

Teaching topics : Neoplasms of the liver and gallbladder

Teaching outline :

I. Neoplasms of the Liver

A. Benign Tumors of Liver

- a. Hemangioma
- b. Focal nodular hyperplasia (FNH)
- c. Liver cell adenoma
- d. Bile duct adenomas and hamartomas
- e. Others (angiomyolipoma, fibroma, cystadenoma)

B. Malignant Tumors of the Liver

- a. Hepatocellular carcinoma
- b. Hepatoblastoma
- c. Cholangiocarcinoma
- d. Mixed hepatocellular and cholangiocarcinoma
- e. Epithelioid hemangioendothelioma
- f. Sarcomas, mostly metastatic
 1. GIST
 2. angiosarcoma
 3. undifferentiated(embryonal) sarcoma
- g. Malignant lymphoma
- h. Metastatic tumors

II. Neoplasms of the Gallbladder

A. Benign Tumors of the Gallbladder

Non-neoplastic tumors

- a. Cholesterol polyps, adenomyoma (adenomyomatosis)

Benign neoplastic tumors

- b. Adenomas -- tubular, tubulovillous, or villous

B. Malignant Tumors of the gallbladder

- a. Mostly Adenocarcinoma (>90%)
- b. Gallstones, infections, anomalous pancreaticobiliary junction, porcelain gallbladder, ulcerative colitis, Crohn's disease, familial adenomatous polyposis are at increased risk.
- c. Women > men; 3~4 : 1; >50 y/o
- d. Abdominal pain, jaundice, and weight loss.
- e. Diagnosis is typically late, and usually has spread into the adjacent liver and perihilar lymph nodes.
- f. Poor prognosis, 5 year survival rate <5%.