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**LV OP 1-4****Minimal invasive living donor right hepatectomy: an experience of consecutive 114 cases by a single surgeon**

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**Introduction** : Because the donor is not performed operation under pathologic condition, it is important to consider the quality of life such as cosmetic effect. The aim of this study was to evaluate the safety and feasibility of minimal invasive living donor right hepatectomy.

**Methods** : All consecutive cases of minimal invasive living donor right hepatectomy between January 2014 and March 2018 in a tertiary referral hospital were enrolled in this retrospective cohort study. All surgical procedures were performed by one surgeon. All patients underwent subcostal incision and incision length was applied flexibly according to the weight of the graft (9-12cm). The group was analysed in terms of donor demographics, preoperative data, postoperative outcomes.

**Results** : The mean age of the donors was  $27.4 \pm 6.7$  years, the gender ratio for men and women was 18:96. The mean operative time was  $402.5 \pm 78.8$  minutes and mean postoperative hospital stay was  $10.1 \pm 1.7$  days. The number of complications was 6 cases (5.3%) and among them, the Clavien-Dindo classification III or higher complication was 2 (1.8%). There were no mortality cases.

**Conclusions** : Minimal invasive living donor right hepatectomy was a safe and feasible procedure for donors. It showed an acceptable incidence of complications. The authors suggest that minimal invasive living donor right hepatectomy could be a reasonable operative option for donors in terms of cosmetic effect.

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