

Sarcomatous change of hepatocellular carcinoma in a patient undergoing living donor liver transplantation

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SUMMARY

In a 53-year-old male who received a right liver graft from his son, computed tomography 1 week before LDLT revealed three hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC) tumors in the liver that

Keywords: Liver transplantation, sarcomatous, hepatocellular carcinoma

1. Introduction

Living donor liver transplantation (LDLT) is a therapeutic option for hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC) with end-stage liver disease. Milan criteria (1) or more expanded criteria (2) are used to

2. Case Report

The subject was a 53-year-old male who received a right liver graft from his son. The patient was indicated with liver transplantation for HCC which could not be treated with partial resection due to liver dysfunction. Laboratory data on admission were

A right liver graft was transplanted as described elsewhere (4). The weight of the graft was 684 g, which corresponded to 58% of the standard liver volume (5) of the recipient. Blood loss during surgery was

There were four grossly visible HCC nodules in the resected whole liver. Besides with the preoperatively diagnosed three tumors, additional tumor was found in segment 1. The size of

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3. Discussion

The coexistence of a sarcomatous component and ordinal HCC is a histologic type of HCC (6). Ishak and colleagues (7) classified spindle cell (pseudosarcomatous or sarcomatoid)-type HCC as an HCC types in a working group sponsored by the World Health Organization. Several reports indicate

Nishi and colleagues (10) reported that sarcomatoid HCC patients have a poorer prognosis than patients with ordinal type HCC. Hwang and colleagues (3) reported the prognosis in 19 patients with

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In conclusion, at our institution, 97 patients have undergone LDLT for HCC with end-stage liver disease in 12 years. This present case is the first case in our series with sarcomatous HCC. The present case indicates that

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Figure legends

Figure 1. Computed tomography images of the tumor in segment 4. (A) non enhanced; **(B)** early phase; **(C)** late phase. The ventral part (*arrows*) was

Figure 2. Resected specimen. (A) Macroscopic findings of the tumor in S4 (white line indicated 5 cm length). **(B)** The magnified image of

Figure 3. Microscopic findings. This tumor was consisted glandular structure.....