

World Journal of *Gastrointestinal Surgery*

World J Gastrointest Surg 2022 May 27; 14(5): 374-527



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The primary aim of *World Journal of Gastrointestinal Surgery* (*WJGS, World J Gastrointest Surg*) is to provide scholars and readers from various fields of gastrointestinal surgery with a platform to publish high-quality basic and clinical research articles and communicate their research findings online.

WJGS mainly publishes articles reporting research results and findings obtained in the field of gastrointestinal surgery and covering a wide range of topics including biliary tract surgical procedures, biliopancreatic diversion, colectomy, esophagectomy, esophagostomy, pancreas transplantation, and pancreatectomy, *etc.*

INDEXING/ABSTRACTING

The *WJGS* is now abstracted and indexed in Science Citation Index Expanded (SCIE, also known as SciSearch®), Current Contents/Clinical Medicine, Journal Citation Reports/Science Edition, PubMed, and PubMed Central. The 2021 edition of Journal Citation Reports® cites the 2020 impact factor (IF) for *WJGS* as 2.582; IF without journal self cites: 2.564; 5-year IF: 3.378; Journal Citation Indicator: 0.53; Ranking: 97 among 212 journals in surgery; Quartile category: Q2; Ranking: 73 among 92 journals in gastroenterology and hepatology; and Quartile category: Q4.

RESPONSIBLE EDITORS FOR THIS ISSUE

Production Editor: *Rui-Rui Wu*, Production Department Director: *Xiang Li*; Editorial Office Director: *Ya-Juan Ma*.

NAME OF JOURNAL

World Journal of Gastrointestinal Surgery

ISSN

ISSN 1948-9366 (online)

LAUNCH DATE

November 30, 2009

FREQUENCY

Monthly

EDITORS-IN-CHIEF

Peter Schemmer

EDITORIAL BOARD MEMBERS

<https://www.wjgnet.com/1948-9366/editorialboard.htm>

PUBLICATION DATE

May 27, 2022

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INSTRUCTIONS TO AUTHORS

<https://www.wjgnet.com/bpg/gerinfo/204>

GUIDELINES FOR ETHICS DOCUMENTS

<https://www.wjgnet.com/bpg/GerInfo/287>

GUIDELINES FOR NON-NATIVE SPEAKERS OF ENGLISH

<https://www.wjgnet.com/bpg/gerinfo/240>

PUBLICATION ETHICS

<https://www.wjgnet.com/bpg/GerInfo/288>

PUBLICATION MISCONDUCT

<https://www.wjgnet.com/bpg/gerinfo/208>

ARTICLE PROCESSING CHARGE

<https://www.wjgnet.com/bpg/gerinfo/242>

STEPS FOR SUBMITTING MANUSCRIPTS

<https://www.wjgnet.com/bpg/GerInfo/239>

ONLINE SUBMISSION

<https://www.f6publishing.com>



Retrospective Cohort Study

Laparoscopic vs open liver re-resection for cirrhotic patients with post-hepatectomy hepatocellular carcinoma recurrence: A comparative study

Kai-Chi Cheng, Kit-Man Ho

Specialty type: Surgery

Provenance and peer review:

Invited article; Externally peer reviewed.

Peer-review model: Single blind

Peer-review report's scientific quality classification

Grade A (Excellent): 0
Grade B (Very good): B, B
Grade C (Good): 0
Grade D (Fair): 0
Grade E (Poor): 0

P-Reviewer: Gupta T, India;
Mazzarella G, Italy

Received: December 30, 2021

Peer-review started: December 30, 2021

First decision: March 10, 2022

Revised: March 12, 2022

Accepted: April 26, 2022

Article in press: April 26, 2022

Published online: May 27, 2022



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Abstract

BACKGROUND

Repeated liver resection is an effective treatment for recurrent hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC). However, few studies have compared the outcome of laparoscopic repeat hepatectomy (LRH) and open repeat hepatectomy (ORH) for recurrent HCC, and few of those have included cirrhotic patients.

AIM

To compare short-term and long-term outcomes of cirrhotic patients with LRH and ORH for recurrent HCC.

METHODS

We retrospectively analysed the clinical records retrieved from a prospectively collected database of all patients who underwent hepatectomy for post-hepatectomy recurrent HCC at our institute between May 2006 and June 2021. Cases of recurrent HCCs larger than 7 cm were excluded. Patient demographics, operative details, perioperative outcomes, pathologic details, disease-free survival (DFS), and overall survival (OS) data of LRH and ORH were compared.

RESULTS

Data from 29 patients with LRH and 22 with ORH were compared. The LRH group showed significantly better outcomes for blood loss (median 300 mL vs 750 mL, $P = 0.013$) and length of hospital stay (median 5 d vs 7 d, $P = 0.003$). The 1-, 3- and 5-year OS rates in the LRH group were 100.0%, 60.0% and 30.0%, respectively; the corresponding rates in the ORH group were 81.8%, 36.4% and 18.2% ($P = 0.336$). The 1-, 3- and 5-year DFS rates in the LRH group were 68.2%, 27.3% and 4.5%, respectively; the corresponding rates in the ORH group were 31.3%, 6.3% and 6.3% ($P = 0.055$). There were no significant differences in overall and DFS between the two groups.

CONCLUSION

Laparoscopic re-resection should be considered for patients presenting with recurrent HCC less than or equal to 7 cm after previous hepatectomy.

Key Words: Hepatocellular carcinoma; Recurrence; Repeat hepatectomy; Laparoscopic hepatectomy; Outcome; Overall survival; Disease-free survival

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Core Tip: Laparoscopic liver re-resection for recurrent hepatocellular carcinoma had similar oncological outcomes compared with open surgery, even in patients with cirrhosis. Laparoscopic re-resection should be considered for all patients suitable for liver re-resection for recurrent hepatocellular carcinoma.

Citation: Cheng KC, Ho KM. Laparoscopic vs open liver re-resection for cirrhotic patients with post-hepatectomy hepatocellular carcinoma recurrence: A comparative study. *World J Gastrointest Surg* 2022; 14(5): 409-418

URL: <https://www.wjgnet.com/1948-9366/full/v14/i5/409.htm>

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.4240/wjgs.v14.i5.409>

INTRODUCTION

Hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC) can be cured by liver resection[1]. Although, the oncological outcome of liver resection is frequently jeopardized by tumour recurrence, with a reported 5-year recurrence rate of 50%-70% [2-4], and intrahepatic recurrence accounts for approximately 80% of postoperative recurrences[2]. Repeated liver resection has been demonstrated to be an effective treatment for recurrent HCC, and has low morbidity and mortality[5-7]. However, owing to multiple liver metastases, reduced liver function, and poor general health, less than 30% of patients with recurrences can undergo recurrent resection[8].

Laparoscopic liver resection (LLR) has emerged as a valuable treatment option for HCC during the last decade. LLR has a shorter operative time, less blood loss, shorter hospital stay, and lower overall morbidity than open liver resection, along with comparable disease-free and overall survival (OS)[9-15]. However, because of the development of adhesions, altered anatomy, the establishment of collateral circulation, reduced liver function, and loss of liver parenchyma following the prior surgery, laparoscopic repeat hepatectomy (LRH) is technically more complex than primary resection. Patients with HCC are likely to suffer from liver cirrhosis and portal hypertension resulting from underlying hepatitis B or C infection, and intraoperative haemorrhage and haemostasis associated with abnormal primary haemostasis are a challenge even for surgeons experienced in LLR[16,17]. Furthermore, these patients are more likely to develop postoperative complications like pleural effusion, chest infection, ascites, portal vein thrombosis, kidney failure and liver failure after hepatectomy[18,19].

Few retrospective studies have compared the outcome of LRH and open repeat hepatectomy (ORH) for recurrent HCC, and few of those have included cirrhotic patients[20-29]. This study aimed to compare the short-term and long-term outcomes of cirrhotic patients with post-hepatectomy HCC recurrence and undergoing LRH or ORH.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

This study was approved by the Hong Kong Hospital Authority Research Ethics Committee (Kowloon Central/Kowloon East; Ref. KC/KE-21-0278/ER-4). The clinical records of all patients undergoing hepatectomy for post-hepatectomy recurrent HCC at our institute from May 2006 to June 2021 were retrieved and retrospectively analyzed from a prospectively collected database. Patients with radiological features typical of recurrent HCC of less than or equal to 7 cm in size on contrast-enhanced computed tomography or magnetic resonance imaging were included. All patients received the same perioperative care and evaluation protocols. Functional liver reserve for major hepatectomy was assessed by indocyanine green retention at 15 min and computed tomography liver volumetry. The criteria for LLR and open hepatectomy were previously described[30]. The same team of hepatobiliary surgeons performed all the operations. Liver resection was described using the Brisbane 2000 terminology[31].

Patient demographics and preoperative characteristics included in the analysis were the date and extent of the previous operation, date of recurrence, liver function tests, and serum alpha-fetoprotein

(AFP) levels. Operative details, including the operative time, extent of liver resection, operative approach, volume of blood loss, and blood transfusion requirements, were collected. Short-term outcomes included operative factors (operative time, use of Pringle manoeuvre, blood loss, blood transfusion, and conversion) and postoperative factors (length of hospital stay, resection margin, and complications). Long-term outcomes included OS and disease-free survival (DFS). Major hepatectomy was defined as resection of three or more Couinaud liver segments. Cirrhosis was diagnosed by histology findings. Perioperative outcomes included 30-d mortality and Clavien-Dindo complications [32]. International Study Group of Liver Surgery criteria were used to define post-hepatectomy liver failure and bile leakage[33,34]. The number of tumors, the size of the largest tumor nodule, and the resection margin were all derived from the specimens' histological information. The presence of tumor cells within 1 mm of the transection line was classified as a positive resection margin.

Blood tests for liver function, AFP, chest X-ray, and abdominal computed tomography scan with contrast, or ultrasonography of the liver if contrast injection was contraindicated, were all part of the patient's follow-up routine. Patients were checked every three months for the first two years after surgery and then every six months after that. If a patient missed an appointment, they were actively contacted for follow-up. Recurrence was reported as the date of radiological recurrence. A multidisciplinary team of surgeons, radiologists, and oncologists chose subsequent treatments, such as re-resection, microwave or radiofrequency ablation (RFA), transarterial chemo-embolisation, or systemic therapy.

Surgical procedures

All hepatectomies, except for lesions near important vascular structures, aimed to achieve a gross resection margin of 1 cm, and intraoperative ultrasonography was performed. A right subcostal incision with an upper midline extension was used for open liver re-resections. Hepatic parenchymal transection was performed with a Cavitron Ultrasonic Surgical Aspirator (Olympus, Tokyo, Japan). Haemostasis was achieved by electrocautery or suture. For laparoscopic procedures, patients were placed in a Lloyd-Davies position (right side up for posterosuperior lesions). The chief surgeon stood between the patient's legs and two assistants stood at the patient's left side. The open Hasson technique was used to introduce the first trocar and pneumoperitoneum was established at a pressure of 12 mmHg. Depending on the tumor site, four working ports were inserted with direct vision after introducing the flexible laparoscope. Harmonic Scalpel (Ethicon, Somerville, NJ, United States) was used to accomplish adhesiolysis. The procedure was then followed by intraoperative ultrasonography. For major or segmental liver resections, the extrahepatic Glissonian method was used to control hepatic inflow, liver parenchymal transection was accomplished with Harmonic Scalpel, and haemostasis was achieved by bipolar diathermy, clips, or sutures. Resected specimens were placed in plastic bags and removed using a Pfannenstiel incision or the extension of one of the ports. In both laparoscopic and open surgery, the Pringle manoeuvre was used selectively in cases with excessive bleeding, and drains were placed only when indicated. Intraoperative RFA was occasionally used for small lesions deep within the liver parenchyma and was carried out using a Cooltip RFA system (Medtronic, Minneapolis, MN, United States) by either the surgeon or interventional radiologist.

Statistical analysis

Statistical analysis was performed with SPSS version 26 (IBM Corp., Armonk, NY, United States). Mann-Whitney *U* test was used to compare differences between the values of quantitative variables and Pearson chi-squared or Fisher's exact test was used to compare categorical variables. Survival analysis was analysed by the Kaplan-Meier method and differences were compared using the log-rank test. Statistical significance was set at $P \leq 0.05$.

RESULTS

During the study period, 52 patients had liver resection for recurrent HCC following an initial curative liver resection at our center. There were no missing data. One patient with a 7.5-cm diameter tumour and ORH was excluded, and the remaining 29 patients with LRH and 22 patients with ORH were included. Of the 29 LRH patients, 18 had one previous liver resection and 11 had two or more (Table 1). The demographic and clinicopathological characteristics are shown in Table 2. Between-group differences in baseline characteristics, including age, sex, cirrhosis, hepatitis B carrier status, liver function, AFP level, tumour size, number, and location, type of resection, and concurrent ablation, were not significant. Preoperative bilirubin was higher in the LRH (median 17 mmol/L) than in the ORH (13 mmol/L) group ($P = 0.007$). The median tumour size was 1.75 cm in the LRH group and 2.75 cm in the ORH group. There was one hepatitis C patient in the ORH group and none in the LRH group.

Operative outcomes are shown in Table 3. Blood loss (median 300 mL *vs* 750 mL, $P = 0.013$) and length of hospital stay (median 5 d *vs* 7 d, $P = 0.003$) were significantly better in the LRH group. One patient in the ORH group who underwent right anterior sectionectomy died within 30 d after the operation because of chest infection, sepsis, and multiorgan failure. All other complications were successfully treated by conservative measures or interventional radiological drainage. There were six

Table 1 Details of hepatectomy in previous liver resection

Previous liver resection	LRH, n = 29	ORH, n = 22	P value
Approach			0.395
Laparoscopic	14 (48.3)	8 (36.4)	
Open	15 (51.7)	14 (63.6)	
Type of resection			0.224
Major	24 (82.8)	15 (68.2)	
Minor	5 (17.2)	7 (31.8)	
Tumour location, segment			0.780
II, III, IV, V, VI	16 (55.2)	13 (59.1)	
VII, VIII	13 (44.8)	9 (40.9)	
Number of previous hepatectomy			0.478
1	17 (58.6)	16 (72.7)	
2	9 (31.0)	5 (22.7)	
3	2 (6.9)	0 (0.0)	
4	0 (0.0)	1 (4.5)	
5	1 (3.4)	0 (0.0)	
Microscopic lymphovascular invasion			1.000
No	20 (69.0)	15 (68.2)	
Yes	4 (13.8)	4 (18.2)	
Not assessed	5 (17.2)	3 (13.6)	

Values are n (%). LRH: Laparoscopic repeat hepatectomy; ORH: Open repeat hepatectomy.

conversions from laparoscopic to open surgery. Three were owed to insecure margins, two due to dense adhesions from previous open surgery, and one due to profuse bleeding from the hepatic vein.

Median follow-up was 54 mo (interquartile range 28-85 mo). No patients were lost to follow-up. OS and DFS are shown in [Figure 1](#). The 1-, 3- and 5-year OS rates were 100.0%, 60.0% and 30.0% in the LRH group and 81.8%, 36.4% and 18.2% in the ORH group, respectively. Except for the single case of 30-d postoperative mortality mentioned above, all patients died of malignant cachexia. The 1-, 3- and 5-year DFS were 68.2%, 27.3% and 4.5% in the LRH group and 31.3%, 6.3% and 6.3% in the ORH group, respectively. Differences in overall ($P = 0.336$) and DFS ($P = 0.055$) between the two groups were not significant.

DISCUSSION

Although the benefits of LLR over open liver resection in terms of improved short-term postoperative outcomes and equivalent oncological outcomes are well established[9-15], the importance of LLR in recurrent HCC has yet to be determined. The short-term benefits of LRH were established in this trial, including decreased blood loss, a shorter hospital stay, and oncological results were comparable to ORH.

The presence of abdominal adhesions makes re-resection more challenging. Menzies and Ellis[35] observed that 93% of patients with past laparotomy had intra-abdominal adhesions in a prospective analysis, and their findings were corroborated in an autopsy investigation by Weibel *et al*[36], who detected adhesions in 67% of cases with prior abdominal surgery. For surgeons doing laparoscopic liver resection, dense or highly vascularized adhesions, particularly those around the hepatic hilum or major vessels, remain a significant challenge. However, optical magnification during laparoscopic re-resection increases the precision of dissection, and the pneumoperitoneum tightens the adhesion bands, making the dissection and adhesiolysis easier. LLR may also decrease the formation of adhesions and injury to the liver parenchyma, collateral arteries, and surrounding structures, allowing for further resections[37, 38]. In this retrospective study, although adhesion scoring was not documented, the conversion rate was higher than reported in our previously reported series of primary LLR patients (20% *vs* 10%)[15,30].

Table 2 Patient and tumour characteristics

Characteristic	LRH, n = 29	ORH, n = 22	P value
Age	64 (57.5-67.5)	65.5 (59.75-69.25)	0.607
Sex			0.688
Male	25 (86.2)	20 (90.9)	
Female	4 (13.8)	2 (9.1)	
Cirrhosis on histology	19 (65.5)	13 (59.1)	0.638
HBsAg-positive	27 (93.1)	20 (90.9)	1.000
Albumin in g/L	39 (36-41)	36 (34-40)	0.109
Total bilirubin in $\mu\text{mol/L}$	17 (13-20)	13 (10-16)	0.007
International normalized ratio	1.1 (1.05-1.20)	1.085 (1.055-1.148)	0.587
Platelet count as $\times 10^9/\text{L}$	123 (99-173)	161.5 (115.25-201.00)	0.092
Alpha-fetoprotein in IU/mL	11 (4.25-288.00)	17 (4.0-174.5)	0.814
Type of resection			0.055
Sub-segmentectomy	19 (65.5)	8 (36.4)	
Segmentectomy	5 (17.2)	2 (9.1)	
Left lateral sectionectomy	2 (6.9)	1 (4.5)	
Right bisegmentectomy	1 (3.4)	4 (18.2)	
Left hepatectomy +/- extended	1 (3.4)	1 (4.5)	
Right hepatectomy +/- extended	1 (3.4)	5 (22.7)	
Central bisectionectomy	0 (0.0)	1 (4.5)	
Intraoperative ablation	1 (3.4)	2 (9.1)	0.571
Tumour size in cm			0.054
< 1	2 (6.9)	1 (4.5)	
$\geq 1-2$	15 (51.7)	7 (31.8)	
$\geq 2-3$	5 (17.2)	3 (13.6)	
$\geq 3-4$	5 (17.2)	2 (9.1)	
$\geq 4-5$	1 (3.4)	8 (36.4)	
≥ 5	1 (3.4)	1 (4.5)	
Number of tumours			0.295
Single	25 (86.2)	16 (72.7)	
Multiple	4 (13.8)	6 (27.3)	
Tumour location, segment			0.491
I	2 (6.9)	0 (0.0)	
II, III, IV, V, VI	14 (48.3)	9 (40.9)	
VII, VIII	13 (44.8)	13 (59.1)	

Values are *n* (%) or median (interquartile range). HBsAg: Hepatitis B surface antigen; LRH: Laparoscopic repeat hepatectomy; ORH: Open repeat hepatectomy. Right bisegmentectomy: Right anterior sectionectomy or right posterior sectionectomy; Left hepatectomy +/- extended: Left hepatectomy or extended left hepatectomy; Right hepatectomy +/- extended: Right hepatectomy or extended right hepatectomy.

Two of the conversions to open surgery were because of adhesions related to previous open surgery. The conversions illustrate the impact of adhesions on liver resection.

In this series, 62.7% of the patients had a histological diagnosis of cirrhosis, and more than 90% were hepatitis B carriers. Even for cirrhotic patients with recurrent HCC, LRH was safe and feasible, and it had a superior short-term outcome than ORH. Over a decade ago, Belli *et al*[39] suggested that laparo-

Table 3 Operative outcomes

Outcome	LRH, n = 29	ORH, n = 22	P value
Operative time in min	250 (177.5-320.5)	300.5 (223.00-378.75)	0.224
Pringle manoeuvre used	2 (6.9)	3 (13.6)	0.641
Blood loss in mL	300 (200-700)	750 (300-1450)	0.013
Blood transfusion	6 (20.7)	8 (36.4)	0.214
Conversion	6 (20.7)		
Hospital stay in d	5 (4-7)	7 (5.75-11.50)	0.003
Resection margin in mm	7.25 (5.00-13.25)	4.25 (1.00-8.25)	0.073
Positive margin	2 (7.1)	2 (9.1)	0.801
Complications	3 (10.3)	6 (27.3)	0.150
Chest infection	0	1	
Pleural effusion	1	3	
Arrhythmia	2	0	
Bile leak	0	2	
Liver failure	0	0	
UTI	0	1	
Intra-abdominal infection	1	1	
Clavien-Dindo severity of complications			
IIIa	1 (1.1)	5 (22.7)	0.073
IIIb	0	0	
IV	0	0	
V	0 (0.0)	1 (4.5)	0.431

Values are n (%) or median (interquartile range). LRH: Laparoscopic repeat hepatectomy; ORH: Open repeat hepatectomy; UTI: Urinary tract infection.

scopic liver re-resection was only indicated for HCC in patients with well-compensated Child-Pugh class A chronic liver disease without signs of severe portal hypertension, a single exophytic or subcapsular HCC located in the left (segments II, III, or IVb) or right (segments V or VI) liver and a maximum size of 4 cm to 5 cm. Increased experience and advances in technology have extended the indications for laparoscopic hepatectomy. After a previous hepatectomy, intrahepatic recurrence in the liver remnant might benefit from LRH with less blood loss and a shorter hospital stay.

RFA has been recommended as an alternative to repeat liver resection for recurrent HCC. A recent meta-analysis by Liu *et al*[40] found that 1-, 3- and 5-year OS and 1-year DFS rates following repeated liver resection for recurrent HCC were similar to those achieved by RFA in patients who satisfied the Milan criteria (*i.e.* maximal diameter of a single tumour \leq 5 cm, or \leq 3 tumours \leq 3 cm each). Repeated liver resection was superior to RFA in 3- and 5-year DFS, but if the tumour size for RFA was not limited, 3- and 5-year OS and 1-, 3- and 5-year DFS were better with repeated liver resection than with RFA. RFA should therefore be reserved for patients with small deep-seated tumors that meet the Milan criteria, and liver re-resection should be the first-line treatment for subcapsular or massive tumors.

There were a few study limitations. First, it was a retrospective analysis, and there were missing data on the adhesion scores after the first hepatectomy. Second, only 51 patients had repeated hepatectomy during the study period. The small sample size was prone to type 2 errors. Third, we conducted only univariate analysis, which is subject to confounding factors. For confounder control, Cox regression or propensity score matching should be considered. However, our sample size was too small for such an analysis. Fourth, we included patients with hepatectomies between 2006 and 2021. Surgical instruments and techniques have improved throughout time, despite the fact that all of the operations were performed by the same group of devoted hepatobiliary surgeons.

Larger studies, or even randomized controlled trials, are needed to further understand the role of LRH in the treatment of recurrent HCC. Documentation of the adhesion score upon repeated hepatectomy would allow an analysis of the benefits of laparoscopic surgery on the formation of adhesions.

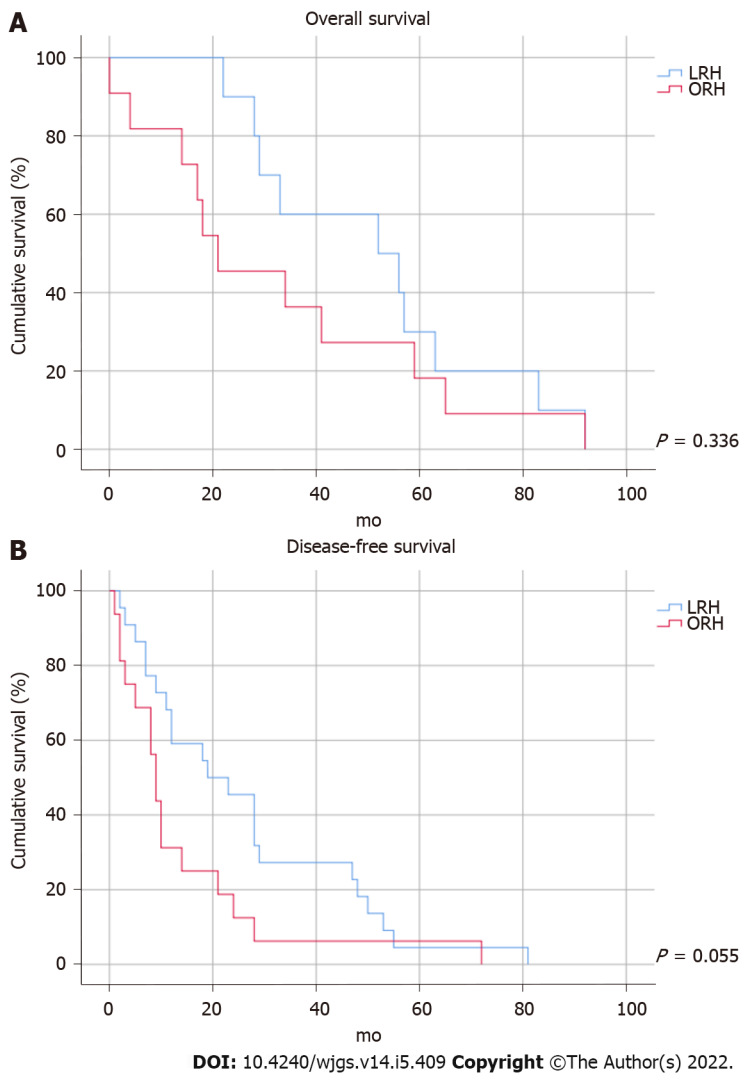


Figure 1 Kaplan-Meier curve. A: Kaplan-Meier curve comparing overall survival of laparoscopic repeat hepatectomy and open repeat hepatectomy; B: Kaplan-Meier curve comparing disease-free survival of laparoscopic repeat hepatectomy and open repeat hepatectomy. LRH: Laparoscopic repeat hepatectomy; ORH: Open repeat hepatectomy.

CONCLUSION

Laparoscopic liver re-resection for recurrent HCC was associated with less blood loss and shorter hospital stays than open surgery, even in patients with cirrhosis. According to the long-term assessment, overall and DFS was similar between the two groups. Laparoscopic re-resection should be considered for patients who have undergone previous hepatectomy and present with recurrent HCC of less than or equal to 7 cm in size. Regardless, more extensive prospective trials are required to guide the optimal treatment choice for patients with recurrent HCC.

ARTICLE HIGHLIGHTS

Research background

Recurrent hepatocellular carcinoma can be effectively treated with repeated liver resection (HCC). For recurrent HCC, few studies have compared the outcomes of laparoscopic repeat hepatectomy (LRH) with open repeat hepatectomy (ORH), and even fewer have included cirrhotic patients.

Research motivation

Currently, there is a lack of evidence of the effectiveness of LRH for the treatment of recurrent HCC in cirrhotic patients.

Research objectives

This study aimed to compare the short-term and long-term outcomes for cirrhotic patients with LRH and ORH for recurrent HCC. The study was intended to provide insights on performing LRH for cirrhotic patients with recurrent HCC.

Research methods

A prospectively collected database identified all patients undergoing repeat hepatectomy for recurrent HCC between May 2006 and June 2021. Recurrent HCC with tumours > 7 cm were excluded. Patient demographics, operative details, perioperative outcomes, pathologic details, disease-free survival (DFS) and overall survival (OS) associated with LRH and ORH were compared.

Research results

Cirrhosis was histologically diagnosed in 62.7% of our patients and more than 90% were hepatitis B carriers. Blood loss (median 300 mL *vs* 200 mL, $P = 0.013$) and length of hospital stay (median 5 d *vs* 7 d, $P = 0.003$) were significantly better in the LRH group. There were no significant differences in the 1-, 3- and 5-year OS and DFS rates between the LRH and ORH groups.

Research conclusions

Even in patients with cirrhosis, laparoscopic liver resection for recurrent HCC was associated with decreased blood loss, a shorter hospital stay, and equivalent overall and DFS to open surgery.

Research perspectives

Laparoscopic re-resection should be considered for patients with recurrent HCC of less than or equal to 7 cm in size that develop subsequent to a previous hepatectomy. However, larger studies or randomised controlled trials should be conducted to confirm the advantages of LRH for the management of recurrent HCC.

FOOTNOTES

Author contributions: Cheng KC designed the research study, performed the research, analyzed the data and drafted the manuscript; Ho KM wrote and revised the manuscript; All authors have read and approve the final manuscript.

Institutional review board statement: The protocol was approved by The Hong Kong Hospital Authority Research Ethics Committee (Kowloon Central/Kowloon East) (Ref: KC/KC-21-0278/ER-4) following the applicable laws and regulations (including Hong Kong laws), hospital authority policy, professional code of conduct, International Council for Harmonisation, Good Clinical Practice, and the Declaration of Helsinki.

Informed consent statement: Written consent was not required as this was a retrospective study, and no data were collected prospectively.

Conflict-of-interest statement: The authors declare that they have no conflicting interests.

Data sharing statement: The datasets generated during and/or analysed during the current study are not publicly available due to the potential that individual privacy could be compromised, but they are available in an anonymized form from the corresponding author upon reasonable request.

STROBE statement: The authors have read the STROBE Statement-checklist of items, and the manuscript was prepared and revised according to the STROBE Statement-checklist of items.

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S-Editor: Zhang H

L-Editor: A

P-Editor: Zhang H

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