

HEPATIC PECOMA. ULTRASOUND FINDINGS OF A VERY RARE LIVER TUMOUR

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Poster

Hepatobiliary

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A 57-year-old male with an incidental 3.8 cm liver nodule initially suspected to be hepatocellular carcinoma and then intrahepatic cholangiocarcinoma on imaging was diagnosed as hepatic PEComa after two liver biopsies.

KEY POINTS

- Initial CT with contrast was compatible with hepatocellular carcinoma, but contrast-enhanced ultrasound showed arterial enhancement with washout suggesting intrahepatic cholangiocarcinoma
- The first liver biopsy showed normal material despite high clinical suspicion, and the second biopsy established the diagnosis of hepatic PEComa
- Hepatic PEComas are rare tumors with uncertain pathogenesis, hypothesized to originate from undifferentiated neural crest cells
- PEComas show a wide spectrum of imaging findings making differential diagnosis with hepatocellular carcinoma and cholangiocarcinoma complex, and present low but recognized malignant potential
- The authors report no prior literature description of PEComa behavior with ultrasound contrast, highlighting the diagnostic challenge these rare lesions present

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