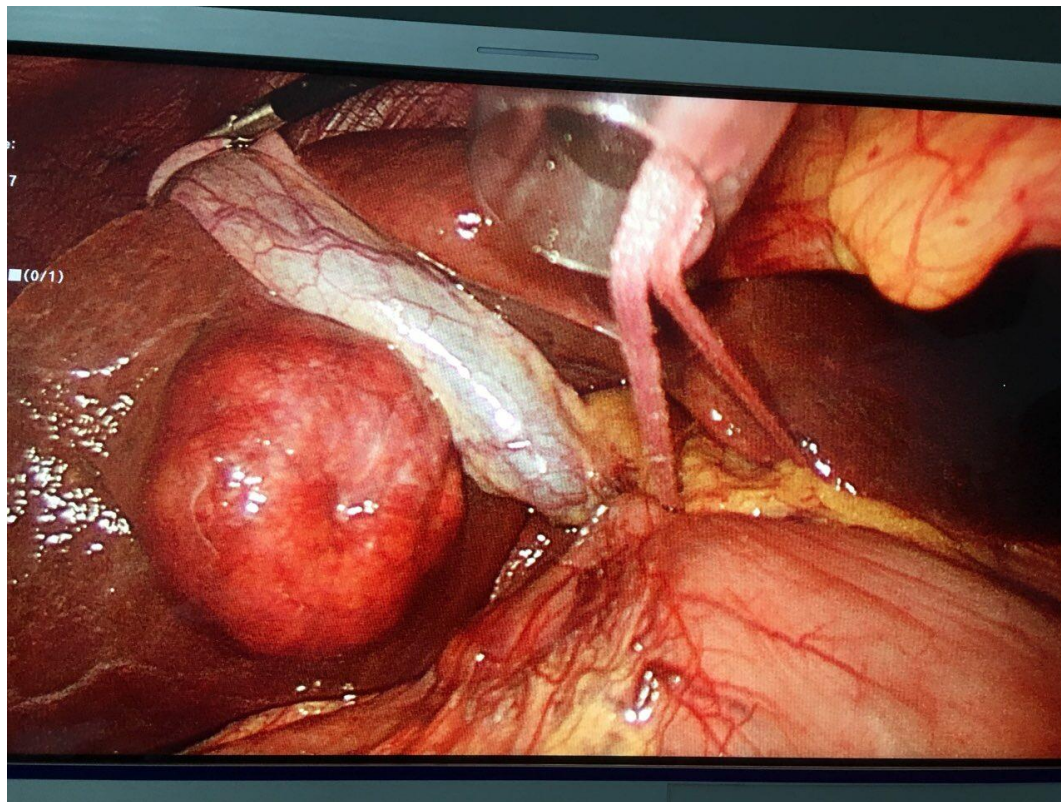
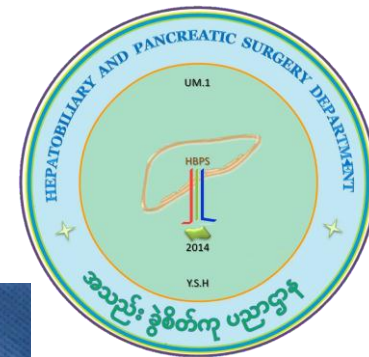


Assessment with intraoperative laparoscopic USG



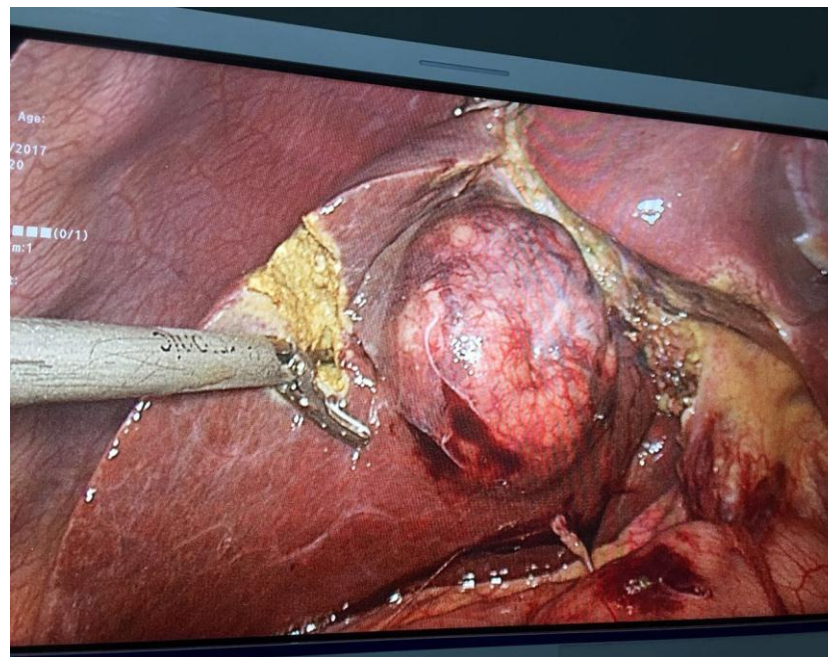
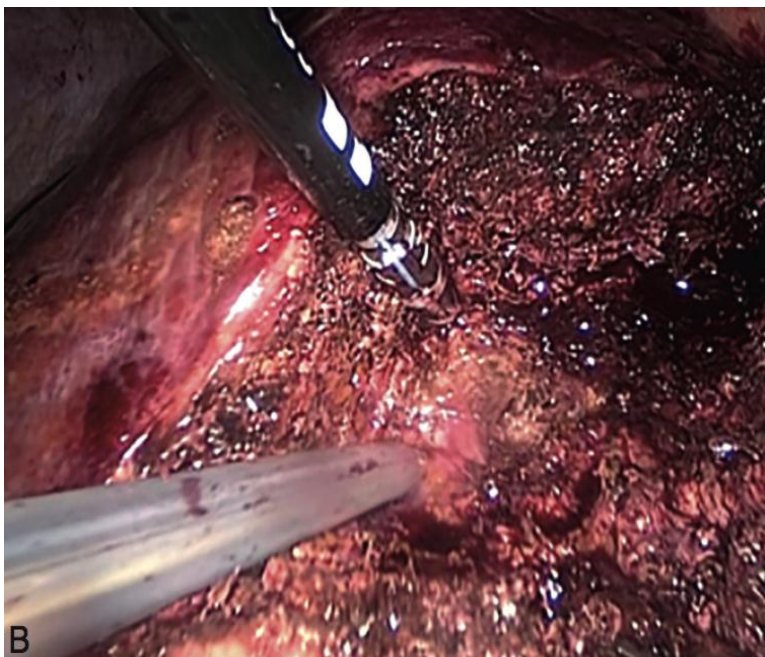
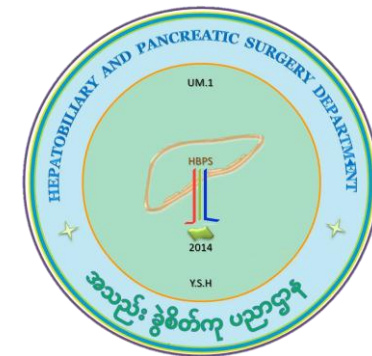


Inflow control



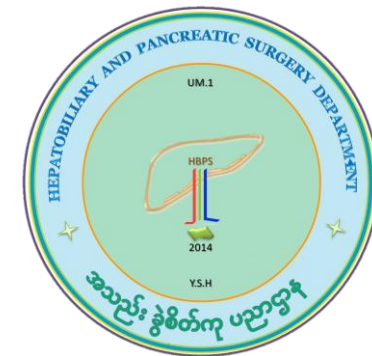


Parenchymal transection

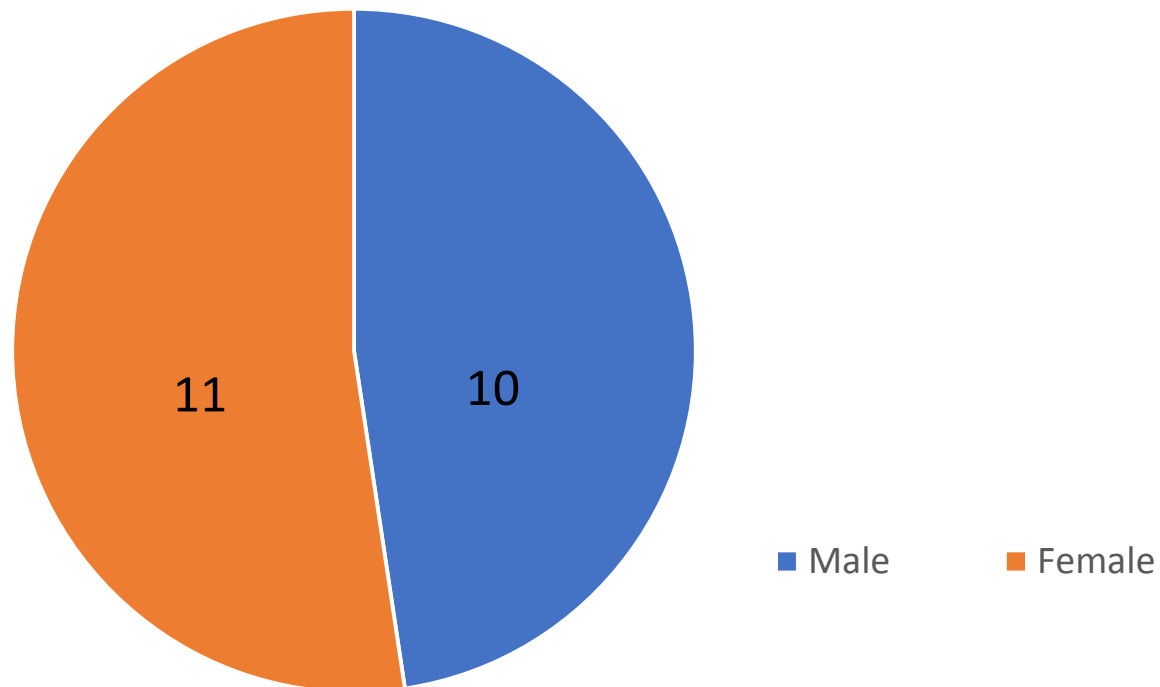


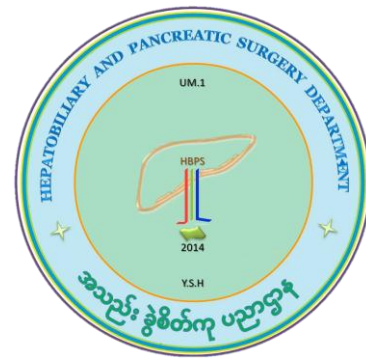


Patient Characteristics

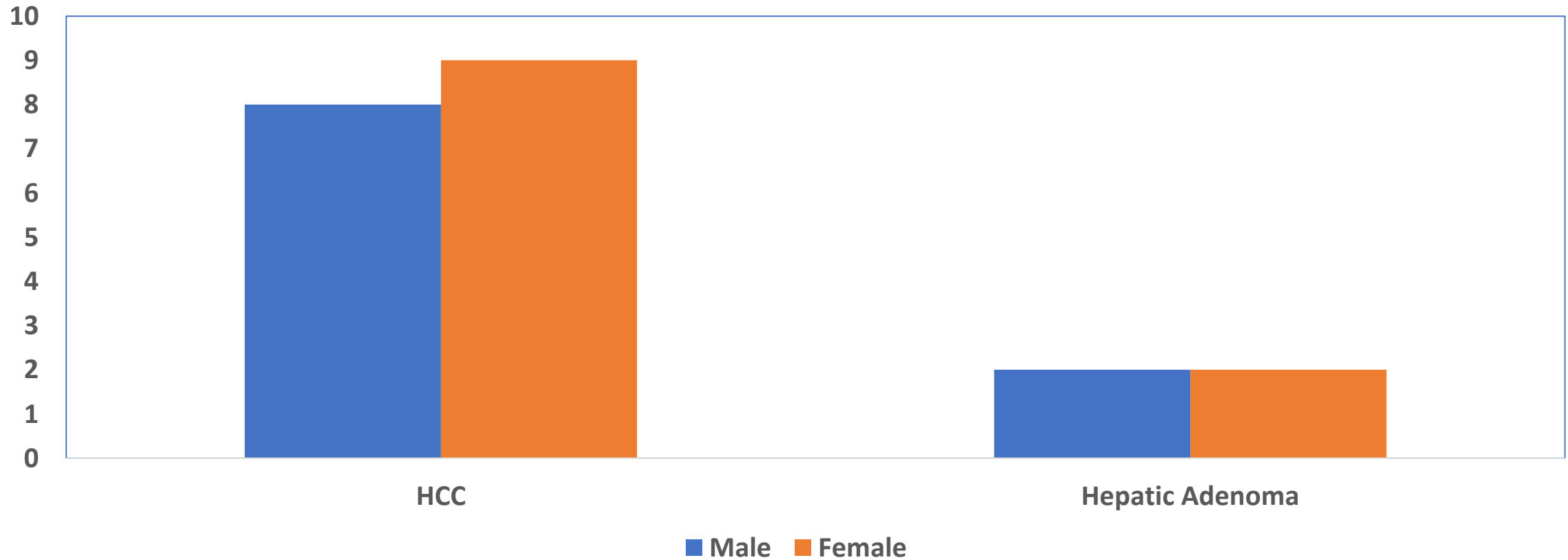


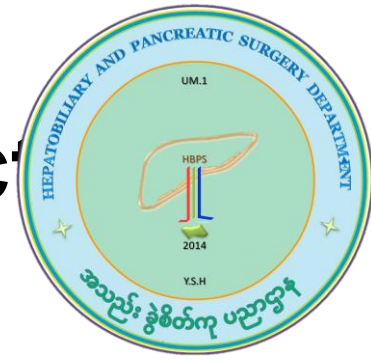
Laparoscopic liver resection patients



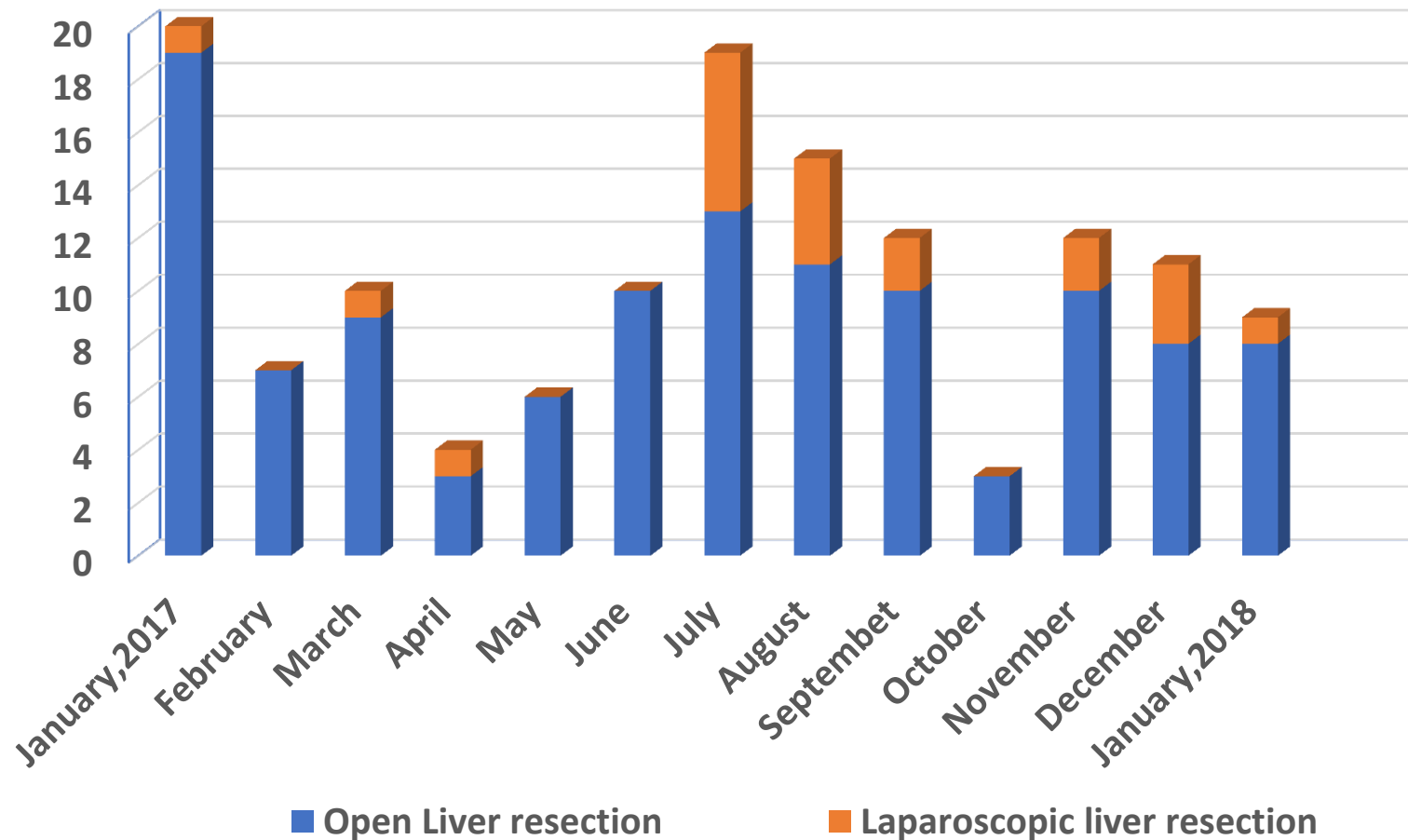


Patient Characteristics





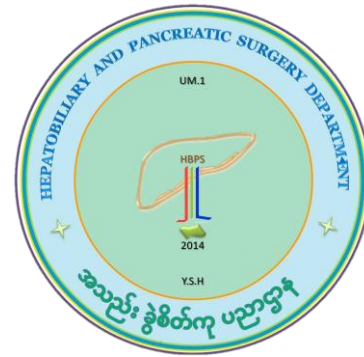
Proportion of Laparoscopic liver resection



Laparoscopic liver resection rate was 15.2 % (i.e. 21 out of 138 liver resections)



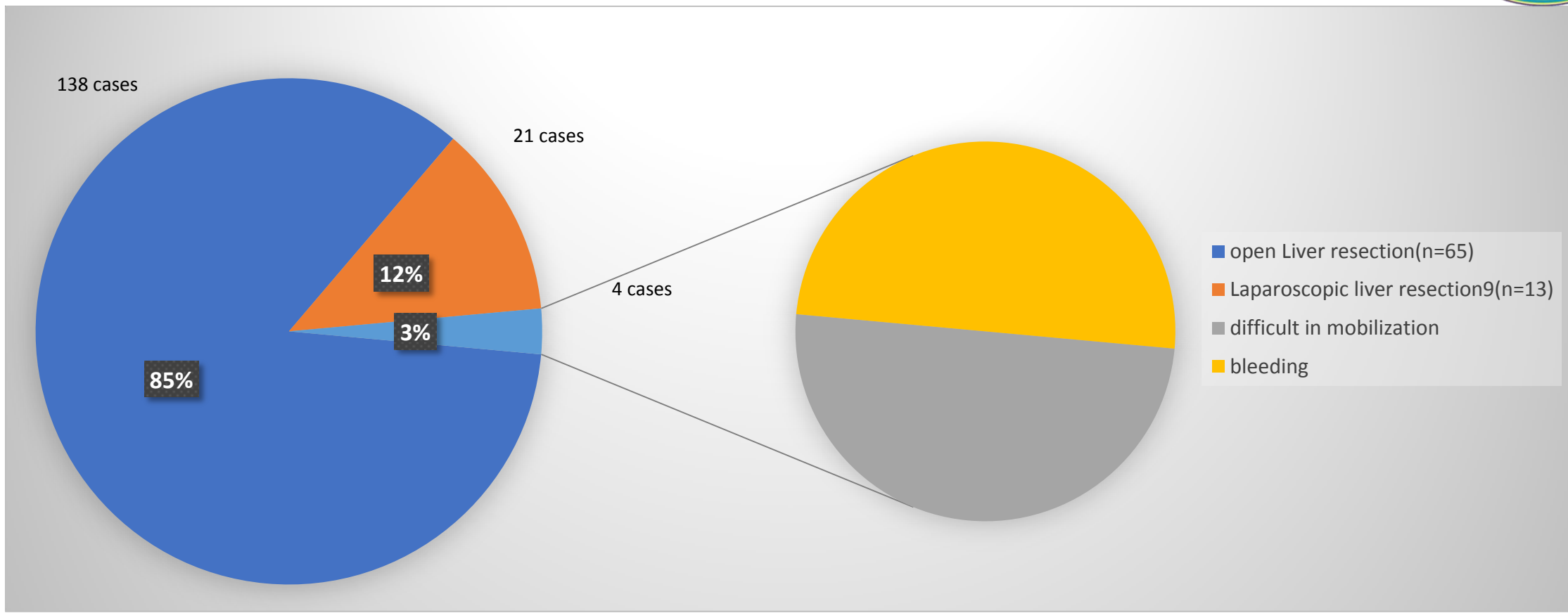
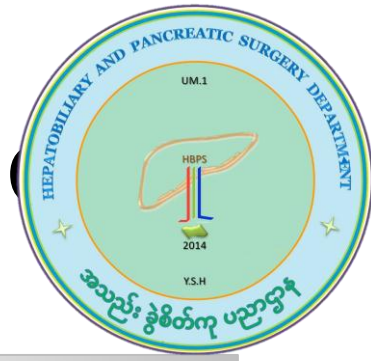
Types of procedures



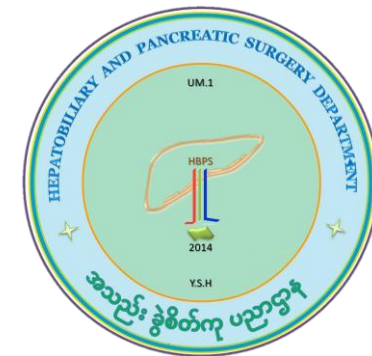
Name of operation	Number of patients
Laparoscopic Liver resection segment VI	4
Laparoscopic Liver resection segment V	2
Laparoscopic Liver resection segment VI + Lap CBDE	1
Laparoscopic left lateral sectionectomy	5
Laparoscopic left lateral sectionectomy + resection of segment IVB	1
Laparoscopic liver resection segment VII	1
Laparoscopic Rt Posterior sectionectomy	2
Laparoscopic Rt Posterior sectionectomy+ resection of segment IVB + Lap CBDE	1
Hybrid Laparoscopic Bisegmentectomy segment V + VI	2
Hybrid Laparoscopic Bisegment VI + VIII	1
Hybrid Laparoscopic left hemihepatectomy	1



Proportion of laparoscopic liver resection



(Hybrid approach Laparoscopic LR – 14%)



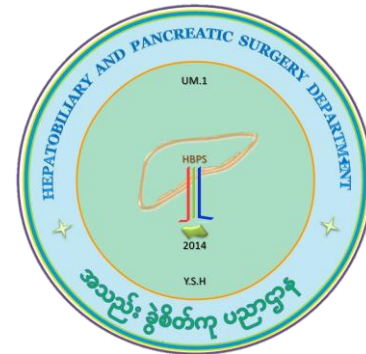
- Duration of hospital stay – 8.2 days (6 to 10 days)
- No post opt liver failure
- D/C - without narcotic analgesia
- Normal activities



CONCLUSION



- Laparoscopic hepatectomy – can safely performed
- Requires - long experience in open hepatic surgery and laparoscopic surgical skills

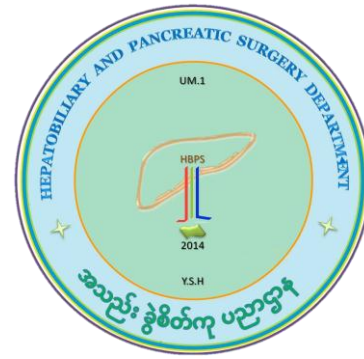


- Started in HBPS Department ,Yangon Specialty Hospital - 2017

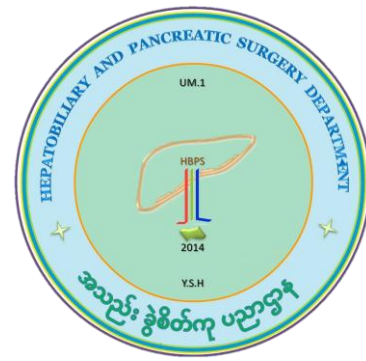




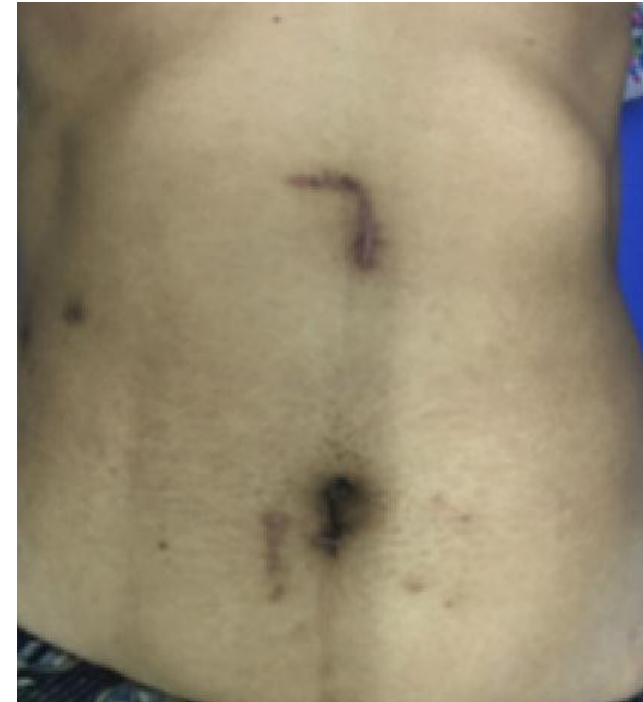
Advantages of laparoscopic liver resection



- Less intraoperative blood loss and transfusion rates
- Decreased need for analgesics
- Faster functional recovery
- Short post-operative stay and

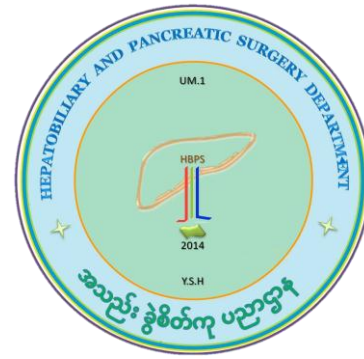


- Better cosmetic benefit and improved maintenance of the sensorimotor integrity of the abdominal wall





Limitations



- Lack of flexible laparoscopic lens
- lack of 3D laparoscope

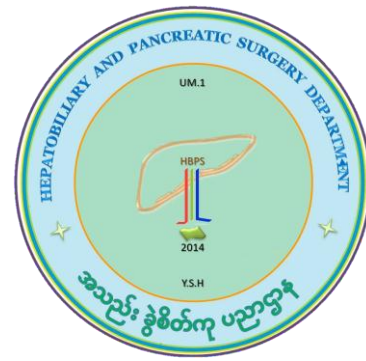


- First single center case report series for laparoscopic liver resection in Myanmar
- Increased the interest in Laparoscopic Liver surgery

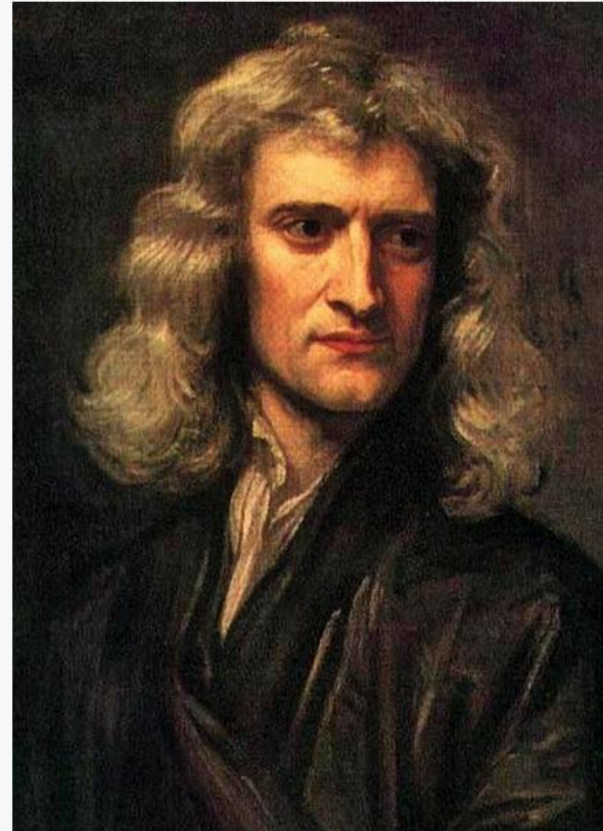


If I Have seen further it is by standing on the shoulders of giants.

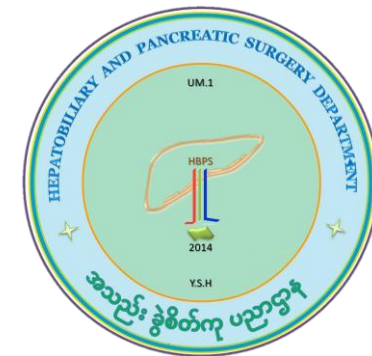
Issac Newton



Sir Isaac Newton



Portrait of Newton at 46 in 1689 by [Godfrey Kneller](#)



THANK YOU!

