



EP 002

Recent 5 Years' Improved Actual Long Term Survival After Resection In Hepatocellular Carcinoma Based On 20 Years' Experience At A Single Institution

Na Reum KIM, Gi Hong CHOI*

Department Of Surgery, Division Of Hepato-biliary Pancreatic Surgery, REPUBLIC OF KOREA

Background : Hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC) has shown improvement in surgical outcomes due to advances in surgical techniques and multidisciplinary approaches. The long term survival rate of hepatectomy for HCC was reported 10 years ago in our institution. This study aimed to update the recent actual long term survival for patients with HCC after resection by reviewing our over 20 years' experience.

Methods : A total 1980 patients who underwent curative resection for HCC between 1996 and 2017 was included in this study. The overall survival (OS) and recurrence-free survival (RFS) were compared among five periods. For recent 10 years, patients were divided into 2 groups based on the cut-off year in which the long term outcome improved, and surgical outcomes and prognostic factors for survival were analyzed after propensity score matching of tumor factors.

Results : A total 1980 patients who underwent curative resection for HCC between 1996 and 2017 was included in this study. The overall survival (OS) and recurrence-free survival (RFS) were compared among five periods. For recent 10 years, patients were divided into 2 groups based on the cut-off year in which the long term outcome improved, and surgical outcomes and prognostic factors for survival were analyzed after propensity score matching of tumor factors.

Conclusions : An improvement of OS after hepatectomy for HCC was continuously achieved in the past 20 years, and in particular, the 5-year OS has reached 91.9% in the recent five years. Furthermore, 5-year RFS was also significantly improved by 60.4% in the last five years. Reduced intraoperative bleeding is a favorable factor for improved survival.

Corresponding Author : **Gi Hong CHOI** (CHOIGH@yuhs.ac)