

Functional Liver Imaging Score to Predict Clinically Significant PHLF for Hepatocellular Carcinoma After Resection

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Purpose: To develop a model based on Functional Liver Imaging Score (FLIS) to estimate the risk of clinically significant post-hepatectomy liver failure (PHLF) for hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC) after resection.

Patients and Methods: This retrospective study analyzed 885 patients with HCC who undergoing liver resection at our medical center between January 2017 and December 2021. Patients were randomly (7:3) assigned to development (n=620) or internal validation (n=265) cohorts. Univariable and multivariable logistic regression analyses were performed to identify independent risk factors for clinically significant PHLF, defined as grade B or C PHLF by the International Study Group of Liver Surgery. Predictive performance was assessed by the area under receiver operator characteristic curves (AUC).

Results: Clinically significant PHLF occurred in 7.7% of the development cohort and 7.2% of the internal validation cohort. Multivariate analysis identified FLIS, major resection and ALBI score as independent predictors of clinically significant PHLF, and a model combining these three variables predicted failure in the development cohort (AUC 0.746, 95% CI 0.673–0.820) and internal validation cohort (AUC 0.717, 95% CI 0.595–0.838). The same model also predicted mortality within 90 days after surgery in the development cohort (AUC 0.704, 95% CI 0.575–0.832) and internal validation cohort (AUC 0.717, 95% CI 0.586–0.848). In both cohorts, overall survival rate was significantly lower among patients whom the model placed at high risk of clinically significant PHLF than among those at low risk.

Conclusion: The combination of FLIS and other easily acquired clinical data may reliably predict clinically significant PHLF and mortality in hepatocellular carcinoma.

Plain Language Summary: Functional liver imaging score derived from gadoteric acid-enhanced MRI can effectively and conveniently evaluate liver function. In this study, functional liver imaging score, major resection and ALBI score were significantly associated with clinically significant post-hepatectomy liver failure for hepatocellular carcinoma after resection. A model combining these factors reliably predicted clinically significant post-hepatectomy liver failure and 90-day mortality in our cohort.

Keywords: hepatocellular carcinoma, hepatectomy, post-hepatectomy liver failure, functional liver imaging scores, magnetic resonance imaging, prognosis

Introduction

Primary liver cancer is the sixth most commonly diagnosed type of cancer and the third leading cause of cancer-related death worldwide, and 75–85% of cases are hepatocellular carcinoma.¹ Selected patients can undergo potentially curative liver resection,^{2,3} but this should be performed with caution to avoid subsequent liver failure because of insufficient remnant liver.⁴ Such failure is one of the most frequent causes of higher medical expenses, longer hospitalization, and mortality after hepatic resection.^{4,5} In fact, it may explain nearly half of deaths within 90 days after resection.^{6,7}

A reliable way to predict, before surgery, whether patients will subsequently experience liver failure serious enough to require intervention could improve the selection of patients for resection and their management before and after.

The occurrence of PHLF is closely related to residual liver volume and function.⁸ Model for End-stage Liver Disease (MELD) score, ICG-R15, Albumin-Bilirubin score (ALBI) is a common method for clinical assessment of liver function. However, they all have some defects, resulting in doubts about the accuracy and reliability of the models.^{9,10} The creatinine index in MELD score is not applicable to patients with early and middle stage liver cancer without affecting renal function.^{11,12} The limitation of ICG-R15 is that it may be affected by hepatic blood flow and biliary obstruction, which may reduce the credibility of ICG clearance tests.¹³ In recent years, ALBI score has been proposed as a more objective and accurate method for clinical assessment of liver function.¹⁴ However, the ALBI score consists of only two laboratory measures, serum albumin and total bilirubin, which may be influenced by non-hepatic factors, such as albumin levels which may be affected by nutritional status, inflammation or kidney disease, so its clinical application has some limitations.¹⁵ Therefore, there is urgently need for a simple, accurate and stable method to evaluate liver function and predict the risk of clinically significant post-hepatectomy liver failure (PHLF) before surgery, which can help patients develop personalized treatment plan, so as to avoid potential postoperative risks.

Gadoxetic acid-enhanced magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) has been widely used to detect liver lesions and evaluate liver function.¹⁶ Approximately 20 minutes following intravenous administration of Gd-EOB-DTPA, the liver parenchyma is enhanced to the maximum extent, and the biliary system is also developed due to the excretion of the contrast agent. This period is hepatobiliary phase (HBP), which can provide more information about the disease and liver function.¹⁷ A meta-analysis encompassing 15 studies demonstrated that quantitative parameters derived from Gd-EOB-DTPA enhanced MRI exhibit superior predictive performance for PHLF.¹⁸ Several studies have used Gd-EOB-DTPA enhanced MRI-derived liver function parameters to predict PHLF before surgery, such as relative hepatic parenchymal strengthening signal, liver uptake index, functional residual liver volume and other parameters or their derivatives.^{16,19} However, the application of these parameters may require complex, powerful calculations and is affected by the different MR devices, field strengths and sequences used, making their clinical application difficult to achieve. We wondered whether a previously reported functional liver imaging score (FLIS),^{20,21} which is based on hepatobiliary phase from gadoxetic acid-enhanced MRI, might help in such prediction. This score has already proven useful for assessing liver function, and one study suggested that it can predict PHLF,²² although that work did not focus on PHLF serious enough to require intervention.

Here we retrospectively analyzed data from patients at our medical center to determine whether the FLIS, together with other routine preoperative variables, could reliably predict clinically significant PHLF for hepatocellular carcinoma. We also asked whether the model could predict mortality and overall survival after resection.

Patients and Methods

Patients

Data were retrospectively reviewed for a consecutive series of patients with pathology-confirmed hepatocellular carcinoma who underwent MRI of the liver based on gadoxetic acid contrast at our hospital between January 2017 and December 2021, followed within one month by hepatectomy at our hospital. This study was approved by the Clinical Research Ethics Committee of our hospital (Approval numbers: KY2024871), which waived the requirement for informed consent. The procedures in this study were performed in compliance with the Helsinki Declaration.

Patients were excluded if their magnetic resonance imaging was inadequate to determine the FLIS; if they had a preoperative history of hepatectomy, transcatheter arterial chemoembolization, or radiofrequency ablation; if they had biliary obstruction or concurrent malignancy; or if they were lost to follow-up after surgery. Patients were followed up regularly, including telephone interviews every six months in order to assess survival and general health. Overall survival was calculated from the date of operation until the date of death or, if the patient was still alive, until the date of last follow-up.

Enrolled patients were randomly divided into development and internal validation cohorts in a 7:3 ratio.

MRI

All patients underwent abdominal MRI on a 1.5-T system (Magnetom Avanto, Siemens Healthcare), 1.5-T system (United Imaging Healthcare) or a 3.0-T system (Discovery MR 750, GE Healthcare). Detailed information and parameters of the magnetic resonance scanners are provided in [Supplementary Table 1](#). All study participants were injected with gadoxetic acid intravenously at a rate of 1.0 mL/s, followed immediately by 20 mL of saline. At about 20 min after injection of gadoxetic acid, three-dimensional spoiled gradient echo T1-weighted imaging with fat suppression was performed in the hepatobiliary phase.

Two radiologists independently reviewed images and determined the FLIS as described ([Figure 1](#)). The score, which can range from 0 to 6 points, takes into account liver parenchymal enhancement, persistence of signal in the portal vein and biliary excretion of contrast agent. Disagreements between the two reviewers were resolved through discussion.

Study Outcomes and Other Definitions

The primary outcome of interest was clinically significant PHLF, which was defined as grade B or C liver failure on the scale from the International Study Group of Liver Surgery.²³ Such liver failure was diagnosed as the (1) co-occurrence, on or after postoperative day 5, of an international normalized ratio >1.2 and a total bilirubin level that was above either 22 $\mu\text{mol/L}$ or the preoperative value; that (2) required intervention, whether non-invasive or invasive. We did not include grade A PHLF in clinically significant PHLF because it does not require clinical intervention and is associated with low mortality.^{23,24}

Other outcomes of interest were any-cause death within 90 days after surgery and overall survival during follow-up. Liver resection was defined as major if it involved at least three Couinaud segments.²⁵ The MELD score is composed of three laboratory parameters: INR, creatinine, and total bilirubin. Its calculation formula is: $\text{MELD score} = 11.2 \times \ln(\text{INR}) + 9.57 \times \ln(\text{Cr, mg/dL}) + 3.78 \times \ln(\text{Tbil, mg/dL}) + 6.43 \times \text{etiology}$ (0 for cholestatic and alcoholic, 1 for liver cirrhosis due to virus and other causes).²⁶ The ALBI score is composed of two laboratory parameters: total bilirubin and

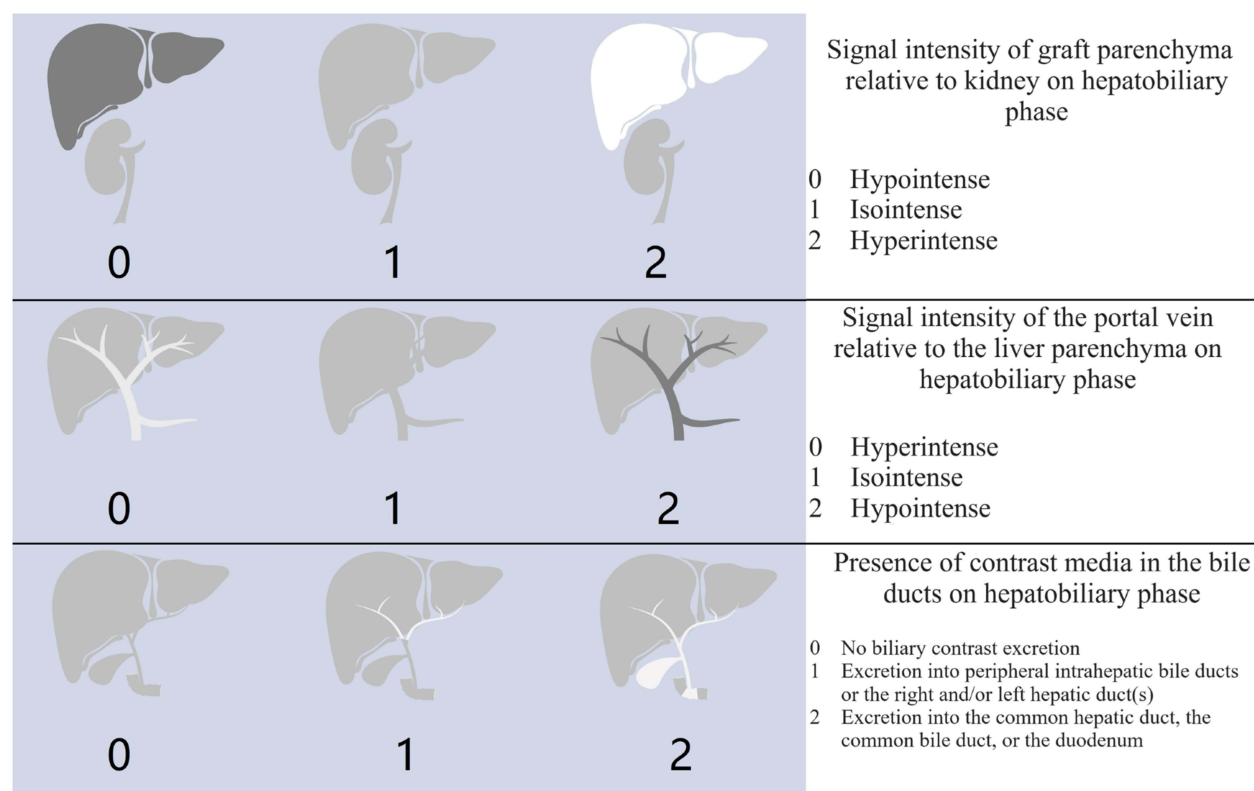


Figure 1 Criteria for assigning a functional liver imaging score (FLIS). Points were assigned for each of three domains: liver parenchymal enhancement quality, persistence of signal intensity in the portal vein, and rate of biliary excretion of contrast.

albumin. Its calculation formula is: $\text{ALBI score} = 0.660 \times \log_{10}[\text{Tbil } (\mu\text{mol/L})] - 0.085 \times [\text{ALB } (\text{g/L})]$.²⁷ Individuals who extracted clinicodemographic data and preoperative data for calculating scores were blinded to MRI findings.

Statistical Analysis

Data were analyzed statistically using SPSS 26.0 (IBM, Armonk, NY, USA), and results associated with $p < 0.05$ were considered statistically significant. Continuous data were expressed as mean $\pm$ standard deviation if normally distributed or as median (interquartile range) if skewed, while categorical data were expressed as n (%). Intergroup differences in continuous variables were assessed for significance using the two-tailed t test or Mann–Whitney U -test, while differences in categorical variables were assessed using the χ^2 test or Fisher's exact test. The missing data of ICG-R15 were imputed using the Markov chain Monte Carlo (MCMC) method with multiple imputations.²⁸ The intraclass correlation coefficient (ICC) was used to evaluate the inter-observer agreement.²⁹

Univariate logistic regression was used to identify factors associated with clinically significant PHLF, and those associated with $p < 0.05$ were input into a multivariate model. The ability of the model to predict patients who experienced clinically significant PHLF was assessed in terms of the area under receiver operator characteristic curves (AUC). Receiver operating characteristic curves (ROC) of models were compared using the DeLong test. The calibration of the logistic model was assessed using calibration curves. Clinical utility of the model was evaluated through decision curve analysis. The optimal cutoff of the model logit value was determined using the Youden Index. Overall survival between patients with a model logit value below or above the optimal cutoff was compared using the Kaplan-Meier method and Log rank test.

Results

Study Population

Of the 1379 patients whom we considered for enrollment, we excluded 364 because they had a history of hepatectomy, transcatheter arterial chemoembolization or radiofrequency ablation before the study; 58 because they had concurrent malignancy; 41 because the MRI data available were insufficient to calculate the FLIS; 22 because they were lost to follow-up; and 9 because they had biliary obstruction (Figure 2). In the end, 885 were included in the final analysis, 620

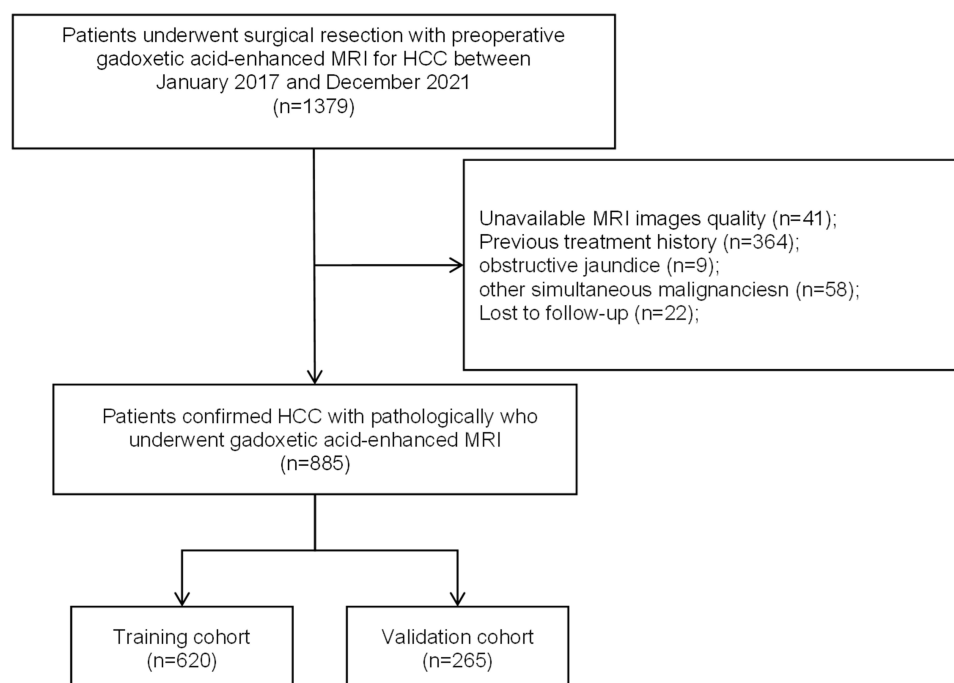


Figure 2 Flowchart of patient enrollment and analysis.

Abbreviations: HCC, hepatocellular carcinoma; MRI, magnetic resonance imaging.

of whom were randomized into the development cohort and 265 into the internal validation cohort. The two cohorts did not differ significantly in any of the variables that we examined (Table 1), including preoperative FLIS, rate of clinically significant PHLF, or mortality within 90 days after surgery. Among the overall cohort, 132 patients (14.9%) exhibited missing ICG-R15 values. Following imputation, the median ICG-R15 value was 5.2% (Table 1).

Inter-Observer Agreement Analysis

The interobserver agreement analysis for the FLIS and its three components demonstrated good consistency (ICC > 0.75). The interobserver agreement for FLIS was 0.914 (CI: 0.902–0.924). The interobserver agreement reached 0.888 (CI: 0.874–0.902) for liver parenchymal enhancement score, 0.920 (CI: 0.909–0.929) for portal vein signal score, and 0.826 (CI: 0.804–0.846) for biliary excretion of contrast agent score.

Table 1 Clinicodemographic Characteristics and Outcomes of Study Participants Before and After Randomization Into Development and Internal Validation Cohorts

Characteristic or Outcome	All Participants (N = 885)	Development Cohort (n = 620)	Internal validation Cohort (n = 265)	p
Age	52 (44, 60)	52 (44, 61)	52 (44, 59)	0.828
Sex				0.931
Male	750 (84.7)	525 (84.7)	225 (84.9)	
Female	135 (15.3)	95 (15.3)	40 (15.1)	
Body mass index, kg/m ²	22.5 (20.4, 24.8)	22.4 (20.3, 24.8)	23.3 (20.8, 24.8)	0.12
Diabetes mellitus	79 (8.9)	52 (8.4)	27 (10.2)	0.389
Etiology of viral hepatitis				0.147
None	123 (13.9)	93 (15)	30 (11.3)	
HBV	746 (84.3)	516 (83.2)	230 (86.8)	
Other	16 (1.8)	11 (1.8)	5 (1.9)	
Cirrhosis	604 (68.2)	419 (67.6)	185 (69.8)	0.514
Ascites	147 (16.6)	95 (15.3)	52 (19.6)	0.115
ALT, U/L	36 (25, 52)	35 (24, 51)	37 (26, 57)	0.70
AST, U/L	40 (32, 57)	40 (31, 58)	40 (32.5, 56.5)	0.239
Creatinine, mmol/L	76 (67, 86)	77 (67, 87)	75 (66, 85)	0.349
Prothrombin time, sec	12.4 (11.6, 13.3)	12.4 (11.5, 13.3)	12.4 (11.7, 13.4)	0.186
International normalized ratio	1.03 (0.96, 1.10)	1.02 (0.95, 1.10)	1.03 (0.97, 1.11)	0.092
a-fetoprotein ≥ 400 ng/mL	362 (40.9)	259 (41.8)	103 (38.9)	0.421
Platelet count, ×10 ⁹ /L	189 (144, 243)	192.5 (146, 247)	182 (137, 237)	0.80
Major resection	256 (28.9)	187 (30.2)	69 (26.0)	0.215
MELD score	7 (7, 8)	7 (6, 8)	7 (7, 8)	0.187
ALBI score	−2.41 (−2.61, −2.17)	−2.40 (−2.60, −2.16)	−2.44 (−2.63, −2.23)	0.167
ICG-R15	5.2 (3.1, 6.3)	5.3 (3.0, 6.5)	5.1 (3.5, 6.1)	0.785
FLIS	5 (4, 6)	5 (4, 6)	5 (4, 6)	0.557
Follow-up time, months	28 (16, 45)	29 (16, 45)	26 (16, 44)	0.422
Post-hepatectomy liver failure*				0.768
Not clinically significant	818 (92.4)	572 (92.3)	246 (92.8)	
Clinically significant	67 (7.6)	48 (7.7)	19 (7.2)	
90 days mortality	21 (2.4)	14 (2.3)	7 (2.6)	0.731

Notes: Values are n (%) or median (interquartile range), unless otherwise noted. *Classified as clinically significant if assigned to grades B or C on the scale of the International Study Group of Liver Surgery.²³

Abbreviations: ALBI, albumin-bilirubin; ALT, alanine aminotransferase; AST, aspartate aminotransferase; FLIS, functional liver imaging score; ICG-R15, indocyanine green 15-min retention; MELD, model for end-stage liver disease.

Comparison of the Predictive Efficacy Between the FLIS and Other Clinical Models for Clinically Significant PHLF

In the overall cohort, we conducted a comparative analysis of the predictive performance of the FLIS, ALBI score, ICG-R15, and MELD for clinically significant PHLF. The FLIS demonstrated significantly superior predictive performance compared to other clinical models, with AUC of 0.722 (95% CI: 0.691–0.751), which was significantly higher than the ALBI score (AUC = 0.609, 95% CI: 0.576–0.641; $p = 0.028$), ICG-R15 (AUC = 0.624, 95% CI: 0.591–0.656; $p = 0.04$), and MELD score (AUC = 0.558, 95% CI: 0.525–0.591; $p < 0.001$) ([Supplemental Figure 1](#)).

Univariate and Multivariate Analyses of Clinically Significant PHLF in the Development Cohort

Univariate analysis of data from the development cohort identified the following variables as associated with clinically significant PHLF ([Table 2](#)): major resection, ALBI score, FLIS and rate of indocyanine green 15-min retention (ICG-R15). All variables except ICG-R15 remained significant in multivariate logistic regression: major resection was associated with OR 2.236, 95% CI 1.201–4.166 ($p = 0.011$); ALBI score, OR 2.977, 95% CI 1.358–6.528 ($p = 0.006$); and FLIS, OR 0.680, 95% CI 0.541–0.885 ($p = 0.001$). The resulting multivariate regression model took the form:

$$\text{Logit} = 2.104 - (0.415 \times \text{FLIS}) + (1.289 \times \text{ALBI score}) + (0.760 \times \text{major resection}).$$

Predictive Performance of the Logistic Model for Postoperative Outcomes

This logistic regression model predicted clinically significant PHLF with an AUC of 0.746 (95% CI 0.673–0.820) in the development cohort and 0.717 (95% CI 0.595–0.838) in the internal validation cohort ([Figure 3](#)). The model also performed well in both cohorts in terms of calibration curves ([Supplemental Figure 2](#)) and decision curves ([Supplemental Figure 3](#)). According to the Youden index, model logit values ≥ -2.43 showed the best discrimination against data from

Table 2 Logistic Regression to Identify Predictors of Clinically Significant Liver Failure After Hepatectomy in the Development Cohort

Factor	Univariate Analysis		Multivariate Analysis	
	Odds ratio (95% CI)	p	Odds ratio (95% CI)	p
Age	1.016 (0.99–1.043)	0.229		
Sex	2.018 (0.730–5.934)	0.170		
Body mass index	1.039 (0.951–1.135)	0.395		
Diabetes	0.992 (0.342–2.880)	0.989		
Etiology of viral hepatitis	2.801 (0.852–9.208)	0.09		
Cirrhosis	1.180 (0.618–2.252)	0.617		
Ascites	0.775 (0.320–1.878)	0.573		
ALT	1.002 (0.998–1.007)	0.285		
AST	1.004 (0.999–1.009)	0.102		
Creatinine	1.002 (0.991–1.014)	0.670		
Prothrombin time	1.179 (0.950–1.462)	0.135		
International normalized ratio	2.075 (0.143–30.082)	0.592		
a-fetoprotein ≥ 400 ng/mL	1.196 (0.662–2.161)	0.553		
Platelet count	0.998 (0.994–1.002)	0.240		
Major resection	2.289 (1.263–4.418)	0.006	2.236 (1.201–4.166)	0.011
MELD score	1.051 (0.901–1.225)	0.528		
ALBI score	3.929 (1.931–7.991)	<0.001	2.977 (1.358–6.528)	0.006
ICG-R15 rate	1.075 (1.032–1.121)	0.001	1.040 (0.994–1.088)	0.090
FLIS	0.627 (0.507–0.777)	<0.001	0.680 (0.541–0.885)	0.001

Abbreviations: ALBI, albumin-bilirubin; ALT, alanine aminotransferase; AST, aspartate aminotransferase; FLIS, functional liver imaging score; ICG-R15, indocyanine green 15-min retention; MELD, model for end-stage liver disease.

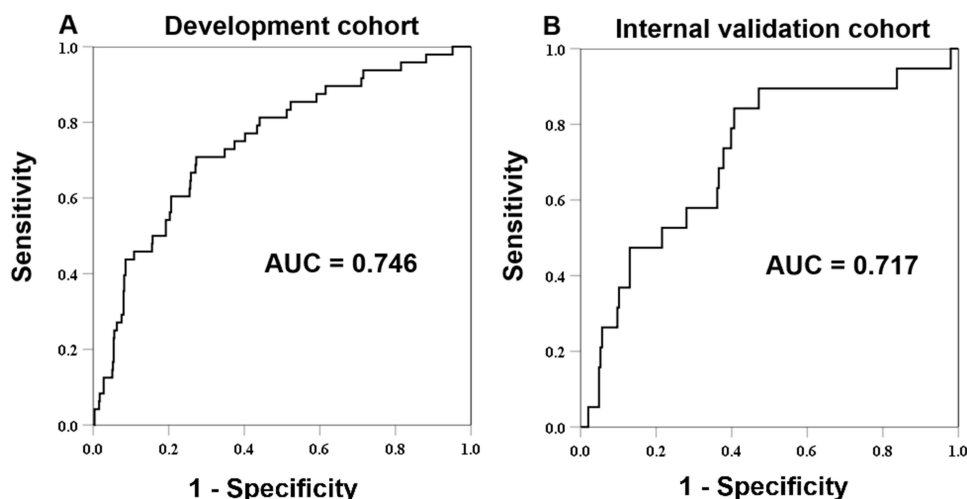


Figure 3 Ability of the multivariate logistic regression model to predict clinically significant post-hepatectomy liver failure in the (A) development and (B) internal validation cohorts. Areas under the curve (AUC) are shown in each panel.

the development cohort, with sensitivity of 70.8% and specificity of 43.5%. Next, we tested the ability of the model to predict mortality at 90 days after surgery and overall survival during follow-up. The model predicted mortality with AUC of 0.704 (95% CI 0.575–0.832) for the development cohort and 0.717 (95% CI 0.586–0.848) for the internal validation cohort (Figure 4A and B). When patients in either cohort were stratified into those whose logit values in the model were above or below the optimal cutoff of -2.43 , those at higher risk of clinically significant PHLF showed significantly worse overall survival than those at lower risk (Figure 4C and D).

Discussion

Here we provide evidence that the combination of FLIS, major resection and ALBI score have the potential to predict clinically significant PHLF for hepatocellular carcinoma after resection. The same model also showed potential to predict 90 days mortality after surgery as well as overall survival. This model may improve the selection and management of patients for hepatectomy.

Our findings are consistent with previous studies suggesting that FLIS is associated with liver function.^{21,22} FLIS is a semi-quantitative scoring system based on three features derived hepatobiliary stage (liver parenchymal enhancement, biliary excretion of contrast agent, portal vein signal). The correlation between FLIS and liver function may be explained as follows: liver parenchymal enhancement can reflect the uptake and excretion capacity of hepatocytes to hepatobiliary specific contrast agents,^{30,31} biliary excretion of contrast agent often indicates the structural and functional integrity of the biliary tract,^{32,33} portal vein signals may indicate portal blood stasis or hepatic parenchymal fibrosis.^{34,35} The decrease of FLIS may indicate the impairment of liver function. A previous study involving 502 HCC patients demonstrated that the FLIS serves as an independent predictor for PHLF, and the study revealed that FLIS exhibited superior predictive performance compared to the MELD score, ALBI score, and ICG-R15.²² Indeed, our study further confirms that FLIS is an independent predictor of clinically significant PHLF and that the risk of clinically significant PHLF increases as FLIS decreases (OR: 0.680; 95% CI: 0.541–0.885; $p = 0.001$). Furthermore, the FLIS showed better predictive power compared with ALBI, ICG-R15, and MELD in predicting clinically significant PHLF in the overall cohort.

Several clinical models have shown potential for assessing liver function, such as models based on MELD score, ALBI score and ICG-R15, but their reliability and accuracy for predicting PHLF are controversial.^{36–38} The present study also failed to find significant correlations between clinically significant PHLF and either MELD score or ICG-R15, but the ALBI score was identified as an independent predictor of clinically significant PHLF. The advantage of the ALBI score may be directly related to its two indicators reflecting hepatocellular function. Declining albumin levels and elevated bilirubin are early markers of impaired hepatic synthetic function and cholestasis, which may align more closely with the progression of hepatocellular dysfunction in clinically significant PHLF.^{14,39} In contrast, the MELD score

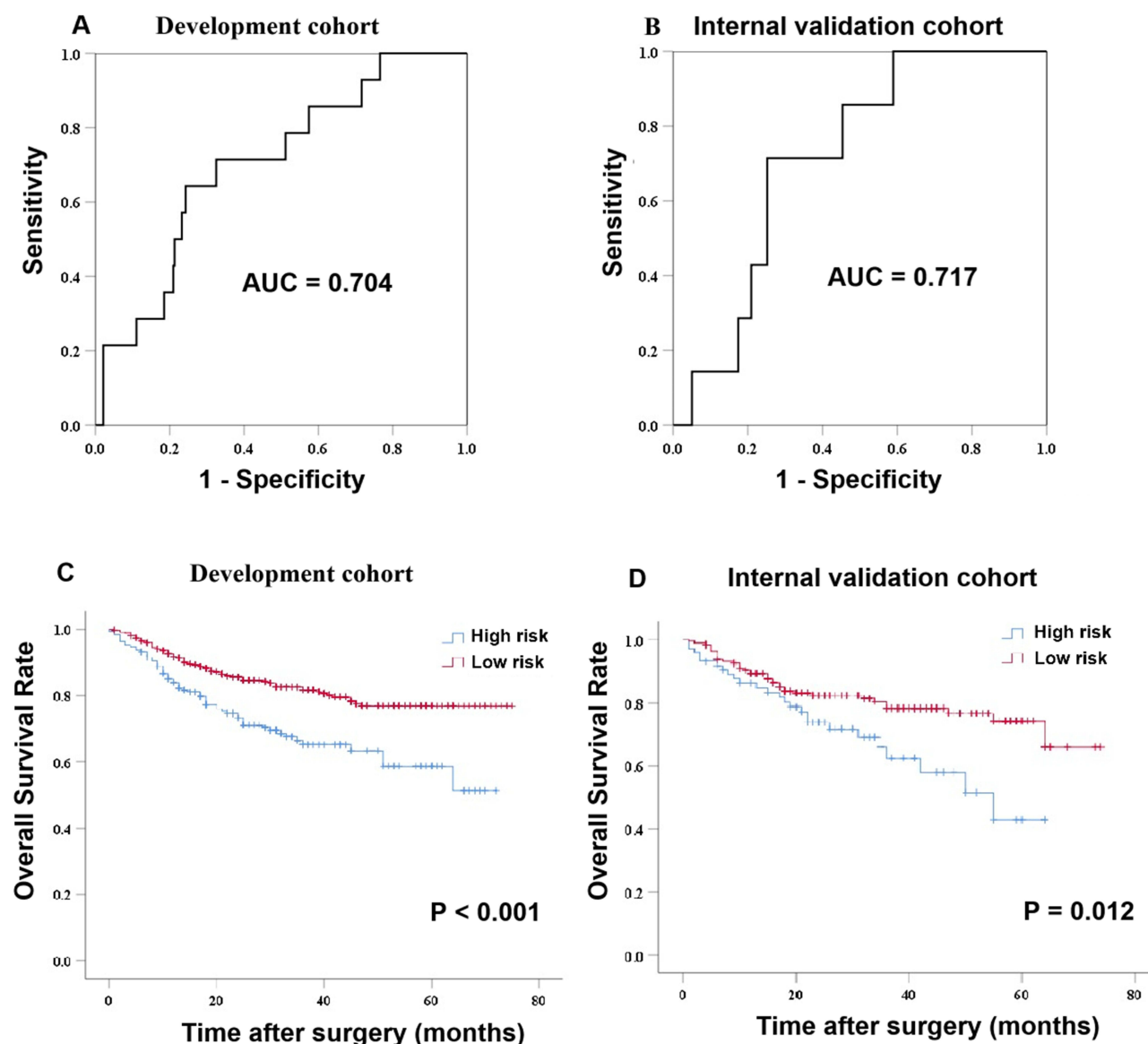


Figure 4 Ability of the multivariate logistic regression model to predict (**A** and **B**) mortality within 90 days after surgery based on area under receiver operating characteristic curves (AUC) or (**C** and **D**) overall survival based on Kaplan-Meier survival curves. Survival curves were compared between patients whose logit values in the model were below or above the optimal cutoff of -2.43 and were therefore assigned to low or high risk of clinically significant post-hepatectomy liver failure.

including creatinine is more oriented toward end-stage liver disease and renal function assessment,^{11,12} while ICG clearance focuses on hepatic hemodynamics.¹³ Our results suggest that among various clinical models reported to reflect liver function, the ALBI score may be the most suitable for predicting clinically significant PHLF, which should be explored further.

The inclusion of major resection in our model is not surprising, given that the procedure can improve prognosis of patients with large or multiple tumors,⁴⁰ but it can also increase risk of subsequent liver failure because of insufficient residual liver function.⁴¹ Studies have demonstrated that patients undergoing major hepatectomy face a significantly elevated risk of PHLF relative to those undergoing minor hepatic resections.^{42,43} Therefore, developing a risk prediction model for clinically significant PHLF is critical, as it quantitatively assesses hepatic reserve to stratify high-risk patients and direct personalized surgical approaches.

In our study, the logistic regression model effectively stratified patients into high-risk and low-risk groups for clinically significant PHLF. Survival analysis demonstrated significantly shorter overall survival rate in high-risk patients

compared to low-risk patients. This risk stratification system facilitates the identification of high-risk patient populations requiring specialized perioperative management, guiding the development of individualized clinical intervention strategies to optimize surgical decision-making processes, including determining appropriate liver resection extent and selecting optimal surgical techniques, ultimately improving patient's survival outcomes.

Our data should be interpreted with caution in light of some limitations. One is the retrospective design of our study and the fact that our sample came from a single center. Another is the fact that the hepatocellular carcinoma in most of our sample was associated with chronic infection with hepatitis B virus, which is the case for patient populations in many parts of Asia but not in most western countries.⁴⁴ The performance of our predictive model should be verified and extended in larger studies involving more medical centers and patients whose hepatocellular carcinoma is associated with alcoholic liver disease or chronic infection with hepatitis C virus. In addition, patients who had received preoperative treatment were excluded from our exclusion criteria. While this exclusion criterion ensured homogeneity in our study population, it may limit the generalizability of our findings, as many hepatocellular carcinoma patients in clinical practice often need to receive preoperative therapy. Future studies can validate the predictive power of this model in people who have received preoperative treatment.

Conclusion

Our study provides evidence that the combination of FLIS, major resection and ALBI score can preoperatively predict clinically significant liver failure after surgery as well as survival. Such prediction may help guide the selection and management of patients for hepatectomy to treat hepatocellular carcinoma.

Abbreviations

AUC, area under receiver operator characteristic; ALBI, albumin-bilirubin; FLIS, functional liver imaging score; HCC, hepatocellular carcinoma; ICG-R15, indocyanine green 15-min retention; MELD, model for end-stage liver disease; PHLF, post-hepatectomy liver failure.

Date Sharing Statement

The original anonymous dataset is available on request from the corresponding author at luoningbin2012@hotmail.com.

Compliance with Ethics Guidelines

This study was approved by the Institutional Review Board of Guangxi Medical University Cancer Hospital (Approval numbers: KY2024871), which waived the requirement for informed consent because participants provided written consent for their anonymized medical data to be analyzed and published for research purposes.

Author Contributions

All authors made a significant contribution to the work reported, whether that is in the conception, study design, execution, acquisition of data, analysis and interpretation, or in all these areas; took part in drafting, revising or critically reviewing the article; gave final approval of the version to be published; have agreed on the journal to which the article has been submitted; and agree to be accountable for all aspects of the work.

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Disclosure

The authors report no conflicts of interest in this work.

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