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الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ الَّذِي هَدَانَا لِهَذَا  
وَمَا كُنَّا لِنَهْتَدِيَ لَوْلَا أَنْ هَدَانَا اللَّهُ

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سورة الأعراف آية (٤٣)

# **Benign Liver Tumours**

## **Diagnosis and management**

Essay

Submitted for partial fulfillment of master degree  
In general medicine

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# ***Acknowledgment***

*In the name of Allah, most gracious and most merciful.*

*Before all and above all, thanks to Allah, this work has been brought to light.*

*I would like to express my deepest gratitude & appreciation to my Professor **SAMIR GHATT**, Professor of Internal medicine diseases, faculty of medicine, Ain shams University whose help, encouragements & sincere care guided me all through conducting this research.*

*I would like to thank Dr Engy Yousry Lecturer of Internal medicine Diseases, faculty of medicine ,Ain Shams Universit for her support and encouragement throughout the work.*

*I'm much obliged and indebted to my dear lecturer Dr Zainab Ali, Lecturer of Internal medicine Diseases, faculty of medicine, Ain Shams University for her efficient help and great support to learn and to complete my work.*

*At last, I would like to express my profound gratitude to my family specially **my parents** and my **dear wife** for their endless love & concern who gave me the full support to complete this work.*

# List of Abbreviations

CT	Computed tomography
MRI	Magnetic resonance imaging
HA	Hepatic adenomas
HNF1a	Hepatocyte nuclear factor 1a
GSD1	Glycogen storage disease type1
HCA	Hepatocellular adenoma
β- HCA	β-Catenin-activating mutations of hepatocellular adenoma
NTL	Non tumoral liver
HCC	Hepatocellular carcinoma
IHA	Inflammatory hepatic adenoma
CPR	C - reactive protein
SAA	Serum amyloid A
mRNA	Messenger ribonucleic acid
US	Ultrasound
CDUS	Colour dopler ultrasound
CEUS	Contrast-enhanced US
CECT	Contrast enhanced CT
T1-W	T1-Weighted
CK	Cytokeratin
NCAM	Neuronal cell adhesion molecule
FNH	Focal nodular hyperplasia
OCP	Oral contraceptive pills

GGT	Gamma-glutamyl transpeptidase
AFP	Alpha fetoprotein
RF	Radiofrequency
RFA	Radiofrequency ablation
BMI	Body mass index
ESGSD I	European Study on Glycogen Storage Disease type I
HBV	Hepatitis B virus
HCV	Hepatitis C virus
RPCI	Roswell Park Cancer Institute
TAE	Transcatheter arterial embolization
RICH	Rapidly involuting congenital hemangioma
SPECT	Singlephoton emission computed tomography
KMS	Kasabach-Merritt syndrome
NRH	Nodular regenerative hyperplasia
BMT	Bone marrow transplant
TSC	Tuberous sclerosis complex
AML	Angiomyolipoma
AD-PCLD	Adult polycystic liver disease
PKD	Polycystic kidney disease
PRKCSH	Protein kinase C substrate 80 K–H
MRCP	Magnetic resonance cholangiopancreatography
PTC	Percutaneous transhepatic cholangiography
ERCP	Endoscopic retrograde cholangiopancreatography
VS	Versus

GS        Glutamine synthetase

LFABP1   Liver fatty acid binding protein1

# List of contents

Introduction .....	1
Aim of the work.....	5
Review of literature.....	6
Hepatic adenoma.....	6
Focal nodular hyperplasia.....	44
Liver hemangioma.....	63
Other benign liver tumors.....	86
English summary.....	109
References.....	113
Arabic summary	

# List of tables and figures

<b>Figure 1:</b> HNF1 $\beta$ -inactivated HCA in a 49-year-old woman, Resected fresh specimen:	11
<b>Figure 2:</b> HNF1 $\beta$ -inactivated HCA in a 49-year-old woman. Hematoxlin and eosin	12
<b>Figure 3:</b> HNF1 $\beta$ -inactivated HCA in a 49-year-old woman. LFABP immunostaining	13
<b>Figure 4:</b> Inflammatory and $\beta$ -catenin-activated HCA in a 30-yearold Woman	16
<b>figure 5:</b> Inflammatory HCA	17
<b>Figure 6:</b> Hemorrhagic hepatocellular adenomas	20
<b>Figure 7:</b> hepatocellular adenoma	21
<b>Figure 8:</b> hepatoceelular adenoma with macroscopic fat	22
<b>Figure 9:</b> hepatocellular adenoma T1-wighted MRI	23
<b>Figure 10:</b> CK7 immunostain showing normal liver tissue, FNH and HA	27
<b>Figure 11:</b> CK7 stains showing FNH and HA	28
<b>Figure 12:</b> CK19 staining showing normal liver, FNH and HA	29
<b>Figure 13:</b> NCAM staining in normal liver, FNH and HA	29
<b>Figure 14:</b> CD34 staining in normal liver, FNH and HA	30
<b>Figure 15:</b> Sinusoidal pattern of endothelial cell differentiation in hepatocellular adenoma	31
<b>Figure16:</b> Radiologic imaging of hepatic adenoma and RFA.	37



<b>Figure 17:</b> Focal nodular hyperplasia (FNH) Axial ultrasound image	51
<b>Figure 18:</b> T1 and T2 weighted images for FNH	52
<b>Figure 19:</b> CT scan of FNH	53
<b>Figure 20:</b> MRI images of FNH	54
<b>Figure 21:</b> A 31-year-old woman with a focal nodular hyperplasia (FNH)	55
<b>Figure 22:</b> US , arteriogram and CT scan demonstrating embolization of a hepatic lesion	61
<b>Figure23.</b> Algorithrm for management of FNH	62
<b>Figure 24.</b> Cavernous hemangioma in a 57-year-old woman with alcohol abuse	68
<b>Figure25</b> Computerized tomography scan of the abdomen showing a well-demarcated liver mass consistent with hemangioma	69
<b>Figure26</b> (A, B): Selective right hepatic artery angiogram shows the typical “cotton-wool” appearance of a hemangioma	77
<b>Figure27</b> Post-embolization angiogram demonstrates complete cessationof fl ow in the vessels feeding the lesion	78
<b>Figure28</b> Computed tomography with contrast of hemangioma	84
<b>Figure 29</b> Dual-phase CT prior to surgery showing significant enlargement and involvement of liver segments 4–8	85
<b>Figure 30.</b> A 47-year-old with adult polycystic liver and kidney	100
<b>Figure 31</b> CT of the abdomen, showing large, calcified hydatid cysts	108
<b>Table 1:</b> Benign tumors of the liver	3
<b>Table 2.</b> Summary of staining patterns for each antibody	25

# **INTRODUCTION and AIM OF THE WORK**

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Benign hepatic tumors include a broad spectrum of regenerative and true neoplastic processes. Because of advances in imaging studies such as computed tomography (CT) and magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) as well as progress in immunohistochemistry, accurate diagnosis can now be made in a large percentage of patients without surgical laparotomy or resection. Many of these tumors present with typical features in various imaging studies. On occasions, biopsies are required and/or surgical removal is needed. The most common benign hepatic tumors include cavernous hemangioma, focal nodular hyperplasia, hepatic adenoma, and nodular regenerative hyperplasia. In the majority of cases of benign hepatic tumors, patients are asymptomatic, and no treatment is indicated. The main indication for treatment is the presence of significant clinical symptoms or suspicion of malignancy or fear of malignant transformation (**Yoon et al .,2003**).

They usually occur in asymptomatic patients with or without underlying liver disease (**Mortelet et al .,2001**).

In general, a single imaging study is insufficient for a definitive diagnosis, and further studies may be necessary. However, some of them are associated with serious complications. A reasonable approach to diagnosis , follow up and management of liver masses is based on a rudimentary knowledge of their presentation , associated clinical and laboratory features, natural history and available treatment options (**Bahirawini and Reddy 2008**).

**Table1 ,Benign tumors of the liver**

**A-Epithelial tumours**

1-Hepatocellular; nodular regenerative hyperplasia , focal nodular hyperplasia and hepatic adenoma

2-Cholangiocellular ;Biliary cystadenoma

**B-Mesenchymal tumors**

1-Adipose tissue ; lipoma ,myelolipoma and angiomyolipoma

2-Muscle tissue , Leiomyoma

3-Blood vessel ;hemangioendothelioma and Hemangioma

**C-Mixed mesenchymal/epithelial**

Mesenchymal hamartoma and benign teratoma

**D-Others**

Inflammatory pseudotumor ,focal fat or fatty sparring and infectious lesions

( Little et al, 1998).

Liver function tests are not reliable unless patients have underlying parenchymal disease (eg, viral hepatitis). Tumor markers that can direct the evaluation are not reliable in a significant proportion of patients who prove to have malignancy, and thus cannot serve to identify benign processes ( *Gibbs et al,1998*) . Benign lesions of the liver can often cause a diagnostic challenge radiographically, because many of the lesions have overlapping radiographic features ( *Ito, et al 1996*).

## **The Aim of the work**

To review recent guidelines in diagnosis and management  
of benign liver tumours .