

LAPAROSCOPIC HEPATECTOMY FOR GIANT HEPATIC HEMANGIOMA: A VIETNAMESE CENTER EXPERIENCE

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Background : Hepatic hemangiomas are the most common benign liver tumors, but giant (>10 cm) and enormous (>15 cm) hemangiomas are rare and often symptomatic, requiring surgical intervention. While laparoscopic hepatectomy poses technical challenges compared to open surgery, it offers significant advantages, including improved patient outcomes and faster postoperative recovery due to its minimally invasive nature. This study aims to present our center's experience with laparoscopic management of these complex cases, focusing on clinical outcomes and technical considerations.

Methods : This retrospective study analyzed 23 patients who underwent laparoscopic hepatectomy for giant and enormous hepatic hemangiomas at Military Central Hospital 108 from September 2015 to December 2024. Clinical and surgical data were collected and analyzed.

Results : Median tumor size was 13.5 ± 8.7 cm. Surgical indications included abdominal pain (86.9%) and rapid tumor growth (13.1%). Enucleation was performed in 43.7% of cases and anatomical resection in 56.3%. Median blood loss was 202.86 ± 211.21 ml, with transfusion required in 8.6% of patients. Median operative time was 143.13 ± 44.23 minutes. Postoperative complications occurred in 8.6% of cases, including bile leak and bleeding. Average hospital stay was 8.53 ± 1.76 days.

Conclusions : Despite its technical demands, laparoscopic hepatectomy for giant and enormous hepatic hemangiomas is safe and effective. It offers distinct advantages over open surgery, including reduced operative trauma, faster recovery, and shorter hospital stays, making it a preferable option in suitable cases.

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