



Replaced right hepatic artery in cadaveric specimen

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Alasdair FORD +
Simon PARSON

School of Biomedical Sciences (Anatomy), College of Medicine and Veterinary Medicine, University of Edinburgh, Teviot Place, Edinburgh, EH8 9AG, UNITED KINGDOM.



+ Dr. Alasdair Ford, MBChB, BSc, MRCS
School of Biomedical Sciences
(Anatomy)
College of Medicine & Vet. Medicine
University of Edinburgh
Teviot Place, Edinburgh
EH8 9AG, UNITED KINGDOM.
☎ +44 131 650 3258
✉ Alasdair.Ford@gmail.com

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Abstract

Classically, the right hepatic artery is a terminal branch of the common hepatic artery. This case report identifies and describes the course of a variant replaced right hepatic artery originating from the coeliac trunk, which was discovered on cadaveric dissection.

Knowledge of aberrant hepatic vasculature is essential not only for liver transplant surgeons but also for general surgeons and radiologists.

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Key words [hepatic artery] [coeliac axis] [transplant]

Introduction

The right hepatic artery generally arises from the common hepatic artery, a branch of the coeliac trunk, to supply the right lobe of the liver. Most commonly, the hepatic artery has its origin in the coeliac trunk. It then passes anterolaterally to the first part of the duodenum and bifurcates into the hepatic artery proper and gastroduodenal artery. After passing anterior to the portal vein it ascends to the porta hepatis where it divides into right and left branches. The right hepatic artery usually passes posterior to the common hepatic duct. An accessory or replaced right hepatic artery from the superior mesenteric artery “runs behind the portal vein and bile duct in the lesser omentum” [1]. It is common to have anatomical variations in the hepatic arterial supply due to variant embryological development of the ventral arteries of the foregut and failure of these vessels to regress [2]. Separate studies [3–7] have shown in fact that hepatic vasculature is of the classical “textbook” supply in only 55–76% of specimens. However, the authors believe this is the first photographed and documented course of a replaced right hepatic artery (RRHA) emerging from the coeliac trunk.

Case Report

In this cadaveric 100-year-old female, a replaced right hepatic artery was found during abdominal preparation for

prosection. In this dissection, the artery was identified as arising from the coeliac trunk as a trifurcation immediately posterior to the emergence of the common hepatic artery and splenic artery and distal to the left gastric artery (Figure 1). The RRHA coursed posterior and in parallel to the common hepatic artery and passed between the portal vein and inferior vena cava emerging in a tortuous loop. Its course continued deep to the common hepatic duct before branching to a single cystic artery and supplying the right lobe of the liver. All other mesenteric arteries and the gross anatomy of the liver were found to be as usual.

Discussion

The occurrence of a replaced or accessory right hepatic artery emerging from the coeliac trunk is rare, accounting for 0.4–0.9% of live specimens in three liver transplant studies [3, 7, 8]. In many other series, its presence has not been identified. Detailed anatomical descriptions are not available and therefore the exact course of the right hepatic artery in these instances is unknown. International classification schemes for hepatic vasculature were devised by Michels [5] and later modified by Hiatt [4]. The RRHA found in this study is not classifiable in either system as it is stipulated that it should emerge from the superior mesenteric artery. The relevance of peri-hepatic vasculature anatomy is of significance not only for harvesting and re-anastomosis of

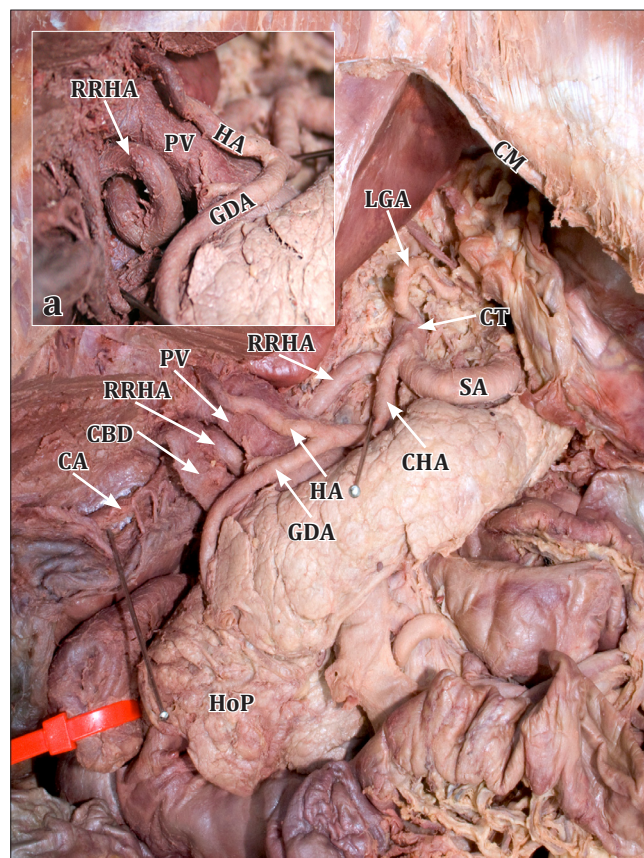


Figure 1. The course of the replaced right hepatic artery (RRHA) in the upper abdomen. RRHA arises at the trifurcation of the coeliac trunk (CT) with the splenic artery (SA) and the common hepatic artery (CHA), after it has given rise to the left gastric artery (LGA). The RRHA runs posterior to the portal vein (PV) and then loops tortuously (inset panel a; lateral view) before branching to give the cystic artery (CA) and entering the right lobe of the liver. (HoP: head of pancreas; CBD: common bile duct; CM: costal margin; HA: hepatic artery proper; GDA: gastroduodenal artery)

orthotopic liver transplants but more commonly to avoid vessel injury in general surgery, particularly laparoscopic cholecystectomies, and vascular radiological procedures. Identifying the presence of a RRHA also has a bearing on surgical and interventional radiological planning. In particular,

since it is an end artery, its presence must be recognized when carrying out a pancreaticoduodenectomy procedure or dissecting out the porta hepatis during resection of the liver and preservation of variant vessels during both right lobe liver living donor and split graft transplantation [9]. Equally, pancreatic tumors involving the head or uncinate process where a RRHA is identified are not amenable to surgical resection [10].

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