Topic : Liver

ANALYSIS OF THE RESULTS OF SURGICAL TREATMENT OF BENIGN LIVER TUMORS

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Background : To analyze the results of surgical treatment of patients with benign liver tumors (BLT).

Methods : The results of surgical treatment of 70 patients with DOP, operated on over the past 15 years, were analyzed. There were 35 men and 35 women. Echinococcal liver cyst (ELC) was present in 41 patients, liver hemangioma (HL) - in 7, non-parasitic cysts (NPC) - in 13, liver abscesses (LA) - in 9.

Results : Cavernous HL were present in 71.4% cases, capillary - in 28.6%. The HL diameter varied from 2.5 to 12.5 cm, the volume - from 4.0 cm3 to 976 cm3. Liver resections were performed in all cases. NC (n=13) and LA (n=9) were eliminated by ultrasound-guided interventions. In our observations, laparoscopy was used (n=2) after all non-invasive research methods were performed for the differential diagnosis of hemangioma and its complications from malignant liver neoplasms. The most common type of liver resection in ELC were atypical resections of the right and left lobes of the liver. Right-sided (n=5) and left-sided hemihepatectomies (n=3), which were performed in 16.7% of cases and were considered primarily when the entire lobe was covered by the BLT. The need to perform resection of up to 3 liver segments was caused by the spread of HL (n=2) and ELC (n=5) beyond the limit of 3. Postoperative complications were observed in 14.3% of patients, and postoperative mortality was 4.3%.

Conclusions : According to indications, resection and minimally invasive interventions under ultrasound control are considered the methods of choice for BLT.

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