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Short-term outcome of laparoscopic left lobe liver resection for hepatocellular carcinoma in Vietnam National Cancer Hospital

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Introduction: Hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC) is a common malignant disease in Vietnam with a high mortality rate. The use of laparoscopic liver resection (LLR) has progressively spread in the last 5 years in our country. Although treatments are dependent primarily on the stages of disease, locations, sizes, and number of tumors. In addition, laparoscopy leads to less post-operative abdominal adhesions and improving operative outcomes.

Methods: Evaluation short-term outcome of patients with diagnosis of HCC who underwent laparoscopic left lobe liver resection totally from August 2018 to August 2019 at our Department.

Results: There were 11 male (84.6%) and 2 female (15.4%), with a male to female ratio of 5.5:1; mean age 58.46 ± 8.67 years; positive rates for hepatitis B is 30.8%; all child's class A cirrhotics; 53.8% of cases had tumors located in segment 2 and segment 3 and 84.6% has a single tumor; the mean tumor size is 51.6 ± 26.7 mm; The operation time is 163.08 ± 14.94 minutes; the median postoperative hospital stay is: 7.54 ± 1.15 days; no patients had necessity for blood transfusion; the complication rate and mortality rate is 0%.

Conclusions: Laparoscopic left lobe liver resection for HCC is safe and feasible procedure.

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