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Volumetric and Functional Recovery of the Remnant Liver After Major Liver Resection with Prior Portal Vein Embolization

Recovery After PVE and Liver Resection

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Abstract

Introduction Portal vein embolization is an accepted method to increase the future remnant liver preoperatively. The aim of this study was to assess the effect of preoperative portal vein embolization on liver volume and function 3 months after major liver resection.

Materials and methods This is a retrospective case-control study. Data were collected of patients who underwent portal vein embolization prior to (extended) right hemihepatectomy and of control patients who underwent the same type of resection without prior portal vein embolization. Liver volumes were measured by computed tomography volumetry before portal vein embolization, before liver resection, and 3 months after liver resection. Liver function was assessed by hepatobiliary scintigraphy before and 3 months after liver resection.

Results Ten patients were included in the embolization group and 13 in the control group. Groups were comparable for gender, age, and number of patients with a compromised liver. The mean future remnant liver volume was $33.0 \pm 8.0\%$ prior to portal vein embolization in the embolization group and $45.6 \pm 9.1\%$ in the control group ($p < 0.01$). Prior to surgery, there were no significant differences in future remnant liver volume and function between the groups. Three months postoperatively, the mean remnant liver volume was $81.9 \pm 8.9\%$ of the initial total liver volume in the embolization group and $79.4 \pm 11.0\%$ in the control group ($p > 0.05$). Remnant liver function increased up to $88.1 \pm 17.4\%$ and $83.3 \pm 14\%$ respectively of the original total liver function ($p > 0.05$).

Conclusion Preoperative portal vein embolization does not negatively influence postoperative liver regeneration assessed 3 months after major liver resection.

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Keywords CT volume · Liver · Surgery · Interventional radiography · Liver regeneration

Abbreviations

FRL Future remnant liver
FRLF Future remnant liver function
FRLV Future remnant liver volume
HBS Hepatobiliary scintigraphy
PVE Portal vein embolization
RLF Remnant liver function
RLV Remnant liver volume
TLF Total liver function
TLV Total liver volume
TV Tumor volume

Introduction

Portal vein embolization (PVE) has been widely accepted as an effective means to increase the future remnant liver volume (FRLV) in patients requiring extensive liver resection. The safety and efficacy of PVE have been confirmed by several studies and a recent meta-analysis.^{1–4} PVE induces atrophy of the ipsilateral liver segments with concomitant compensatory hypertrophy of the future remnant liver (FRL). Preoperative PVE is recommended when the FRLV is less than 30–40% of the total liver volume (TLV) as determined by computed tomography (CT) volumetry, depending on the presence of underlying liver disease (e.g., steatosis, cholestasis).^{5,6}

Liver regeneration is generally assessed by CT volumetry. Liver volume, however, does not necessarily represent liver function during liver regeneration.^{7,8} Liver function can accurately be assessed by technetium-99m mebrofenin hepatobiliary scintigraphy (^{99m}Tc-mebrofenin HBS).^{7,9}

The underlying mechanism of liver regeneration after partial liver resection or PVE is not fully understood. One suggested trigger for regeneration of the nonembolized liver lobes after PVE or resection is the instant increase in portal blood flow to the FRL.^{10–12} When right PVE is performed, the portal blood flow is preoperatively diverted to the left liver lobes. As a consequence, minimal changes in portal blood flow are induced at the time of partial liver resection and therefore, this trigger for posthepatectomy liver regeneration is lacking. Our hypothesis is therefore that preoperative PVE might hamper postoperative liver regeneration. The aim of this study was to evaluate the effect of preoperative PVE on postoperative liver volume and function 3 months after major liver resection.

Materials and Methods

Patients

Eighteen patients underwent PVE of the right portal system prior to (extended) right hemihepatectomy at our institution between January 2005 and November 2007. Only those patients in whom a complete set of CT scans was obtained were included in the study, i.e., a four-phase CT scan prior to PVE, 3–4 weeks after PVE (before liver resection), and 3 months after liver resection ($n=10$). In all the patients, HBS was performed before PVE and in nine patients 3 months after liver resection.

Patients who had undergone (extended) right hemihepatectomy without prior PVE in the same period and of whom a CT scan had been obtained prior to and 3 months after liver resection were included in the control group ($n=$

13). Twelve of the 13 patients underwent HBS prior to PVE, which was repeated 3 months after liver resection in 11 patients. Patient characteristics, including gender, age, and number of patients with a compromised liver were compared for both groups.

Indications for surgery in the control group were colorectal metastasis ($n=5$), hilar cholangiocarcinoma ($n=4$), hepatocellular carcinoma ($n=1$), and other metastases ($n=3$). In the PVE group, the indications were colorectal metastasis ($n=5$), hilar cholangiocarcinoma ($n=1$), hepatocellular carcinoma ($n=3$), and neuroendocrine tumor ($n=1$). Postoperative complications were subdivided into “minor” (grades I and II) or “major” (grades III, IV, V) according to the revised 2004 Clavien classification.¹³

CT Volumetry

Liver volumes were measured using CT. The total liver, the FRL, and tumor mass were manually delineated on each 5-mm slice of the portal phase images. The TLV, tumor volume (TV), and FRLV were calculated using dedicated software (Mx-View 3.52, Philips Medical Systems, The Netherlands; Fig. 1). The percentage FRLV before PVE was calculated by:¹⁴

$$\%FRLV_{\text{pre-PVE}} = \left(\frac{FRLV_{\text{pre-PVE}}}{(TLV - TV)_{\text{pre-PVE}}} \right) \times 100\%$$

To obtain the percentage, FRLV after PVE was computed by:

$$\%FRLV_{\text{pre-op}} = \left(\frac{FRLV_{\text{pre-op}}}{(TLV - TV)_{\text{pre-PVE}}} \right) \times 100\%$$

The remnant liver volume (RLV) 3 months after liver resection was calculated as a percentage of the initial total functional liver volume (TLV-TV):

$$\%RLV_{3 \text{ months}} = \left(\frac{RLV}{(TLV - TV)_{\text{pre-PVE}}} \right) \times 100\%$$

Hepatobiliary Scintigraphy

HBS was performed using ^{99m}Tc-mebrofenin as previously described.⁷ Briefly, after injection of 85 MBq of ^{99m}Tc-mebrofenin (Bridatec; GE-Amersham Health), dynamic images were acquired with a γ -camera (Diacam, Siemens, Milwaukee, WI, USA) for 60 min. During the first 10 min, 60 frames of 10 s were acquired (liver uptake phase) followed by 50 frames of 1 min (liver excretion phase). Total hepatic ^{99m}Tc-mebrofenin uptake rate was calculated as described by Ekman et al.¹⁵ On preoperative scan,

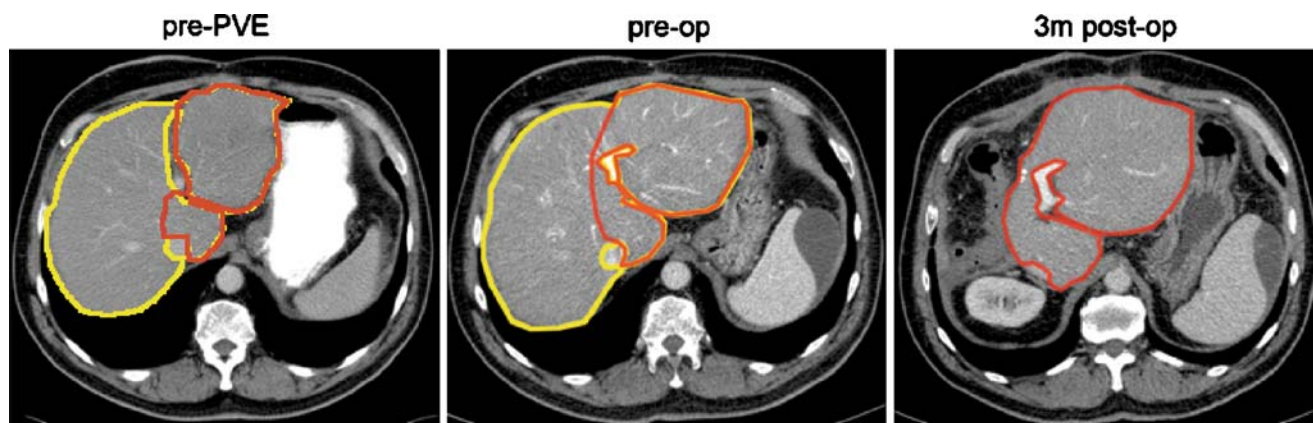


Figure 1 CT cross section of the liver showing total liver (yellow delineation) and the future remnant liver (red delineation). CT volumetry showed that the future remnant liver was markedly increased 3 weeks after portal vein embolization (*pre-op*, 507 ml) compared to before portal vein embolization (*pre-PVE*, 392 ml). Three

regions of interest (ROIs) were drawn around the total liver, the heart (serving as blood pool), and the total field of view. From these ROIs, three time–activity curves were generated. The total hepatic ^{99m}Tc -mebrofenin uptake rate, representing total liver function (TLF), was calculated as percent per minute (of the injected dose) based on these three parameters. Calculations of the hepatic ^{99m}Tc -mebrofenin uptake rate were performed using measured values obtained between 150 and 350 s postinjection to ensure that hepatic uptake calculations were performed during a phase of homogenous distribution of the agent in the blood pool, before occurrence of the rapid phase of hepatic excretion. To compensate for differences in individual metabolic requirements, the TLF was divided by the body surface area and expressed as percent per minute per square meter.

Portal Vein Embolization

PVE was performed in patients in whom the estimated FRLV, based on CT volumetry, was <30% in case of normal liver parenchyma and <40% in patients with compromised liver parenchyma due to steatosis, cholestasis, or fibrosis. PVE was performed using the ipsilateral percutaneous transhepatic approach. After retrograde catheterization via a peripheral portal branch (segment 6 or 7), the right portal trunk and intrahepatic tributaries were occluded using a combination of polyvinyl alcohol particles (300–500 μm , Cook, Bloomington, IN, USA) and platinum coils of various sizes (Tornado embolization microcoil, Cook).

Statistical Analysis

Statistical analysis was performed using Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS, Chicago, IL, USA). Continuous variables were expressed as mean \pm standard deviation

months after partial liver resection, the remnant liver volume almost reached its original total liver volume. For interpretation of the references to color in this figure legend, the reader is referred to the online version of this article.

(SD). An independent sample *t* test was performed to assess the difference in future remnant liver volume and function between the two groups prior to surgery. A mixed analysis of variance was conducted to assess whether there were PVE and time differences in CT volumetry and HBS outcomes between the two groups after liver surgery. The correlation between variables was tested using the Pearson correlation coefficient *r*. All tests were two-tailed and differences were evaluated at the 5% level of significance.

Results

Patient characteristics are shown in Table 1. There were no significant differences between the two groups with respect to gender, age, and number of patients with a compromised liver.

The FRLV was based on the actual removed part of the liver. Prior to resection, the %FRLV was calculated taking into account the maximum volume of liver that would need to be resected to achieve complete removal of all lesions. In some patients, the extent of the resection was less than expected based on intraoperative findings, resulting in a higher %FRLV_{pre-PVE}.

The %FRLV_{pre-PVE} was $33.0 \pm 8.0\%$ in the PVE group compared to a %FRLV_{pre-op} $45.6 \pm 9.1\%$ in the control group ($p=0.002$). Three to 4 weeks (mean 23 days) after PVE, the %FRLV_{pre-op} increased to $41.6 \pm 9.5\%$, resulting in no significant difference between the two groups prior to liver resection ($p=0.33$). Liver scintigraphy showed a mean ^{99m}Tc -mebrofenin uptake rate in the total liver of $7.90 \pm 1.5\%/ \text{min}/\text{m}^2$ in the control group and $7.11 \pm 1.6\%/ \text{min}/\text{m}^2$ in the PVE group before any intervention ($p=0.24$).

The increase in percentage remnant liver volume from preoperatively to 3 months after major liver surgery was not

Table 1 Patient Characteristics of Patients Undergoing Liver Resection with (PVE Group) or Without (Control Group) Prior Portal Vein Embolization

	PVE group (n=10)	Control group (n=13)	p value
Female/male	6/4	8/5	n.s. ^b
Mean age in years (range)	56.1 (49–74)	55 (39–71)	n.s. ^c
Compromised/noncompromised	6/4	7/6	n.s. ^b
Standard/extended hemihepatectomy	5/5	10/3	n.s. ^b
Postoperative complications (minor/major ^a)	5 (3/2)	7 (4/3)	n.s. ^b
Mean ± SD %FRL volume before PVE	33.0±8.0	45.6±9.1	<0.01 ^c
Mean ± SD %FRL volume preoperative	41.7±9.5	45.6±9.1	n.s. ^c
Mean ± SD %FRL 3 months after liver resection	81.9±8.9	79.4±11.0	n.s. ^c
Mean ± SD FRL function before PVE	7.1±1.6	7.9±1.5	n.s. ^c
Mean ± SD FRL function 3 months after liver resection	6.2±1.8	6.5±2.1	n.s. ^c

Both groups were comparable for gender, age, number of patients with a compromised liver, postoperative complications, and preoperative future remnant liver volume. Future remnant liver volume before PVE was significantly smaller in the PVE group than in the control group, which was equalized 3–4 weeks after PVE. Three months after major liver resection, the remnant liver gained up to 80% of its initial total functional liver volume in both groups

^a According to the revised 2004 Clavien classification (7): minor = grades I and II; major = grades III and above

^b Pearson’s chi-square test

^c Independent sample T-test

different between the two groups ($p=0.81$). Three months after surgery, the mean RLV in the PVE group was $81.9 \pm 8.9\%$ of the initial total liver volume compared to $79.4 \pm 11.0\%$ in the control group ($p=0.57$; Table 1; Fig. 2). In addition, the postoperative increase in liver function did not differ between both groups ($p=0.471$). Three months postoperatively, the RLF regained $88.1 \pm 17.4\%$ of the

original total liver function in the PVE group compared to $83.3 \pm 14\%$ in the control group ($p=0.50$; Fig. 3). No correlation was found between liver volume and function ($r=0.13$, $p=0.59$).

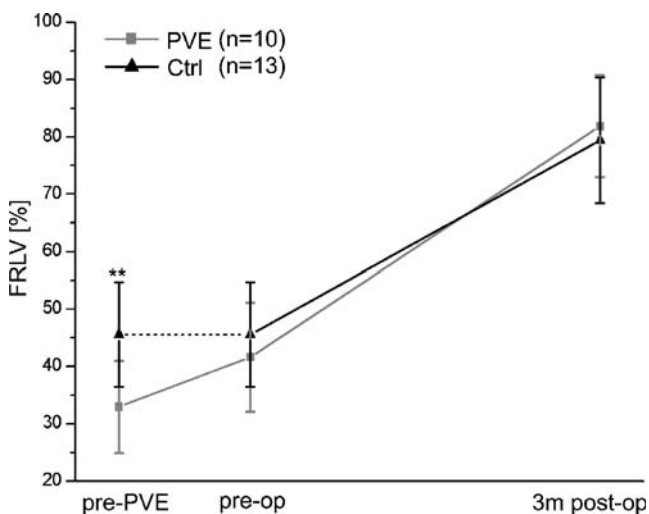


Figure 2 CT volumetry data. Mean percentage of (future) remnant liver volume (FRLV) in relation with initial total functional liver volume. Prior to PVE (*pre-PVE*), this percentage was significantly lower in the group requiring PVE (** $p<0.01$). Three to 4 weeks after PVE (*pre-op*), the FRLV increased with 8.7% in the PVE group, leading to comparable values in the two groups. Three months after partial liver resection (3 m post-op), remnant liver volumes reached approximately 80% of initial total functional liver volume in both groups.

Discussion

The main goal of this study was to evaluate the influence of PVE on volumetric and functional liver regeneration after

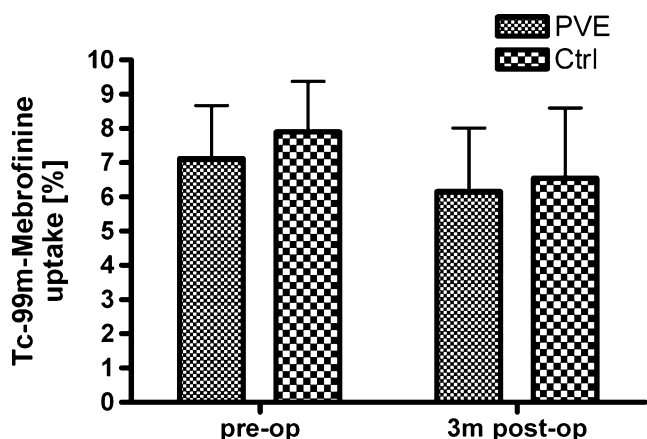


Figure 3 Uptake of ^{99m}Tc-mebrofenin by the total liver prior to any intervention and 3 months after partial liver resection. There were no significant differences in uptake between the PVE and the control groups at both time points. The remnant liver function reached 88.1% and 83.3%, respectively, of the original total liver function in both groups ($p=0.50$).

major liver resection. CT volumetry was performed prior to PVE and surgery. The increase of the %FRLV after PVE (% FRLV_{pre-op-pre-PVE}) was 8.7% in 23 days. In a recent meta-analysis, a mean increase of 11.9% was reported 29 days after PVE.¹⁶ However, results between the various studies are difficult to compare due to substantial differences in the time interval between PVE and subsequent CT volumetry and the different techniques of embolization. For example, Farges et al. observed an increase in FRL of 16% 4–8 weeks after PVE¹⁷ whereas Elias et al. reported an increase of 13% 1 month after PVE.¹⁸ Ribero et al.¹⁹ and Madoff et al.²⁰ showed an increase of 8.8% and 7.7%, 2–8 and 2–4 weeks after PVE, respectively, using a calculation based on body surface area.

Three months after partial liver resection, the remnant liver volume regenerated to approximately 80% of its original total volume in both groups. Liver function increased to 83% in the control group and to 88% in the PVE group. There was no correlation between volumetric and functional recovery, confirming the postulation that liver volume does not necessarily reflect liver function during liver regeneration.⁷

To our knowledge, there are no studies that compared postoperative liver volume increase and functional increase after partial liver resection in patients with and without prior PVE. Although there could have been a difference in initial regenerative response following liver resection, our results show comparable restoration rates of liver volume 3 months after (extended) hemihepatectomy in both groups.

Most data on the process of hepatocyte regeneration have been obtained from animal or in vitro studies. The time course of liver regeneration after PVE and after partial liver resection appears to be similar as has been shown in a rat model.²¹ Although various mediators and pathways involved in liver regeneration have been described, the initial trigger of the entire process remains elusive.^{22–25} The instant change in portal blood flow after partial liver resection is believed to be a trigger for liver regeneration. Experimental studies have shown decreased posthepatectomy liver regeneration in rats receiving a portacaval shunt.^{26,27} When performing PVE prior to surgery, the change in portal blood flow is negligible in case of a standard right hemihepatectomy and less profound in case of an extended right hemihepatectomy because the portal blood had already been diverted to the left portal vein at the time of PVE. Our study shows that the liver regenerates up to 80% of its original total liver volume 3 months after major liver resection, in spite of prior PVE.

One might speculate that instead of the change in portal blood flow, the change in arterial blood flow after hepatic resection induces liver regeneration. A study in rats showed that ligation of the hepatic artery alone did

not affect liver regeneration.²⁸ However, it is questionable whether the rat model is an appropriate surrogate model for studying the effects of altered hepatic arterial blood flow on liver regeneration or function. It is possible that the hypertrophy response of the remnant liver is slower after prior PVE in the first weeks after liver resection, but this ultimately did not result in dissimilar liver volumes after 3 months.

Conclusion

PVE does not hamper the regenerative capacity of the FRL after partial liver resection. The remnant liver regenerates up to approximately 80% of its initial total liver volume and over 83% of its original total liver function 3 months after major liver resection with or without prior PVE.

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