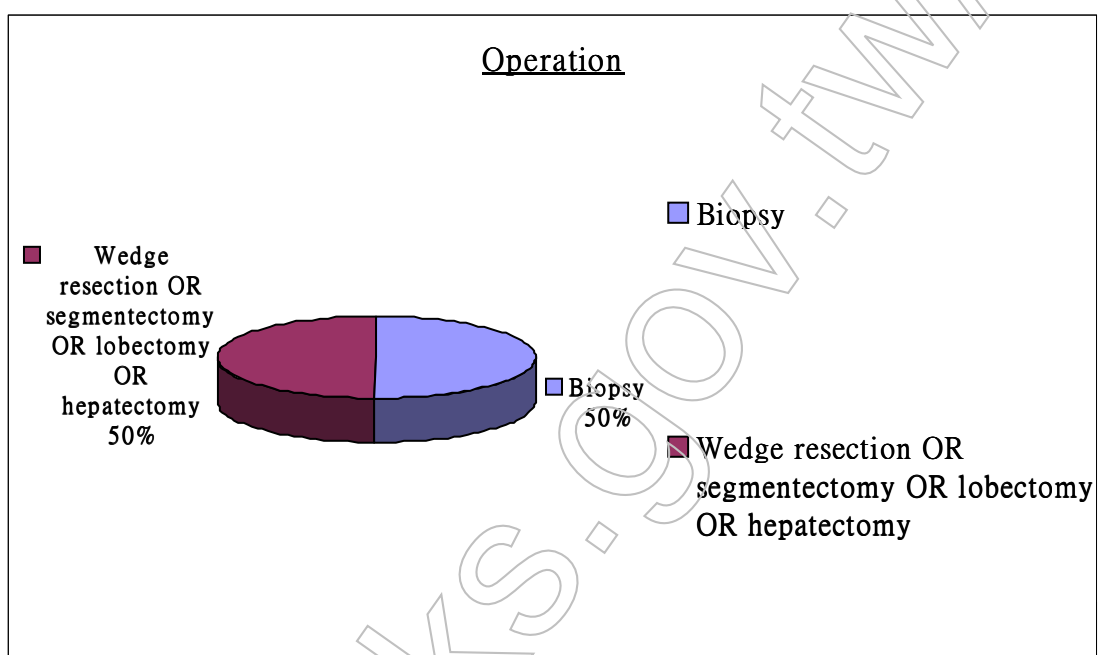


## 高雄榮民總醫院病理檢驗部

### 99 年度肝切片疾病別統計分析(99.01.01~99.12.31)

檢體來源: 依手術方法

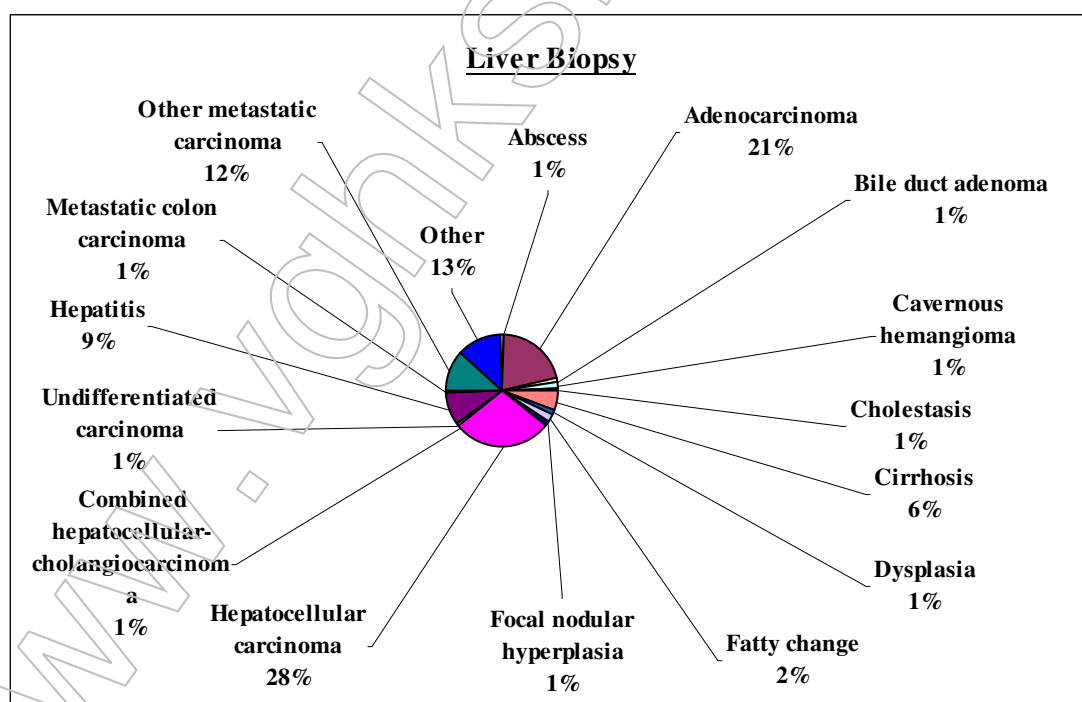
手術方法	Case number	Percentage(%)
Biopsy	138	50
Wedge resection OR segmentectomy OR lobectomy OR hepatectomy	136	50



分析: Biopsy 與 Wedge resection 等較大手術數量約佔各半.

99 年度肝切片疾病別統計分析(needle biopsy)

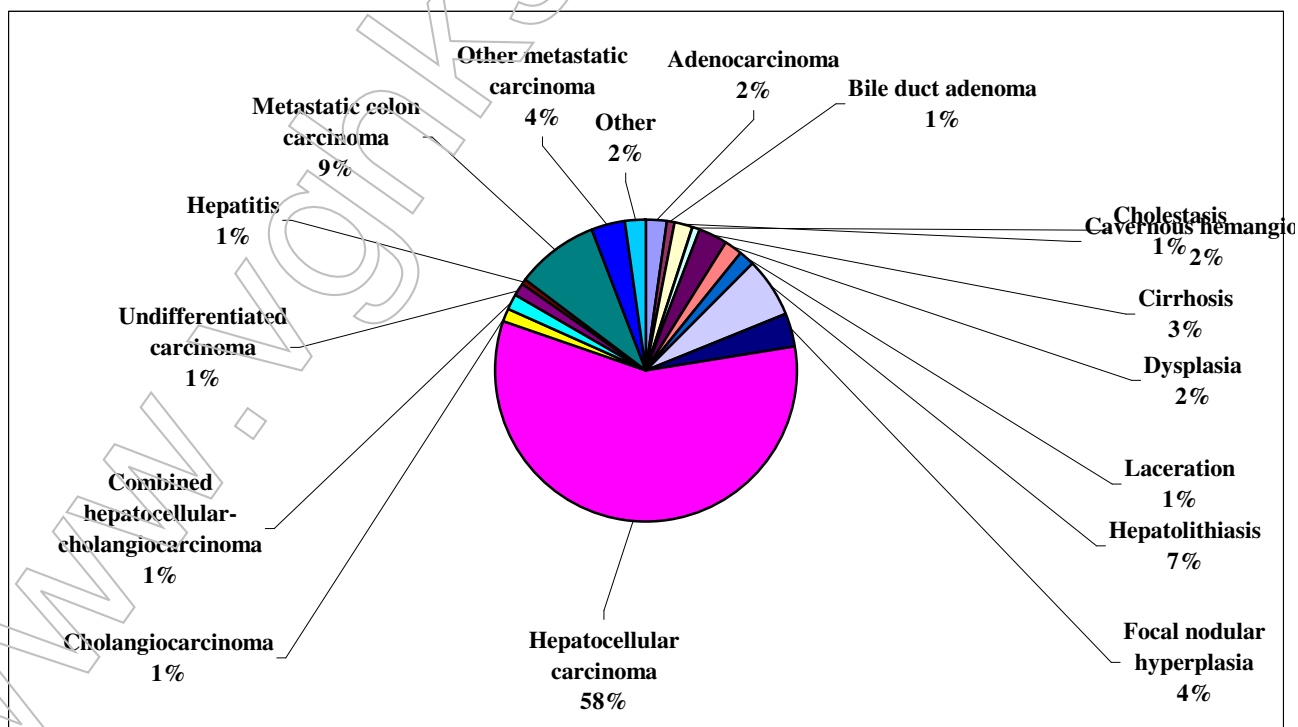
疾病別	Case number(total 138)	Percentage(%)
Abscess	2	1
Adenocarcinoma	29	21
Bile duct adenoma	2	1
Cavernous hemangioma	2	1
Cholestasis	1	1
Cirrhosis	8	6
Dysplasia	2	1
Fatty change	3	2
Focal nodular hyperplasia	1	1
Hepatocellular carcinoma	39	28
Combined hepatocellular-cholangiocarcinoma	1	1
Undifferentiated carcinoma	1	1
Hepatitis	13	9
Metastatic colon carcinoma	1	1
Other metastatic carcinoma	17	12
Other	19	13



分析: Biopsy 的目的以腫瘤居多, 其中以 **Hepatocellular carcinoma** 最多, 佔 **28%**, **Adenocarcinoma** 次之, 轉移癌第三; 肝炎僅佔約 **9%**。

99 年度肝切片疾病別統計分析(Wedge resection OR segmentectomy OR lobectomy OR hepatectomy)

疾病別	Case number (total 136)	Percentage(%)
Adenocarcinoma	3	2
Bile duct adenoma	1	1
Cavernous hemangioma	3	2
Cholestasis	1	1
Cirrhosis	4	3
Dysplasia	3	2
Laceration	2	1
Hepatolithiasis	9	7
Focal nodular hyperplasia	5	4
Hepatocellular carcinoma	79	58
Cholangiocarcinoma	2	1
Combined hepatocellular-cholangiocarcinoma	2	1
Undifferentiated carcinoma	2	1
Hepatitis	1	1
Metastatic colon carcinoma	12	9
Other metastatic carcinoma	5	4
Other	3	2



分析: **Wedge resection** 等較大手術的目的仍以腫瘤居多, 其中以 **Hepatocellular carcinoma** 最多, 佔 **58%**, 轉移的大腸癌次之; 良性病灶以 **Hepatitis** 最多佔約 **7%**, 其次為 **Focal nodular hyperplasia** 佔約 **4%**.

www.vghks.gov.tw/path