

An Overview of Preoperative, Intraoperative, and Postoperative Variables of Liver Resection for Hepatic Adenoma

Melissa Touadi, BS; Iswanto Sucandy, MD+ ; Sharona Ross+, MD; Alexander Rosemurgy, MD+**
Digestive Disease Institute AdventHealth Tampa+ University of South Florida**

Introduction

- Hepatic adenomas occur infrequently therefore the lack of data is noticeable in surgery practices.
- We describe short-term outcomes and complications of such liver resections performed in our hepatobiliary center within the past decade.

Material and Methods

- Perioperative data of 12 patients undergoing hepatic adenoma resections were collected and analyzed.
- Major liver resection is defined as resection of ≥3 adjacent Couinaud segments.
- The data are presented as median (mean±standard deviation).

Conclusions

Hepatic adenomas occur mostly in young women and often require major hepatic resection. Robotic approach is safe and feasible for the treatment of hepatic adenoma.

Results

- Patients were 35(39±17.68) years old, with BMI of 29.47(31.09±9.24) kg/m2 and ASA class of 2.5 (2.33±0.78).
- 92% of the patients were women and 25% of the patients had previous abdominal operations.
- The MELD score was 8(8±1.66) indicating normal background liver at baseline.
- 75% of the liver resections were conducted using robotic approach.
- According to Iwate difficulty scoring system for minimally invasive hepatectomy, 25% of the patients were in intermediate, 25% were advance, and the remaining 50% were expert group.
- Intraoperatively, 75% of the patients underwent major resections.
- The operative time was 232(242±151.85) minutes with an estimated blood loss of 75(193.33±198.10) mL.
- The size of the tumors resected was 4.45(7.24±5.94) cm.
- No intraoperative complications nor conversion to open occurred throughout the series.
- The length of hospital stay was 4(4±2.30) days.
- The 30-day readmission rate was 16.7%, and no 30-day mortality was seen.