

MEETING ABSTRACT

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Perspectives of computer assisted resection planning and navigation for hepatic resections in the elderly

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Background

Recent advances in image-based computer assistance in the last ten years allow computerized preoperative simulations, giving a lot of advantages in the preoperative surgical planning of resections¹. Preoperative simulation represents the prerequisite for navigated liver surgery. The aim of this study is to describe elementary technical aspects of a navigated approach to liver resections showing the advantages of navigation-system especially in the elderly.

Materials and methods

The preliminary condition in order to realize the navigation system in liver surgery is the simulation software previously developed. In fact, after the first step consisting in the planning of the surgical resection surface and direction (Figure 1) and the second step of the registration of the surgical planning directly on patient's anatomy by using an infrared optical localization-device positioned on a US-probe (Figure 2), there is the third phase performing the 3D-simulated liver resection directly on the patient driven by the navigation system. This information was in some resections also transferred to the liver surface using an imageguided stereotactically navigated ultrasound dissector (CUSA) (Figure 3).

Results

The main advantages shown in old patients were: the possibility to extend major liver resections while calculating exactly the rest-volume of the liver, to give a more precise localization of vessels and biliary

structures, to allow the recognition of anatomical variants, to drive multiple resection sparing as more parenchyma as possible avoiding re-resection. The navigation system seems to be very useful and applicable in old patients, reducing the risk of liver failure [1] and allowing us to also operate on a tumour no more to be localized after neoadjuvant chemotherapy [2].

Conclusions

The navigation system allowed us to exactly reproduce in the operatory theatre, on the patient, the previously computer-planned operation. In selected cases, this information may have a considerable influence on operative planning [3], especially with regard to the extent of resection or the need for vascular reconstruction. This seems to be particularly important in extended left hepatectomies or in repeat hepatectomy when intrahepatic vascular anatomy may be altered.

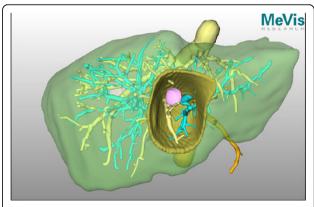


Figure 1 Example of preoperative resection planning in a patient with a metastatic localization on the segment IV.

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Figure 2 Step II, registration of the preoperative planning on real patient anatomy using infrared optical localization device positioned on US-probe.



Figure 3 CUSA® dissector modified by the positioning of an infrared optical device for the navigation during resection.

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