

The evaluation of enzymatic and biochemical changes in radiofrequency liver resections

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Abstract

Introduction: Liver resection represents the only curative treatment option in liver tumors. There are many bloodless techniques that can be used in liver surgery. The main advantage of these techniques is represented by low incidence of hemorrhagic accidents. Still, these techniques are controversial due to induction of important enzymatic changes in the postoperative period. This study analyses the dynamic of enzymatic and biochemical changes that occurs after liver resections by radiofrequency.

Materials and methods: We designed a prospective study that includes all patients (57) with resected liver tumors by means of radiofrequency (Habib 4X) technique in Surgery Clinic no. 3 Cluj-Napoca, Romania.

Results: We report the increase levels of K, LDH, TGO, TGP, BT, BD, leukocytes in 24-48 hours post-resection. Age more than 60 years was correlated with lower peaks of LDH and white blood cells. ($p=0.021$) and high levels of serum urea ($p=0.023$)

Discussions: We report lower transaminase values than other similar findings. Similar to other findings the enzymatic changes return to normal after 6 days from the surgery.

Conclusion: We agree the idea of using RF liver resection in selected cases only and not hazardous. Despite these benign enzymatic changes RF has a major advantage of bloodless liver transection and should be used whenever it's feasible.

Key words: liver tumors, liver resections, radiofrequency, enzymatic changes

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