A Single Center Experience for a Feasibility of Totally Laparoscopic Living Donor Right Hepatectomy

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Purpose: Donor safety is the most important problem of living donor liver transplantation (LDLT). Although laparoscopic liver resection has gained popularity with increased surgical experience and the development of laparoscopes and specialized instruments, a totally laparoscopic living donor right hepatectomy (LDRH) technique has not been investigated for efficacy and feasibility. We describe the experiences and outcomes associated with LDRH in adult-to-adult LDLT in order to assess the safety of the totally laparoscopic technique in donors.

Methods: Between May 2016 and July 2017, we performed hepatectomies in 22 living donors using a totally laparoscopic approach. Among them, 20 donors underwent LDRH. We retrospectively reviewed the medical records to ascertain donor safety and the reproducibility of LDRH: intra-operative and post-operative results including complications were demonstrated after performing LDRH.

Results: The median donor age was 29 years old and the median body mass index was 22.6 kg/m². The actual graft weight was 710 g and graft weight/body weight (GRWR) was 1.125. No donors required blood transfusion, conversion to open surgery, or reoperation. The postoperative mortality was nil and postoperative complications were identified in two donors. One had fluid collection in the supra-pubic incision site for graft retrieval and the second had a minor bile leakage from the cutting edge of the right hepatic duct stump. All the liver function tests returned to normal ranges within one month.

Conclusion: LDRH is a feasible operation owing to low blood loss and few complications. However, LDRH can be initially attempted after attaining sufficient experience in laparoscopic hepatectomy and LDLT techniques.

Keywords: Laparoscopic right hepatectomy, Living liver donor, Living donor liver transplantation

INTRODUCTION

Living donor liver transplantation (LDLT) accounts for about 67% of total liver transplantation in South Korea because of the lack of organ donations. Long hospital stays, and a long recovery period, have caused hesitation among potential donors, especially young donors. Thus, pure laparoscopic donor hepatectomy has been suggested as a useful alternative to address the donor’s cosmetic problem and fears. Donor safety is the most important problem in LDLT. The
major postoperative morbidity rate is estimated to be 9.3%, even in open donor hepatectomy.\textsuperscript{4} Laparoscopic liver resections (LLR) for tumors have gained popularity with the accumulation of experience, better visualization of the operative field with high-quality imaging laparoscopes, and the use of specialized laparoscopic instruments for transecting the liver parenchyma.\textsuperscript{5,6} However, there is a lack of relevant studies investigating the efficacy and feasibility for totally laparoscopic donor right hepatectomy (LDRH). In the Second International Consensus Conference on Laparoscopic Liver Resection, laparoscopic donor major hepatectomy for adult LDLT was classified as IDEAL 2a (development phase) and was not recommended for wide introduction.\textsuperscript{7}

Herein, we describe the experiences and outcomes of LDRH in adult-to-adult LDLT to evaluate the safety of the totally laparoscopic technique in donors.

\section*{MATERIALS AND METHODS}

The goal of this study was to demonstrate the feasibility of LDRH based on donor safety and reproducibility with standardization of the surgical technique. To ascertain the donor safety and the reproducibility of LDRH, intra-operative and post-operative results including complications were demonstrated after performing LDRH with the same surgical technique by a single surgeon. From January 2015 to July 2017, 128 liver transplantations were performed at Kyungpook National University Hospital. Among these, 79 patients underwent LDLT. From May 2016 to July 2017, 22 donors underwent living donor hepatectomy using a totally laparoscopic approach (Fig. 1), of whom 20 donors underwent LDRH and two donors underwent totally laparoscopic extended left hepatectomy. Twenty donors who underwent LDRH were compared with 20 donors who underwent conventional open donor right hepatectomy (CDRH) performed between October 2015 and April 2017. We retrospectively obtained basic information regarding donor hepatectomy, including pre-, intra-, and post-operative data. This study was approved by the institutional Review Board of Kyungpook National University Hospital.

\section*{Donor selection process}

LDRH was firstly considered when the recipient’s condition was acceptable and the elective LDLT was planned. All donors underwent a pre-operative evaluation, including ultrasonography, dynamic computed tomography (CT) of the liver, and magnetic resonance cholangiopancreatography (MRCP).

And, the donor’s hepatic vascular anatomy was a second consideration. Donors with a single portal vein and a single hepatic artery were the primary choice for LDRH, except the 6th donor with 2 hepatic arteries on pre-operative imaging studies. In donor with 2 hepatic arteries, the right posterior hepatic artery of the graft was firstly reconstructed with the recipient’s right hepatic artery and the right anterior hepatic artery of the graft was clipped after confirming the good pulsatile back flow. The variations of the hepatic duct were not considered as selection criteria. In addition, we did not include the estimated graft volume of the liver graft as a selection criteria despite the longer operation time, more careful mobilization and dissection of the right liver, and a long skin incision.

Finally, we informed about the benefits and operative risk of this innovative surgery to potential donors who met the above criteria since May 2016, and LDRH was performed only if the donor and family agreed.

\begin{figure}[h]
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\includegraphics[width=\textwidth]{fig1.png}
\caption{Annual proportion of donors receiving living donor right hepatectomy (LDRH).}
\end{figure}

\begin{figure}[h]
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\includegraphics[width=\textwidth]{fig2.png}
\caption{Trocar placement for a totally laparoscopic living donor right hepatectomy.}
\end{figure}
Operation procedure

For the right hepatectomy procedure, the donors were placed in a left semi-lateral decubitus position with a reversed Trendelenburg position. A 12-mm trocar was inserted for introducing a laparoscope and creating a pneumoperitoneum. In addition, as shown in Fig. 2, a 12-mm trocar, seen in the surgeon's right hand, and three 5-mm trocars were inserted along both subcostal lines. In the first two donors, a 30-degree rigid scope was used, and the remaining 18 donors underwent right hepatectomy via 3-dimensional laparoscopy (Olympus, Tokyo, Japan). The surgeon stood at the right side of the donor. After full mobilization of the liver from the attached ligament with electrocautery hooks or an energy device, the retrohepatic inferior vena cava (IVC) was meticulously dissected (Fig. 3A) and the small sized short hepatic veins were ligated using the Hem-o-lok (Weck Closure System, Research Triangle Park, NC) or metal clips. After cholecystectomy, the hepatic hilum was exposed and dissected carefully, the right hepatic artery and portal vein were isolated (Fig. 3B, C), and vessel loops were placed around them. The right hepatic artery and right portal vein were temporarily clamped with bull-dog clamps to delineate the parenchyma transection plane along the demarcated line. Liver parenchymal transection was performed using energy devices and a laparoscopic ultrasonic aspirator (CUSA Excel: Valleylab Corp., Boulder, CO). However, the hanging maneuver and the Pringle's maneuver were not used at all during the liver parenchymal transection. Sizable branches of segment 5 and segment 8 of the middle hepatic vein (MHV) were preserved for reconstruction (Fig. 3D, E). After exposure of the hepatic hilar plate (Fig. 3F), intraoperative cholangiography (IOC) was performed for the pre-

Fig. 3. Operative procedure. After mobilizing right hemiliver, the retrohepatic inferior vena cava (IVC) was meticulously dissected and the short hepatic vein was ligated with Hem-O-lok or metal clips (A). Right portal vein (B) and hepatic artery (C) were encircled with vessel loops. During liver parenchymal transection, segment 8 and 5 branches (D, E) from the middle hepatic vein (MHV) was isolated for the reconstruction on the back table. After the right hepatic hilar plate was exposed, a radiopaque rubber marker band was affixed at an adequate point (F). The cutting line of right hepatic duct was confirmed (G) under intraoperative cholangiography (IOC) guidance and clipped with Hem-o-lok clip (H). The right portal vein (I) and hepatic vein (J) were transected with the stapling.
cise cutting of hepatic duct and the confirmation of safety of donor’s remnant hepatic ducts (Fig. 3G). To verify the optimal right hepatic duct division point, a radiopaque rubber marker band was affixed at an adequate point and the 1st IOC was performed. The right hepatic duct was clamped with a Hemo-loc clip and was cut just before the clip after determining the optimal clamping and confirming the cutting line under the 2nd IOC (Fig. 3H). In nine donors, two right hepatic ducts were identified on pre-operative MRCP. The two hepatic ducts were divided using a procedure similar to that described in our previous report. After completion of parenchymal transection, a 10–12 cm horizontal skin incision was made just above the symphysis pubis (Pfannenstiel incision), without opening the peritoneum, for retrieval of the graft. 12 mm tro-

Table 1. The demographic characteristics of LDRH group, and comparative results between CDRH and LDRH group

|                      | CDRH (n = 20) | LDRH (n = 20) | p value |
|----------------------|--------------|--------------|---------|
| Age, mean ± SD, years| 36.1 ± 14.6  | 32.4 ± 12.1  | 0.391   |
| Sex ratio (M:F)      | 12:8         | 13:7         | 0.744   |
| BMI, mean ± SD, kg/m²| 23.7 ± 3.8   | 23.3 ± 3.0   | 0.737   |
|                      |              |              |         |
| Relationship, n      |              |              |         |
| Son/Daughter         | 9/2          | 9/2          |         |
| Father               | 0            | 1            |         |
| Husband/Wife         | 0/3          | 2/1          |         |
| Brother/Sister       | 3/2          | 0/2          |         |
| Others (Nephew, Daughter-in-law) | 1 | 3 |         |
| Intraoperative results|             |              |         |
| Estimated graft weight, mean ± SD, g | 733 ± 136.7 | 758.0 ± 139.9 | 0.574 |
| Actual graft weight, mean ± SD, g | 680.5 ± 133.6 | 721.0 ± 132.3 | 0.473 |
| Estimated remnant liver volume, mean ± SD, % | 37.9 ± 4.4 | 34.7 ± 2.8 | 0.011 |
| Estimated GRWR, mean ± SD | 1.0 ± 0.1 | 1.1 ± 0.2 | 0.017 |
| Actual GRWR, mean ± SD | 0.95 ± 0.18 | 1.13 ± 0.27 | 0.019 |
| Total operation time, mean ± SD, min | 319.6 ± 70.1 | 391.4 ± 76.3 | 0.004 |
| Warm ischemic time*, mean ± SD, min | 1.4 ± 0.5 | 7.4 ± 3.1 | < 0.001 |
| Intraoperative RBC transfusion, n (%) | 1 (5) | 0 | 0.235 |
| Open Conversion, n | 0            |              |         |
| Postoperative outcomes|             |              |         |
| Peak AST, mean ± SD, IU/L | 157.8 ± 99.2 | 193.1 ± 75.6 | 0.213 |
| Peak ALT, mean ± SD, IU/L | 141.4 ± 84.0 | 223.0 ± 97.2 | 0.007 |
| Peak Total bilirubin, mean ± SD, mg/L | 2.83 ± 1.0 | 2.89 ± 1.1 | 0.873 |
| Peak Prothrombin time, mean ± SD, INR | 1.40 ± 0.12 | 1.40 ± 0.12 | 0.950 |
| Postoperative complications†, n |              |              |         |
| Grade I              | 0            | 1            |         |
| Grade IIIa           | 0            |              |         |
| Hospital stay, mean ± SD, days | 8.25 ± 1.4 | 8.75 ± 2.0 | 0.382 |

LDRH = laparoscopic donor right hepatectomy; CDRH = conventional open donor right hepatectomy; SD = standard deviation; BMI = body mass index; GRWR = graft weight/body weight of recipient*10; RBC = red blood cell; AST = aspartate aminotransferase; ALT = alanine aminotransferase; INR = international normalized ratio. *Warm ischemic time was considered as time from the stapling of right portal vein to the perfusion of HTK solution. †Complications were graded according to the classification system proposed by Clavian.9
car was placed through this supra-pubic incision to insert a large sized bag. The transected right liver was put in the bag for easy retrieval and to decrease the ischemic time. The right hepatic artery was ligated with two Hem-o-lok clips and the right portal vein was cut with unilateral linear staplers (en-doTA; Covidien, Dublin, Ireland). The large-sized (<5 mm) right inferior hepatic veins (RIHV) and the right hepatic veins (RHV) were also transected with unilateral linear staplers for reconstruction (Fig. 3I, J). The graft was retrieved through the supra-pubic incision and flushed on the back table with 2 L of histidine-tryptophan-ketoglutarate (HTK) solution, which was mixed with 2000 U of heparin. The supra-pubic incision was closed, and CO₂ gas was re–insufflated to check for hemostasis and biliostasis. After anchoring the falciform ligament, a closed suction drain was inserted. A follow-up CT scan was routinely performed on postoperative day 6 and the donors were discharged on postoperative day 7. The donors were followed up in about 6 months to check the liver function tests and for a follow-up CT scan.

Statistical analysis

All results were expressed as mean±standard deviation. Continuous variables were compared using Student t tests, and categorical variables were compared using the chi-square test or Fisher exact test. A 2–tailed p<.05 was considered statistically significant. All statistical analyses were performed using SPSS software (version 22; SPSS Inc., Chicago, IL)

RESULTS

Demographics

The detailed characteristics of LDRH donors are summarized in Table 1. The mean age was 32.4 (17~64) years and 13 were male. The mean body mass index was 23.3 (19.6~31.8) kg/m². The estimated graft weight was 734 (595~1,077) g and the estimated remnant liver volume of donors was 34.7 (30~40.8) %. The actual graft weight was 721 (510~920) g. The estimated graft weight/body weight (GRWR) and actual GRWR were 1.1 (0.68~1.69) and 1.13 (0.79~1.63), respectively.

Intraoperative data

None of these donors required blood transfusion, conversion to open surgery, or reoperation. The operation time from skin incision to skin closure was 391 (223~530) minutes. The average time from clamping of the right portal vein to reperfusion of HTK solution was 7.4 (2~13) minutes.

Table 2 demonstrates hepatic anatomical variations in donors. V5 or V8 of more than 5 mm for venous drainage of right anterior section were successfully reconstructed with artificial graft in 19 donors. The reconstructed MHV and RHV were anastomosed with the recipient’s RHV orifice after one-orifice venoplasty. The RIHV requiring reconstruction were identified in nine donors and were successfully anastomosed with the recipient’s inferior vena cava without venoplasty. The right portal vein was conventionally reconstructed using the recipient’s main portal vein. The short segment of the right portal vein was identified in one donor; it was well reconstructed without special venoplasty.

One graft with two hepatic arteries was reconstructed by using the right and left hepatic artery of the recipient. The eight grafts of all included donors had right hepatic ducts with two orifices which were reconstructed using the common hepatic duct of the recipients after ductoplasty.

Postoperative results

The postoperative mortality was nil. Postoperative complications were identified in two donors. One complication was fluid collection in the supra-pubic incision site for graft retrieval. This fluid collection was simply resolved by a single needle aspiration. The other complication was a minor bile
leakage from the cutting edge of the right hepatic duct stump which was cured by endoscopic biliary stenting (Clavien IIIa) (Fig. 4).3 The mean peak AST levels and serum total bilirubin levels were 193 (87–394) IU/L and 2.89 (1.54–5.23) mg/dl, respectively, during the immediate postoperative period. All liver function tests returned to normal ranges within one month. Liver regeneration was confirmed by CT or ultrasonography in all donors at about six months after donation. The mean hospital length of stay was 8.75 (6–15) days.

**LDRH vs CDRH**

Table 1 summarizes the demographic characteristics and postoperative outcomes of both CDRH and LDRH. The estimated remnant liver volume was statistically larger in the CDRH group (37.9% vs 34.7%; \( p = .011 \)), but GRWR was higher in the LDRH group (1.0 vs 1.1; \( p = .017 \)). The total operation time (319.6 vs 391.4 minutes; \( p = .004 \)), and warm ischemic time from the stapling of right portal vein to the perfusion of HTK solution (1.4 vs 7.4 minutes; \( p < .001 \)) was significantly longer in the LDRH than in the CDRH. During early postoperative period, peak alanine aminotransferase (ALT) was significantly higher in the LDRH group (141 IU/L vs 223 IU/L; \( p = .007 \)), but there was no statistical difference in aspartate aminotransferase (AST) and total bilirubin.

One case of the CDRH group received a single unit red blood cell (RBC) transfusion due to intraoperative hemorrhage, but none of the donors in the LDRH group required a transfusion during surgery or postoperative period. The postoperative complication was identified in 2 cases of the LDRH group, but there was no complication in the CDRH group. One donor with bile leakage in the LDRH group discharged at 15 days after hepatectomy, but there was no statistical difference in postoperative hospital stay between both groups.

**DISCUSSION**

The scarcity of donor organs is the limiting factor in liver transplantation. After the introduction of LDLT for adult patients with end-stage liver disease, donor hepatectomy from a healthy person has been performed as one of the means to expand organ availability. However, donors are at risk of significant morbidity following hepatectomy. Furthermore, while mortality rates among donors are low, early death and acute liver failure can occur.

Donor safety is the most important issue in LDLT despite the surgeon’s efforts to improve the donor’s quality of life. Therefore, strict criteria should be applied because of the safety of the donor and the potential failure of the liver transplant due to the difficulties of the operation. Early reports of pure laparoscopic donor hepatectomy suggest the following selection criteria for donation of the right liver: single and longer segments in the right hepatic artery; right portal veins and right hepatic duct; donors with fewer segment 5 and 8 branches of the hepatic vein; and no large inferior hepatic veins.3

Laparoscopic major hepatectomy showed improved intraoperative and perioperative results with experience, including decreased operating time, lower blood loss, less use of the Pringle’s maneuver, lower conversion rate, and shorter length of hospital stay.10 However, experts have stated that laparoscopic donor right hepatectomy is still innovative and in the developmental stage, and can only be recommended to be performed by surgeons experienced in both LLR and LDLT.11

In Korea, Han’s group announced world’s first LDRH in 2015,12 and Kim et al.13 reported the feasibility of LDRH in a short series of 3 cases. Since then, several major liver transplant centers in Korea have started to present short-term results of LDRH based on sufficient experience.13,14

Careful preparation and blood-saving surgery will signifi-
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reported by Hong et al. 

leakage of bile or hepatic duct stenosis, such as the usefulness of hepatic duct stump have been attempted to avoid delayed bleeding. Recently, various methods for the closure of hepatic duct stump were not able to divide and close the hepatic duct under a radiologic field is an indirect imaging technique. Hence, we perform laparoscopic hepatectomy are required.

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division line towards the left side. However, this procedure requires more time and a sufficient learning curve for laparoscopic intracorporeal suturing. To overcome these drawbacks, highly experienced donor surgeons with excellent skills in performing laparoscopic hepatectomy are required.

The conventional intraoperative cholangiogram under the radiologic field is an indirect imaging technique. Hence, we were not able to divide and close the hepatic duct under a direct visual field. Recently, various methods for the closure of hepatic duct stump have been attempted to avoid delayed leakage of bile or hepatic duct stenosis, such as the usefulness of indocyanine–green (ICG) fluorescence cholangiography as reported by Hong et al.

By them, ICG near–infrared fluorescence cholangiography may have played a role in saving time, thereby enabling rapid dissection and increasing the surgeon’s confidence in confirming the accurate bile duct division line.

Compared with CDRH, even if there is a statistical difference in the estimated remnant liver volume and GRWR between the two groups, it would not be possible to give meaning because they were within the accepted range for donation. Total operation time and warm ischemic time was significantly longer in LDRH. But, the longer operation time did not affect the postoperative course of the donors. In order to lessen the warm ischemic time, we performed firstly the pre–incision of the skin and fascia to take out the right liver and put the transected right liver in the pocket before the closure of right hepatic inflow. By performing this preparation, we were able to staple and cut liver vessels and perfuse the HTK solution, within 10 minutes, ensuring the safety of the graft.

According to Kim et al., liver grafts exceeding 650 g were excluded for LDRH. However, we did not consider the estimated graft volume as one of donor selection criteria for LDRH based on sufficient experience of laparoscopic major hepatectomy. Actually, if the graft volume is large, careful liver traction and dissection are indispensable because of the high injury risk of liver, major vessels, and diaphragm during the mobilization of the right liver. In addition, it is important to have enough incision length for safe retrieval of the liver graft. Hence, we performed the suprapubic incision up to 12 cm in proportion to the liver graft size.

In conclusion, LDRH is a feasible operation because of reduced blood loss and few complications. However, the long operating time and the increased risk of bile duct injury due to the limitations of laparoscopic hepatectomy are factors that need to be overcome in the future. In addition, continuous technical development and building experience for standardization of the technique may be warranted in the future.

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