

## Clinical Study

# Laparoscopic versus Open Liver Resection: Differences in Intraoperative and Early Postoperative Outcome among Cirrhotic Patients with Hepatocellular Carcinoma—A Retrospective Observational Study

**Antonio Siniscalchi,<sup>1</sup> Giorgio Ercolani,<sup>2</sup> Giulia Tarozzi,<sup>1</sup> Lorenzo Gamberini,<sup>1</sup> Lucia Cipolat,<sup>1</sup> Antonio D. Pinna,<sup>2</sup> and Stefano Faenza<sup>1</sup>**

<sup>1</sup>*Division of Anesthesiology, Alma Mater Studiorum University of Bologna, Policlinico S. Orsola-Malpighi, Via Massarenti 9, 40138 Bologna, Italy*

<sup>2</sup>*Division of Surgery and Transplantation, Policlinico S. Orsola-Malpighi, University of Bologna, Via Massarenti 9, 40138 Bologna, Italy*

Correspondence should be addressed to Lorenzo Gamberini; [gambero6891@hotmail.it](mailto:gambero6891@hotmail.it)

Received 7 August 2014; Accepted 17 November 2014; Published 4 December 2014

Academic Editor: Christos G. Dervenis

Copyright © 2014 Antonio Siniscalchi et al. This is an open access article distributed under the Creative Commons Attribution License, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited.

**Introduction.** Laparoscopic liver resection is considered risky in cirrhotic patients, even if minor surgical trauma of laparoscopy could be useful to prevent deterioration of a compromised liver function. This study aimed to identify the differences in terms of perioperative complications and early outcome in cirrhotic patients undergoing minor hepatic resection for hepatocellular carcinoma with open or laparoscopic technique. **Methods.** In this retrospective study, 156 cirrhotic patients undergoing liver resection for hepatocellular carcinoma were divided into two groups according to type of surgical approach: laparoscopy (LS group: 23 patients) or laparotomy (LT group: 133 patients). Perioperative data, mortality, and length of hospital stay were recorded. **Results.** Groups were matched for type of resection, median number of nodules, and median diameter of largest lesions. Groups were also homogeneous for preoperative liver and renal function tests. Intraoperative haemoglobin decrease and transfusions of red blood cells and fresh frozen plasma were significantly lower in LS group. MELD score lasted stable after laparoscopic resection, while it increased in laparotomic group. Postoperative liver and renal failure and mortality were all lower in LS group. **Conclusions.** Lower morbidity and mortality, maintenance of liver function, and shorter hospital stay suggest the safety and benefit of laparoscopic approach.

## 1. Introduction

Hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC) is one of the most common malignancies of western countries with an increased incidence in patients with chronic liver disease, especially those with HCV and HBV related cirrhosis [1, 2]. Hepatic resection is certainly one of the most important treatment options and surgery can be carried out with open or laparoscopic technique; among advantages of laparoscopic surgery there are reduction of perioperative bleeding, lower hemodynamic

impact, shorter hospital stay, lower postoperative pain, and earlier return to normal activities [3]. However, laparoscopy is considered risky in cirrhotic patients because of the presence of complications related to the disease such as hyperdynamic circulation, coagulopathy, renal failure, and increased intra-abdominal pressure, so its use is widely debated; moreover, some studies report a greater impairment of oncologic integrity, uncontrollable bleeding, and risk of embolism [4]. This study aimed to identify the differences in terms of intraoperative and postoperative complications and early outcome

in cirrhotic patients undergoing minor hepatic resection for hepatocellular carcinoma with open or laparoscopic technique.

## 2. Methods

**2.1. Study Design.** After Institutional Review Board approval (Protocol Code: LAPARO2011), this retrospective observational study included a total of 194 cirrhotic patients, undergoing minor hepatic resection for HCC between 2005 and 2010 at the Department of Surgery and Transplantation of the University of Bologna, divided into two groups on the basis of the kind of surgery carried out: laparotomic (LT group) or laparoscopic (LS group) liver resection.

Liver resections were defined according to the Brisbane 2000 classification. Atypical resections were generally reserved for small peripheral lesions, whereas anatomical resections were performed when it was deemed that hepatic functional reserve was sufficient [2, 5].

Indications for liver laparoscopic resection were patients with small number of lesions ( $\leq 3$ ), 5 cm or less, located in liver segments 2 to 6 [6].

Patients with tumors which were either large ( $>5$  cm), central, bilateral, or connected with liver hilum, major hepatic veins, or the inferior vena cava were not accepted as candidates for laparoscopic resection (modified from Louisville Statement [7]).

Patients whose lesion characteristics were incompatible with a laparoscopic approach were excluded from the open group.

(i) *LS Group.* It involved 33 patients operated on between 2006 and 2010. Five patients were subsequently excluded for lack of data and other 5 for the conversion into open technique. Causes of conversion were uncontrolled bleeding (2), hepatomegaly (1), and inability to view or isolate the tumor due to technical reasons (2).

The final number of patients included in this group was 23.

For lesions located in the left lobe requiring left lateral lobectomy or wedge resection, the standard three-trocar technique was used.

For lesions located in the other hepatic segments, a four-trocar technique was applied. In all cases, intraoperative laparoscopic ultrasound was applied to confirm the number, size, and location of nodules and guide the extension of the partial hepatectomy. Parenchymal dissection was performed by harmonic scalpel. The main vascular and biliary pedicles were secured with EndoGIA; smaller pedicles were closed by the use of haemoclip. Pringle maneuver was never applied in this series. A closed system suction drain was left in place for 2 days if no major bleeding or postoperative biliary fistula appeared. Fascial closure was attempted only at the umbilical cannula site. If the tumor size was larger than 3 cm, a Pfannenstiel incision was used to take out the piece.

(ii) *LT Group.* It included 161 patients. Twenty-eight of these were later excluded because they underwent major liver resection such as right hepatectomy (9), left hepatectomy

(11), enlarged left hepatectomy (4), mesohepatectomy (1), and trisegmentectomy (3).

The final number of patients included in this group was 133.

The right subcostal incision extended to the xiphoid process along the middle line ("J shape incision") is our standard laparotomy for hepatobiliary surgery. Parenchymal transaction was carried out by harmonic scalpel (similar to the laparoscopic technique) or traditional Kellyclasia technique (based on single surgeon's preference). Vascular clamping was usually applied when excessive bleeding was encountered during transaction; type of clamping was arbitrarily chosen by the operator. Precise details about our surgical technique have been already reported [8].

Intraoperative ultrasound was performed to guide all types of liver resections. One or two closed system suction drains were left in place for 48 hours.

Patients in both groups underwent minor liver resection: wedge resection, segmentectomy, bisegmentectomy, or left lobectomy (Table 1), according to IHPBA classification [9].

**2.2. Anesthesiologic Management.** In both groups, induction was performed by intravenous infusion of propofol ( $1\text{--}1.5$  mg  $\text{kg}^{-1}$ ), fentanyl ( $3$  mcg  $\text{kg}^{-1}$ ), midazolam ( $0.05$  mg  $\text{kg}^{-1}$ ), and atracurium ( $0.1$  mg  $\text{kg}^{-1}$ ) at 100% of  $\text{FiO}_2$ . After intubation, maintenance was achieved with sevoflurane ( $0.8\text{--}1.2\%$ ), fentanyl, and vecuronium. Mechanical ventilation was performed by setting the tidal volume to  $8\text{--}10$  mL  $\text{kg}^{-1}$  with  $8\text{--}12$  breaths per minute and a  $\text{FiO}_2$  of  $40\text{--}50\%$ . In all patients, radial artery and right internal jugular vein were cannulated for monitoring and rapid infusion of liquids. From incision to complete resection, fluid infusions were restricted in order to maintain low central venous pressure values to avoid excessive bleeding during resection.

**2.3. Statistical Analysis.** Statistical analysis was performed using Microsoft Excel 2011 and SPSS 17.0. Preoperative and postoperative variables were compared using *t*-test for numeral variables, Fisher exact test for dichotomous nominal variables, Pearson chi-square test for multicategorical nominal variables, and Mann-Whitney test for ordinal variables. For the analysis of intraoperative variables, we used a two-level linear model for repeated measures using the group membership as a factor between the subjects. All the results with  $P < 0.05$  were considered statistically significant. Numeral variables are expressed as mean  $\pm$  standard deviation (SD), while nominal or ordinals are expressed as a percentage and an absolute value.

## 3. Collected Data

**3.1. Preoperative Phase.** Clinical and biochemical variables recorded in all patients were age, gender, aetiology of cirrhosis (alcohol, HCV, HBV, and HDV), presence of comorbidities (HIV, diabetes) or complications related to cirrhosis (preoperative ascites, esophageal varices), necessity of drug treatment, or portal vein embolization (PVE).

TABLE 1: The two groups (laparoscopic versus open resection) were matched based on type of resection and median number and diameter of nodules.

| Variables                    | LS group (23)     |       | LT group (133) |       | P     |
|------------------------------|-------------------|-------|----------------|-------|-------|
|                              | Mean              | SD    | Mean           | SD    |       |
|                              | Preoperative data |       |                |       |       |
| Number of lesions            | 1.23 (1–3)        | 0.56  | 1.26 (1–6)     | 0.68  | 0.898 |
| Diameter of the lesion (cm)  | 3.21 (1.9–8)      | 1.04  | 3.6 (1–9)      | 1.64  | 0.074 |
|                              | Number            | %     | Number         | %     | P     |
|                              | Type of resection |       |                |       |       |
| Wedge ( <i>n</i> )           | 10                | 43.5% | 90             | 67.7% | 0.165 |
| Segmentectomy ( <i>n</i> )   | 8                 | 34.8% | 27             | 20.3% |       |
| Bisegmentectomy ( <i>n</i> ) | 2                 | 8.7%  | 8              | 6.0%  |       |
| Left lobectomy ( <i>n</i> )  | 3                 | 13%   | 8              | 6.0%  |       |

We also evaluated renal and liver function tests, cell blood count and biochemical parameters.

The severity of cirrhosis was assessed by calculating the “Model of End Stage Liver Disease” (MELD) score and Child-Pugh-Turcotte score (CPT), using the latest laboratory data prior to surgery. We also evaluated the total number of HCC nodules (HCC) radiologically detected, the diameter of the lesion (cm), the number of liver segments treated, and any associated procedures.

The two groups were matched based on type of resection (all patients included in the study received minor hepatectomies) and on median number and median diameter of largest nodule. As reported in Table 1, the two groups were comparable for type of resection and tumor characteristics.

**3.2. Intraoperative Phase.** Blood gas analyses were carried out in all patients from the beginning to the end of the resection. We considered for each patient only the baseline and intraoperative worst values. Blood gas parameters recorded, corrected for body temperature and  $\text{FiO}_2$ , were as follows.

- (i) Respiratory parameters: oxygen partial pressure ( $\text{PaO}_2$ ) and carbon dioxide partial pressure ( $\text{PaCO}_2$ ).
- (ii) Metabolic parameters: pH, bicarbonate ions concentration ( $\text{HCO}_3^-$ ), bases excess (BE), and haemoglobin (Hb). Other intraoperative variables recorded were amount of blood red cells and fresh frozen plasma transfusions and number of patients transfused, volume of fluids infused (crystalloids, colloids), amount of albumin administered, need for correction of metabolic acidosis with sodium bicarbonate ( $\text{NaHCO}_3$ ), and hypotensive episodes (systolic blood pressure under 80 mmHg) and their duration. For patients undergoing open resection, we also collected data on the type of clamping and its duration, while length of pneumoperitoneum was recorded for patients undergoing laparoscopic resection.

**3.3. Postoperative Phase.** We recorded worst levels of creatinine, bilirubin, and INR in the first 7 days after surgery, to recalculate MELD score. We recorded also the occurrence

of postoperative ascites, bilirubin levels above  $3 \text{ mg dL}^{-1}$ , 50-50 criterion (bilirubin  $> 50 \text{ mmol L}^{-1}$  ( $> 3 \text{ mg dL}^{-1}$ ) and  $\text{PT} < 50\%$ ) [10], postoperative coagulopathy ( $\text{INR} > 1.50$  or  $\text{PT} < 50\%$  requiring correction with plasma), postoperative renal failure (creatinine  $> 2 \text{ mg dL}^{-1}$ , urea  $> 200 \text{ mg dL}^{-1}$ ), progressive liver failure that caused patient death or needed liver transplantation (OLT), other morbidities, overall mortality and cause of death, and hospital stay (calculated from the first day after surgery until date of discharge).

## 4. Results

Clinical variables, comorbidities, and complications related to cirrhosis are recorded in Table 2; LT patients were significantly older and presented a lower incidence of alcoholic cirrhosis.

Preoperative data are recoded in Table 2; LS group had significantly higher mean INR values and lower alanine aminotransferase (ALT), platelets, and haematocrit, and MELD score was comparable between the two groups. Intraoperative respiratory and metabolic parameters are recoded in Table 3; among metabolic parameters, only Base Excess (BE) showed no significant differences between the two groups ( $P = 0.595$ ) while the other parameters such as  $\text{pCO}_2$  and pH were statistically significant but not clinically salient because they reasonably derived from pneumoperitoneum physiopathology. Operative time was slightly superior in the laparoscopic group.

Intraoperative values of haemoglobin (Hb) also revealed significant differences between the two groups ( $P < 0.001$ ); in fact, haemoglobin remained stable during laparoscopy while it decreased during open resections (Table 3).

There were not any red blood cells (RBC) transfusions in LS group while 27.4% of patients that underwent open resection needed blood transfusions ( $P = 0.002$ ). With regard to transfusions of fresh frozen plasma (FFP), LS group received an average of  $0.22 \pm 0.52$  units of plasma versus  $0.68 \pm 1.08$  units in control group ( $P = 0.02$ ).

Duration of vascular pedicle clamping during laparoscopic liver resections was 5–63 minutes; pneumoperitoneum during laparoscopic resections ranged from a minimum of 55 minutes to a maximum of 230 minutes.

TABLE 2: Preoperative data, clinical variables, comorbidities, and complications related to cirrhosis divided according to type of resection.

| Variables                         | LS group (23)     |         | LT group (133) |         | P      |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------|---------|----------------|---------|--------|
|                                   | Mean              | SD      | Mean           | SD      |        |
| Age ( <i>n</i> )                  | 57.91 (30–73)     | 10.92   | 63.26 (41–77)  | 7.89    | 0.033* |
| Male/female                       | 15/8              |         | 104/29         |         | 0.19   |
|                                   | Number            | %       | Number         | %       | P      |
|                                   | Pathologies       |         |                |         |        |
| Alcohol ( <i>n</i> )              | 5                 | 21.7%   | 6              | 4.5%    | 0.011* |
| HCV ( <i>n</i> )                  | 17                | 73.9%   | 88             | 67.6%   | 1      |
| HBV ( <i>n</i> )                  | 6                 | 26.1%   | 35             | 26.5%   | 1      |
| HDV ( <i>n</i> )                  | 1                 | 4.3%    | 5              | 3.8%    | 1      |
| HIV ( <i>n</i> )                  | 3                 | 13%     | 19             | 14.4%   | 1      |
| Diabetes ( <i>n</i> )             | 4                 | 17.4%   | 36             | 27.3%   | 0.441  |
| Preoperative ascites ( <i>n</i> ) | 3                 | 13%     | 8              | 6.1%    | 0.211  |
| Esophageal varices ( <i>n</i> )   | 13                | 56.6%   | 40             | 34.8%   | 0.062  |
|                                   | Mean              | SD      | Mean           | SD      | P      |
|                                   | Preoperative data |         |                |         |        |
| Serum urea (g/L)                  | 0.37              | 0.12    | 0.4            | 0.17    | 0.521  |
| Serum creatinine (mg/dL)          | 0.9               | 0.2     | 0.98           | 0.29    | 0.197  |
| Proteins (g/dL)                   | 7.59              | 0.71    | 7.57           | 0.6     | 0.878  |
| Albumin (g/dL)                    | 3.91              | 0.39    | 3.73           | 0.41    | 0.139  |
| Bilirubin (mg/dL)                 | 1.45              | 1.18    | 0.98           | 0.51    | 0.074  |
| ALP (U/L)                         | 305.5             | 103.65  | 281.55         | 108.28  | 0.597  |
| AST (U/L)                         | 60                | 30.84   | 86.78          | 77.08   | 0.103  |
| ALT (U/L)                         | 55.48             | 43.38   | 87.76          | 72.41   | 0.04*  |
| INR                               | 1.25              | 0.17    | 1.16           | 0.11    | 0.015* |
| MELD                              | 10.09 (7–18)      | 3.04    | 8.95 (6–15)    | 1.82    | 0.096  |
| Na <sup>+</sup> (mmol/L)          | 140.65            | 3.5     | 138.8          | 2.67    | 0.023* |
| WBC (U/mL)                        | 5272.61           | 2125.79 | 5389.83        | 1728.14 | 0.772  |
| Hb (g/dL)                         | 13.36             | 1.74    | 13.9           | 1.47    | 0.119  |
| HCT (%)                           | 39.2              | 4.37    | 41.17          | 4       | 0.035* |
| PLT (U/mL)                        | 111 217           | 60 336  | 138 439        | 59 880  | 0.046* |

\* $P < 0.05$ .

Pathologic characteristics of the tumor and the rate of curative resection were comparable between the two groups as reported in Table 4.

Postoperative data are recorded in Table 5.

Worst postoperative serum creatinine was statistically different ( $P < 0.0001$ ) and so also postoperative MELD scores ( $P = 0.035$ ). In 8 patients (34.8%) belonging to the LS group, the 50-50 criterion were fulfilled, while only 25 (12.9%) of the patients in LT group had this criterion satisfied ( $P = 0.014$ ).

Treatment for postoperative liver failure, consisting essentially of liver transplantation (OLT), was applied in 2,3% of patients of LT group and none in LS group ( $P = 0.475$ ).

Although hospital stay was not statistically different ( $P = 0.339$ ), it was smaller in LS group, with a range of 3–29 days and an average duration of 7.61 days, while it was greater in LT group with a mean value of 14.38 days and a range of 4–166 days.

Postoperative mortality was lower in LS group (none), while it reached a value of 7.5% (10 patients) in LT group ( $P = 0.36$ ) (Table 5). The largest part of deaths was caused by progressive liver failure (11 patients) and acute myocardial infarction (2 patients).

## 5. Discussion

To date, no randomized clinical trial evaluating laparoscopic against laparotomic liver resection has still been performed, but case series and prospective studies assessed its safety in terms of oncological integrity and the possibility to reduce postoperative hospital stay [11]. This study focused on perioperative period of cirrhotic patients undergoing minor liver resection and its results are in line with literature [12]; interestingly we found a lower incidence of acute kidney

TABLE 3: Intraoperative respiratory and metabolic parameters, transfusions, and operative time divided in two groups according to type of surgical approach; RBC: red blood cells; FFP: fresh frozen plasma; PT RBC/FFP: patients transfused with units of RBC/FFP.

| Variables                                    | LS group (23) |        | LT group (133) |       | P       |
|--|---------------|--------|----------------|-------|---------|
|  | Mean          | SD     | Mean           | SD    |         |
| Basal PaO <sub>2</sub> (mmHg)                | 253.02        | 109.88 | 227.29         | 66.57 | <0.001* |
| Worst PaO <sub>2</sub> (mmHg)                | 181.53        | 75.86  | 235.29         | 68.77 | <0.001* |
| Basal PaCO <sub>2</sub> (mmHg)               | 34.94         | 5.07   | 35.74          | 4.8   | <0.001* |
| Worst PaCO <sub>2</sub> (mmHg)               | 43.75         | 8.56   | 35.96          | 4.65  | <0.001* |
| Basal pH                                     | 7.44          | 0.04   | 7.43           | 0.05  | <0.001* |
| Worst pH                                     | 7.35          | 0.07   | 7.39           | 0.06  | <0.001* |
| Basal HCO <sub>3</sub> <sup>-</sup> (mmol/L) | 23.38         | 2.46   | 24.04          | 1.73  | <0.001* |
| Worst HCO <sub>3</sub> <sup>-</sup> (mmol/L) | 23.65         | 2.37   | 21.93          | 1.97  | <0.001* |
| Basal BE (mmol/L)                            | -0.49         | 2.05   | -0.61          | 2.06  | 0.595   |
| Worst BE (mmol/L)                            | -2.3          | 2.53   | -2.69          | 2.56  | 0.595   |
| Basal Hb (g/dL)                              | 11.96         | 1.62   | 12.23          | 1.58  | <0.001* |
| Worst Hb (g/dL)                              | 12.11         | 1.84   | 11.21          | 1.7   | <0.001* |
| RBC (U)                                      | 0             | 0      | 0.58           | 1.1   | <0.001* |
| FFP (U)                                      | 0.22          | 0.52   | 0.68           | 1.07  | 0.002*  |
|  | Number        | %      | Number         | %     | P       |
| PT RBC                                       | 0             | 0%     | 36             | 27.4% | 0.002*  |
| PT FFP                                       | 4             | 17.4%  | 45             | 34.2% | 0.143   |
| Acidosis correction (NaHCO <sub>3</sub> )    | 2             | 8.7%   | 16             | 19%   | 0.35    |
|  | Min           | SD     | Min            | SD    | P       |
| Operative time                               | 175           | 91     | 165            | 80    | 0.588   |

\*P &lt; 0.05.

TABLE 4: Pathologic tumor characteristics and curative resection based on laparoscopic versus open resection.

| Variables                    | LS group (23) |       | LT group (133) |       | P     |
|------------------------------|---------------|-------|----------------|-------|-------|
|                              | Number        | %     | Number         | %     |       |
| Edmonds on grades I-II       | 8             | 34.8% | 42             | 31.6% | 0.951 |
| Edmonds on grades III-IV     | 15            | 65.2% | 91             | 68.4% |       |
| Microvascular invasion (yes) | 13            | 56.5  | 71             | 53.4  | 0.958 |
| Microvascular invasion (no)  | 10            | 43.5  | 62             | 46.6  |       |
| Curative resection (R0)      | 22            | 95.6% | 129            | 97.0% | 0.761 |

injury and postoperative liver failure which could account for the lower hospital stay underlined in other studies [13].

Minor surgical trauma and a more precise haemostasis, associated with the effect of hydrostatic pressure of pneumoperitoneum on the surface of dissected parenchyma, justify the maintenance of haemoglobin almost constant during surgery, resulting in a reduced necessity for transfusion of blood products. This is an important aspect since bleeding and consequently blood transfusions are associated with a higher postoperative morbidity in cirrhotic patients [11, 13, 14].

In this series we have applied Harmonic scalpel as our basic transaction technique; in the case of laparoscopic major hepatectomies we have used ultrasonic dissector. Anyway, Gobardhan et al. [15] have recently reported that no single method for parenchymal transaction has proven to be better than the other one. Based on single surgeon's experience,

ultrasound dissector or ultrasound scissors (such as Harmonic scalpel or Thunderbeat) are mainly used together with monopolar or bipolar coagulators. Stappler technique has been also reported as alternative technique [16].

Postoperative values of MELD scores, expression of an increased risk of hepatic injury [17], were significantly lower after surgery in patients undergoing laparoscopic resection.

Postoperative ascites had a lower incidence in the LS group, and even if this parameter is not statistically significant, it may be an important aspect of postoperative trend. Ascites, in fact, represents a frequent complication of liver resection. Reduction of its incidence in patients undergoing laparoscopic resection can be attributed to the type of surgical approach [18]. This phenomenon could be due to the preservation of collateral circulation in the abdomen, avoiding long incisions and reducing the damage to muscle and round ligament, which may contain important

TABLE 5: Postoperative data: hepatic and renal functions, coagulopathies, other morbidities, mortality, and hospital stay divided in two groups according to type of surgical approach.

| Variables                | LS group (23) |        | LT group (133) |           | P       |
|--------------------------|---------------|--------|----------------|-----------|---------|
|                          | Mean          | SD     | Mean           | SD        |         |
| Worse creatinine (mg/dL) | 0.84          | 0.18   | 1.18           | 0.44      | <0.001* |
| Worse bilirubin (mg/dL)  | 2.48          | 1.45   | 2.17           | 3.43      | 0.673   |
| Worse INR                | 1.33          | 0.18   | 1.33           | 0.19      | 0.987   |
| Worse MELD               | 10.6 (5–17)   | 3.58   | 12.6 (5–29)    | 4.24      | 0.035*  |
|                          | Number        | %      | Number         | %         | P       |
| PO ascites               | 3             | 13%    | 34             | 25.8%     | 0.288   |
| PO jaundice              | 10            | 43.5%  | 30             | 22.7%     | 0.067   |
| 50-50 criterion          | 8             | 34.8%  | 17             | 12.9%     | 0.014*  |
| PO coagulopathy          | 5             | 21.7%  | 25             | 18.9%     | 0.777   |
| PO renal failure         | 0             | 0%     | 9              | 6.8%      | 0.357   |
| POLF                     | 0             | 0%     | 9              | 6.8%      | 0.357   |
| Treatment of POLF        | 0             | 0%     | 3              | 2.3%      | 0.475   |
| Morbidity                | 5             | 21.7%  | 47             | 35.6%     | 0.237   |
| Status (dead/alive)      | 0/23          | 0/100% | 10/123         | 7.5/92.5% | 0.36    |
|                          | Mean          | SD     | Mean           | SD        | P       |
| Hospital stay (n)        | 7.61 (3–29)   | 5.5    | 14.38 (4–166)  | 21.78     | 0.339   |

\* $P < 0.05$ .

collateral vessels. Other mechanisms that could be part of this phenomenon are the smaller mobilization and manipulation of the liver parenchyma, which reduces the trauma [18], the reduced section of lymph vessels, and minor demand for intraoperative fluids.

Due to these reasons, a reduced incidence of postoperative ascites in resected patients by laparoscopic approach has been reported in particular in F4-liver cirrhosis [19]; similar results have been confirmed in a recent meta-analysis regarding laparoscopic versus open approach for HCC and including 550 patients [20].

Absence of postoperative liver failure in LS group could also be traced in part to this type of mechanisms. This last parameter is an important result; liver failure in fact is one of the most severe postoperative complications, especially in cirrhotic patients, in which this is still more common [21].

The group undergoing laparoscopic liver resection did not develop renal failure. This finding, not underlined from other studies, could be related to lower incidence of ascites [20] and absence of liver failure, which allowed the maintenance of adequate renal function; on the other hand LT group had an incidence of postoperative renal failure of 6.8%.

The reduced incidence of postoperative complications after laparoscopic liver resection for HCC compared to conventional approach has been clearly reported in the literature both by single-center experience and by meta-analysis [13, 19, 20, 22]; we think the reduced functional reserve of cirrhotic patients considered in this study could rapidly impair under intense surgical insults as open surgery.

We have also to underline the conversion rate of laparoscopy (17,9%), which is in line with data found in

literature [1]. The main causes of conversion were excessive bleeding and the inability to view/isolate the lesion, in particular at the beginning of our experience. This reflects the fact that laparoscopic liver resection techniques are not a completely solved problem, especially in cirrhotic patients [1]. Certainly, as stated by many authors [11, 14, 23], this procedure should be practiced by experienced surgeons, with an extensive experience in both types of resection and advanced laparoscopy in specialized centres.

Limitations of this study are the important difference in sample size between the two groups and its retrospective nature; another possible limitation could be represented by a significant difference in the average age of the two groups, lower in the LS group. However, homogeneity of the sample in relation to the type of resection, tumor characteristics, underlying liver disease, and other comorbidities, such as diabetes, HIV, preoperative ascites, and esophageal varices, can make this difference less significant.

## 6. Conclusions

Our study showed that intraoperative bleeding and transfusion requirements were significantly lower in the group undergoing laparoscopic liver resection.

Laparoscopic approach, opposed to open surgery, has not led to the development of hepatic or renal failure and mortality, morbidity, and postoperative hospital stay were lower.

The advantages of laparoscopic liver resection compared to traditional technique are several, especially if laparoscopic approach is used in patients with a higher MELD score and

with a potentially increased risk of perioperative complications.

## Ethical Approval

This study was conducted after Institutional Review Board approval (Protocol Code: LAPARO2011).

## Conflict of Interests

No benefits in any form have been received or will be received from a commercial party related directly or indirectly to the subject of this paper.

## References

- [1] D. Cherqui, A. Laurent, C. Tayar et al., "Laparoscopic liver resection for peripheral hepatocellular carcinoma in patients with chronic liver disease: midterm results and perspectives," *Annals of Surgery*, vol. 243, no. 4, pp. 499–506, 2006.
- [2] G. Belli, C. Fantini, A. Belli, and P. Limongelli, "Laparoscopic liver resection for hepatocellular carcinoma in cirrhosis: long-term outcomes," *Digestive Surgery*, vol. 28, no. 2, pp. 134–140, 2011.
- [3] K. T. Nguyen, T. C. Gamblin, and D. A. Geller, "Laparoscopic liver resection for cancer," *Future Oncology*, vol. 4, no. 5, pp. 661–671, 2008.
- [4] K. A. Carswell, F. G. Sagias, B. Murgatroyd, M. Rela, N. Heaton, and A. G. Patel, "Laparoscopic versus open left lateral segmentectomy," *BMC Surgery*, vol. 9, no. 1, article 14, 2009.
- [5] A. Cucchetti, M. Cescon, F. Trevisani, and A. D. Pinna, "Current concepts in hepatic resection for hepatocellular carcinoma in cirrhotic patients," *World Journal of Gastroenterology*, vol. 18, no. 44, pp. 6398–6408, 2012.
- [6] M. D. Kluger and D. Cherqui, "Laparoscopic resection of hepatocellular carcinoma," in *Multidisciplinary Treatment of Hepatocellular Carcinoma*, J.-N. Vauthey and A. Brouquet, Eds., vol. 190 of *Recent Results in Cancer Research*, pp. 111–126, Springer, Berlin, Germany, 2013.
- [7] J. F. Buell, D. Cherqui, D. A. Geller et al., "Position on laparoscopic liver surgery," *Annals of Surgery*, vol. 250, no. 5, pp. 825–830, 2009.
- [8] A. Mazziotti, A. Cavallari, and J. Belghiti, *Techniques in Liver Surgery*, p. 370, Greenwich Medical Media, 1997.
- [9] S. M. Strasberg, "Nomenclature of hepatic anatomy and resections: a review of the Brisbane 2000 system," *Journal of Hepato-Biliary-Pancreatic Surgery*, vol. 12, no. 5, pp. 351–355, 2005.
- [10] S. Balzan, J. Belghiti, O. Farges et al., "The '50-50 criteria' on postoperative day 5: an accurate predictor of liver failure and death after hepatectomy," *Annals of Surgery*, vol. 242, no. 6, pp. 824–829, 2005.
- [11] K. T. Nguyen and D. A. Geller, "Is laparoscopic liver resection safe and comparable to open liver resection for hepatocellular carcinoma?" *Annals of Surgical Oncology*, vol. 16, no. 7, pp. 1765–1767, 2009.
- [12] F. M. Polignano, A. J. Quyn, R. S. M. de Figueiredo, N. A. Henderson, C. Kulli, and I. S. Tait, "Laparoscopic versus open liver segmentectomy: prospective, case-matched, intention-to-treat analysis of clinical outcomes and cost effectiveness," *Surgical Endoscopy*, vol. 22, no. 12, pp. 2564–2570, 2008.
- [13] T. T. Cheung, R. T. Poon, W. K. Yuen et al., "Long-term survival analysis of pure laparoscopic versus open hepatectomy for hepatocellular carcinoma in patients with cirrhosis: a single-center experience," *Annals of Surgery*, vol. 257, no. 3, pp. 506–511, 2013.
- [14] C. H. C. Pilgrim, H. To, V. Usatoff, and P. M. Evans, "Laparoscopic hepatectomy is a safe procedure for cancer patients," *HPB*, vol. 11, no. 3, pp. 247–251, 2009.
- [15] P. D. Gobardhan, D. Subar, and B. Gayet, "Laparoscopic liver surgery: an overview of the literature and experiences of a single centre," *Best Practice & Research: Clinical Gastroenterology*, vol. 28, no. 1, pp. 111–121, 2014.
- [16] J. F. Buell, B. Gayet, H.-S. Han et al., "Evaluation of stapler hepatectomy during a laparoscopic liver resection," *HPB*, vol. 15, no. 11, pp. 845–850, 2013.
- [17] A. Cucchetti, A. Siniscalchi, G. Ercolani et al., "Modification of acid-base balance in cirrhotic patients undergoing liver resection for hepatocellular carcinoma," *Annals of Surgery*, vol. 245, no. 6, pp. 902–908, 2007.
- [18] A. Laurent, D. Cherqui, M. Lesurtel et al., "Laparoscopic liver resection for subcapsular hepatocellular carcinoma complicating chronic liver disease," *Archives of Surgery*, vol. 138, no. 7, pp. 763–769, 2003.
- [19] A. Kanazawa, T. Tsukamoto, S. Shimizu et al., "Impact of laparoscopic liver resection for hepatocellular carcinoma with F4-liver cirrhosis," *Surgical Endoscopy and Other Interventional Techniques*, vol. 27, no. 7, pp. 2592–2597, 2013.
- [20] J.-J. Xiong, K. Altaf, M. A. Javed et al., "Meta-analysis of laparoscopic vs open liver resection for hepatocellular carcinoma," *World Journal of Gastroenterology*, vol. 18, no. 45, pp. 6657–6668, 2012.
- [21] S. G. Delis, A. Bakoyiannis, I. Biliatis, K. Athanassiou, N. Tassopoulos, and C. Dervenis, "Model for end-stage liver disease (MELD) score, as a prognostic factor for post-operative morbidity and mortality in cirrhotic patients, undergoing hepatectomy for hepatocellular carcinoma," *HPB*, vol. 11, no. 4, pp. 351–357, 2009.
- [22] Z. Yin, X. Fan, H. Ye, D. Yin, and J. Wang, "Short- and long-term outcomes after laparoscopic and open hepatectomy for hepatocellular carcinoma: a global systematic review and meta-analysis," *Annals of Surgical Oncology*, vol. 20, no. 4, pp. 1203–1215, 2013.
- [23] I. S. Kwon, S. S. Yun, D. S. Lee, and H. J. Kim, "Laparoscopic liver resection for malignant liver tumors, why not more?" *Journal of the Korean Surgical Society*, vol. 83, no. 1, pp. 30–35, 2012.



**Hindawi**  
Submit your manuscripts at  
<http://www.hindawi.com>

