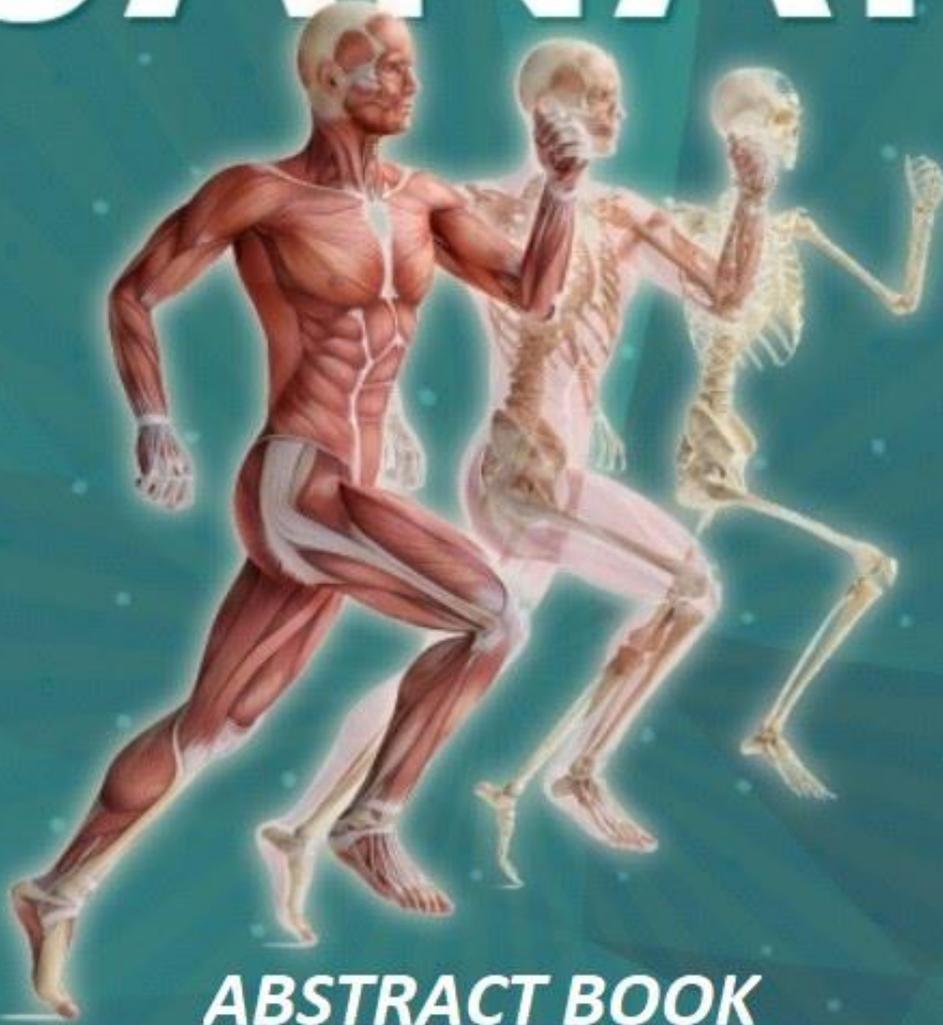




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**20-23 JULY 2020**

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## Rutin Kontrastlı Abdomen Bilgisayarlı Tomografide Sağ İ inferior Hepatik Ven Prevelansı

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### Özet

Hepatik venler, sistemik ve portal dolaşım arasındaki ana bağlantı sağlayan damarlardır. Sağ, orta ve sol hepatic venler karaciğeri drene eden asıl venlerdir, ancak bunların haricinde aksesuar veya kısa hepatic ven olarak adlandırılan çok sayıda küçük ven vardır. Sağ tarafta yerleşimli olanlar sıklıkla inferior sağ hepatic ven (İSHV) olarak isimlendirilir. Karaciğer damarlarının sayısal ve pozisyonel varyasyonu, karaciğerdeki cerrahi müdahaleler sırasında önemli rol oynayabilir (1,2). Çeşitli nedenlerle kliniğimize başvuran hastaların abdominal bilgisayarlı tomografi taramaları retrospektif olarak değerlendirildi. Karaciğer lezyonu ve ameliyat öyküsü olan hastalar çalışma dışı bırakıldı. BT incelemeleri 64 (Toshiba, Aquilion 64, Japonya) veya 128 (GE, Revolution EVO, ABD) kesitli BT ile yapıldı. 350 hastanın BT taraması değerlendirildi. Hastaların 174'ü (%52.6) erkek, 156'sı (%47.4) kadın hastaydı. Hastaların yaş ortalaması 53,4 yıl (18-78) olarak hesaplandı. BT incelemeleri İSHV varlığı açısından değerlendirildi. Hepatik venlerin çapı aksiyal kesitlerde dış kenardan dış kenara ölçüldü. 219 hastada (% 62,6) 266 İSHV vardı; 173 hastada bir, 45 hastada iki ve bir hastada üç İSHV tespit edildi. Tespit edilen hepatic venlerin ortalama çapı 4.41 mm'ydü (1.8-9.8 mm). Otopsi serilerinde bildirilen insidans % 61-88 (3) ve BT'de bildirilen insidans literatürde % 27-48'dir (4). Kadavra ile yapılan çalışmalarda insidans, görüntüleme ile yapılan çalışmalara kıyasla daha fazladır. Bu kadavra çalışmalarında çok küçük çaplı olan venlerin tespit edilmesinden ve BT incelemede, literatürde bildirildiği gibi, sadece 2 mm veya daha büyük çaplı damarların saptanabilmesinden kaynaklanabilir (5). Ancak bizim çalışmamızda 2 mm'den daha az damar çapı tespit ettiğimiz İSHV hastaları vardı. Wang Hai-quan (6) tarafından bildirilen yaklaşık hepatic ven çapı literatürde  $4.3 \pm 0.12$  mm'dir ve Ji woong Hwang (7) İSHV 'lerin ortalama çapının  $6.2 \pm 2.7$  mm (1.9-13.7mm) olduğunu bildirmiştir. Çalışmamızda literatüre benzer şekilde ortalama çap 4,41 mm olarak bulundu. Cerrahi işlemlerde teknik nedenlerle venöz rekonstrüksiyonlarda kullanılabilen hepatic venin çapının büyük (> 5mm) olması gerekmektedir (8). Kalın bir İSHV, operasyonun şeklini değiştirebilir ve normalden daha fazla hepatic parankimin korunmasını sağlayabilir, hastaların postoperatif karaciğer yetmezliğine girmesini önleyerek bu hastaların tekrarlayan karaciğer rezeksiyon şansları olmasına fırsat verebilir. İSHV varlığı canlı donör karaciğer nakli ve hepatektomi gibi hepatic ameliyatlarda büyük rol oynamaktadır.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Sağ İ inferior Hepatik Ven, Abdomen Bilgisayarlı Tomografi, Hepatik Ven, Varyasyon

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## Inferior Right Hepatic Vein Prevalence On Routine Contrast – Enhanced CT Of The Abdomen

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### Abstract

Hepatic veins are the major linking vessels between systemic and portal circulation. The right, middle and left hepatic veins are three major draining blood vessels for the liver as we know, but there are still a great many small vessels, which are called accessory, or short hepatic veins. Right side ones are frequently referred to as inferior right hepatic vein (IRHVs). Numerical and positional variation of the hepatic veins can play a significant role during surgical interventions on the liver (1,2). Abdominal computed tomography (CT) scans of patients who admitted to our clinic for various reasons were evaluated retrospectively. Patients with a liver lesion and surgery were excluded from the study. CT examinations were performed with 64 (Toshiba, Aquilion 64, Japan) or 128 (GE, Revolution EVO, USA) slice MDCT. CT scans of 350 patients were evaluated. 184 (%52.6) of the patients were male and 166 (%47.4) were female. The average age of the patients was calculated as 53.4 years (18-78). CT examinations were evaluated for the presence of IRHV. Diameter of the hepatic veins was measured from outside margin in axial sections. 219 patients (62,6%) had 266 IRHV; One in 173 patients, two in 45 patients, and three in one patient were detected. The average diameter of the detected hepatic veins is 4.41 mm (1.8-9.8 mm). On the basis of autopsies, reported incidence is 61-88 % (3) and on the CT, the incidence is 27-48 % (4). The incidence counted by using cadavers is more prevalent in the incidence counted by image tools. This may have occurred because as reported only veins with a diameter of 2mm or larger can be depicted on CT scans, but in the cadaveric team maybe all levers of diameter are counted including even the diameter of a pin (5). In our study, there were IRHV patients, which we detected vein diameter less than 2 mm. The diameter is about  $4.3 \pm 0.12$ mm reported by Wang Hai-quan (6) and Ji woong Hwang (7) reported that the mean diameter of IRHVs was  $6.2 \pm 2.7$ mm (range 1.9-13.7mm). In our study, the average diameter was found to be 4.41 mm, similar to the literature. However, for technical reasons, the diameter of the hepatic vein which can be used in venous reconstructions needs to be large ( $>5$ mm) (8). A thick IRHV can change the style of the operation and preserve more hepatic parenchyma than usual, prevent patients from suffering postoperative liver failure, giving patients more opportunity for repeated liver sections. The IRHV plays a great role in hepatic surgeries, such as living donor liver transplantation and hepatectomy.

**Keywords:** Right Inferior Hepatic Vein, Abdomen Computed Tomography, Hepatic Vein, Variation

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