

Simultaneous laparoscopic colorectal and hepatic resection for patients with synchronous colorectal liver metastases: a multicenter series

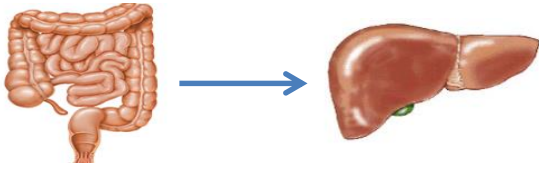
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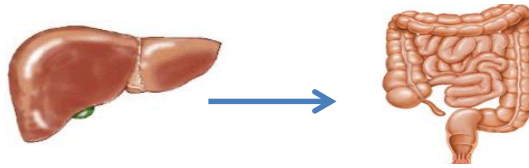
No disclosures



Synchronous liver metastases



Open vs laparoscopic?



Open vs laparoscopic?



Open vs laparoscopic?

Simultaneous laparoscopic colorectal and hepatic resection for patients with colorectal cancer and synchronous liver metastases: a multicenter, retrospective cohort study

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- Retrospective, multicenter case series (3 Dutch and 1 Belgian center)
- Minimally invasive simultaneous colorectal and liver resection
- Patient characteristics and peri-operative outcomes

Table 1. Baseline patient and tumor characteristics		Overall N=65
Male sex, n (%)		35 (54%)
Age, years (mean, SD)		64 (12)
BMI, kg/m ² (median, IQR)		26 (24-28)
American Society of Anesthesiology Grade, n (%)		
-	Grade 1	15 (23%)
-	Grade 2	35 (54%)
-	Grade 3	13 (20%)
-	Grade 4	1 (2%)
Location of primary tumor, n (%)		
-	Rectum	12 (19%)
-	Sigmoid	28 (43%)
-	Left colon	4 (6%)
-	Right colon	21 (32%)
Number of liver metastases, n (%)		
-	1	44 (68%)
-	2	9 (14%)
-	3	5 (8%)
-	>3	7 (11%)
Size of metastases, mm (median (IQR))		14 (9-25)
-	≤3 cm, n (%)	89/107 (83%)
-	>3 cm, n (%)	18/107 (17%)
Location of liver metastases, n (%)		
-	Unilobar	55 (85%)
-	Bilobar	10 (15%)

Table 3. Procedure characteristics and treatment strategy	Overall N=65
Type of resection primary, n (%)	
- Sigmoid resection	15 (23%)
- Low anterior resection	23 (35%)
- Right colectomy	18 (28%)
- Left colectomy	4 (6%)
- Abdominoperineal resection	3 (5%)
- Subtotal colectomy	2 (3%)
Type of liver resection, n (%)	
- Non-anatomical resection	56 (86%)
- Left lateral sectionectomy	9 (14%)
Multiple liver resections, n (%)	16 (25%)
Surgical procedure, n (%)	
- Totally laparoscopic	57 (88%)
- Laparoscopic, hand-assisted	6 (9%)
- Laparoscopic, robot-assisted	2 (3%)
Liver resection strategy, n (%)	
- One stage resection only	55 (85%)
- One stage resection + RFA	1 (2%)
- Two stage resection without PVE	5 (8%)
- Two stage resection with PVE	4 (6%)

Table 4. Perioperative outcomes		Overall N=65
Operative time, minutes (median, IQR)		213 (170-308)
Blood loss, ml (median, IQR)		200 (100-688)
Conversion to laparotomy, n (%)		3 (5%)
Postoperative complications, n (%)		11 (17%)
Anastomotic leakage, n (%)		4 (6%)
Resection margins, n (%)		
-	R0	61 (94%)
-	R1	4 (6%)
Pathology primary tumor, n (%)		
-	T1	2 (3%)
-	T2	3 (5%)
-	T3	47 (72%)
-	T4	10 (15%)
-	N+	51 (79%)
Postoperative hospital stay, days (median, IQR)		6 (5-10)
Adjuvant chemotherapy, n (%)		25 (39%)
Readmission, n (%)		11 (17%)
90 day mortality, n (%)		0

Conclusion

Simultaneous laparoscopic colorectal and liver resection seems feasible and safe in selected patients

Patients with small and solitary liver lesions appear to be appropriate candidates for a simultaneous approach in early experience

Future perspectives

Progression along the learning curve → more extensive liver resections

Additional morbidity analysis



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LAELIVE

Longitudinal assessment and
realization of major laparoscopic
liver surgery in the Netherlands

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