

Table 1 Revision of surgical liver volume parameters in 9 children

Surgical method	Volume				
	TLV (cm ³)	FLV (cm ³)	RLV1 (cm ³)	RLV2 (cm ³)	Δ RLV (cm ³)
1 Surgery method	485.4	250.3	113.6	157.8	44.2
(IV, V, VIII)	410.5	300.6	203.1	274.9	71.8
	217.5	182.5	108.7	131.1	22.4
2 Right hemicolectomy	494.1	233.9	87.6	102.3	14.7
(V–VIII)	372.5	201.4	118.4	160.7	42.3
3 Enlarged right	452.3	220.7	102.5	146.4	43.9
hemicolectomy	412.5	170.2	96.5	120.6	24.1
(IV–VIII)	386.8	133.6	85.6	112.7	27.1
4 Hepatic segment	440.5	255.7	132.1	183.7	51.6
resection					

Note: TLV total liver volume; FLV: functional liver volume; RLV1: residual liver volume after the first surgical planning of liver resection; RLV2: residual volume of liver resected again after modification of surgical approach after prognostic evaluation of 3D images; Δ RLV = RLV2 – RLV1, increased residual liver volume.

Table 2 Surgical resection and pathological findings in 23 children with hepatic mesoblastoma.

Scope of surgical excision	Pathology					Total
	Hepatoblastoma	Live cancer	Hepatic sarcoma	Teratoma of the liver	Mesenchymal malformation tumor	
Mesolobectomy of the liver	5	1	1	1	1	9
Right hemicolectomy	2	1	1		1	5
Enlarged Right hemicolectomy	1			1		2
Hepatic segment resection	2					2
Left Hepatic hemicolectomy	2				1	3
Enlarged left hemicolectomy	1	1				2