

Laparoscopic liver resection: Role of staplers

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Abstract

Laparoscopic liver surgery has only recently become an established field. It introduces new challenges to even the experienced surgeon. The major technical challenge of liver resection is control of bleeding during transection of liver parenchyma. Technological limitations in devices used to transect the liver parenchyma and to control hemostasis have been a rate limiting step. Several techniques exist to transect the hepatic parenchyma laparoscopically and include transection with stapler or energy devices, such as ultrasonic shears, radiofrequency ablation and bipolar devices. While transection of hepatic vessels with vascular staplers is well established, their use in dissecting hepatic parenchyma has only been assessed recently. Its advantages were especially a low rate of biliary complications (i.e., bile fistulas, bilioma) and reduced bleeding. We present a case of 32-year-old male patient who was diagnosed to have Hepatolithiasis in segment III. He was successfully managed by Laparoscopic liver resection using articulating staplers. Post-operative recovery was uneventful. Patient is asymptomatic after 6 months follow-up.

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