



E-023

Outcomes And Prognostic Factors In Hepatopancreatoduodenectomy

Go-Won CHOI¹, Inhyuck LEE¹, Yoon Soo CHAE¹, Won-Gun YUN¹, Youngmin HAN¹, Young Jae CHO¹, Hye-Sol JUNG¹, Wooil KWON¹, Joon Seong PARK¹, Jin-Young JANG*¹

¹General Surgery, 서울대학교병원, REPUBLIC OF KOREA

Background : The high morbidity and mortality of hepatopancreatoduodenectomy (HPD) are major problems. The aim of the study was to describe short-term and long-term outcomes of HPD.

Methods : Patients who underwent HPD in Seoul national university hospital from 2000 to 2023 were included. The patients and tumor characteristics, perioperative and survival outcomes were collected

Results : Total 50 patients were included. 30-day mortality rate was 0% and 90-day mortality rate was 6%. The median overall survival(OS) was 21months and median disease free survival(DFS) was 12months. 5 year survival rate was 16.0%. Morbidity rate was 70.0%. In multivariate analysis, angiolymphatic invasion was an independent prognostic factor for OS and DFS. Adjuvant chemotherapy lowered the risk of OS and adjuvant radiotherapy lowered the risk of DFS. Preoperative CA 19-9 level and total bilirubin level at diagnosis were turned out to be a independent risk factor for patients who had DFS less than 12months.

Conclusions : Despite the high risks associated with HPD, the procedure can be a valuable option for achieving R0 resection in selected patients. Applicability of HPD depends on the rigorous patient selection, precise preoperative assessment, and meticulous perioperative care.

Corresponding Author : **Jin-Young JANG** (jangjy4@snu.ac.kr)