The protocol for the postoperative period after liver resection is crucial. The patient should be monitored closely for signs of bleeding, infection, and hepatic failure. The postoperative period is typically divided into three phases: immediate, early, and late. The immediate phase, within the first 24 hours, focuses on stabilization and prevention of complications. The early phase, from day 1 to the second week, emphasizes recovery and initiation of oral intake. The late phase, from the second week to discharge, involves gradual transition to normal activities.

The postoperative period typically includes the following:

- **Immediate Phase**: Focus on hemodynamic stability, pain management, and prevention of complications such as bleeding and infection.
- **Early Phase**: Initiate oral nutrition, begin mobilization, and monitor for signs of hepatic failure.
- **Late Phase**: Gradual return to normal activities, anticipate discharge, and provide education on post-discharge care.

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**Conclusion**:Liver resection and vascular reconstruction under protective interposition allow for the safe and effective treatment of complex hepatic tumors. The multidisciplinary approach ensures optimal patient outcomes. Further research is needed to refine and improve surgical techniques and postoperative care.