

VP 3

Right anterior section graft for living-donor liver transplantation

Jonathan NAVARRO, Gi Hong CHOI*, Myoung Soo KIM, Yoon Bin JUNG, Jae Geun LEE

Surgery, Yonsei University College of Medicine, Korea

Introduction : In living-donor liver transplantation, the right lobe graft is commonly utilized to prevent small-for-size syndrome, despite the considerable donor morbidity. Conversely, the feasibility of the left lobe graft and the right posterior section graft in smaller-sized recipients is now commonly employed with comparable outcomes to right lobe grafts. The efficacy of the right anterior section graft has rarely been reported.

Methods : Here, we describe a 56-year-old man, with alcoholic liver cirrhosis, who successfully underwent living-donor liver transplantation using the right anterior section graft.

Results : Preoperatively, the right lobe of the donor occupied 76.2% of the total liver volume exposing the donor to a small residual liver volume. The right posterior section and left lobe volumes were insufficient, providing a graft-to-recipient weight ratio of 0.42% and 0.38%, respectively. However, the right anterior section could fulfill an acceptable GRWR of 0.83%. Clinical signs and symptoms and liver function improved following anterior section graft transplantation without complications.

Conclusions : The procurement of anterior section graft is technically feasible in selected patients, especially in high-volume liver centers.

Corresponding Author. : **Gi Hong CHOI** (choigh@yuhs.ac)