

Conference Abstract

DAY 1 15th September 2023 (Friday)

ORAL 1

2.00-3.30 pm

Scientific Session 1

Anatomy of Rouviere's sulcus of Liver and its clinical significance in laparoscopic cholecystectomy**Divya C**

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Background: Rouviere's sulcus is a cleft extending to the right of the porta hepatis, anterior to caudate lobe of the liver. Cystic duct and artery lie anterosuperior while the common bile duct lies anterior to this sulcus, making it an important landmark in laparoscopic cholecystectomy.

Aim: To determine the frequency of the Rouviere's Sulcus (RS) and its morphology.

Material and Methods: The study was conducted in the Department of Anatomy, Yenepoya Medical College in Mangalore, on 50 cadaveric livers. The morphological observations made were: presence of RS, direction, sulcus type, length, width and depth; presence of right hepatic pedicle, distance of the hepatic vessels from edge of the sulcus. All measurements were carried out using vernier calipers, metric scale and thread.

Results: The RS was present in 85% of the cases. Direction was horizontal in 42%, oblique in 55% and vertical in 3%. 31 livers showed a deep type of sulcus, 16 showed slit type and 3 showed scar type. 34 livers showed the right hepatic pedicle entering the RS. Average length, depth of the RS was 2.42 cm and 1.1 cm respectively. The average width was 0.35 cm at medial end, 0.23cm at midpoint and 0.2cm at lateral end. Depth of vessels from the edge of the sulcus was average 6mm (0.6cm) for the right branch of the hepatic artery and was 13mm (1.3cm) for the right branch of portal vein.

Conclusion: This study provides detailed morphological data of the Rouviere's Sulcus to the hepatobiliary surgeons, including depth of hepatic vessels in the RS as an added parameter to aid them in their surgical endeavor.

Keywords: Rouviere's sulcus, Morphology, Hepatobiliary Surgery.