Two Hundred and Fifty-Four Consecutive Pancreaticoduodenectomies without Mortality

Hyoun Jong Moon, MD., Weon Young Chang, MD., Jin Seok Heo, MD., Tae Sung Sohn, MD., Jae Hyung Noh, MD., Sung Joo Kim, MD., Seong Ho Choi, MD., Jae Won Joh, MD. and Yong Il Kim, MD.

Purpose: From the early 1990s, operative mortality following pancreaticoduodenectomy have been decreased markedly. And severity of the postoperative complications also has been improved. Experienced hands in large volume hospitals and advances in supportive care have been considered as main reasons. Under this currency, indications for pancreaticoduodenectomy have been expanded, and extended pancreaticoduodenectomy has been tried more occasionally.

Methods: For 254 consecutive patients who underwent pancreaticoduodenectomy between Dec. 1998 and Mar. 2002, a retrospective analysis of operative mortality and post-operative complications was performed by reviewing of the medical records.

Results: Eighty-five patients were treated for common bile duct cancer, 58 patients for pancreatic cancer, 60 patients for ampulla of Vater cancer, 9 patients for duodenal cancer, 5 patients for advanced gastric cancer, 2 patient for gall-bladder cancer, one patient for colon cancer and 34 patients for benign diseases or traumatic conditions. Standard pancreaticoduodecnectomies were performed in 169 patients, pylorus-preserving pancreaticoduodenectomies in 64 patients, total pancreatectomies in 15 patients and hepatopancreaticoduodenectomies in 6 patients. There was no post-operative 30-day or hospital mortality. Postoperative complications were occurred in 100 (39%) patients. The leading complication of this study is hemorrhage in 27 cases (11%) followed by pancreatic fistula in 17 cases (7%), delayed gastric emptying 16 cases (6%) and intraabdominal abscess

in 11 cases (4%). There were no significant difference of the incidence of the complications between malignant diseases and benign, above 70-years old and below. Among them in 15 patients (15%) re-operative treatments were needed and in the remain conservative treatments were chosen.

Conclusion: Operative mortality itself is no more limited factor for pancreaticoduodenectomy. Most of the complications following pancreaticoduodenectomy can be treated successfully and pancreaticoduodenectomy can be chosen as a safe and effective procedure not only in periampullary tumors but other benign diseases and even old age with same complication risk. But hemorrhagic complication and pancreatic fistula have been remained as serious problems on performing of pancreaticoduodenectomy. (J Korean Surg Soc 2002;63:423-428)

Key Words: Pancreaticoduodenectomy, Complication, Mortality:

Department of Surgery, Samsung Seoul Medical Center, Sungkyunkwan University, Seoul, Korea

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(a) 135-203, Tel: 02-3410-3469, Fax: 02-3410-0040 E-mail: gsshchoi @smc.samsung.co.kr

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Table 1. Indications for operation and patient characteristic

Diagnosis	Number of patients	Mean age	Male: Female	
Pancreas	83			
Malignant tumor	58	56.1	47 . 26	
Benign	19	56.1	47:36	
Pancreatitis	6			
Common Bile Duct	88	59.2	61:27	
Malignant tumor	85	39.2	01.27	
Ampulla of vater	61	56.8	33:28	
Malignant tumor	60	30.6	33 . 28	
Duodenum	12	59.8	6:6	
Malignant tumor	9	39.8	0.0	
Stomach cancer	5	63.6	1:4	
Others*	5	38.0	2:3	
Total	254	56.8	150:104	

^{*}One colon cancer, one pancreatic trauma, two gall bladder cancer and one Castlman's disease.

56.8 150:104 85 (33%) 가 60 57 4% 1 5 Castlman 34 13% (Table 1). 가 169 (67%) 64 25% 60 20 15 가 가 2 6

Table 2. Types of operation according to the indications

(Table 2).

Diagnosis	Operation			T 1	
	PD [†]	PPPD [‡]	TP [§]	HPD	Total
Pancreatic cancer	40	8	9	2	59
Benign mass	8	9	2	0	19
Pancreatitis	4	1	1	0	6
Common bile Duct cancer	55	24	4	2	85
Benign mass	3	0	0	0	3
Ampulla of vater cancer	40	20	0	0	60
Benign mass	1	0	0	0	1
Duodenal cancer	9	0	0	0	9
Benign mass	1	2	0	0	3
Stomach cancer	5	0	0	0	5
Others*	3	0	0	2	5
Total	169	64	15	6	254

^{*}One colon cancer, one pancreatic trauma, two gall bladder cancer and one Castlman's disease; † = pancreaticoduodenectomy; † Pylorus = preserving pancreaticoduodenectomy; § = total pancreatectomy; Hepatopancreaticoduodectomy.

Table 3. Mean of Operative time, intraoperative transfusion and postoperative stay according to the operative name

Operative name	operation time (hour)	Intraoperative transfusion	Post operative stay (day)
PD*	6.1	1.8	27.2
$PPPD^\dagger$	5.5	0.6	21.4
TP^{\ddagger}	6.4	2.9	27.8
HPD [§]	8.7	3.3	39.0
Total	6.0	1.6	26.0

^{* =} Pancreaticoduodenectomy; † = pylorus preserving pancreaticoduodenectomy; ‡ = Total pancreatectomy; $^{\$}$ = Hepatopancreaticoduodenectomy.

Table 4. Significant complication after pancreaticoduodenectomy

Complication	No. of patient	% of total
Hemorrhage	22	9
Pancreatic fistula	17	7
Delayed gastric emptying	16	6
Intraabdomial abscess	11	4
DM	11	4
Biliary fistula	10	4
Wound infection	9	3
Chyloma	2	1
Pleural effusion	2	1
Total	100	39

Table 5. Treatment modalities for significant complications

Complication	No. of patient	Conservative management	operative management
Hemorrhage	22	9	13
Pancreatic fistula	17	17	0
Delayed gastric emptying	g 16	16	0
Intraabdomial abscess	11	10	1
DM	11	11	0
Biliary fistula	10	10	0
Wound infection	9	7	2
Chyloma	2	2	0
Pleural effusion	2	2	0
Total	100	84	16

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