

【格式範例】

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

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

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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，勿以……表示，請分段)

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，請分段)

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，請分段。)

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