

Minimally Invasive live donation **LIVER NOT KIDNEY**



Steve White
The Freeman Hospital, Newcastle

Disclosures

I have never done a LDLT

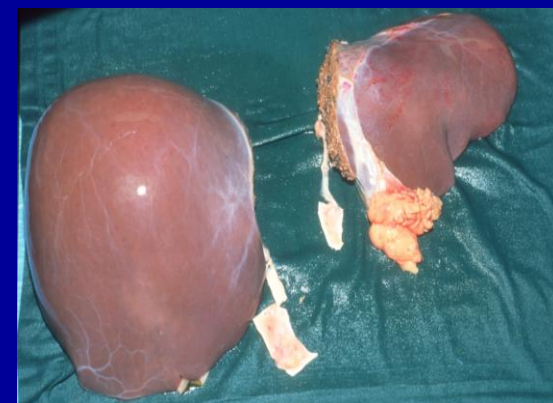
OPEN OR WITH MIN INV TECHNIQUES



History-LDLT



- 1984 Bismuth reduced grafts
- 1989 Bismuth, Pichymayr split graft
- 1990-First LDLT Strong Brisbane
- 1993-First Paediatric in UK
- 1994-left lobe LDLT Hashikura
- 1994-Right lobe graft Yamaoka
- 1997-Right lobe adult to adult
- 1998-First Rt lobe in USA
- 2002-Laparoscopic left lateral
- 2008-Adult to adult Leeds NHS



The NEW ENGLAND
JOURNAL of MEDICINE

1990;322:1505

Laparoscopic Liver Resections: A Feasibility Study in 30 Patients

Daniel Cherqui, MD,* Emmanuel Husson, MD,* Renaud Hammoud, MD,* Benoît Malassagne, MD,* François Stéphan, MD,† Said Bensaid, MD,† Nelly Rotman, MD,* and Pierre-Louis Fagniez, MD*

*From the Departments of *General and Digestive Surgery and †Anesthesiology, Hôpital Henri Mondor-Université Paris XII, Créteil, France*

From May 1996 to December 1999, 30 of 159 (19%) liver resections were included. There were 18 benign lesions and 12 malignant tumors, including 8 hepatocellular carcinomas in cirrhotic patients. Mean tumor size was 4.25 cm. There were two conversions to laparotomy (6.6%). The resections included 1 left hepatectomy, 8 bisegmentectomies (2 and 3), 9 segmentectomies, and 11 atypical resections. Mean blood loss was 300 mL. Mean surgical time was 214 minutes. There were no deaths. Complications occurred in six patients (20%). Only one cirrhotic patient developed postoperative ascites. No port-site metastases were observed in patients with malignant disease.

ANNALS OF SURGERY

A Monthly Review of Surgical Science Since 1885

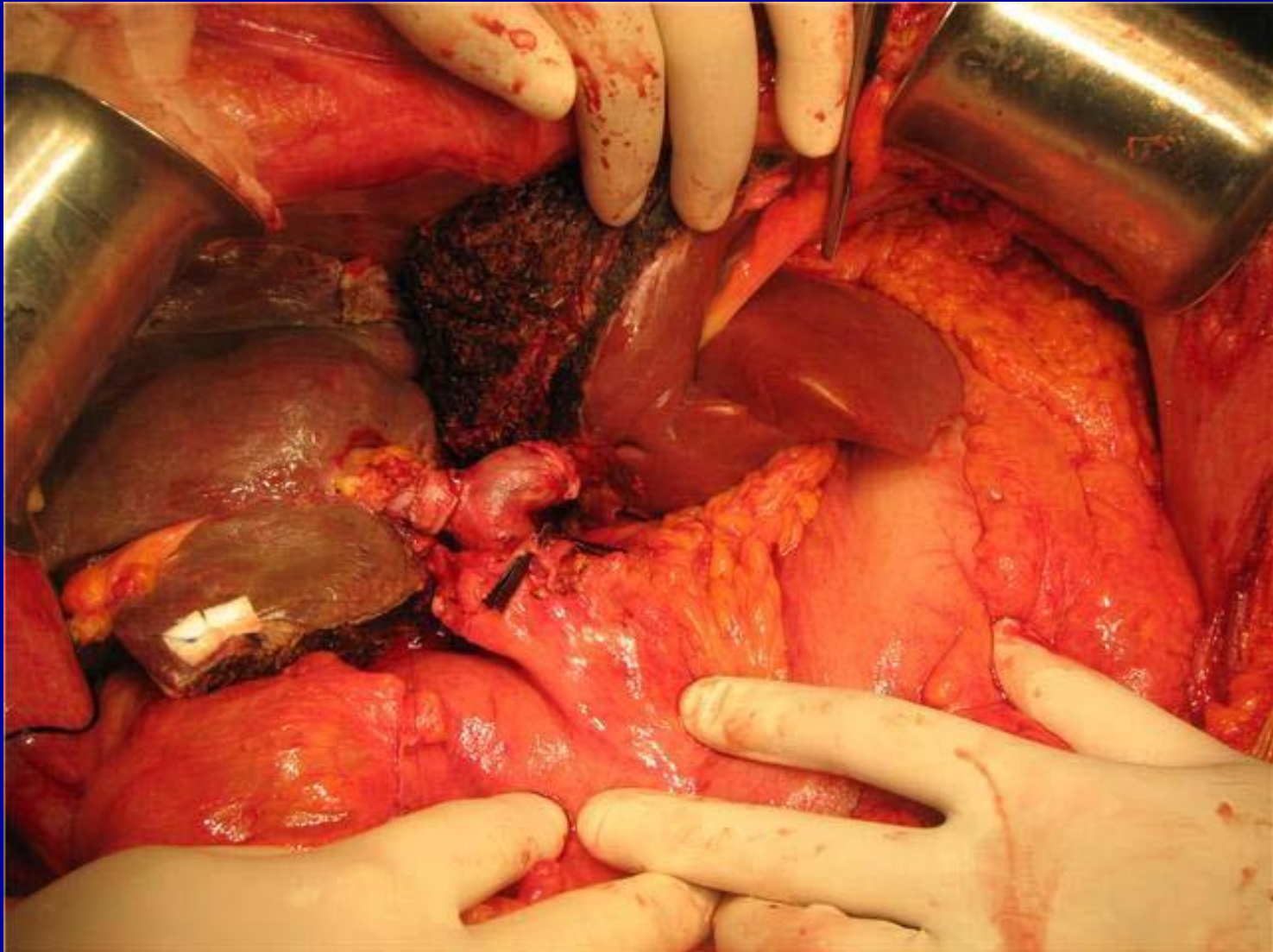
ORIGINAL ARTICLES

Laparoscopic Left Lateral Sectionectomy in Living Donors *Safety and Reproducibility of the Technique in a Single Center*

Olivier Soubrane, MD, Daniel Cherqui, MD,† Olivier Scatton, MD,* Fabien Stenard, MD,*
Denis Bernard, MD,‡ Sophie Branchereau, MD,§ Hélène Martelli, MD,§ and Frédéric Gauthier, MD§*

Ann Surg 2006;244(5) 815-820

Dual left lobe living donor grafts



Asan medical centre, Seoul, Korea

Laparoscopic Left Lateral Sectionectomy: Surgical Technique and Our Results from Leeds

Aamir Z. Khan, FRCS (Eng), FRCS (Gen), K. Raj Prasad, MS, FRCS,
J. Peter A. Lodge, MD, FRCS, and Giles J. Toogood, MD, FRCS

Abstract

Background: Although laparoscopic left lateral sectionectomy is increasingly becoming the accepted approach for resection of tumors in hepatic segments II and III, the variations in surgical technique exist.

Methods: Our technique relies on mobilization of the left lateral sector followed by extracorporeal control of the portal pedicle allowing intermittent occlusion when needed. The parenchyma is thinned, exposing the inflow and outflow allowing application of endoscopic staplers under direct vision for parenchymal tran-

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

A cost effective analysis of a laparoscopic versus an open left lateral sectionectomy in a liver transplant unit

Richard Bell, Sanjay Pandanaboyana, Faisal Hanif, Nehal Shah, Ernest Hidalgo, J. Peter A. Lodge, Giles Toogood & K. Raj Prasad

Department of Hepatobiliary and Transplant Surgery, St James University Hospital, Leeds, UK

Results: Forty-three LLLS were performed during the study period. LLLS was a significantly cheaper operation compared with OLLS ($P = 0.001$, £3594.14 versus £5593.41). The median hospital stay was shorter in the laparoscopic group ($P = 0.002$, 3 versus 7 days). No difference was found in outcomes between a LLLS performed by a trainee or consultant (operating time, morbidity or R1 resection rate). The procedure length was significantly shorter during the later half of the study period [120 versus 129 min ($P = 0.045$)].

Oncological Efficiency Analysis of Laparoscopic Liver Resection for Primary and Metastatic Cancer

A Single-Center UK Experience

Mohammed Abu Hilal, MD, PhD, FRCS; Francesco Di Fabio, MD;
Mahdi Abu Salameh, MD; Neil William Pearce, DM, FRCS

Patients: One hundred twenty-eight patients undergoing 133 laparoscopic liver resections for malignant diseases.

Arch Surg. 2012;147(1):42-48

Research Article

A Single Centre Experience of First “One Hundred Laparoscopic Liver Resections”

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Regulation and oversight

Living Donor Liver Transplantation



July 2015

Compiled by a joint working party
of the British Transplantation
Society and the British Association
for Studies of the Liver



Regulation and oversight

9	DONOR SURGERY	96
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- ***Although good outcomes have been reported from small series using laparoscopic or laparoscopy-assisted donor hepatectomy for the left lateral and left lobe, open donor hepatectomy is recommended in the interests of donor safety. (B1)***

Regulation and oversight

The Southampton Consensus Guidelines for Laparoscopic Liver Surgery

From Indication to Implementation

Mohammad Abu Hilal, MD, PhD, Luca Aldrighetti, MD, PhD,† Ibrahim Dagher, MD, PhD,‡
Bjorn Edwin, MD, PhD,§ Roberto Ivan Troisi, MD, PhD,¶ Ruslan Alikhanov, MD, PhD,||
Somaiah Aroori, MD, PhD,** Giulio Belli, MD, PhD,†† Marc Besselink, MD, PhD,‡‡ Javier Briceno, MD, PhD,§§
Brice Gayet, MD, PhD,¶¶ Mathieu D'Hondt, MD, PhD,|||| Mickael Lesurtel, MD, PhD,***
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Julio Santoyo, MD, PhD,¶¶¶ Olivier Scatton, MD, PhD,||||| Olivier Soubrane, MD, PhD,****
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Andrew Cook, MBBS,¶¶¶¶ Joseph Buell, MD,||||||| Pierre-Alain Clavien, MD, PhD,*****
Christos Dervenis, MD, PhD,††††† Giuseppe Fusai, MS,‡‡‡‡‡ David Geller, MD,§§§§§
Hauke Lang, MD,¶¶¶¶¶ John Primrose, MD, PhD,* Mark Taylor, MD, PhD,|||||||
Thomas Van Gulik, MD, PhD,‡‡ Go Wakabayashi, MD, PhD,***** Horacio Asbun, MD,†††††
and Daniel Cherqui, MD, PhD‡‡‡‡‡‡‡*

Regulation and oversight

Topic 4: Living Donor

What is the Role of the Laparoscopic Technique for Living Donor Hepatectomy (LDH)? The evidence suggests that there is an improved quality of life with LLS for LDH that includes a shorter hospital stay and an earlier return to work.²⁸ The experts discussed the differences between left lateral graft retrieval for pediatric transplantation and full right or full left hepatectomy for adult transplantation. It was highlighted that the evidence for full right and full left hepatectomy is primarily based on laparoscopic-assisted procedures (hybrid) with only limited studies focusing on pure laparoscopic donor hepatectomy and hence minimally invasive donor major hepatectomy has not yet been standardized and should be restricted to expert centers (see R6.1, R6.2, R6.3, and R6.4).

LRLT-Disadvantages

- High risk
- Technically difficult
- Patient or surgical stress-media
- Cost/Personnel/Infrastructure
- Higher rates of donor death than kidney
- Risk to donor and recipient 200% mortality
- Potential to effect organ donation rates in adversity
- A sub-optimal graft
- Higher PNF

Donor Death

Jan 2002

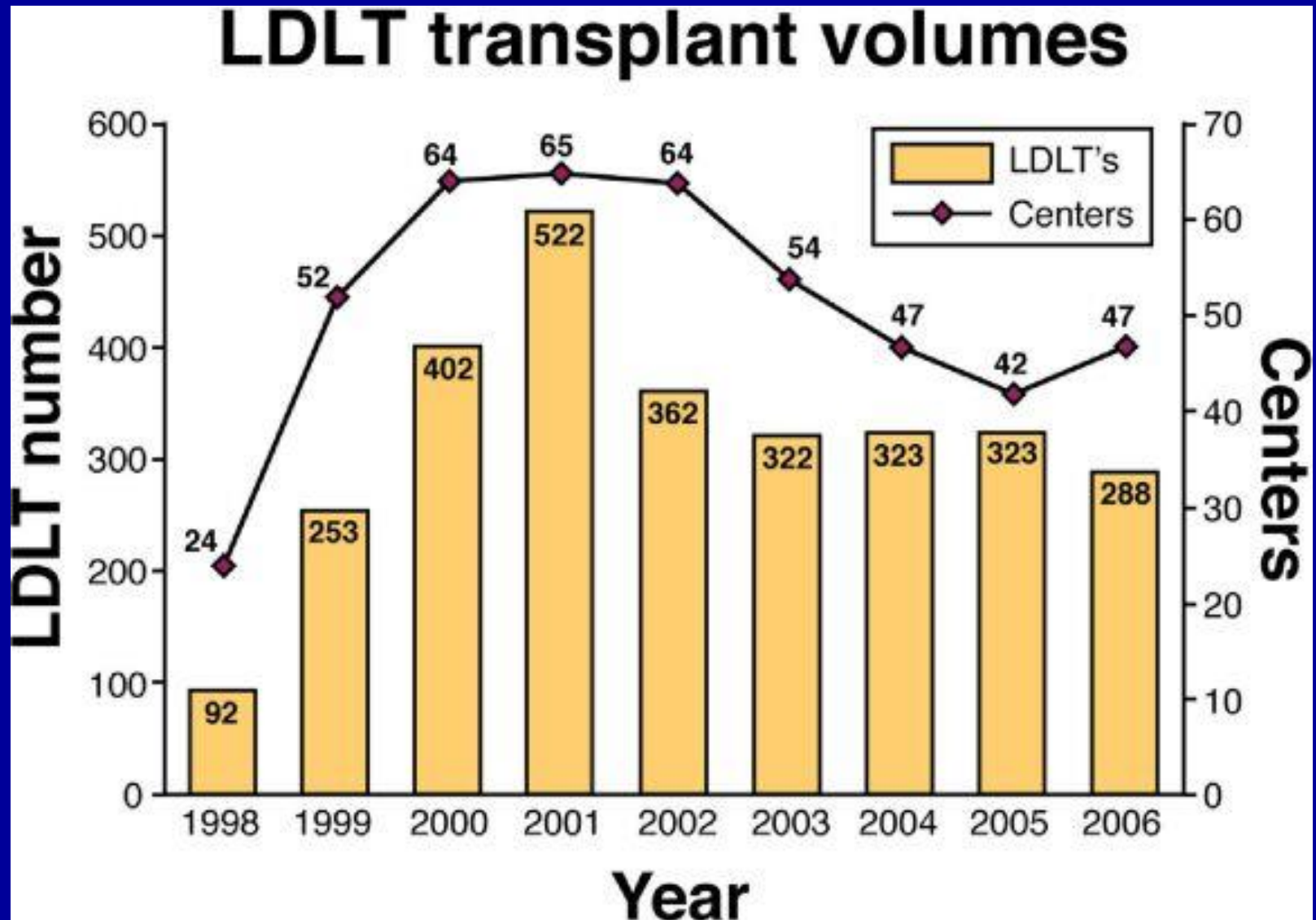
“Donor death halts liver surgery”

The use of live donors has stirred ethical debate
Performing major surgery on someone who doesn't
need it violates the dictum “doctors do no harm”

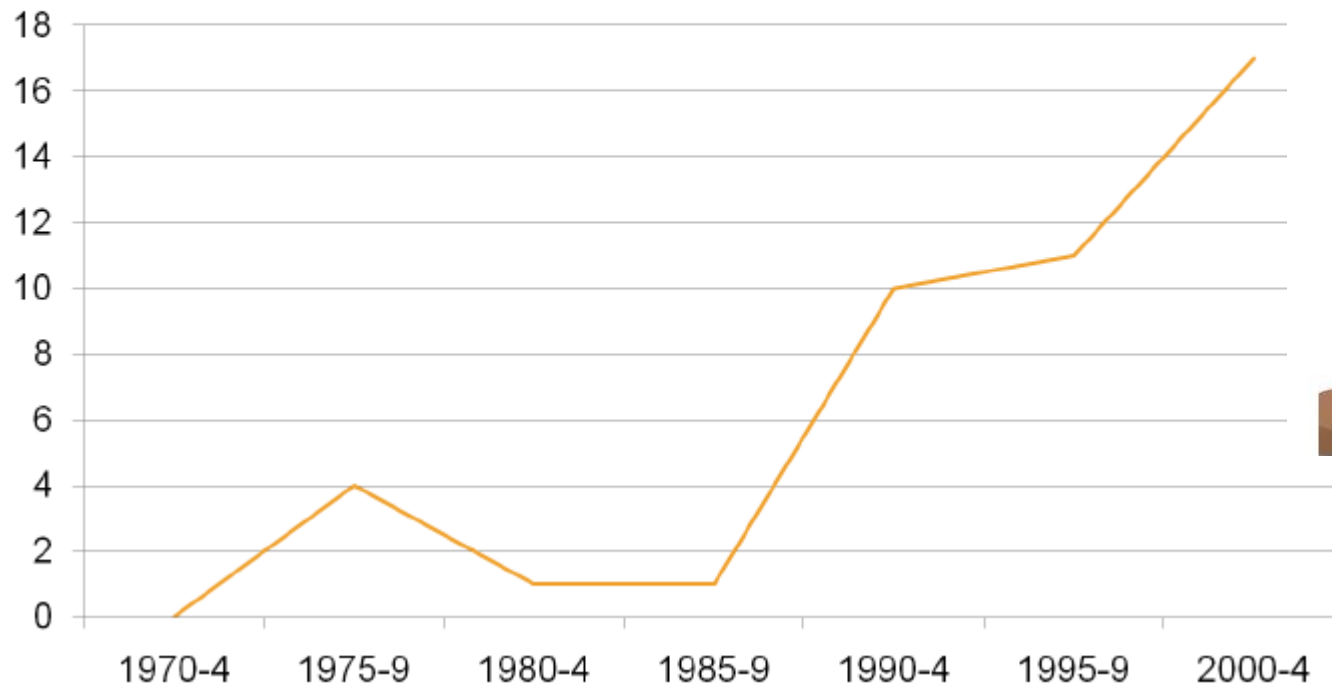


Mount Sinai New York

LRLT



NUMBER OF DOCTORS PROSECUTED FOR MANSLAUGHTER IN THE UK 1970-2004



- Key cases
 - *Bateman* (1925-successful appeal)
 - *Prentice&Sullman* (1993/1994-successful appeal)
 - *Adomako* (1995)
 - *Misra, Srivastava* (2004)
 - *Garg* (2012)
 - *Sellu* (2013-successful appeal 2016)
 - *Bawa-Garba* (2015)
 - *Honey-Rose* (2016- successful appeal 2017)
 - *Rudling* (not guilty but key refinement of law 2016)

Laparoscopic Liver Resection: Is There a Learning Curve?

Stuart M. Robinson Kei Y. Hui Aimen Amer Derek M. Manas Steve A. White

Department of Hepatobiliary and Transplant Surgery, The Freeman Hospital, Newcastle upon Tyne, UK

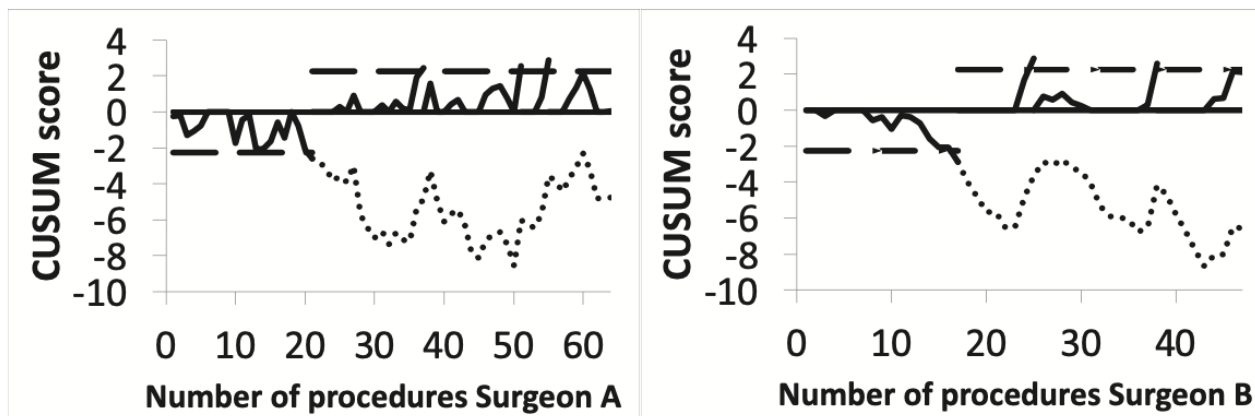
ORIGINAL ARTICLE

HPB 2019, 21, 1505–1512

Evaluating the learning curve for laparoscopic liver resection: a comparative study between standard and learning curve CUSUM

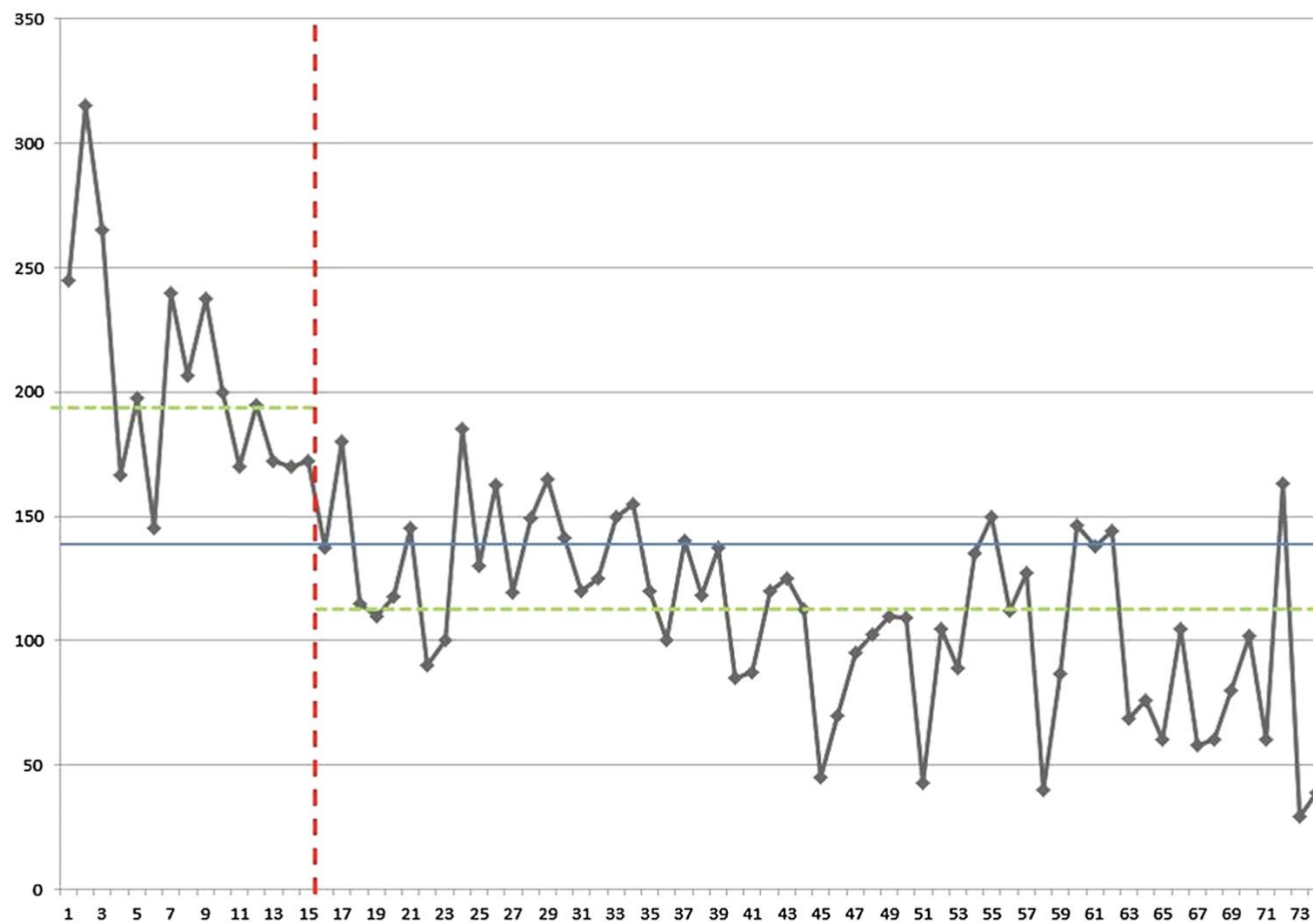
Asma Sultana¹, Peter Nightingale², Ravi Marudanayagam¹ & Robert P. Sutcliffe¹

¹Department of HPB Surgery, and ²Institute of Translational Medicine, University Hospitals Birmingham NHS Foundation Trust,



Learning curve of self-taught laparoscopic liver surgeons in left lateral sectionectomy: results from an international multi-institutional analysis on 245 cases

Francesca Ratti¹ · Leonid I. Barkhatov^{4,6} · Federico Tomassini² · Federica Cipriani^{1,3} · Airazat M. Kazaryan^{4,7} · Björn Edwin^{4,5,6} · Mohammad Abu Hilal³ · Roberto I. Troisi² · Luca Aldrighetti¹



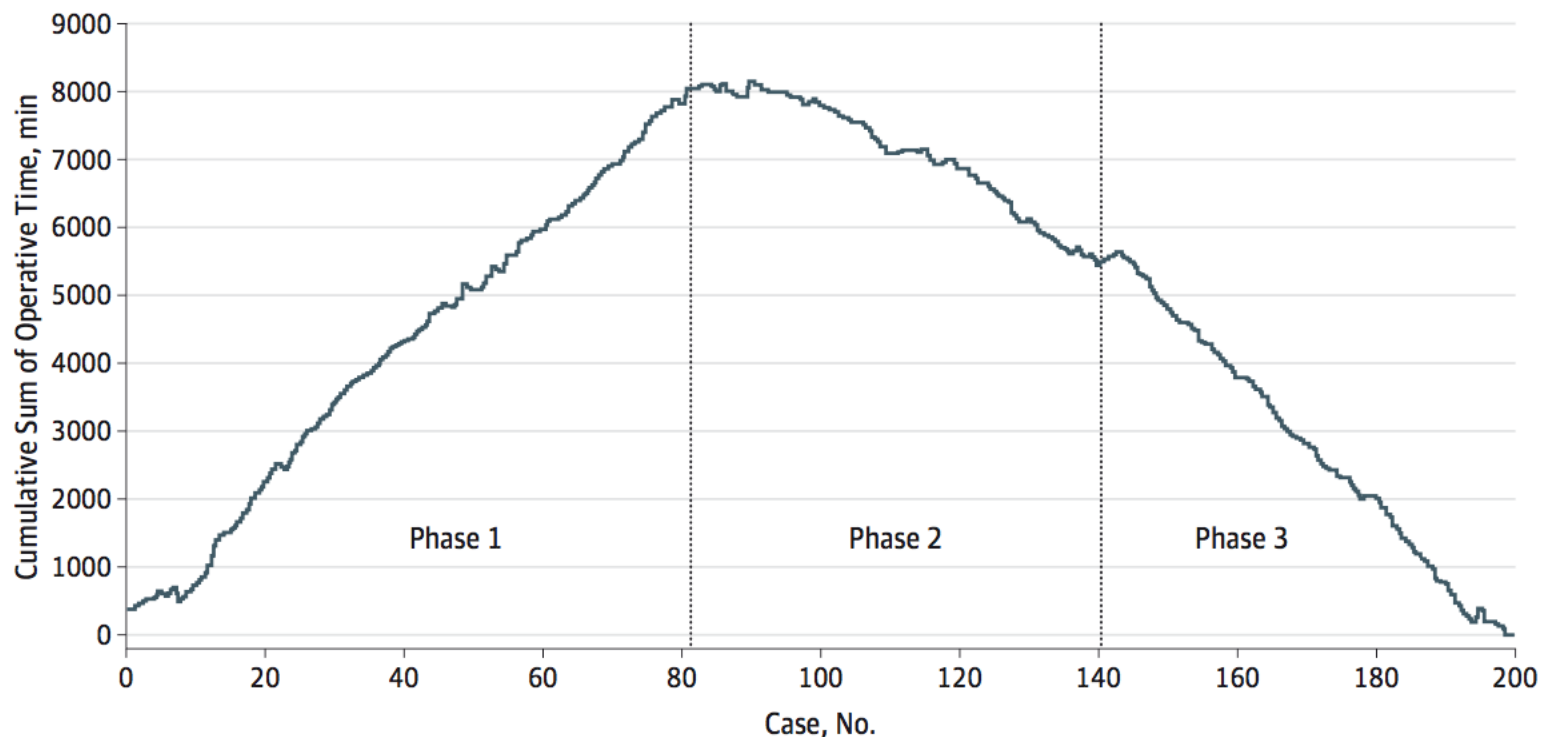
Assessment of Quality Outcomes for Robotic Pancreaticoduodenectomy

Identification of the Learning Curve

Brian A. Boone, MD; Mazen Zenati, MD, PhD; Melissa E. Hogg, MD; Jennifer Steve, BA; Arthur James Moser, MD;
David L. Bartlett, MD; Herbert J. Zeh, MD; Amer H. Zureikat, MD

JAMA Surgery May 2015 Volume 150, Number 5

B Cumulative operative time



ANNALS OF SURGERY

A Monthly Review of Surgical Science Since 1885

Outcomes of 385 Adult-to-Adult Living Donor Liver Transplant Recipients

A Report From the A2ALL Consortium

Kim M. Olthoff, MD, Robert M. Merion, MD,†† Rafik M. Ghobrial, MD, PhD,§
Michael M. Abecassis, MD,|| Jeffrey H. Fair, MD,¶ Robert A. Fisher, MD,**
Chris E. Freise, MD,†† Igal Kam, MD,‡‡ Timothy L. Pruett, MD,§§ James E. Everhart, MD,|||
Tempie E. Hulbert-Shearon, MS,‡‡ Brenda W. Gillespie, PhD,|||
Jean C. Emond, MD,¶¶ and the A2ALL Study Group*

Ann Surg 2005;242(3) 314-321

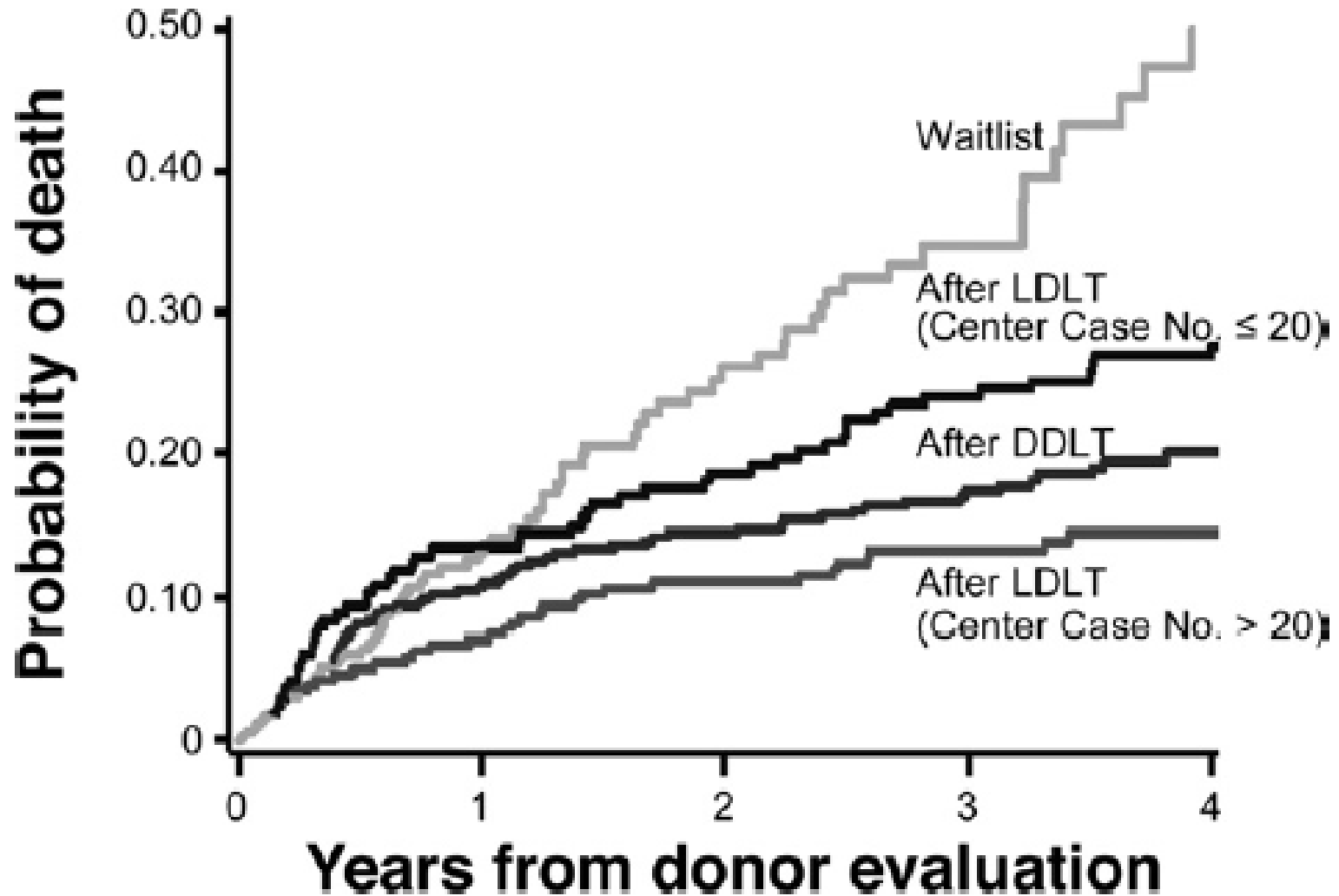
LRLT

Factors influencing survival

TABLE 6. Factors Associated With Graft Failure/Death Based on Cox Regression

Variable	Hazard Ratio	95% Confidence Interval	<i>P</i> Value
Recipient age at transplant (per 10 y)	1.41	(1.15–1.73)	0.0008
Donor age at transplant (per 10 y)	1.13	(0.91–1.41)	0.2766
Donor biologically related	0.67	(0.43–1.03)	0.0699
Cold ischemia time (per h)	1.19	(1.06–1.33)	0.0024
Center case number ≤ 20	1.83	(1.20–2.80)	0.0049

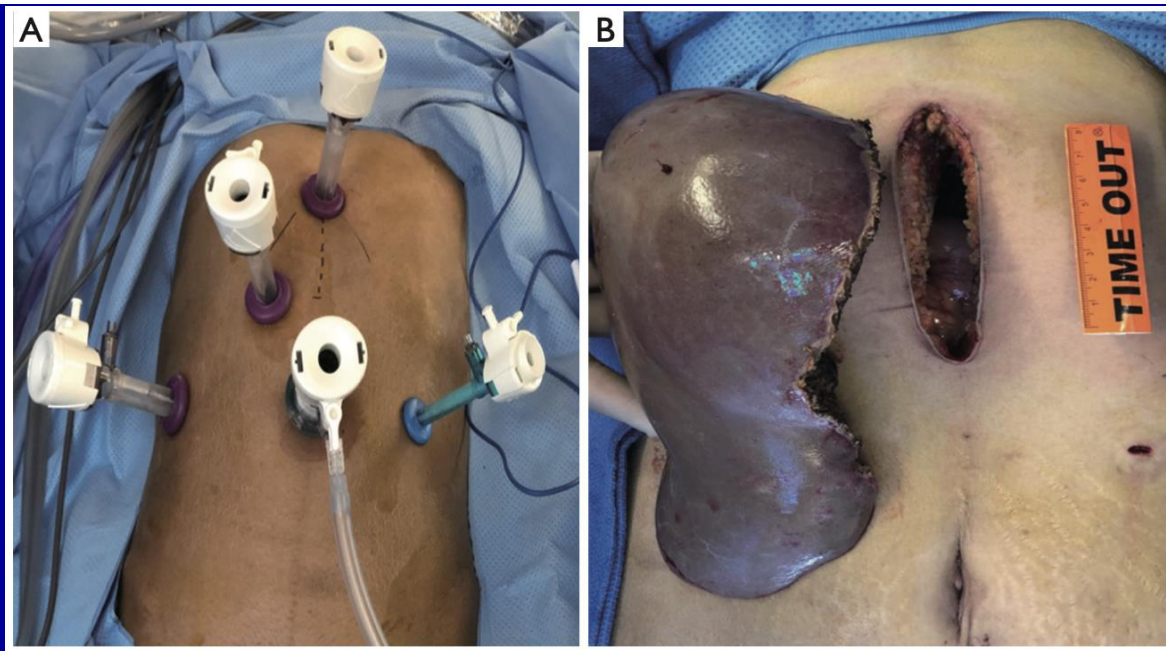
Centre Volume

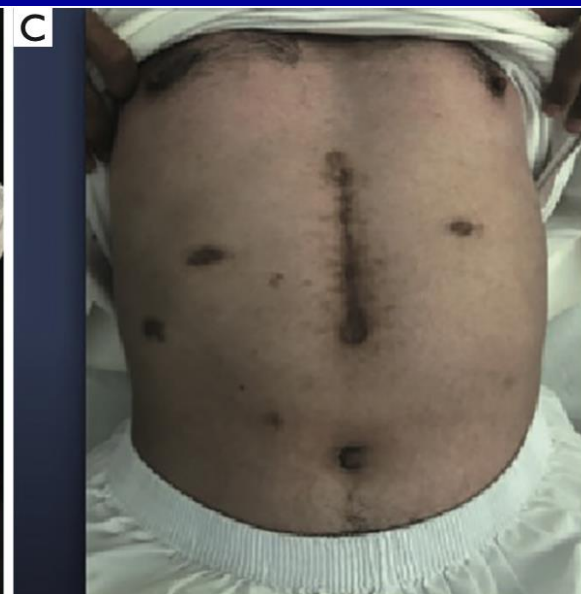
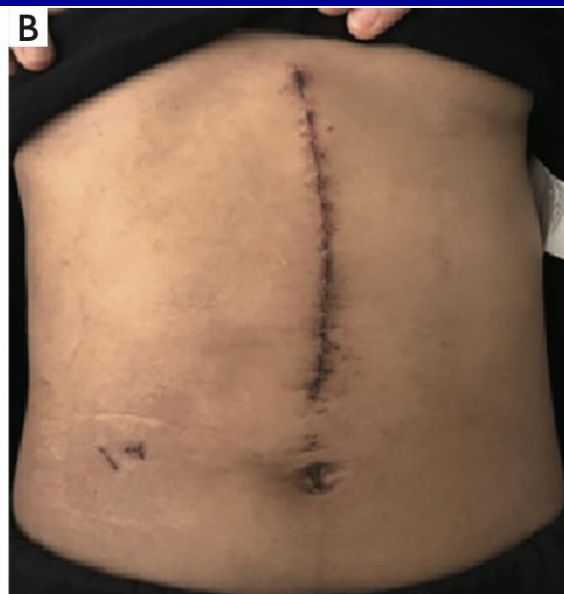
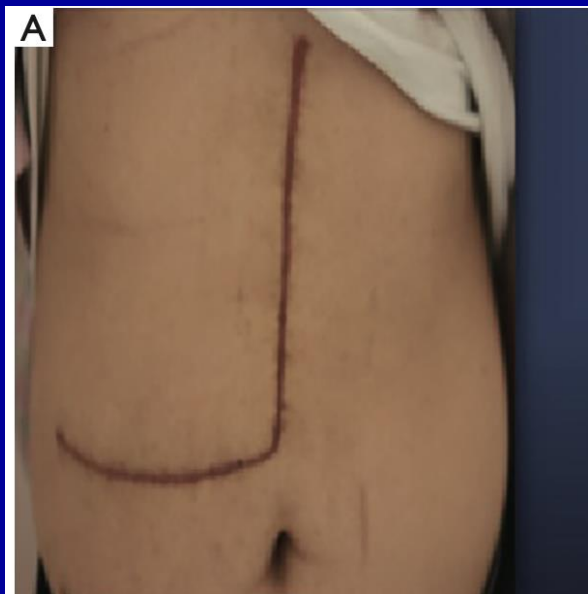


Minimally-invasive donor hepatectomy at the dawn of a decade: can we pick up the pace?

Mark L. Sturdevant^{1,2}, Ahmed Zidan¹, Dieter Broering¹

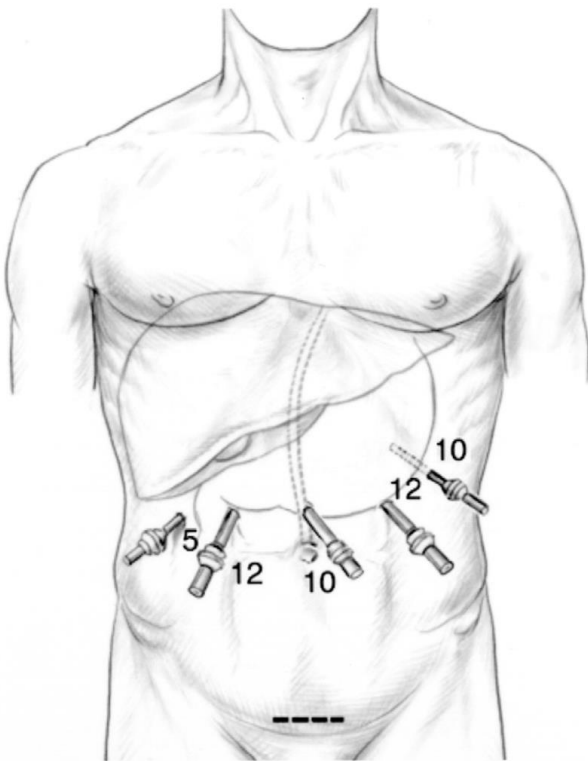
¹Organ Transplant Center, King Faisal Specialist Hospital and Research Center, Riyadh, Saudi Arabia; ²Department of Surgery, Division of Transplant, University of Washington Medical Center, Seattle, WA, USA





Laparoscopic living donor hepatectomy for liver transplantation in children

Daniel Cherqui, Olivier Soubrane, Emmanuel Husson, Eric Barshasz, Olivier Vignaux, Mourad Ghimouz, Sophie Branchereau, Christophe Chardot, Frédéric Gauthier, Pierre-Louis Fagniez, Didier Houssin



Living related liver transplantation in children

N. Heaton, W. Faraj, H. Vilca Melendez, W. Jassem, P. Muiesan, G. Mieli-Vergani, A. Dhawan and M. Rela

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50 patients

5 yr patient survival 96%

5 yr graft survival 93%

No donor mortality

14% biliary complications

THE EVIDENCE

LIVER TRANSPLANTATION 21:768–773, 2015

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

Fully Laparoscopic Left-Sided Donor Hepatectomy Is Safe and Associated With Shorter Hospital Stay and Earlier Return To Work: A Comparative Study

Benjamin Samstein,¹ Adam Griesemer,¹ Daniel Cherqui,³ Tarek Mansour,¹ Joseph Pisa,¹ Anna Yegiants,¹ Alyson N. Fox,² James V. Guarrera,¹ Tomoaki Kato,¹ Karim J. Halazun,⁴ and Jean Emond¹

¹Department of Surgery and ²Center for Liver Disease and Transplantation, Columbia University, New York, NY; ³Centre Hépatobiliaire, AP-HP, Hôpital Paul Brousse, Villejuif, France; and ⁴Emory Transplant Center, Emory University, Atlanta, GA

TABLE 1. Summary of Donor Demographics

	Open, n = 20	Full Laparoscopic, n = 22
Age at donation, mean \pm SD, years	31.1 \pm 8.6	37.2 \pm 8.6
Weight, mean \pm SD, kg	72.0 \pm 14.3	71.4 \pm 17.2
BMI, mean \pm SD, kg/m ²	25.6 \pm 4.3	25.3 \pm 4.9
Female sex, %	60	45.5
Graft type, %		
Left lobe	30	22.7
LLS	70	77.3
Donor relationship, %		
Mother	35	22.7
Father	30	50
Other	35	27.3

TABLE 3. Donor Outcomes

	Open, n = 20	Full Laparoscopic, n = 22	P Value
Length of stay, mean \pm SD, days	5.95 \pm 1.5	4.27 \pm 1.5	0.001
Back to work, mean \pm SD, days	63.07 \pm 38.2	33.66 \pm 7.0	0.01
Blood loss, mean \pm SD, cc	375.3 \pm 190.9	177.3 \pm 100.6	0.001
Surgery duration, mean \pm SD	6 hours 38 minutes \pm 42 minutes	7 hours 58 minutes \pm 1 hour 8 minutes	0.001
Hernia, n (%)	3 (15)	1 (4.5)	0.25
Bile leak, n (%)	2 (10)	1 (4.5)	0.49
Reoperation, n (%)	4 (20)	1 (4.5)	0.12

Pure Laparoscopic Donor Hepatectomies

Ready for Widespread Adoption?

Benjamin Samstein, MD,* Adam Griesemer, MD,† Karim Halazun, MD,* Tomoaki Kato, MD,†
James V. Guarrera, MD,† Daniel Cherqui, MD,‡ and Jean C. Emond, MD†

TABLE 1. Donor Cases of 20 Full Lobe Laparoscopic Donor Hepatectomy Grafts Matched to 20 Open Donor Hepatectomy

Donor	Pure Laparoscopic	Open	P
Age	39.8	37.6	
Female	85%	55%	0.038
BMI	24.3 ± 2.6	27.3 ± 4.2	0.008
Weight	67.3 ± 10.5	77.8 ± 16.3	0.29
Operative time (min)	429 ± 60	389 ± 45.8	0.023
Right lobe cases	60% (12/20)	60% (12/20)	
Whole liver volume	1379 ± 199	1590 ± 340	0.049
Allograft weight (g)	601 ± 150	723 ± 268	0.084

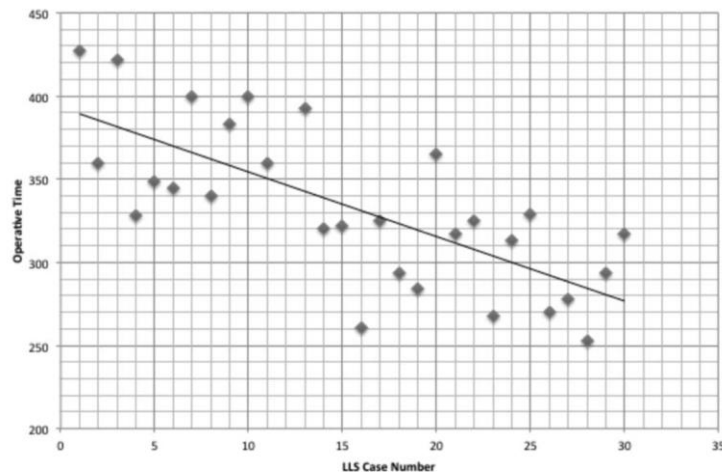


TABLE 2. Outcomes of 51 Laparoscopic Hepatectomy and 51 Matched Open Donor Hepatectomy

Donor Outcomes	Pure Laparoscopic	Open	P
LOS	4.6 ± 1.5	6.09 ± 2.0	<0.0001
Readmission in 90 days	8%	8%	0.0275
Complications ≥CD grade 3	12%	21%	0.155
Bile leak	4%	6%	0.888
Average EBL	236 cm ³	405 cm ³	0.001
Transfusion	4%	0	0.153
Abdominal wall complications	4% Ventral hernia, 1 at port site; 1 in converted case	16% Ventral hernias	0.138

CD, clavien-dindo; EBL, estimated blood loss.

OPEN

Comparison of perioperative outcomes between pure laparoscopic surgery and open right hepatectomy in living donor hepatectomy: Propensity score matching analysis

Ji Seon Jeong^{1,4}, Wongook Wi^{1,4}, Yoon Joo Chung¹, Jong Man Kim², Gyu-Seong Choi², Choon Hyuck David Kwon³, Sangbin Han¹, Mi Sook Gwak¹, Gaab Soo Kim¹ & Justin Sangwook Ko^{1*}

	ODRH (n = 123)	PLDRH (n = 123)	P-value
Hospital stay (days)	10 (8–12)	9 (8–11)	0.003
Time to first meal (days)	3 (2–3)	1 (1–2)	<0.001
Time to JP removal (days)	6 (5–8)	6 (4–8)	0.031
NPRS in the PACU	6 (3–7)	5 (3–6)	0.573
OMED over the first 7 days (mg)	686 ± 253	568 ± 126	<0.001

Operation time, min	330 ± 68	335 ± 95	0.649
Anesthetic time, min	389 ± 70	404 ± 99	0.165

Ventilation

Highest peak inspiratory pressure, cm H ₂ O	17 (16–19)	24 (22–25)	<0.001
Highest plateau airway pressure, cm H ₂ O	15 (14–17)	21 (19–22)	<0.001
Tidal volume, mL	478 ± 90	453 ± 85	0.027
Driving pressure, cm H ₂ O	11 (10–13)	16 (15–17)	<0.001
Lung compliance, mL cm H ₂ O ⁻¹	43 ± 9	30 ± 6	<0.001
Pressure-controlled ventilation, n	0 (0)	2 (1.9)	0.498

Postoperative pulmonary complications

Pleural effusion	41 (33.3)	29 (23.6)	0.090
Atelectasis	23 (18.7)	9 (7.3)	0.009
Pneumonia	2 (1.6)	1 (0.8)	1.000
Overall	67 (54.5)	39 (31.7)	<0.001

EDITORIAL

Living Donor Robotic Right Hepatectomy Is the Future: Or Is It?

It will not be possible to navigate this transition without risk. The question is, can a favorable milieu for such transition be created in other parts of the world other than Asia? In the complex, media driven, and legalistic environment found in the US, it would take only one serious sentinel adverse event to set back this transition and evolution significantly.

Giuseppe Iuppa, M.D.¹

Federico Aucejo, M.D.¹

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²Department of General Surgery

Cleveland Clinic

Cleveland, OH



Advanced Research in
Gastroenterology & Hepatology

ISSN: 2472-6400



Research Article

Volume 10 Issue 2 - August 2018

DOI: 10.19080/ARGH.2018.10.555781

Adv Res Gastroentero Hepatol

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Techniques of Hepatic Transection in Robotic Surgery – Is there Still Scope for Improvement?



Thakkar R*, Kanwar A, Alessandri G, Sen G, French J, Manas D and White SA

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Submission: June 26, 2018; **Published:** August 20, 2018

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Is it better ?

Systematic Reviews and Meta-analyses



Robotic versus conventional laparoscopic liver resections: A systematic review and meta-analysis

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Derek Manas, Long Jiao, Mohammad Abu Hilal
and S. A. White

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2021, Vol. 110(3) 290–300
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DOI: 10.1177/1457496920925637
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 **SAGE**

Conclusions: Robotic liver resection appears to offer some advantages compared to conventional laparoscopic surgery, although both techniques appear equivalent. Importantly, the quality of evidence is generally limited to cohort studies and a high-quality randomized trial comparing both techniques is needed.

Conclusions

Innovation should be applauded

We have the capability to develop this in the UK

It has not persuaded other teams to follow

Poor evidence base

Why should experienced teams with good results change

Numbers make it hard to justify

Guidelines do not support change