Solo Reduced Port Laparoscopic Left Lateral Sectionectomy

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Laparoscopic approach for left lateral sectionectomy became the standard procedure. With increasing demand for minimizing of the access ports and with the advancement in surgical technique, reduced port laparoscopic surgery is introducing itself to the fields of hepatic surgery. We report a case of solo reduced port laparoscopic left lateral sectionectomy for a 25-year-old patient with a 1.7 cm sized tumor implant of growing teratoma syndrome. She underwent salpingo-oophorectomy and 3 cycles of chemotherapy with bleomycin, etoposide and cisplatin 2 prior to the operation. Her BMI was 18.3 kg/m². The total operation time was 85 minutes and estimated blood loss was scanty. The patient was discharged without a significant complication on postoperative day 5. In the video, we demonstrate the surgical procedure of the solo reduced port laparoscopic left lateral sectionectomy using a laparoscopic scope holder.

Keywords: Laparoscopic surgery, Hepatectomy, Minimally invasive surgical procedures

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INTRODUCTION

Laparoscopic liver surgery is attracting wider interest for the treatment of benign and malignant neoplasms.1,2 Relative to open resection, it offers decreased length of hospital stay, less blood loss, less postoperative pain, faster recovery, better cosmesis, and lower morbidity and mortality.3 Oncological outcomes are comparable to those of open liver resection for HCC.4,5 Moreover, reduced port surgery has been attracting attention in the field of laparoscopic hepatectomy with much less surgical invasiveness. However, it is not easy to apply the reduced port hepatectomy because of technical difficulties and unstable surgical view. We report our experience of reduced port laparoscopic left lateral sectionectomy without a scopist.

PATIENT AND SURGICAL PROCEDURE

A 25 years old patient underwent salpingo-oophorectomy and chemotherapy (bleomycin, etoposide and cisplatin) 3 times because of 15 cm sized immature teratoma and finished her treatment two years ago. Recently hepatic mass was detected in liver segment 2 and she was diagnosed with growing teratoma syndrome.

The patient was put in supine position with the legs split apart. The operator was between patients' legs during the operation. An 11 mm trans-umbilical port for a camera, two 12 mm working ports in both subcostal area, were inserted. Another 2 mm sized incision was made for applying a Pringle's maneuver. A 10 mm flexible laparoscopic videoscope (Endoeye flex, Olympus medical systems corp., Tokyo, Japan) was...
fixed using a laparoscopic scope holder (Laparostat™, CIVCO medical Solutions, IA, USA) (Fig. 1). Superficial parenchymal dissection was done with an energy device. After encircling the hepatodeuodenal ligament through the foramen of Winslow with a nylon tape for Pringle’s maneuver, deep part of the liver was dissected with a cavitron ultrasonic surgical aspirator (CUSA).

Several small Glissonean pedicles to S3 were resected, and a large Glissonean pedicle to S2 was isolated and resected. The left hepatic vein was resected at the conjoint level between middle hepatic and left hepatic vein using an automatic stapler (iDrive™, Medtronic, MN, USA). The specimen was removed through the umbilical incision site using a vinyl bag (Fig. 2).

All surgical procedures were performed by one operator with help of a scrub nurse only.

**RESULTS**

The total operation time was 85 minutes and estimated blood loss was scanty. The patient was discharged without significant complication on postoperative day 5.

**DISCUSSION**

Laparoscopic hepatectomy for the left sided hepatic lesion is a safe and effective approach in the hands of well-organized surgical team including a surgeon and a scopist. Laparoscopic approach for left lateral sectionectomy has already become the standard procedure. As the emphasis on minimizing the access ports with the current advancements in surgical techniques, reduced port laparoscopic surgery is introducing itself in the field of liver resection.

However, it is difficult to make a stable surgical view to perform operation especially in the reduced port hepatectomy without or with minimal assistance even in the left lateral sectionectomy. When an inexperienced scopist joins the laparoscopic hepatectomy, the operation becomes more difficult. In the era where there is a shortage of trained human resources, an inexperienced scopist might be a big barrier to perform a reduced port laparoscopic hepatectomy.

Therefore, we introduced the solo laparoscopic left lateral sectionectomy using an unexhausted scope holder under the reduced ports in this video. Although a scope holder cannot totally replace a scopist, it might make a steady surgical view in limited surgical cases. In laparoscopic left lateral sectionectomy, the resection plane is parallel to the camera axis.
from the umbilical port. Therefore, the camera can show the surgical field with minimal movement of the scope during the operation. This solo procedure combined with a reduced port hepatectomy enables the operation without a scopist or to an extent, it makes it easier than the operation with an inexperienced scopist.

In conclusion, this solo surgery can be one of the options to make a successful reduced port laparoscopic hepatectomy with a stable surgical view in limited cases.

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