

# Saline-filled laparoscopic surgery: A basic study on partial hepatectomy in a rabbit model

著者	島田 雅也
著者別表示	Shimada Masanari
journal or publication title	博士論文本文Full
year	2015-06-30
学位授与番号	13301甲第4279号
学位名	博士(医学)
学位授与年月日	2015-06-30
URL	<a href="http://hdl.handle.net/2297/44571">http://hdl.handle.net/2297/44571</a>

doi: <https://doi.org/10.3109/13645706.2014.995674>



ORIGINAL ARTICLE

## Saline-filled laparoscopic surgery: A basic study on partial hepatectomy in a rabbit model

MASANARI SHIMADA, MASAHIKO KAWAGUCHI, NORIHIKO ISHIKAWA & GO WATANABE

*Department of General and Cardiothoracic Surgery, Kanazawa University School of Medicine, Kanazawa, Japan*

### Abstract

**Background:** There is still a poor understanding of the effects of pneumoperitoneum with insufflation of carbon dioxide gas (CO<sub>2</sub>) on malignant cells, and pneumoperitoneum has a negative impact on cardiopulmonary responses. A novel saline-filled laparoscopic surgery (SAFLS) is proposed, and the technical feasibility of performing saline-filled laparoscopic partial hepatectomy (LPH) was evaluated in a rabbit model. **Material and methods:** Twelve LPH were performed in rabbits, with six procedures performed using an ultrasonic device with CO<sub>2</sub> pneumoperitoneum (CO<sub>2</sub> group) and six procedures performed using a bipolar resectoscope (RS) in a saline-filled environment (saline group). Resection time, CO<sub>2</sub> and saline consumption, vital signs, blood gas analysis, complications, interleukin-1 beta (IL-1β) and C-reactive protein (CRP) levels were measured. The effectiveness of the resections was evaluated by the pathological findings. **Results:** LPH was successfully performed with clear observation by irrigation and good control of bleeding by coagulation with RS. There were no significant differences in all perioperative values, IL-1β and CRP levels between the two groups. All pathological specimens of the saline group showed that the resected lesions were coagulated and regenerated as well as in the CO<sub>2</sub> group. **Conclusions:** SAFLS is feasible and provides a good surgical view with irrigation and identification of bleeding sites.

**Key words:** *Laparoscopic surgery, saline, hepatectomy, rabbit model, resectoscope*

### Introduction

In recent years, laparoscopic surgery has been performed in almost every field of surgery because it has been demonstrated to be less invasive than conventional open procedures (1). In the past, materials such as helium, nitrous oxide, and argon have been discussed as candidates for use as insufflation agents to expand the intraluminal cavity and secure the operative field (2). Currently, creating a pneumoperitoneum with an insufflation of carbon dioxide gas (CO<sub>2</sub>) has become the mainstream. CO<sub>2</sub> is inexpensive, noncombustible, and colorless. Furthermore, it is excreted by the lungs during normal respiration, and it is highly soluble in water, which reduces the risk of gas embolism, which would impair cardiac function (3). However, insufflation of gas into the abdominal cavity produces conditions similar to open surgery, since organs are exposed

to dry, cold gas (4), and surgical fields are affected by gravity. There have also been reports of a few complications of gas embolism (5–8). Although laparoscopic surgery for advanced cancer has recently been introduced with positive results, the effect of CO<sub>2</sub> gas on organs and malignant cells is not yet entirely clear (9–17). Thus, we cannot be certain that CO<sub>2</sub> is a completely benign physiological substrate. Some animal studies have shown that a CO<sub>2</sub> pneumoperitoneum may actually stimulate metastases, thus, CO<sub>2</sub> pneumoperitoneum must still be examined carefully in cases of “advanced” malignant tumor (13–17). Currently, we expect “normal saline solution” to be a more ideal material for the next generation to counter these problems. Several articles have reported on laparoscopic and endoscopic procedures that fill the body cavity with fluid. In 1987, Raatz (18) reported laparoscopy with artificial ascites for diagnostic purposes. In 2003,

Correspondence: M. Shimada, Department of General and Cardiothoracic Surgery, Kanazawa University School of Medicine, 13-1 Takaramachi, Kanazawa 920-8641, Japan. Fax: +80762226833. E-mail: masanari.shimada@gmail.com

Abdalla et al. (19) also reported laparoscopic observation by instilling normal saline into the abdominal cavity. To date, endoscopic surgery of the urinary tract, joints, or gynecological organs has commonly been carried out and has achieved good results. The key benefits of a saline-filled operative field are:

- the organs can be kept at an optimum temperature and humidity,
- venous bleeding is controlled with hydrostatic pressure,
- the bleeding point is easily visible,
- interruption by halation (due to strong reflected light) or loss of transparency is less common,
- buoyancy maintains the surgical field in a natural state.

The development of a new navigation system with a combination of ultrasonography and endoscopy is expected (20,21). Furthermore, in the future, SAFLS may be applicable to operations in zero gravity, e.g. on a space station (22). Igarashi et al. (23) reported that laparoscopic cholecystectomy using an instillation of sorbitol solution was successfully undertaken in a porcine model. Therefore, we report our first procedure in which a laparoscopic partial hepatectomy was performed with normal saline solution (SAFLS) replacing CO<sub>2</sub> in a rabbit model with a focus on laparoscopic hepatectomy, cases of which have been increasing.

## Material and methods

### *Laparoscopic partial hepatectomy model in rabbits*

Twelve partial hepatectomies were performed in New Zealand white female rabbits weighing 2.5–3.0 kg, with six procedures performed using an ultrasonic device with traditional CO<sub>2</sub> pneumoperitoneum (CO<sub>2</sub> group) and six procedures performed using a bipolar resectoscope in a saline-filled environment (saline group). The study protocol was approved by the Institute for Animal Experimentation, Kanazawa University Advanced Science Research Center. Anesthesia was induced with an intramuscular injection of 30 mg/kg ketamine and inhalation of 1% halothane, and it was maintained with continuous inhalation of 0.5% halothane and intramuscular injection of diazepam 1.5 mg/kg and 1% lidocaine as local anesthesia. The rabbits underwent surgical intervention in a horizontal supine position. A cathode ray tube display (OEV-203; Olympus Medical Systems, Tokyo, Japan), a video system center (OTV-SP1C; Olympus), and a light source (CLV-S40; Olympus) were prepared for laparoscopic monitoring. A 3-cm-diameter mini laparotomy was performed in the epigastric region. A single incisional laparoscopic port (EZ access;

Hakko, Nagano, Japan) was applied to the incision, and a 12-mm trocar (XCEL; Ethicon, Tokyo, Japan) and a 5-mm trocar (Hakko, Nagano, Japan) were set up on the EZ access port (Figure 1).

### *Saline-filled laparoscopic surgical procedure*

At first, a silicon seat was inserted below the liver in order to hold in the omentum and small bowel. Normal saline solution kept at 40°C was used to fill the abdominal cavity, and the EZ access port was sealed. A Bipolar Resectoscope (RS; Karl Storz, Tuttlingen, Germany) fitted with an electrode pointed top (K27040 BLV, Karl Storz) was used for the partial left lobe resection with irrigation and drainage of the saline via the RS. Because the RS has a return electrode within the sheath, it does not require a patient plate. To irrigate the saline, 2-L saline bottles (Fuso Pharmaceutical Industries, Ltd., Osaka, Japan) were hung up and connected to the RS. The intra-abdominal pressures of rabbits were kept at 0–5 mmHg as a result of spontaneous drainage from the trocars. The VIO300D electro-surgical generator (ERBE USA, Inc., Marietta, Georgia, USA and AMCO, Tokyo, Japan) was used for bipolar cutting and bipolar soft coagulation (Figure 1). High-frequency current controlled by the VIO300D passed through an active electrode to the sheath electrode without peripheral spread. The RS was inserted into the abdominal cavity through a 12-mm trocar. On the other hand, laparoscopic forceps were inserted through a 5-mm trocar to grasp the edge of the liver. The resected specimen was removed through the epigastric incision. The filled saline was drained as much as possible, and all rabbits recovered from anesthesia.

### *Traditional surgical procedure with CO<sub>2</sub> pneumoperitoneum*

In the CO<sub>2</sub> group, rabbits were operated on in the same setting as used for the saline group. Rabbits underwent conventional CO<sub>2</sub> pneumoperitoneum at 8–10 mmHg. A 10-mm, 30°-down, two-dimensional camera (A5295A; Olympus Medical Systems, Tokyo, Japan) was prepared for laparoscopic monitoring. Sonosurg-G2 and T3905 scissors (Olympus Medical Systems) were used for the partial left lobectomy. As in the saline group, the resected specimen was removed through the epigastric incision.

### *Data collection and measurements*

In the perioperative period, resection time, CO<sub>2</sub> and saline consumption, vital signs (heart rate and body

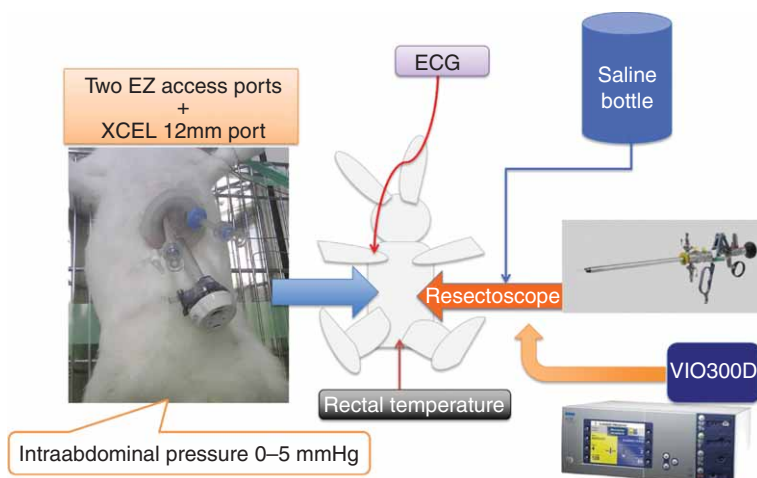


Figure 1. Schema of the operation A 3-cm-diameter mini laparotomy incision is placed in the epigastric region. Three ports are applied to the incision on the EZ access port. To irrigate with saline, 2-L saline bottles are hung up and connected to the RS. The VIO300D electro-surgical generator is used for bipolar cutting and bipolar soft coagulation

temperature), arterial blood gas analysis, hemoglobin (Hb) level, and complications were recorded. Blood pressure estimation was not included, because it was extremely difficult to measure the rabbits' blood pressure. One-milliliter blood samples were collected from the ear vein immediately before the operation, one hour after the surgery, and on postoperative days 1, 3, and 7. The blood samples were stored at  $-25^{\circ}\text{C}$ . The serum concentrations of IL-1 $\beta$  and C-reactive protein (CRP) were measured using enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA) kits (Quantikine<sup>®</sup> ELISA; R&D systems, Inc, Minneapolis, MN, USA, and Rabbit CRP ELISA KIT AKRCR-017; Shibayagi Co., Ltd., Gunma, Japan). Necropsy was performed in early death cases and surviving cases on postoperative days 7, 14, and 21. Histological examinations were then performed to evaluate the resected site and the healing process of the liver.

### Statistical analysis

The Graphpad Prism for Mac OS X ver.5.0 (GraphPad Software, Inc., San Diego, CA, USA) was used for statistical analysis. The results are presented as means  $\pm$  standard deviation (SD), and two way analysis of variance (ANOVA) was used. Comparison of the resection time was performed by a *t*-test, and the log-rank test was used to compare survival curves between the two groups. All *P*-values  $< 0.05$  were considered significant.

## Results

### Intraoperative findings during SAFLS

Figure 2 and the supplemental video illustrate the surgical process for SAFLS. After normal saline

solution filled the abdominal cavity, the RS was inserted through the 12-mm trocar, and the abdominal cavity was observed. Left-handed forceps inserted through the 5-mm trocar could easily change the axis of the tissue because of buoyancy. The resection was started from the edge while flicking the electrode pointed top of the RS in and out with the "CUT" mode of the VIO300D electro-surgical generator (Figure 2A). Although some bleeding was observed on the way, the bleeding could be stopped rapidly using the "SOFT COAG" mode (Figure 2B and C). Thus, in the surgical field filled with normal saline solution, hepatic parenchymal resection could be performed uneventfully with the RS while identifying and dealing with bleeding points successfully (Figure 2D).

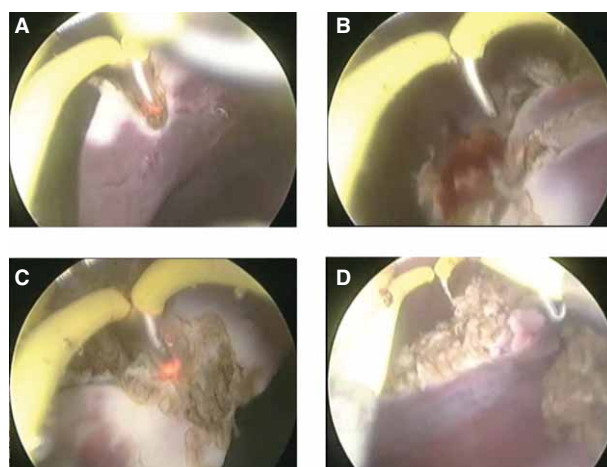


Figure 2. Intraoperative findings in SAFLS (A) RS starts cutting the edge of the left lobe. (B, C) Although some bleeding is observed on the way, the "SOFT COAG" mode rapidly stops the bleeding. (D) The resected site is sharp and clear.

Table I. Perioperative data.

Parameters	CO <sub>2</sub> Group (n = 6)	Saline Group (n = 6)	p Value
Resection time (min) (mean ± SD)	5.6 ± 2.3	9.8 ± 1.4	0.3078 (ns)
Consumption of CO <sub>2</sub> (L)	18.9 ± 6.3	–	–
Consumption of saline (ml)	–	3592 ± 775	–
Heart rate (beat/min) pre/ post	307 ± 9/ 280 ± 12	309 ± 14/ 287±14	0.8484 (ns)
Body temperature (°C)	39.4 ± 0.3/ 38.9 ± 0.1	39.3 ± 0.2/ 37.3 ± 0.9	0.4273 (ns)
Hb (g/dl)	13.4 ± 0.5/ 13.7 ± 0.3	14.1 ± 0.8/ 13.7 ± 0.7	0.1241 (ns)
PaO <sub>2</sub> (mmHg)	195.0 ± 7.5/ 175.0 ± 10.8	179.3 ± 19.3/ 149.2 ± 31.8	0.7462 (ns)
PaCO <sub>2</sub> (mmHg)	26.9 ± 1.6/ 25.1 ± 4.5	26.1 ± 2.7/ 29.0 ± 2.3	0.7694 (ns)
Conversions	0	0	–
Intraoperative complications	0	0	–
Postoperative complications	abdominal wall abscess 1	0	–

### Perioperative measurements

Table I compares the perioperative measurements between the saline group and the CO<sub>2</sub> group. Resection time, vital signs, hemoglobin level, and respiratory function were not significantly different between the groups. The mean CO<sub>2</sub> consumption was 18.9 L, and the mean saline volume was 3592 mL. There were no intraoperative complications in either group. At necropsy, an abdominal wall abscess was apparent in one case in the CO<sub>2</sub> group, but no complications were found in the saline group. The postoperative survival rate was significantly higher in the saline group than in the CO<sub>2</sub> group ( $P = 0.0178$ ). Only one rabbit in the saline group died (on postoperative day 2), but five rabbits died within two days after the procedure in the CO<sub>2</sub> group.

All perioperative values were not significantly different between the two groups.

### Serum IL-1 $\beta$ and CRP levels

Figure 3 compares the postoperative serum IL-1 $\beta$  and CRP levels. There were no significant differences in the IL-1 $\beta$  and CRP levels between the two groups.

### Histopathologic examination of the resected site

Figure 4 shows the histopathological findings of the resected site. The resected hepatic tissue in the saline group was coagulated as well as in the CO<sub>2</sub> group (Figure 4A and C). The regenerated nodules with neutrophil aggregation were also well formed in both groups (Figure 4B and D).

### Discussion

This experimental study clearly documented that SAFLS for resecting hepatic parenchyma with RS can be performed uneventfully with successful identification and handling of bleeding points. The present study confirmed the several advantages of a saline-filled operative field: The organs are kept at an optimum temperature and humidity; venous bleeding is controlled with hydrostatic pressure; the bleeding point is easily visible; interruption by halation (due to strong reflected light) or loss of transparency is less; and buoyancy maintains the surgical field in a natural state (20,23). Normal saline solution was specifically chosen because nonelectrolyte isotonic solutions containing mannitol or sorbitol will cause the ‘transurethral resection (TUR) syndrome’ attributable to the pharmacological effects of the irrigant solutes, the volume effect of the solvent, and dilutional hyponatremia (24,25).

The bipolar resectoscope, which was reported by Shiozawa et al. (25), is a newly developed TUR system using saline for irrigation instead of the traditional sorbitol solution in order to prevent obturator nerve reflexes or the TUR syndrome. Shiozawa et al. (25) reported that post-resection tests showed no significant anomalies relative to blood electrolyte concentrations in sorbitol solution or saline irrigation. Prior to this study, we performed experiments using Sonosurg (Olympus), Harmonic Ace (Johnson & Johnson Co., Ltd., Tokyo, Japan), and Ligasure (Covidien Group Japan Co., Ltd., Tokyo, Japan) for cutting pieces of edible liver in the saline environment. However, all of them generated “dust” and clouded our vision. We then used the RS under the same conditions, and the RS could cut the specimen

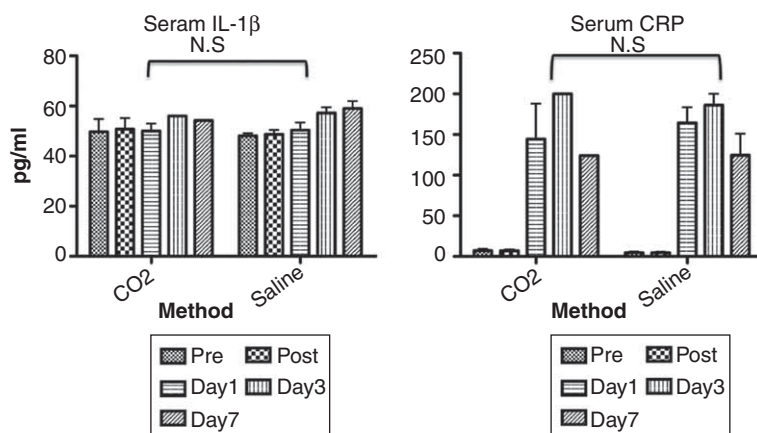


Figure 3. Serum IL-1 $\beta$  and CRP levels IL-1 $\beta$  and CRP levels are not significantly different between the groups.

successfully. As seen from the above, the RS has a sufficient track record in safe use in saline solution; it was therefore adopted in the present study.

Although CO<sub>2</sub> pneumoperitoneum is currently predominant in laparoscopic surgery, it has both good and bad aspects and is controversial. Several studies have described the effects of CO<sub>2</sub> pneumoperitoneum on intra-abdominal blood flow and reported diminished blood flow in the portal vein and the hepatic artery (26,27). On the other hand, a recent report suggests that prolonged pneumoperitoneum for about six hours does not hamper liver function or cause liver damage after extended laparoscopic procedures (28). Furthermore, it is undeniable that CO<sub>2</sub> pneumoperitoneum induces pathophysiological hemodynamic, pulmonary, renal, splanchnic, and endocrine changes (29). According to

two papers published by Chiu AW et al. (30,31), peritoneal insufflation of CO<sub>2</sub> to a pressure of 15mmHg elicited transient elevations of the aortic pressure, carotid arterial blood flow, and superficial renal cortical blood flow in a porcine model. Although a question may arise that it is pressure, not the CO<sub>2</sub>, and that the same problem is likely to happen with saline, because the intra-abdominal pressure of rabbits in SAFLS was kept at 0-5 mmHg by natural drainage from the trocars, we think that we do not have to worry to put up such high intra-abdominal pressure.

Moreover, there have been several reports about the effects of CO<sub>2</sub> gas on malignant cells (13–17). Insufflation of CO<sub>2</sub> may actually stimulate liver metastases (16). Izumi et al. (13) reported that the intrahepatic expression of intercellular adhesion molecule-1 (ICAM-1), which is associated with the adherence of free tumor cells to the hepatic vascular endothelial surface, was higher after CO<sub>2</sub> pneumoperitoneum. Ishida et al. (14) demonstrated that an elevated insufflation pressure facilitates the location of intraportally injected tumor cells in the liver, and that the pulmonary location of the tumor cells may not depend on insufflation pressures. It has been reported that CO<sub>2</sub> gas or acidosis itself inhibits phagocytosis by macrophages in the abdominal cavity, and that the ability to phagocytose intraoperative free tumor cells may be suppressed (14,29). As seen above, suppression of cytokine production by macrophages contributes to the lower invasiveness of laparoscopic surgery, but on the other hand, we should be deeply concerned that CO<sub>2</sub> pneumoperitoneum has the potential to suppress the immune reaction against malignant cells. Recent research also indicates that the CO<sub>2</sub> pneumoperitoneum could promote the proliferation and metastasis of human ovarian cancer in nude mice on the grounds that the expression of tumor metastasis suppressor

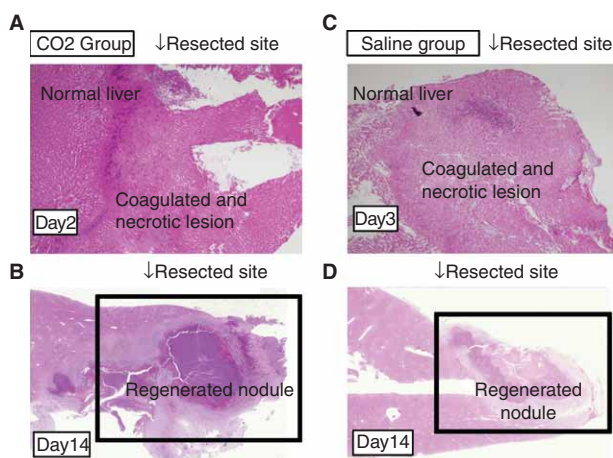


Figure 4. Pathological assessment (A, C) The resected hepatic tissue in the saline group is coagulated as well as in the CO<sub>2</sub> group. (HE staining,  $\times 40$ ). (B, D) The regenerated nodules with neutrophil aggregation are also well formed in both groups. (HE staining, loupe).

gene (NM23-H1) in CO<sub>2</sub> pneumoperitoneum groups was significantly lower than that in laparotomy groups, in contrast to NM23-H1, matrix metalloproteinase-2 (MMP-2) expression was significantly higher in CO<sub>2</sub> pneumoperitoneum groups than that in laparotomy groups (17). Also, pneumoperitoneum is reported to induce oxidative stress due to the desiccative effect of cold, dry gas insufflation. In order to solve the problem, there are data in the literature to show that warming and humidifying CO<sub>2</sub> gas can prevent the loss of body heat and humidity from the abdominal cavity (32). However, the results of the present study do not rule out the use of CO<sub>2</sub> pneumoperitoneum. Instead, the results suggest that SAFLS may produce a more ideal surgical field because it avoids the adverse effects of CO<sub>2</sub> pneumoperitoneum. However, we do not have the satisfactory data to imply this, so we need further investigation.

Since the first laparoscopic hepatectomy was reported in 1991 (33), over 2,800 cases were reported until 2008, with the majority being minor liver resections (34). Recently, cases of major hepatectomy have accumulated (35), and there will be a gradual increase in the number of cases. However, one of the rare but non-negligible complications of laparoscopic major hepatectomy is gas embolism. Gas embolism has been reported to occur in 1% of laparoscopic hepatectomies (36). Not many reports deal with gas embolism, but it is felt that a few cases of gas embolism occur, including transient intraoperative ones. It is said that even if gas embolisms occur, circulation dynamics vary only slightly (37–39), but there have been reports of death caused by gas embolism (9,40). During laparoscopic liver resection in a porcine model, gas embolism was detected echocardiographically in all cases (6). Furthermore, Takagi indicated that elevated intra-abdominal pressure >10 mmHg with CO<sub>2</sub> pneumoperitoneum may cause a decrease in portal blood velocity and lead to embolism through the hepatic vein (24).

With respect to invasiveness, the perioperative changes in vital signs and inflammatory substances were evaluated. In SAFLS, it appears that the warmed saline could prevent the occurrence of hypothermia. IL-1 $\beta$  and CRP levels, which were examined in the present study, were also examined in previous reports comparing laparoscopy with open laparotomy (1,41). The cytokines IL-1, tumor necrosis factor (TNF), and interleukin-6 (IL-6) are known to be major mediators of the acute phase response (42). CRP is an acute-phase protein induced by IL-6 in hepatocytes (43). IL-1 has been shown to induce procoagulant activity in endothelial cells, including increased release of tissue factor (TF) (44). In a study comparing laparoscopic surgery with open surgery, the

cytokine surge was correlated with hypercoagulability, and the correlation between cytokine and coagulation activation may be related to the type of surgery performed (1). Thus, the present study seems to demonstrate the non-inferiority of SAFLS as compared to CO<sub>2</sub> pneumoperitoneum with respect to invasiveness. The saline group had a higher survival rate than the CO<sub>2</sub> group. Some of the reasons were that the pneumoperitoneum itself increased stress for the rabbits, the pneumoperitoneum affected respiratory function, and CO<sub>2</sub> embolism could have occurred, although other organs were not examined by thorough, detailed, histopathological examination.

Regenerated nodules of the resected liver in rabbits are produced within three to seven days after surgery, and wide granulomatous tissue covers the resected site in a month (45). In SAFLS, the coagulated lesion was also identified successfully, and the resected site was regenerated as well as in the CO<sub>2</sub> group.

In the present study, some difficulties and limitations must be considered, because this study was limited to an acute-phase experiment of hepatic resection in a saline solution. The rabbit model was selected for this protocol because it is first necessary to confirm the feasibility of SAFLS *in vivo* on a small-scale trial, and because we read the paper that the rabbit model has a good track record of often being used as laparoscopic surgical training to prepare surgeons for infant surgery (46). However, intraoperative monitoring of the rabbit's blood pressure, venous return, and cardiac output is difficult. The method to monitor hemodynamic data is undocumented in the general anesthetic protocol for videolaparoscopic surgery in rabbits (47). Also, because the amount of bleeding was extremely small, it was necessary to use measurements of the perioperative change in Hb to estimate the amount of bleeding. Furthermore, the range of tests conducted for biochemical examination of the blood was limited because of the limited budget and sample volume. Indeed, we attempted to complete our procedures in the porcine model, but we could not carry out the experiments because the reach of the bipolar resectoscope was small in length in the porcine liver. Instead, we found that the effect on instrument movement and the ability to operate easily was smooth and with little resistance in a large animal. Then we selected the rabbit model for basic study under unavoidable circumstances. However, we think that the fact that we got good results in the survival rate in the saline group despite using fragile animals such as rabbits counts for a great deal.

Since studies of the biochemical effect of normal saline on peritoneum are scant, it is not possible to be certain that normal saline is absolutely physiologic. Physiological saline solution is generally credited with

safety, e.g. it is adopted as the main component of the peritoneal dialysis fluid for the treatment of metabolic alkalosis with chronic or acute renal failure (48), but there is little research to prove that normal saline is safe for the “normal” peritoneum. The future challenge is to research the effects of normal saline on the “normal” peritoneum. If major hepatectomy is done, the approach to the hepatic veins or biliary ducts is essential. Therefore, in SAFLS, troubleshooting will be required for bleeding from such major vessels in clinical practice. In addition to this, if SAFLS is to be applied to the human abdominal cavity, it will be necessary to save a large volume of saline inside the wide abdominal cavity. It will eventually become necessary to develop instruments such as trocars or a filtering apparatus to filter not only the “dust” and “cloud”, but also the erythrocyte component produced in the operation. Although we also attempted to leach the drainage of fluid by the filtration membrane of an artificial heart lung apparatus, it was not possible to go as far as to filter the erythrocyte component.

In conclusion, saline-filled laparoscopic surgery with the bipolar resectoscope is safe and feasible, offering advantages such as clear vision by irrigating with the saline solution, identifying the bleeding point, and reduced retraction for organs because of buoyancy. Further research to establish an even less invasive and more ecological saline-filled surgical field is planned.

### Acknowledgments

That authors would like to thank Professor A. Oe (Kanazawa University Graduate School of Medical Science Molecular and Cellular Pathology), T. Ishizuka, K. Mikami (OLYMPUS), K. Chiba, H. Komiyama, S. Kitamura (AMCO), Y. Kita (MC Medical, Inc., Tokyo, Japan), and S. Ishino (SRL, Inc., Tokyo, Japan) for providing technical support. This work was supported by JSPS KAKENHI Grant Number 23659642.

**Declaration of interest:** The authors report no conflicts of interest. The authors alone are responsible for the content and writing of the paper.

### References

- Schietroma M, Carlei F, Mownah A, Franchi L, Mazzotta C, Sozio A, et al. Changes in the blood coagulation, fibrinolysis, and cytokine profile during laparoscopic and open cholecystectomy. *Surg Endosc.* 2004;18:1090–6.
- Neuhaus SJ, Gupta A, Watson DI. Helium and other alternative insufflation gases for laparoscopy. *Surg Endosc.* 2001; 15:553–60.
- Leu WY, Leow CK, Li AK. History of endoscopic and laparoscopic surgery. *World J Surg.* 1997;21:444–53.
- Huntington TR, LeMaster CB. Laparoscopic hypothermia: Heat loss from insufflation gas flow. *Surg Laparosc Endosc.* 1997;7:153–5.
- Schmandra TC, Mierdl S, Bauer C, Gutt C, Hanisch E. Transesophageal echocardiography shows high risk of gas embolism during laparoscopic hepatic resection under carbon dioxide pneumoperitoneum. *Br J Surg.* 2002;89:870–6.
- Jayaraman S, Kharhar A, Yang H, Bainbridge D, Quan D. The association between central venous pressure, pneumoperitoneum, and venous carbon dioxide embolism in laparoscopic hepatectomy. *Surg Endosc.* 2009;23:2369–73.
- Yacoub OF, Cardona IJ, Coveler LA, Dodson MG. Carbon dioxide embolism during laparoscopy. *Anesthesiology.* 1982; 57:533–5.
- Lantz PE, Smith JD. Fatal carbon dioxide embolism complicating attempted laparoscopic cholecystectomy: Case report and literature review. *J Forensic Sci.* 1994;39: 1468–80.
- Samli MM, Guler C, Demirbas M, Koken T. The effect of carbon dioxide pneumoretroperitoneum on free oxygen radicals in rabbit retroperitoneoscopy model. *Surg Laparosc Endosc Percutan Tech.* 2004;14:153–6.
- Wong YT, Shah PC, Birkett DH, Brams DM. Carbon dioxide pneumoperitoneum causes severe peritoneal acidosis, unaltered by heating, humidification, or bicarbonate in a porcine model. *Surg Endosc.* 2004;18:1498–503.
- Emir H, Akman M, Belce A, Gümüştaş K, Soylet Y. Is intestinal ischemia a risk of laparoscopy? An experimental study in rabbits. *Eur J Pediatr Surg.* 2001;11:158–62.
- Altıntaş F, Tunali Y, Bozkurt P, Kaya G, Uygun N, Arıcıoğlu F, et al. An experimental study on the relationship of intra-abdominal pressure and renal ischemia. *Middle East J Anaesthesiol.* 2001;16:55–66.
- Izumi K, Ishikawa K, Tojigamori M, Matsui Y, Shiraishi N, Kitano S. Liver metastasis and ICAM-1 mRNA expression in the liver after carbon dioxide pneumoperitoneum in a murine model. *Surg Endosc.* 2005;19:1049–14.
- Ishida H, Yokoyama M, Murata N. Influence of laparoscopic surgery on tumor metastasis and its possible mechanisms. *Surg Front.* 2008;15:18–25.
- Ishida H, Murata N, Yamada H, Nakada H, Takeuchi I, Shimomura K, et al. Pneumoperitoneum with carbon dioxide enhances liver metastasis of cancer cells implanted into the portal vein in rabbits. *Surg Endosc.* 2000;14:239–42.
- Gutt CN, Kim ZG, Schmandra T, Paulucci V, Lorenz M. Carbon dioxide pneumoperitoneum is associated with increased liver metastasis in a rat model. *Surgery.* 2000;127:566–70.
- Zhang Y, Luo X, Fan B, Chen H, Fu A, Huang J. Effect of CO<sub>2</sub> pneumoperitoneum on the proliferation of human ovarian cancer cell line SKOV-3 and the expression of NM23-H1 and MMP-2. *Arch Gynecol Obstet.* 2014. [Published online 21 August 2014].
- Raatz D. Laparoscopy with artificial ascites. *Endoscopy.* 1987; 19:203–4.
- Abdalla EK, Barnett CC, Pisters PW, Cleary KR, Evans DB, Feig BW, et al. Subaquatic laparoscopy for staging of intra-abdominal malignancy. *J Am Coll Surg.* 2003;196:155–8.
- Igarashi T, Zenbutsu S, Yamaguchi T. J Japanese Society of Minimum Incision. *Endosc Urolog Surg.* 2011;3:87–9.



21. Schneider CM, Peng PD, Taylor RH, Dachs GW, Hasser CJ, DiMaio SP, et al. Robot-assisted laparoscopic ultrasonography for hepatic surgery. *Surgery*. 2012;151:756–62.
22. Satava RM. Surgery in space. Phase I: Basic surgical principles in a simulated space environment. *Surgery*. 1988;103:633–7.
23. Igarashi T, Shimomura Y, Yamaguchi T, Kawahira H, Makino H, Yu WW, et al. Water-filled laparoscopic surgery (WAFLES): Feasibility study in porcine model. *J Laparoendosc Adv Surg Tech A*. 2012;22:70–5.
24. Hahn RG. Fluid absorption in endoscopic surgery. *Br J Anaesth*. 2006;96:8–20.
25. Shiozawa H, Aizawa T, Ito T, Miki M. A new transurethral resection system: operating in saline environment precludes obturator nerve reflexes. *J Urol*. 2002;168:2665–7.
26. Takagi S. Hepatic and portal vein blood flow during carbon dioxide pneumoperitoneum for laparoscopic hepatectomy. *Surg Endosc*. 1998;12:427–31.
27. Yoshida M, Ikeda S, Sumitani D, Takakura Y, Tokunaga M, Okajima M, et al. Alteration in portal vein blood pH, hepatic functions, and hepatic histology in a porcine carbon dioxide pneumoperitoneum model. *Surg Endosc*. 2010;24:1693–700.
28. Hoekstra LT, Ruys AT, Milstein DM, van Samkar G, van Berge Henegouwen MI, Heger M, et al. Effects of pneumoperitoneum on hepatic perfusion during laparoscopy. *Ann Surg*. 2013;257:302–7.
29. Gutt CN, Kim ZG, Schemmer P, Krähenbühl L, Schmedt CG. Impact of laparoscopic and conventional surgery on Kupffer cells, tumor-associated CD44 expression, and intrahepatic tumor spread. *Arch Surg*. 2002;137:1408–12.
30. Chiu AW, Chang LS, Birkett DH, Babayan RK. A porcine model for renal hemodynamic study during laparoscopy. *J Surg Res*. 1996;60:61–8.
31. Chiu AW, Chang LS, Birkett DH, Babayan RK. The impact of pneumoperitoneum, pneumoretroperitoneum, and gasless laparoscopy on the systemic and renal hemodynamics. *J Am Coll Surg*. 1995;181:397–406.
32. Sammour T, Mittal A, Delahunt B, Phillips AR, Hill AG. Warming and humidification have no effect on oxidative stress during pneumoperitoneum in rats. *Minim Invasive Ther Allied Technol*. 2011;20:329–37.
33. Reich H, McGlynn F, DeCaprio J, Budin R. Laparoscopic excision of benign liver lesions. *Obstet Gynecol*. 1991;78:956–8.
34. Nguyen KT, Gamblin TC, Geller DA. World review of laparoscopic liver resection-2,804 patients. *Ann Surg*. 2009;250:831–41.
35. Dagher I, O'Rourke N, Geller DA, Cherqui D, Belli G, Gamblin TC, et al. Laparoscopic major hepatectomy. *Ann Surg*. 2009;250:856–60.
36. Biertho L, Waage A, Gagner M. Laparoscopic hepatectomy. *Ann Chir*. 2002;127:164–70.
37. Koffron AJ, Auffenberg G, Kung R, Abecassis M. Evaluation of 300 minimally invasive liver resections at a single institution: Less is more. *Ann Surg*. 2007;246:385–92.
38. Buell JF, Thomas MT, Rudich S, Marvin M, Nagubandi R, Ravindra KV, et al. Experience with more than 500 minimally invasive hepatic procedures. *Ann Surg*. 2008;248:475–86.
39. Bryant R, Laurent A, Tayer C, Cherqui D. Laparoscopic liver resection—understanding its role in current practice: The Henri Mondor Hospital experience. *Ann Surg*. 2009;250:103–11.
40. Root B, Levy M. Gas embolism death after laparoscopy delayed by trapping in the portal circulation. *Anesth Analg*. 1978;57:232–7.
41. Schietroma M, Carlei F, Mownah A, Franchi L, Mazzotta C, Sozio A, et al. A comparison of serum interleukin-6 concentrations in patients treated by cholecystectomy via laparotomy or laparoscopy. *Hepatogastroenterology*. 2004;51:1595–9.
42. Perlmutter DH, Dinarello CA, Punsal PI, Colton HR. Cachectin/tumor necrosis factor regulates hepatic acute-phase gene expression. *J Clin Invest*. 1986;78:1349–54.
43. Gaudie J, Richards C, Harnish D. Interferon alpha2/B-cell stimulatory factor type 2 shares identity with monocyte-derived hepatocyte-stimulating factor and regulates the major acute phase protein response in liver cells. *Proc Natl Acad Sci*. 1987;84:7251–5.
44. Stouthard JM, Levi M, Hack CE, Veenhof CH, Romijin JA, Sauerwein HR, et al. Interleukin-6 stimulates coagulation, not fibrinolysis, in human. *Thromb Haemost*. 1996;76:738–43.
45. Egawa H. A basic study on wound healing after hepatic resection using a microwave tissue coagulator. *J Wakayama Med Soc*. 1987;38:251–67.
46. Simforoosh N, Khazaeli M, Nouralizadeh A, Soltani MH, Samzadeh M, Saffarian O, et al. Laparoscopic animal surgery for training without sacrificing animals; introducing the rabbit as a model for infantile laparoscopy. *J Laparoendosc Adv Surg Tech A*. 2011;21:929–33.
47. Rosi PB, Manoel RM, Fabiola SM, Ana LL, Arlindo DR, Andre GN, et al. Anesthetic protocol for videolaparoscopic surgery in rabbits. *Acta Cir Bras*. 2010;25:121–5.
48. Inagaki Y, Miyazaki T, Amano I. Peritoneal dialysis as therapy for electrolyte and acid base disorders. *Int J Artif Organs*. 1989;12:632–7.