

Laparoscopic Cholecystectomy Complications

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Complications after laparoscopic cholecystectomy (LC)

- Biliary complications
 - Biliary tree injuries
 - Biliary strictures
 - Retained CBD stones
 - Bile leakage and billiomas
 - Perforation of gallbladder
 - Dropped stones
- Non-biliary complications
 - Hollow viscus injury
 - Pneumothorax
 - Diaphragm injury
 - Bleeding

Bleeding after LC

- Up to 1/3 of all major complications
- 2nd MCC death in pts undergoing LC (after anesthesia-related complications)
- Reported incidence up to 2%
- Majority of these complications encountered at the “*set up*” phase
 - Creation of pneumoperitoneum and trocar placement

Bleeding after LC:

Factors implicated in the causation of bleeding complications

Surgical Factors	<ul style="list-style-type: none">•Inadequate training and experience•Rough technique•Improper usage of instruments•Inattentive handling of instruments•Inadequate exposure•Failure to recognize anatomical landmarks•Forceful retraction
Patient-Related	<ul style="list-style-type: none">•Acute cholecystitis•Cirrhosis•Portal hypertension•Coagulopathy•Adhesions•Previous surgery•Anatomical abnormalities
Instrument Failures	<ul style="list-style-type: none">•Defective instruments

Bleeding after LC

- Intraoperative
 - Vascular injury
 - Major vessel injury
 - Aorta, cava, iliacs, R hepatic artery, portal vein
 - Minor vessel injury
 - Epigastric artery, omental or mesenteric vessels
 - Slippage of clips/ligature of cystic artery
 - Liver bed bleeding
 - Dissection planes, adhesions
- Postoperative bleeding
 - Internally vs externally
 - Poorly documented in literature
 - Incidence, indications for reexploration and operative findings, still not established in literature

Bleeding after LC:

Classification of patterns of bleeding

	Major	Minor
Intra-Operative Bleeding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Any bleeding that requires conversion for control/repair. This could be — <p>Bleeding from intra-abdominal vessels:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Aorta •Vena cava •Superior mesenteric vein •Portal vein •Right hepatic artery •Cystic artery •Mesenteric vessels •Omental vessels <p>Bleeding from any other site such as</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •The liver bed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Bleeding from the vessels of the abdominal wall: Epigastric vessels — have the potential to cause significant haemorrhage but are by and large controllable by pressure, packing or suturing
Postoperative Bleeding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Any bleeding, external or internal, that requires Re-exploration Additional surgical procedure such as wound exploration Blood transfusion 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Abdominal wall haematomas •Port site bleeding that can be controlled without additional surgical means beyond pressure, packing or suturing

Management

- Intraoperative bleeding
 - Low threshold for conversion to open approach
 - Control, isolation, dissection and repair of injured vessel
 - Damage control if necessary
 - Judicious use of electrocautery
- Post operative bleeding*
 - High level of suspicion in Dx
 - Aggressiveness of management tailored to severity of bleeding
 - Low threshold for reexploration in post op bleeding
 - Conservative management may be safely established in stable patients

General recommendations

- Careful trocar placement during set up
 - Direct vision
- Transillumination of abdominal wall to avoid epigastric vessels
- Removal of trocars under direct vision and after decreasing intrabdominal pressure
- Achieving critical view during dissection
- Judicious use of hemostatic agents
 - eg. Fibrin glue, oxidize cellulose packing

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