

Morphometric Study of Hepatic Veins: Application in Hepatic Imaging and Surgery

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Abstract

Knowledge of the surgical anatomy of the hepatic veins is indispensable for extensive hepatectomy, transplantation of the liver and the treatment of hepatic trauma with avulsion of the hepatic veins. A total of 60 cadaveric livers, used were included in the present study. Common trunk formed by union of left and middle hepatic veins was found in 28/60 (46.66%) specimens. Common trunk formed by union of left hepatic vein and right and left radicals of middle hepatic veins was found in 7/60 (11.66%). In 25/60 (41.66%) specimens there was separate opening for left, middle and right hepatic veins. The average diameter of ostium and new ostium of the common trunk was 13.52 ± 3.50 and 16.35 ± 3.30 (mean \pm SD) respectively. The average length of the common trunk was found to be 6.49 ± 2.70 (mean \pm SD). The average diameter of right hepatic vein, middle hepatic vein and left hepatic vein was 10.98 ± 2.60 , 8.82 ± 2.54 and 8.20 ± 1.87 (mean \pm SD). Preoperative delineation of this complex venous anatomy is very important. It provides vital information in the preoperative evaluation needed before performing a liver surgery.