

**LV PP 3-5****Prognostic significance of the serosal invasion in hepatocellular carcinoma**Incheon KANG¹, Dai Hoon HAN*²¹*Department of Surgery, CHA Bundang Medical Center, CHA University School of Medicine, Korea*²*Department of Surgery, Yonsei University College of Medicine, Korea*

Introduction : The prognostic significance of serosal invasion (SI) was not clarified in patients with hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC). We investigated the impact of serosal invasion (SI) for the long-term outcome after curative surgical resection in patients with HCC

Methods : In total, 783 consecutive patients with HCC who underwent curative surgical resection without any preoperative treatment were histologically evaluated for SI. Patients with SI were classified into two groups: positive for SI (pSI; n=333) and negative for SI (nSI; n=450). Clinicopathologic features, disease-free survival (DFS), and overall survival (OS) were compared between patients with pSI and nSI.

Results : The pSI group showed more aggressive tumor characteristics, such as higher tumor marker levels (alpha-fetoprotein, $P=.023$; protein induced by vitamin K absence-II, $P=.016$), larger tumor size ($P<.001$), higher prevalence of microvascular invasion ($P=.002$), and poorer differentiation ($P=.002$), than the nSI group. In survival analysis, 5-year DFS was 48.1%, 61.2% in the pSI, nSI, respectively ($P<.001$), while 5-year OS was 74.8%, 86.1%, respectively ($P=.002$). In multivariate analysis, SI was an independent prognostic factor for DFS ($P=.043$) and OS ($P=.042$).

Conclusions : The SI was associated with more aggressive clinicopathologic characteristics and a higher risk of poor survival. Therefore, intensive careful follow-up is essential for patients with pSI after curative surgical resection in patients with HCC.

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