

腹腔鏡和傳統切肝手術治療肝癌之術後長期及短期結果比較

蔡葵諺^{1,2,4} 陳信安^{1,3} 王萬榆^{1,4} 黃銘德^{2,4}

¹ 台北醫學大學-部立雙和醫院外科部一般外科 ² 外科部消化外科

³ 國立台灣大學附設醫院外科部一般外科 ⁴ 台北醫學大學醫學院醫學系外科學科

Long-term and short-term surgical outcomes of laparoscopic versus open liver resection for hepatocellular carcinoma

Kuei-Yen Tsai^{1,2,4}, Hsin-An Chen^{1,3}, Wan-Yu Wang^{1,4}, Ming-Te Huang^{2,4}

¹ Division of General Surgery and ² Digestive Surgery, Department of Surgery, Taipei Medical University- Shuang Ho Hospital, New Taipei City, Taiwan

³ Division of General Surgery, Department of Surgery, National Taiwan University Hospital, Taipei, Taiwan

⁴ Department of Surgery, School of Medicine, College of Medicine, Taipei Medical University, Taipei, Taiwan

Purpose:

This retrospective study compared the short- and long-term outcomes of laparoscopic liver resection (LLR) and open liver resection (OLR) and identified patients who might gain more benefits from LLR.

Materials and Methods:

The demographic and perioperative data, short-term surgical outcomes, and long-term oncological results of all 313 patients who received elective liver resection for hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC) between January 2010 and June 2017 were analyzed. The patients were (實際打字時整段須完整，請勿以……表示)

Results:

LLR was performed in 153 patients and OLR in 160 patients. LLR is associated with less blood loss ($p < 0.001$), shorter surgical time ($p = 0.001$), shorter length of hospital stay ($p < 0.001$), and lower morbidity rate ($p = 0.034$). The 5-year overall survival (OS) rates in the LLR group (實際打字時整段須完整，請勿以……表示)

Conclusions:

LLR for HCC is a safe and feasible procedure that does not compromise long-term oncological outcomes. In early tumor stages, LLR might be (實際打字時整段須完整，請勿以……表示。)

(論文摘要最多 2 頁)