

Reactive lymphoid hyperplasia of the liver: Perinodular enhancement on contrast-enhanced computed tomography and magnetic resonance imaging

Tetsuo Sonomura, Shinpei Anami, Taizo Takeuchi, Motoki Nakai, Shinya Sahara, Hirohiko Tanihata, Kazuki Sakamoto, Morio Sato

Tetsuo Sonomura, Shinpei Anami, Taizo Takeuchi, Motoki Nakai, Morio Sato, Department of Radiology, Wakayama Medical University, Wakayama 641-8510, Japan
Shinya Sahara, Hirohiko Tanihata, Department of Radiology, Kishiwada Tokushukai Hospital, Kishiwada-shi 596-8522, Japan
Kazuki Sakamoto, Department of Surgery, Kishiwada Tokushukai Hospital, Kishiwada-shi 596-8522, Japan

Author contributions: Sahara S and Tanihata H performed diagnostic imaging; Sakamoto K performed partial hepatectomy; Sonomura T, Anami S, Takeuchi T and Nakai M acquired the data and researched the literature; Sonomura T and Sato M drafted and edited the manuscript.

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Correspondence to: Tetsuo Sonomura, MD, PhD, Department of Radiology, Wakayama Medical University, 811-1 Kimiidera, Wakayama 641-8510, Japan. sonomura@wakayama-med.ac.jp
Telephone: +81-73-441-0605
Fax: +81-73-444-3110

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Abstract

We report the case of a 69-year-old woman with reactive lymphoid hyperplasia (RLH) of the liver. She underwent partial hepatectomy under a preoperative diagnosis of hepatocellular carcinoma; however, histopathological analysis revealed RLH. The liver nodule showed the imaging feature of perinodular enhancement in the arterial dominant phase on contrast-enhanced computed tomography and magnetic resonance imaging, which could be a useful clue for identifying RLH in the liver. Histologically, the perinodular enhancement was compatible with prominent sinusoidal dilatation surrounding the liver nodule.

Key words: Reactive lymphoid hyperplasia; Liver; Perinodular enhancement; Computed tomography; Magnetic resonance imaging

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Core tip: It is difficult to differentiate between reactive lymphoid hyperplasia (RLH) of the liver and malignant liver tumors such as hepatocellular carcinoma and liver metastases. We observed a liver nodule with perinodular enhancement in the arterial dominant phase on contrast-enhanced computed tomography and magnetic resonance imaging. We consider that this imaging feature could be a useful clue for identifying RLH in the liver. Histological analysis revealed the liver nodule in our patient to be RLH, with prominent sinusoidal dilatation around the nodule. This dilatation is the cause of the perinodular enhancement, which is useful for the accurate diagnosis of RLH.

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INTRODUCTION

Reactive lymphoid hyperplasia (RLH) is a benign condition of unknown etiology and pathogenesis^[1]. It is common in the gastrointestinal tract, orbit, lung, and skin, but rare in the liver, where it is difficult to differentiate from malignant liver tumors such as hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC) and liver metastases. The liver nodules with perinodular enhancement on contrast-enhanced computed tomography (CT) and magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) have been reported in some papers in the English-language literature^[2-7]. However, few reports have focused on perinodular enhancement in RLH. Histological analysis revealed prominent sinusoidal dilatation surrounding the liver nodule as the cause of the perinodular enhancement. This imaging feature can aid in the accurate diagnosis of RLH.

Informed consent was obtained from the patient. At our institution, approval of the Institutional Review Board is not required for retrospective case reports.

CASE REPORT

A 69-year-old woman with atrial fibrillation was being followed up at the cardiology department. Abdominal ultrasonography performed to investigate hematuria revealed the incidental finding of a well-defined hypoechoic lesion in Segment 1 of the liver. She had no history of persistent viral infection, autoimmune disease, inflammatory bowel disease or malignant tumors. Her body mass index was 26.7, which means she was overweight, but she had no fatty liver. Blood examination showed that her liver function was normal, and that hepatitis B surface antigen, hepatitis B core antibody, hepatitis C antibody and anti-nuclear antibody were negative. The tumor marker values were α -fetoprotein 4.9 ng/mL, PIVKA-2 31-000 mAU/mL, carcinoembryonic antigen 1.8 ng/mL and carbohydrate antigen 19-9 18.1 U/mL. We considered that the high PIVKA-2 value was due to the warfarin she was taking for atrial fibrillation. Unenhanced CT showed a liver nodule with subtle low attenuation relative to the liver parenchyma. On triple-phase contrast-enhanced CT, the nodule demonstrated perinodular enhancement in the arterial dominant phase, and washout of contrast medium in the equilibrium phase (Figure 1). On unenhanced MRI^[8], the nodule showed low signal intensity on T1-weighted

imaging and high signal intensity on T2-weighted imaging. The nodule showed high signal intensity on diffusion-weighted imaging ($b = 800 \text{ m}^2/\text{s}$, inverted black-and-white gray scale), and low signal intensity on the apparent diffusion coefficient map. On gadolinium-ethoxybenzyl-diethylenetriamine pentaacetic acid (Gd-EOB-DTPA)-enhanced MRI, the nodule showed perinodular enhancement in the arterial dominant phase, washout of contrast medium in the late phase, and low signal intensity in the hepatobiliary phase (Figure 2). Under the preoperative diagnosis of HCC, partial hepatectomy was performed. A section of the resected liver showed a well-circumscribed and yellow-white unencapsulated lesion (15 mm \times 10 mm) (Figure 3). However, histopathology confirmed RLH of the liver, characterized by mass infiltration of mature lymphoid cells, forming lymphoid follicles of various sizes, with germinal centers. Prominent sinusoidal dilatation was seen around the nodule. In the perinodular portal tracts, marked lymphoid cell infiltration was observed, but there was no definite evidence of portal venular stenosis or fibrous tissue. Immunohistochemical staining of germinal centers was positive for CD10 and negative for Bcl-2 (Figure 4).

DISCUSSION

RLH is generally thought to be a benign lesion characterized by hyperplastic lymphoid follicles with reactive germinal centers^[1]. Ota *et al*^[2] and Zen *et al*^[9] reported a reduction in the size of lesions in RLH of the liver; however, the risk of malignant transformation is also reported, namely, the development of malignant lymphoma^[10]. Although RLH can be found in various organs, including the gastrointestinal tract, orbit, lung and skin, its occurrence in the liver is rare. It occurs predominantly in middle-aged women (mean age, 54.1 years)^[3]. Although the exact etiology remains unknown, associations have been suggested between the development of hepatic RLH and chronic hepatitis^[11], autoimmune disease^[5,10,12], and malignant tumor^[13]. None of these was present in our case.

It is difficult to distinguish between RLH of the liver and malignant liver tumors such as HCC and liver metastases on the basis of the imaging findings^[14]. In the present case, the imaging feature of perinodular enhancement was evident in the arterial dominant phase on contrast-enhanced CT and MRI. Perinodular enhancement has previously been described in some papers in the English-language literature^[2-7], and may be a useful aid for identifying RLH in the liver. However, few reports have focused on perinodular enhancement in RLH of the liver. Among other tumors of the liver, hypervascular HCCs show enhancement of the perinodular liver parenchyma (corona enhancement) in the late phase images of CT during hepatic arteriography^[15], and liver metastases show ring enhancement with central necrosis in three phases on triple-phase contrast-enhanced CT or MRI. Therefore,

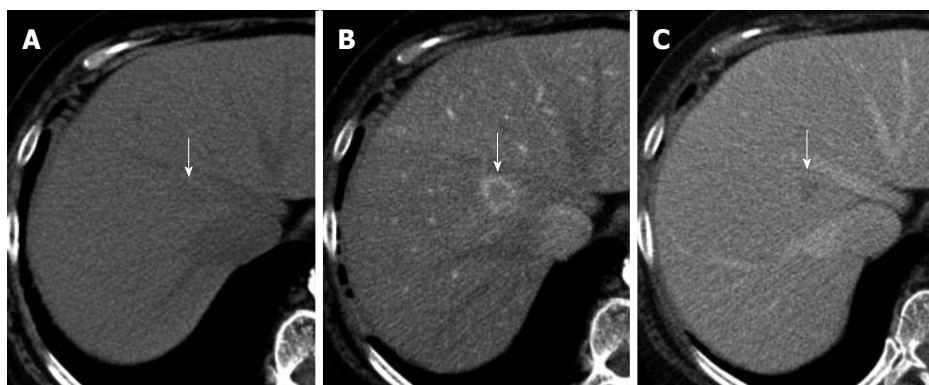


Figure 1 Unenhanced and double-phase contrast-enhanced computed tomography images of the liver, showing a nodule in Segment 1 (arrows). The nodule shows subtle low attenuation relative to that of liver parenchyma on the unenhanced image (A). On contrast-enhanced computed tomography, the nodule shows perinodular enhancement in the arterial dominant phase (B) and washout of contrast medium in the equilibrium phase (C).

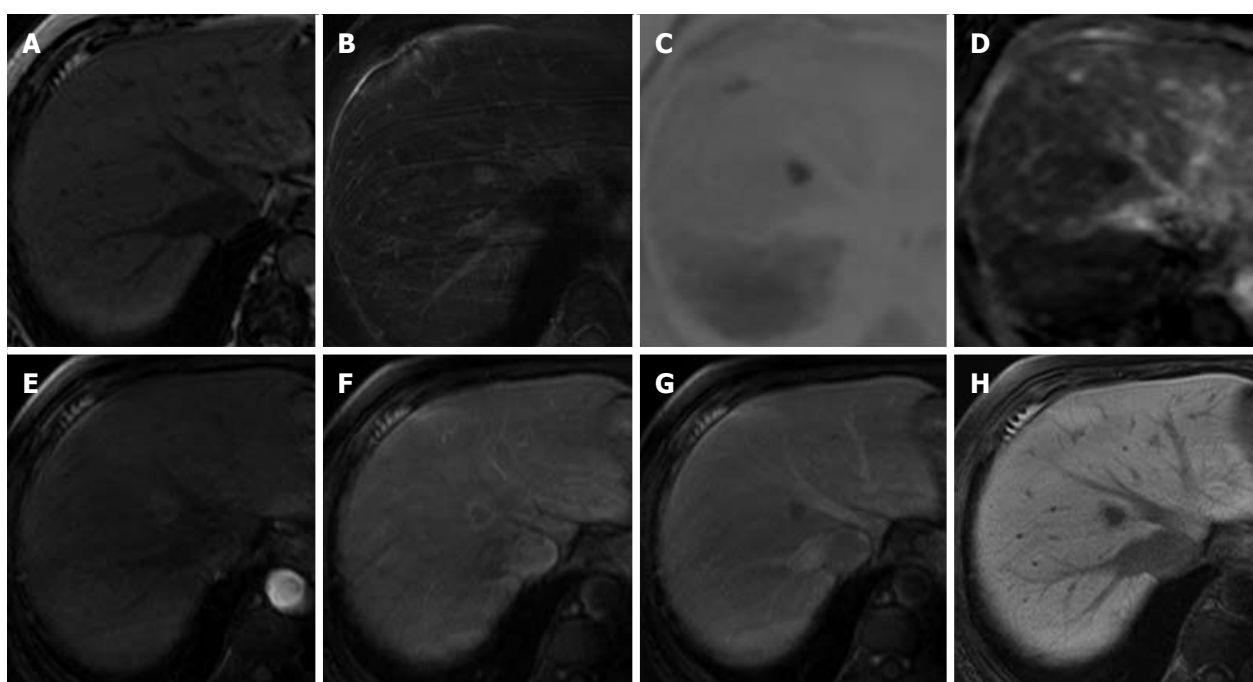


Figure 2 Unenhanced and Gd-EOB-DTPA-enhanced magnetic resonance imaging. The nodule shows low signal intensity on an unenhanced T1-weighted image (A), and high signal intensity on a T2-weighted image (B). The nodule shows high signal intensity on diffusion-weighted imaging (C) ($b = 800 \text{ m}^2/\text{s}$, inverted black-and-white gray scale), and low signal intensity on apparent diffusion coefficient imaging (D); On Gd-EOB-DTPA-enhanced MRI, the nodule showed perinodular enhancement in the arterial dominant phase (E, F), washout of contrast medium in the late phase (G), and low signal intensity in the hepatobiliary phase (H) suggesting the absence of normal hepatocytes.

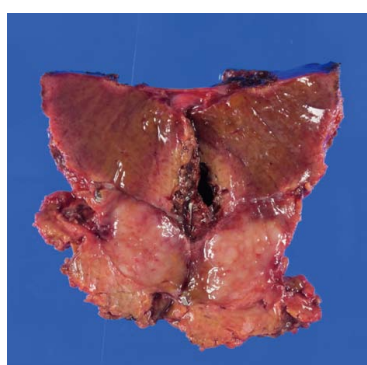


Figure 3 Cut section of the resected liver. The lesion (15 mm × 10 mm) is well-circumscribed, yellow-white in color, and unencapsulated.

perinodular enhancement in the arterial dominant phase may enable differentiation of liver RLH from malignant liver tumors. In addition, Osame *et al.*^[16] and Yoshida *et al.*^[7] observed vessels coursing through a liver lesion (vessel-penetrating sign) on CT, and suggested that this finding may enable malignancy to be excluded.

Histological analysis revealed that the nodule was well-demarcated, with massive infiltration of mature lymphoid cells, forming lymphoid follicles of various sizes with germinal centers, and with prominent sinusoidal dilatation surrounding the nodule. We consider that the sinusoidal dilatation was the cause of the perinodular enhancement in the present

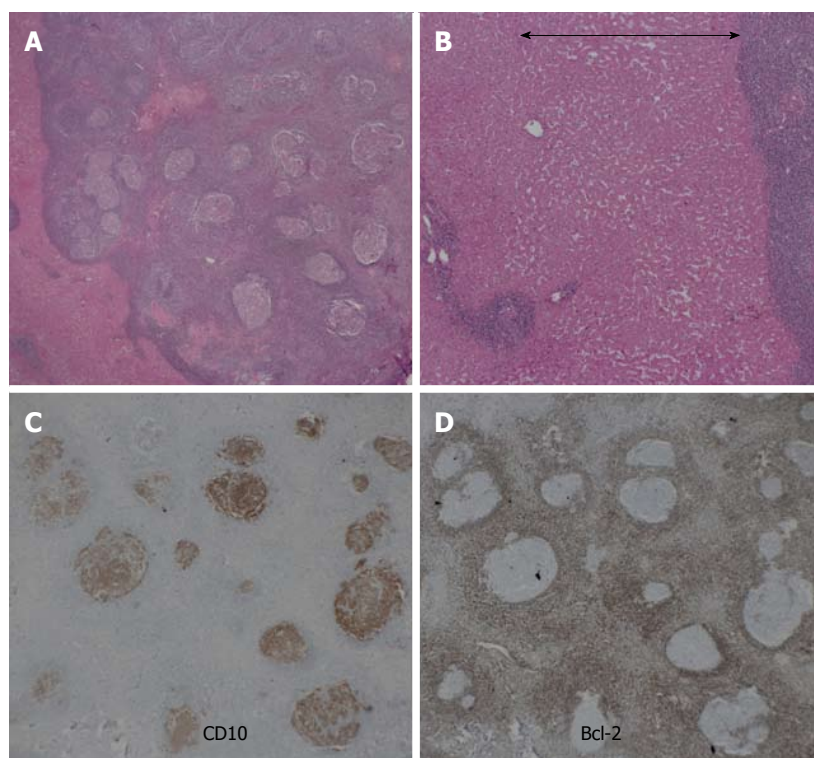


Figure 4 Histological findings. A: The nodule is well demarcated and comprises a massive infiltration of mature lymphoid cells, forming lymphoid follicles of various sizes with germinal centers (HE staining, low magnification); B: Prominent sinusoidal dilatation (double-headed arrow) seen around the nodule (HE staining, high magnification) is the likely cause of the perinodular enhancement observed on the contrast-enhanced imaging examinations; C, D: Immunohistochemical staining is positive for CD10, and is negative for Bcl-2. These results exclude follicular lymphoma. HE: Hematoxylin and eosin.

case. Yoshida *et al*^[7] considered that perinodular enhancement reflects increased arterial supply to the perinodular hepatic parenchyma caused by portal venular stenosis and/or disappearance, due to marked lymphoid cell infiltration in the perinodular portal tracts^[7]. However, there was no definite evidence of portal venular stenosis or fibrous tissue in the perinodular portal tracts in the present case. Immunohistochemical staining of germinal centers was positive for CD10 and negative for Bcl-2. The negative results for Bcl-2 indicate RLH, and exclude follicular lymphoma from our diagnosis^[1].

RLH of the liver is not generally diagnosed until after partial hepatectomy. Some reports^[2,4] describe needle biopsy for the diagnosis of RLH; however, this procedure has drawbacks that an insufficient sample may be obtained for diagnosis, and that there is a risk of tumor dissemination in the case of a malignant tumor.

In conclusion, RLH should be considered in the differential diagnosis of a small liver nodule that displays perinodular enhancement in the arterial dominant phase on contrast-enhanced CT and MRI.

COMMENTS

Case characteristics

A 69-year-old woman with atrial fibrillation was being followed up at the cardiology department.

Clinical diagnosis

Abdominal ultrasonography revealed the incidental finding of a well-defined hypoechoic lesion in Segment 1 of the liver.

Differential diagnosis

A liver tumor such as hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC) and liver metastasis was suspected.

Laboratory diagnosis

The tumor marker values were α -fetoprotein 4.9 ng/mL, PIVKA-2 31-000 mAU/mL, carcinoembryonic antigen 1.8 ng/mL and carbohydrate antigen 19-9 18.1 U/mL, and we considered that the high PIVKA-2 value was due to the warfarin she was taking for atrial fibrillation.

Imaging diagnosis

Contrast-enhanced computed tomography (CT) and magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) showed perinodular enhancement in the arterial dominant phase, and washout of contrast medium in the late phase.

Treatment

Under the preoperative diagnosis of HCC, a partial hepatectomy was performed.

Pathological diagnosis

Histopathology confirmed RLH of the liver, characterized by massive infiltration of mature lymphoid cells, forming lymphoid follicles of various sizes, with germinal centers.

Related reports

Some English-language literature has reported that RLH in the liver demonstrated perinodular enhancement on contrast-enhanced CT and magnetic resonance imaging (MRI).

Term explanation

RLH is a benign condition of unknown etiology and pathogenesis. It is common in the gastrointestinal tract, orbit, lung, and skin, but rare in the liver, where it is difficult to differentiate from malignant liver tumors such as HCC and liver metastases.

Experiences and lessons

The liver nodule showed the imaging feature of perinodular enhancement in the

arterial dominant phase on contrast-enhanced CT and MRI, which could be a useful clue for identifying RLH in the liver.

Peer-review

In a middle-aged female patient, RLH should be considered in the differential diagnosis of a small liver nodule that displays perinodular enhancement in the arterial dominant phase on contrast-enhanced CT and MRI.

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