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Arterial Anatomy of the Splenic Flexure Using Preoperative Three-dimensional Computed Tomography

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Abstract

Background. To perform a safe and precise laparoscopic surgery for the splenic flexure cancer, it is important for surgeons to gain a preoperative understanding of the running of the feeding artery of the splenic flexure. We evaluated the blood supply to the splenic flexure by using preoperative three-dimensional computed tomography (3D-CT).

Method. We retrospectively analyzed a total of 88 patients with colorectal cancer who underwent preoperative 3D-CT at our institutions between April 2016 and June 2017.

Results. The arterial blood supply to the splenic flexure were divided into 4 patterns as follows: type 1, the left branch of the middle colic artery (MCA) with common trunk and the left colic artery (LCA) (n=48, 54.5%); type 2, the left branch of the MCA with independent origin and the LCA (n=8, 9.1%); type3, the accessory-MCA (A-MCA) and the LCA (n=27, 30.7%); type4, the LCA alone (n=5, 5.7%). The MCA had the common trunk of the right and left branches in the majority of cases (85.2%). The right and left branches of the MCA arose separately from the superior mesenteric artery (SMA) in 8 of 88 patients (9.1%).

Conclusions. The arterial patterns of the splenic flexure were classified into 4 patterns by using preoperative 3D-CT. The A-MCA existed in 30 % of the patients in this study. These information should be helpful to perform the optimal surgery for the splenic flexure cancer.

Keywords: Three-dimensional reconstruction, splenic flexure, arterial anatomy

Introduction

Lately, laparoscopic surgery has gained broad clinical acceptance as a minimally invasive technique for colorectal cancer. A safe and precise surgical intervention warrants all surgeons to gain a preoperative understanding of the tumor location, extent of lymph nodes, and main feeding artery [1-3]. In addition, preoperative awareness of the arterial branching or variations is necessary to help surgeons devise preoperative strategies and perform safe and rapid vessel ligation and lymph node dissection. Recently, three-dimensional computed tomography (3D-CT) has been recognized as a less invasive method to assess vascular anatomy [4-6]. The advantage of 3D-CT is that it enables viewing images of the tumor, lymph nodes, blood vessels, and colon from all angles [7].

As the embryological adhesion renders the anatomy around the splenic flexure complicated and difficult to understand, surgical intervention for splenic flexure cancer remains non-standardized [8]. In addition, this difficulty is attributed to the major factor of vascular variability around the middle colic vessels [9,10]. Previously, several studies have investigated anatomical variations of the vessels in the right-sided colon using 3D-CT [7,11,12]; however, few studies have investigated the blood supply in splenic flexure cancer [13]. Thus, this study aims to investigate the arterial branching patterns running toward the splenic flexure using 3D-CT and provide practically useful classifications.

Materials and Methods

Patient selection

In this study, we retrospectively enrolled 88 patients (43 males and 45 females; age: 35–92 years; mean age: 69.2 years) with colorectal cancer who underwent abdominal enhancement computed tomography (CT) scan at the Kobe University Hospital from April 2016 to June 2017. We obtained informed consent from all patients. Of note, we excluded patients with previous abdominal surgery, such as colectomy and abdominal aortic aneurysm surgery, from the analysis.

3D-CT angiography protocol

In all patients, CT was performed using a 192-slice CT scanner (SOMATOM Force; Siemens Healthcare, Forchheim, Germany) with the following parameters: tube voltage, 70 kV; tube current, 512 Ref. mAs rotation speed, 0.5 s/r; helical pitch, 1.3 mm/r; and slice thickness, 0.6 mm. The reconstruction intervals were set at 0.4 mm. For contrast-enhanced CT images, a nonionic contrast agent with an iodine concentration of 300, 320, 350, or 370 mg I/mL was infused at 25 s. The volume of the injected contrast agent was 550 mg I/kg. In addition, two radiological technologists performed the image processing analysis using a 3D volume rendering technique with the Ziostation (Zio Software, Tokyo, Japan).

Classification and measurements

Anatomically, the splenic flexure is the junction of the transverse colon and the descending

colon. We defined the splenic flexure as the junction of the distal third of the transverse colon and the proximal third of the descending colon. In addition, we defined the middle colic artery (MCA) as the artery supplying the transverse colon, which is branching first from the right side of the superior mesenteric artery (SMA) and more distally than the first jejunal artery and then forks into the right and left branches.

We defined the right branch of the MCA as the branch running toward the right transverse colon and hepatic flexure. Conversely, the left branch of the MCA was defined as the branch running toward the left transverse colon and splenic flexure **which originated from the common trunk of the MCA or from the independent origin distal to the first jejunal artery.**

The accessory MCA (A-MCA) was defined as a branch artery originating directly from the SMA and more proximally than the first jejunal artery, which supplied the splenic flexure. In addition, the distance from the SMA origin to the A-MCA bifurcation was measured on ZioStation. We defined the left colic artery (LCA) as the first branch of the inferior mesenteric artery (IMA) supplying the descending colon and splenic flexure.

Results

The feeder pattern of the splenic flexure

The anatomy of the arterial blood supply to the splenic flexure could be classified into the following four patterns: type 1, the left branch of the MCA originated from the common trunk

and the LCA ($n = 48$; 54.5%); type 2, the left branch of the MCA with independent origin and the LCA ($n = 8$; 9.1%); type 3, the A-MCA and the LCA ($n = 27$; 30.7%); and type 4, the LCA alone ($n = 5$; 5.7%; Fig. 1). Although the LCA always supplied the splenic flexure in all patients, no artery from the SMA fed the splenic flexure in 5 patients (5.7%). Furthermore, the mean length from the root of the SMA to that of the A-MCA was 41.74 ± 11.3 mm. Figure 2 shows the representative data of each group.

Branching pattern of the MCA and the A-MCA

We recognized the A-MCA in 27 of 88 patients (30.7%). The right and left branches of the MCA originated from the common trunk in most patients (90.9%). In addition, the right and left branches of the MCA originated separately from different origins of the SMA in 8 patients (9.1%). We encountered no case in which the A-MCA and the left branch of the MCA arising directly from the SMA coexisted (Fig. 3).

Discussion

Although laparoscopic surgery has become a widely recognized procedure for colorectal cancer, it occasionally requires conversion to open surgery intraoperatively for some reasons [14,15].

One of those reasons is intraoperative bleeding. Laparoscopic surgery is considered technically challenging specifically for transverse and splenic flexure colon cancer because of the anatomical complexity, which might present a higher risk of intraoperative bleeding compared

1 with colon cancer at other sites. If the feeding arteries and their branching variations are
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3 delineated preoperatively or intraoperatively, surgeons could perform laparoscopic surgery
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5 more safely and accurately. Recent advancements in multidetector-row CT have facilitated
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7 excellent visualization of the mesenteric vasculature. In addition, preoperative 3D imaging has
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10 been reported to be correlated with a marked reduction in the operative time and incidence of
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12 complications associated with complicated or erroneous identification of mesenteric vessels
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14 [16]. Hence, in this study, we used the 3D reconstruction technique to assess the arterial patterns
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17 of the splenic flexure.
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26 Although the splenic flexure is described anatomically as the junction of the
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28 transverse colon and the descending colon, its blood supply has rarely been investigated.
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30 Fukuoka et al. reported six types of blood supplies to the splenic flexure, which were the
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32 MCA, A-MCA, and LCA of main feeder vessels [13]. However, in the present study, the
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34 branching patterns of the blood supply to the splenic flexure were merely classified into four
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36 groups for easy understanding.
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45 Reportedly, the incidence of the A-MCA varies widely among Western patients (5–
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47 8%) and Japanese patients (49%) [2,9,13,17,18]. In this study, 30% of the patients had the A-
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49 MCA, indicating possible differences in the incidence of the A-MCA between the ethnic
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51 groups. The diameter of the A-MCAs ranges from 3 to 5 mm by 3D-CT, and the AMCAs
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53 were always dissected with clipping when they were recognized during surgery. In addition,
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the mean length from the root of the SMA to that of the A-MCA was 41.74 ± 11.3 mm, which could facilitate in detecting the A-MCA by using preoperative images such as 3D-CT. We observed that the leading pattern of the blood supply to the splenic flexure was type 1 (54.5%), followed by type 3 (30.7%), type 2 (9.1%), and type 4 (5.7%) (Fig. 1). Fukuoka et al. reported that there was no direct feeder originating from the IMA [13]. In contrast, the feeder artery to the splenic flexure from the IMA always existed in our patient cohort. In 5 patients (5.7%), the LCA originating from the IMA was the only feeder to the splenic flexure. Previously, the incidence of an independent right and left branch of the MCA has been reported in 8–41% of cases [19]. In this study, an independent right and left branch of the MCA occurred only in 9.1% of patients. Perhaps, these differences could be attributed to the difference in the CT protocol or the anatomical classification of the arteries. Hence, standardizing the CT protocol and unification of the terminology is mandatory.

In conclusion, this study presents four types of arterial patterns of the splenic flexure by using preoperative 3D-CT. The A-MCA existed in 30% of the patients in this study. We believe the information provided in this study should be helpful to perform the optimal surgery for splenic flexure cancer. Furthermore, this study proposes the use of the 3D reconstruction technique as a novel modality for the preoperative assessment and intraoperative navigation in laparoscopic colectomy.

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Figure Legends:

Figure 1. The branching pattern of the blood supply to the splenic flexure. Type 1, the left branch of the MCA and the LCA. Type 2, the left branch of the MCA, arising directly from the SMA and the LCA. Type 3, the A-MCA and the LCA. Type 4, the LCA alone.

Figure 2. The 3D reconstruction images of the blood supply to the splenic flexure in each type.

Figure 3. The branching pattern of the MCA. a, The MCA had the common origin of the right and left branch but not the A-MCA. b, the MCA had the common origin of both the right and left branches and the A-MCA. c, The MCA had different origins of the right and left branches but not the A-MCA. d, No patient had both the left and right branches of the MCA branching directly from the SMA and A-MCA.

Figure 1

Figure1

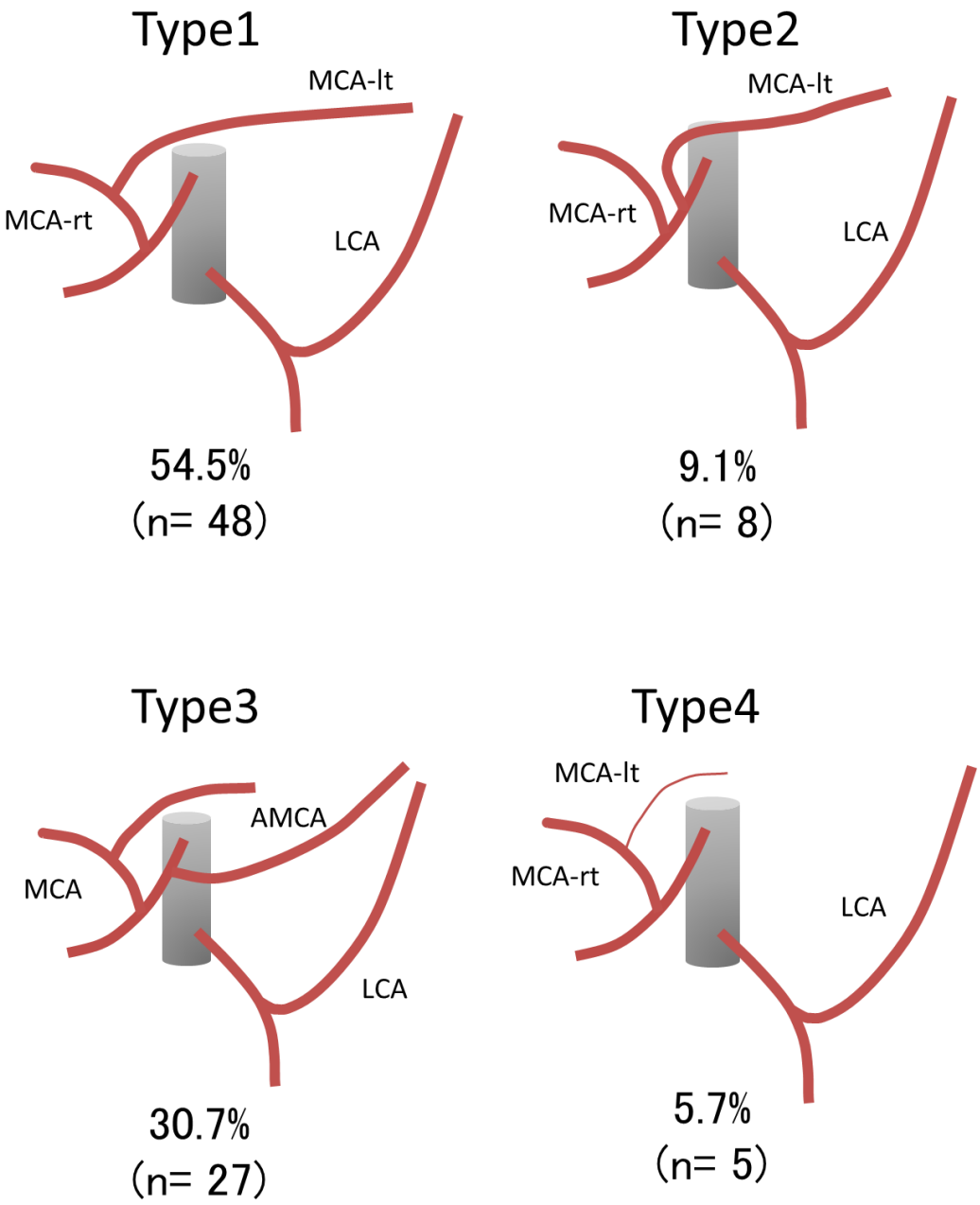
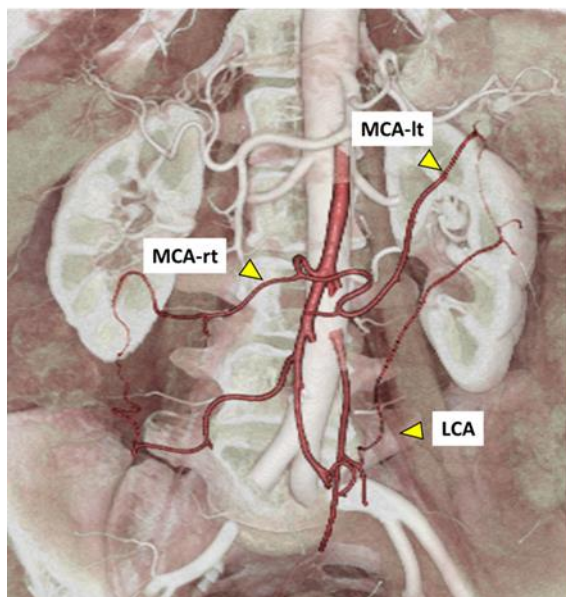


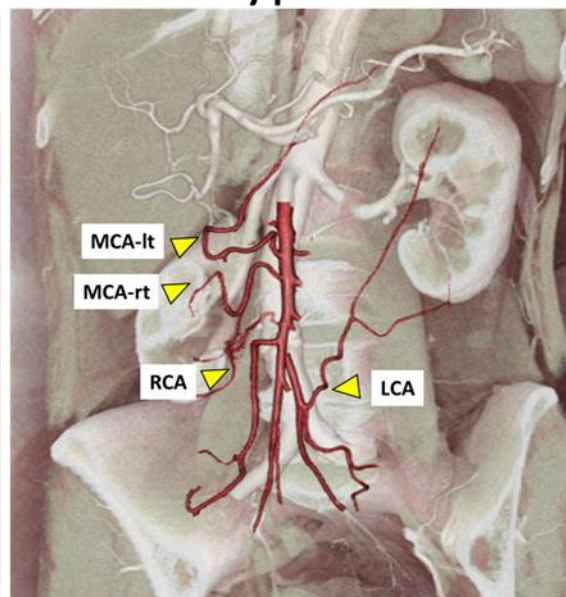
Figure 2

Figure2

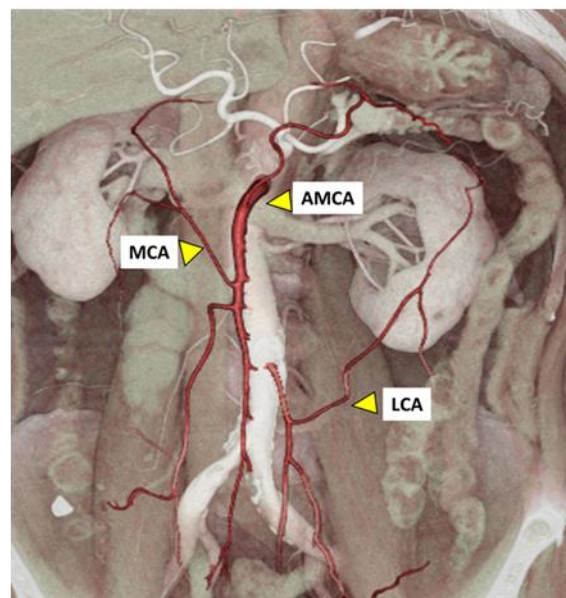
Type1



Type2



Type3



Type4

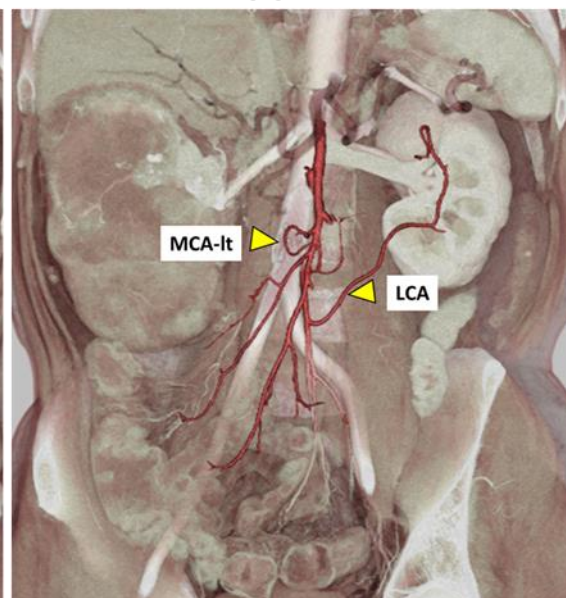
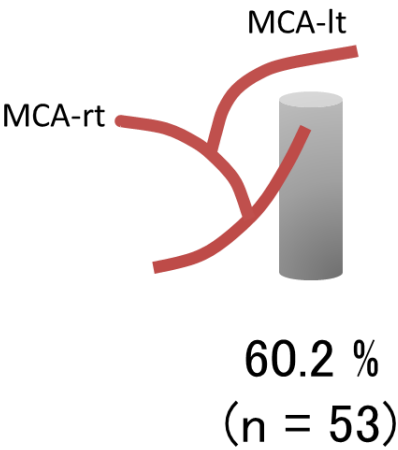


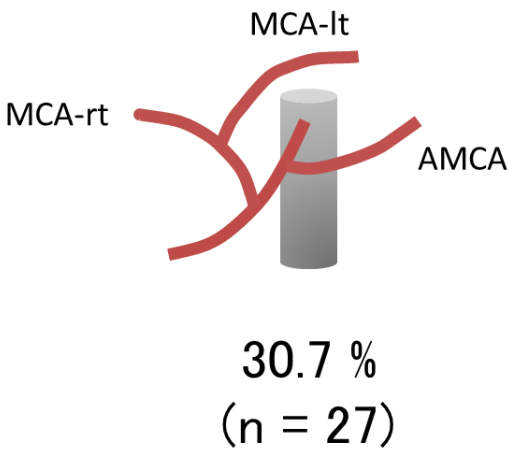
Figure 3

Figure3

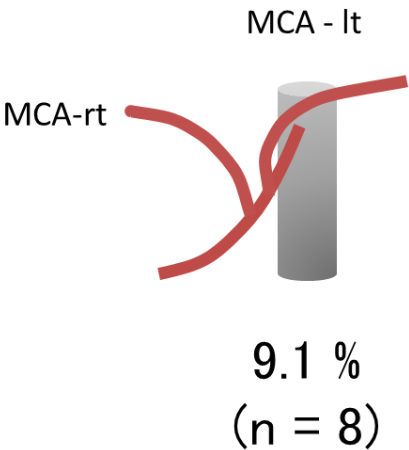
a)



b)



c)



d)

