

於嚴重門靜脈栓塞的病人所進行的活體肝臟移植
林廷龍 李韋鋒 陳肇隆 王世和 林志哲 劉約維 楊志權 林育弘 王植熙
高雄長庚紀念醫院 一般外科

Living donor liver transplantation in patients with extensive portal vein thrombosis

Ting-Lung Lin, Wei-Feng Li, Chao-Long Chen, Shih-Ho Wang, Chih-Che Lin, Yueh-Wei
Liu, Chee-Chien Yong, Yu-Hung Lin, Chih-Chi Wang

Kaohsiung Chang Gung Memorial Hospital, Department of General Surgery

Purpose:

Extensive PVT means complete obstruction of the main portal vein (PV) extending into the proximal superior mesenteric vein (SMV) or diffuse portomesenteric thrombosis (Yerdel's grade III and IV). PVT is commonly encountered in any high volume center such as ours. Extensive PVT is no longer a contraindication for LDLT but the best strategy for dealing with diffuse PVT is yet to be established.

Materials and Methods:

In the last 3 years, we performed LDLT on 6 cases of extensive PVT

Results:

The various techniques for vascularization of the graft in extensive PVT grade III are thrombectomy and jump grafts from the SMV or its tributaries or coronary vein, often with additional techniques such as fencing of the margins or ballooning and wall stenting of the PV when required. For grade IV cases, where the SMV is completely occluded with thrombus, other techniques like cavoportal hemi-transposition, reno-portal anastomosis, portal arterialization technique or multivisceral transplantation are required for vascularization of the graft.

Conclusion:

Careful pre-operative evaluation, a multi-disciplinary approach, flexibility in the operating room regarding the different surgical options and meticulous surgical techniques are important and may lead to better results in LDLT with extensive PVT.