Giant Hepatic Hemangioma

Dev Hepatik Hemanjiyom

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Cavernous hepatic hemangioma is the most common benign mesenchymal liver tumor. They are sporadic tumors found in 1.2% to 5% of autopsy series [1]. The majorities of tumours are small, asymptomatic and have an excellent prognosis. They are usually smaller than 5 cm in size those larger than 5 cm have been referred to as giant hemangioma [2]. Peripheral nodular filling in the arterial phase with complete opacification in the portal phase was considered diagnostic of a hemangioma.

We have detected a giant hepatic hemangioma in a 40-year-old woman who had been admitted to clinic with upper quadrant pain, hepatomegaly and abdominal distension. Contrast-enhanced multi-detector computed tomography (MDCT) was performed. Axial and coronal reformatted images showed a heterogeneous giant liver with hypodense nodular lesion which has discontinuous peripheral contrast enhancement. It was 18x14 cm in size that lying from umbilicus to left hypochondriac region and occupied both right and left lobe of the liver. It also displaced the right kidney anteromedially and compressed left kidney and stomach. All these imaging characteristics were compatible with hemangioma (Fig. 1-2).

As shown in our case, multi-detector computer tomography provides reliable diagnostic information and aids the surgeon in preoperative planning.

Keywords: Giant, hepatic hemangioma, MDCT Imaging.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Dev, Hepatik hemanjiyom, ÇKBT görüntüleri

Conflict interest statement The authors declare that they have no conflict of interest to the publication of this article.

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