Surgery of the spleen and liver – an introduction 2017 11 30







Liver – Fossum chapter 21

- For diagnostics Biopsy of the liver!
- Portosystemic shunts the principle
- The Gallbladder disease and treatment



Liver diagnostics

- Always biopsy for improved diagnosis... – Nodular hyperplasia...
- · Biopsi best quality/certianty of diagnosis
- Open abdomen, or minimal invasive surgery...
- TruCut less invasive
- Fine Needle Aspirate "the bricks of the building, but no structure"



Liver diagnostics



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Liver diagnostics





Alternatively: crush the edges with forceps



J. SLU











Liver surgery – open abdomen

· If difficult to access the liver: make sure you open more cranially



Chapter 21 cont Portosystemic shunts





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Portosystemic shunts

- · The goal of surgery is to identify and occlude or attenuate the abnormal vessel.
- · Ameroid constrictors (Fig. 21-12) or cellophane bands are now commonly used in animals with extrahepatic shunts to slowly occlude the shunt vessel.



Portosystemic shunts. Ameroid constrictor

noht © 2007 by Misby, Inc., an affiliate of Els Figure 21-6 An america -Odd Viking Ho Clinical Science



Chapter 22: Extrahepatic biliary system

Cholecystectomy is removal of the gallbladder. Fig 22-4.



Ch 22: Extrahepatic biliary system

- A gallbladder mucocele is a mucus-filled dilation or distention of the gallbladder that is associated with dysfunction of mucussecreting cells within the gallbladder mucosa.
- The gallbladder contents are so thick that they cannot be excreted out the bile duct.
- Treatment: Cholecystectomy
- Page 628



Ch 22: Extrahepatic biliary system

- Calculi found in the gallbladder are choleliths; (those found in the common bile duct are choledocholiths). Calculi are often called gallstones. P 626
- · Treatment: Cholecystectomy
- Humans?



Ch 24: Surgery of the spleen

- (Surgery of the Hemolymphatic System)
- P 685-704
- Biopsy lymph node Fig 24-4
 Not sutured



Ch 24: Surgery of the spleen (Surgery of the Hemolymphatic System)

- **Splenectomy** is surgical removal of the spleen.
 - Common!



Spleen

• Hemangiosarcoma is the most common primary tumor of the spleen in dogs.





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Textbook: 2/3 of all tumors are malignant, and 2/3 of those are HSA. 1/3 is benign Japan: $\frac{1}{2}$ / $\frac{1}{2}$ malignant/benign. Of the malignant, 2/3 are HSA

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Spleen

- Hemangiosarcoma (HSA):
- <u>Overview</u>

HSA is a common tumor of the spleen usually seen in older dogs (8-10 years of age). Any large breed dog appears to be at an increased risk especially German Shepherds, Golden Retrievers, Labradors and Poodles.





Spleen



- Splenic Torsion:
- Overview

This occurs when the spleen rotates/twists thus preventing blood drainage and subsequent enlargement of the spleen. It occurs in large and giant breed dogs (eg. Great Danes, German Shepherds) with deep chested conformation. It may occur on its own (rare) or in combination with GDV (gastric dilatation-volvulus). Rolling, retching and exercise may increase the spleens ability to move along with stretching of the ligaments that normally stabilize the spleen, resulting in twisting of the spleen.



Spleen



- Hematoma and Nodular Hyperplasia:
- These are the most common nonneoplastic lesions found in the spleen and account for 20-41% of all splenic lesions. They are benign nodules/masses of clotted blood. Surgical removal is curative.



Spleen



Sarcoma – survival time?
 Ca 3 months



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質問ですか? Questions?

ありがとうございました!