Original Research Paper

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General Surgery

A RARE CASE OF PRIMARY ANGIOSARCOMA OF LIVER

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ABSTRACT Primary hepatic angiosarcoma is a rare, aggressive tumour; composed of spindle or pleomorphic cells that line, or grow into, the lumina of pre-existing vascular spaces like sinusoids, and terminal hepatic venules, with only about 200 cases diagnosed annually worldwide [1], It is most common primary malignant tumour seen in adults.

KEYWORDS : Primary hepatic angiosarcoma , primary malignant tumour

INTRODUCTION

Hepatic angiosarcoma is a rare malignant vascular tumour that accounts for up to 2% of all primary liver tumours. [2] The hepatic angiosarcoma is a tumour of mesenchymal origin. Macroscopically it has wide morphologic appearance ranging from lesions that are cytologically although rare, persists with a high mortality due to its aggressive nature. Prognosis is poor , survival is uncommon beyond 1 year of diagnosis.

CASE REPORT

A 70 year, old male presented with history of abdominal pain and weight loss since 1 month. There is no history of any other comorbidities. On examination: patient was conscious, oriented . pulse was 84/min, Blood pressure was 110/80 mmHg. Per abdomen: soft, mild right hypochondriac tenderness present.

LABORATORY TEST SHOWED AFP : Normal , CEA : normal, Renal and liver function tests were normal, abdominal ultrasound revealed multiple hypoechoic lesion in in segment VI largest measuring 4.5 x 3.6 cm. UGI /LGI Scopy was normal.

CT Abdomen : multiple hypoechoic lesion in in segment VI largest measuring 4.5 x 3.6 cms with lung metastasis. CT Guided Biopsy was done , microscopy revealed tumour cells along hepatic sinusoids . Tumour cells showed pleomorphic with hyperchromatic nuclei with variable prominent nucleoli and abundant pale eosinophilic cytoplasm along with infiltrative freely anastomosing vascular channels which was suggestive of Hepatic angiosarcoma. Treatment was best supportive care given to the patient.

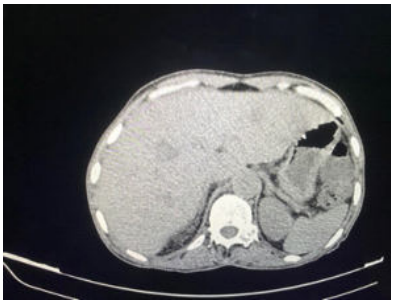

Figure 1 : Showing CT scan image of multiple Hypoechoic lesions in Segment VI of liver.

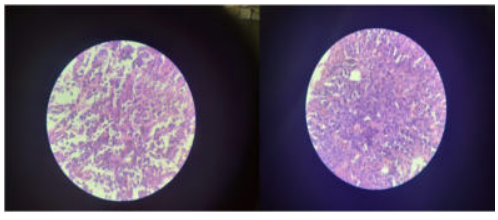

Figure 2 : Showing microscopic images of liver angiosarcoma

DISCUSSION:

Hepatic angiosarcomas may mimic benign tumours. May manifest as a single mass with metastatic nodules or a diffuse infiltrative mass. Highly aggressive tumour with poor survival rate .In early stages Partial Hepatectomy or liver transplant may be helpful ,but due to infiltrative nature of tumour and early metastasis this is not always feasible.

CONCLUSION

Liver Angiosarcoma is a rare tumour with a poor long-term prognosis due to massive haemorrhages and its high recurrence rate.

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