P 255 Immediate and long-term results of liver resections with metastatic lesion

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Introduction: To evaluate the effectiveness of surgical treatment of metastatic liver damage.

Methods: The analysis of the results of 29 liver resections performed on the basis of the Department of Oncology and Radiology of the Tashkent Medical Academy, performed for metastatic liver damage from 2002 to 2012 inclusive, is presented. Patients were...
Methods: We retrospectively collected data from 788 mCRC patients treated from

Results: Early postoperative lethality (during the first 30 days after surgery) during surgical treatment of patients with metastases of colorectal cancer in the liver was 9.1%, non-cortical - 22%. The incidence of postoperative complications is 27.6%. According to the analysis of cumulative survival by the Kaplan-Mayer method, the median survival in the group of patients with colorectal cancer metastases in the liver is 24 months, non-cortical cancer is 12 months, the three-year survival is 27.5 and 0%, respectively, the five-year survival is 9.1%.

Conclusion: Liver resection is the only radical treatment for patients with metastatic lesions, improving the prognosis and providing a five-year survival rate of up to 9.1%. Improving the results of liver resections in patients with metastatic lesions implies the need to improve technique and the desire to perform anatomical resections in order to reduce early postoperative lethality and specific complications.