

*Auxiliary Liver Transplantation
in the Pig without Portal Blood:
A Study of a New Technique for Application
to the Heterotopic Hepatic Xenotransplant*

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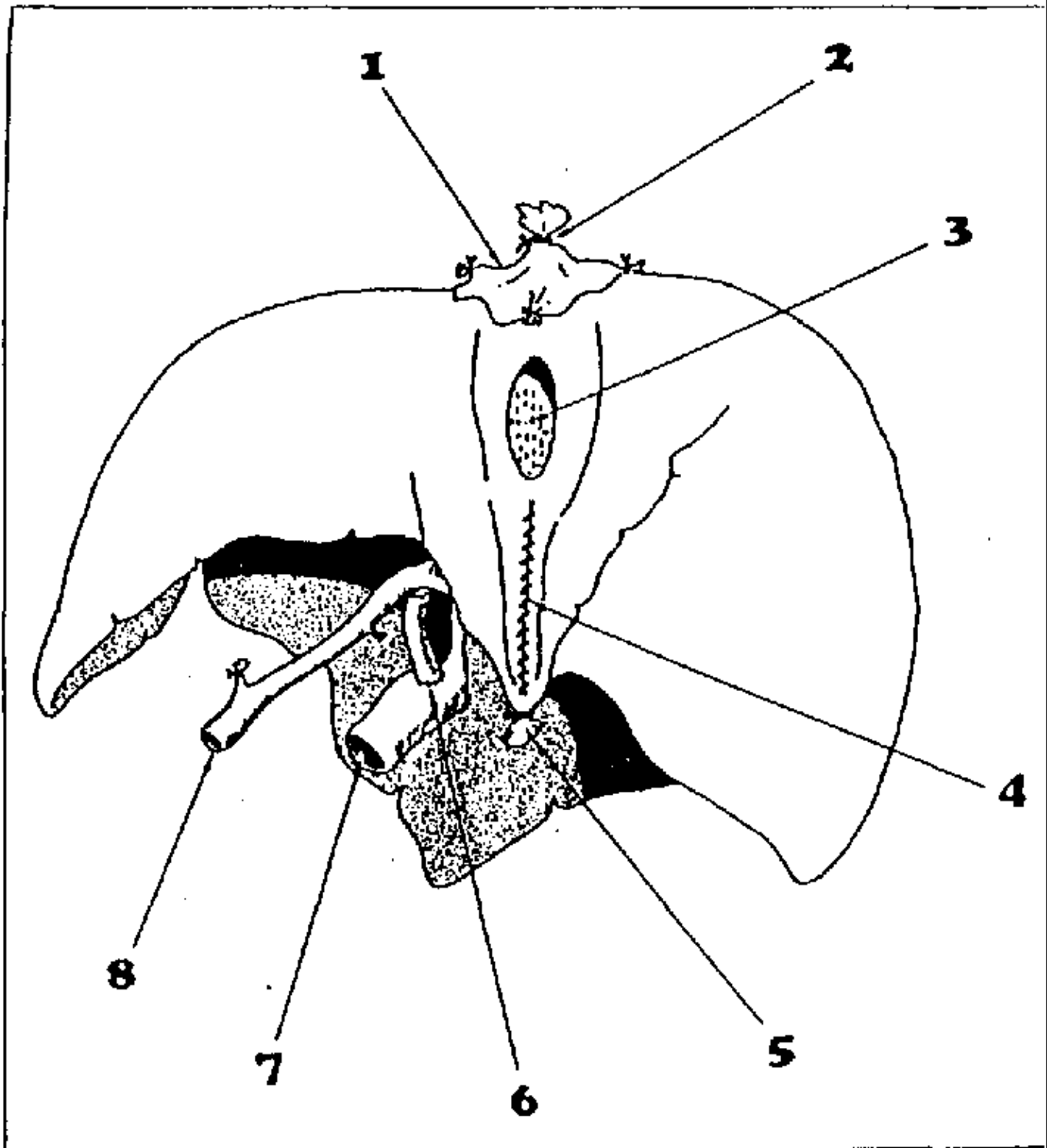
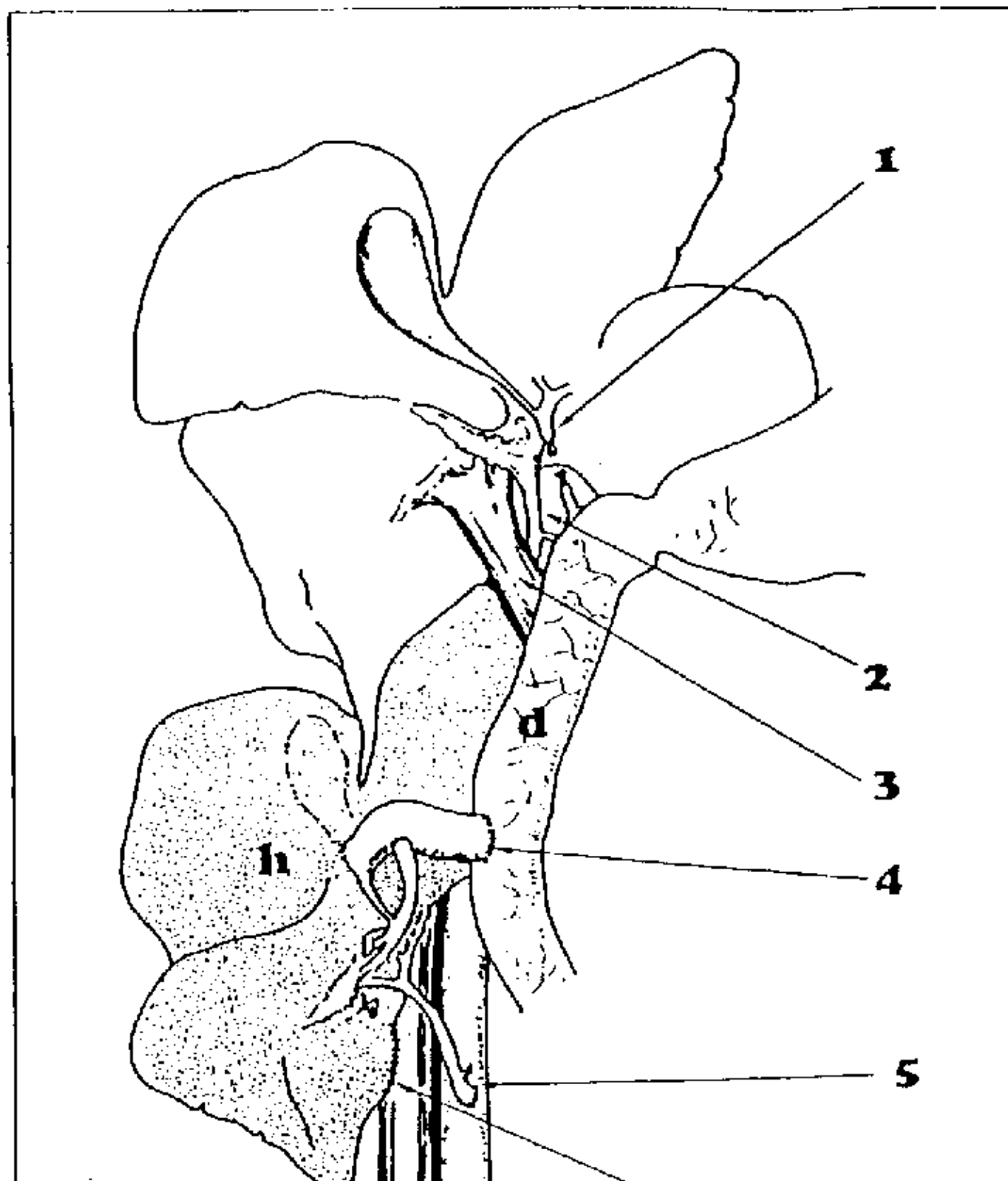


FIG. 1 — Graphic representation of the donor liver after finishing its "in

FIG. 1.—Graphic representation of the "total liver resection *in vitro*" preparation. 1. Diaphragmatic cuff with ligation of the three phrenic veins. 2. Ligation of the suprahepatic inferior vena cava. 3. Venotomy of the intrahepatic inferior vena cava. 4. Suture-folding or longitudinal invagination with continuous suture of the intrahepatic inferior vena cava. 5. Ligation of the infrahepatic inferior vena cava. 6. Anastomosis between the choledoch and Hartmann's pouch (the mobilized gall bladder). 7. Cholecystotomy on the fundus of the gallbladder. 8. Celiac axis.



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FIG. 2.—Heterotopic liver transplantation in the pig. 1. Receptor's ligated and sectioned common bile duct. 2. Hepatic artery of the receptor animal. 3. Portal vein of the receptor animal. 4. Cholecystoduodenostomy. 5. End-to-side anastomosis between the donor celiac axis and the receptor aorta. 6. Side-to-side anastomosis between the donor intrahepatic inferior vena cava and the receptor inferior vena cava. L: transplanted liver, d: duodenum.