# Update in the Management of Hepatic Tumors

### Essay

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# بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

# "وما أوتيتم من العلم إلا قليلاً"

صدق الله العظيم



# **Acknowledgment**

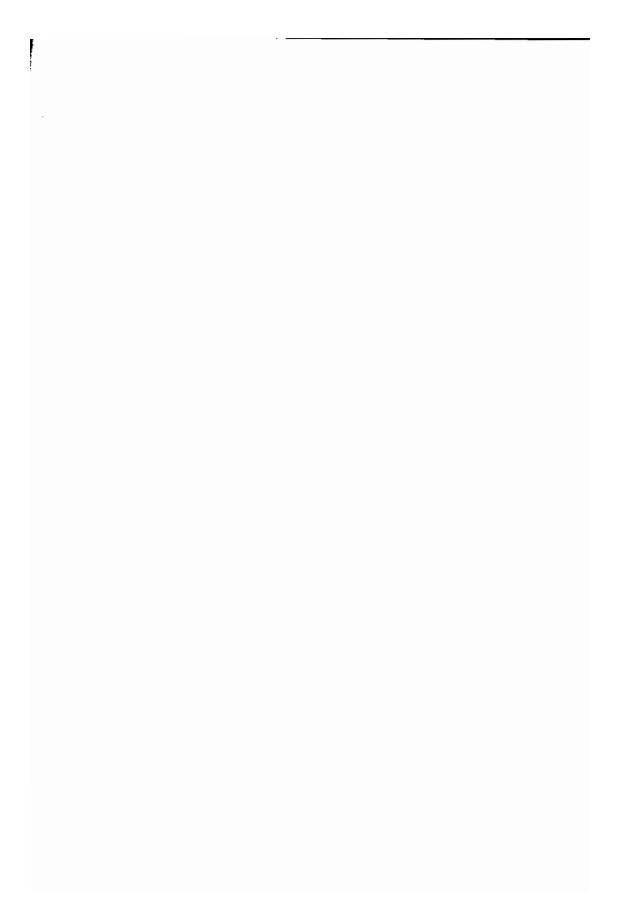
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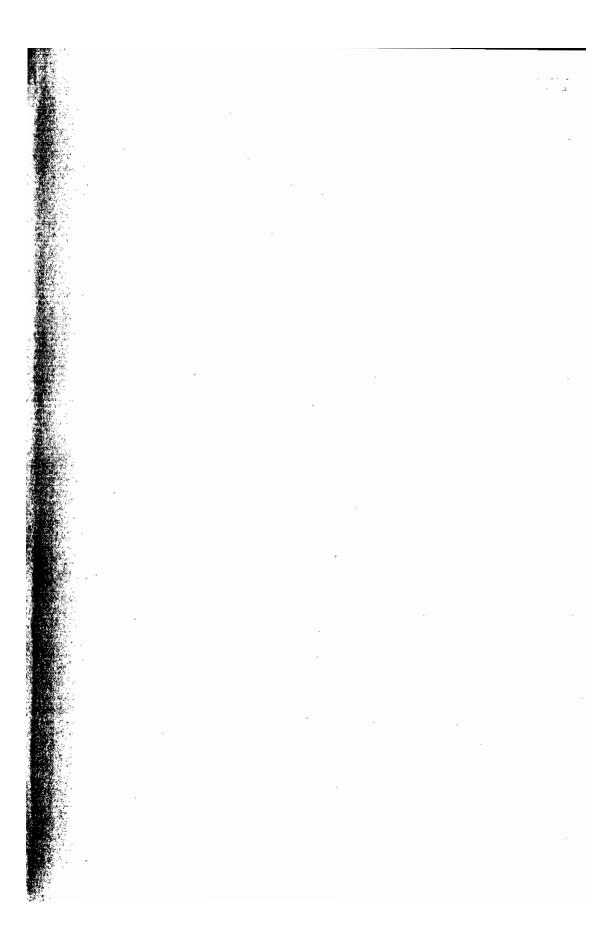
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Introduction



### Introduction

Benign tumors of the liver are uncommon but have been reported with increasing frequency related to improvement of diagnostic techniques and also to the wide use of contraceptive medications. Obviously, oral contraceptives can not account for the tumors that occur in children or in males, or in those observed prior to the introduction of the pill.

Most of these tumors are small and asymtomatic, and are discovered incidentally during surgery or at autopsy. Their etlology is unknown although some are clearly congenital. The diagnosis may be suggested by ultrasonography or computerized tomography, and is often confirmed by angiography. Definitive diagnosis is made by surgery or histological examination.

Malignant tumors of the liver include avariety of primary carcinomas originating from epithelial cells and primary tumors deriving from vascular and connective tissue elements, in addition to abroad spectrum of metastatic neoplasms. Although, each group possesses a uniqueness, the primary and metastatic lesions are properly considered toghether because many of the clinical manifestations, diagnostic studies, and therapeutic principles are common to all hepatic tumors.

This essay aims at the study of the recent methods of diagnosis and the different means of differentiation between the different types as well as the updating lines of treatment of liver tumors.



Pathology

