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Hepatocellular carcinoma presenting as organized liver abscess: A case report

HCC presenting as organized liver abscess

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Abstract**BACKGROUND**

Hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC) is difficult to treat and has a high mortality rate, emphasizing the importance of early diagnosis and treatment. If characteristic radiologic findings and underlying liver disease are present, a diagnosis can be made without a biopsy. However, when HCC is accompanied by a liver abscess, diagnosis might be delayed by atypical radiologic findings. This case report aims to assist in the diagnosis of HCC, which can manifest in various forms.

CASE SUMMARY

A 75-year-old male presented to the Emergency Department with worsening fever and mental changes. He was diagnosed with liver cirrhosis six months earlier. Abdominal computed tomography (CT) raised our suspicion of an organized liver abscess. A follow-up CT scan after four weeks of antibiotic treatment showed a decrease in the liver lesion size. However, high fever recurred, and C-reactive protein (CRP) increased to 14 mg/L. Aspiration of the liver lesion was performed, but no bacteria were identified. Blood culture revealed the presence of fungi. The patient received an additional four weeks of antibiotics and antifungal agents before being discharged. Approximately 10 mo later, a CT scan showed an increase in the lesion size, and biopsy

was performed. The biopsy revealed an organized abscess with focal carcinomatous changes, for which surgery was performed. Postoperative histopathological examination revealed HCC, clear-cell variant. The nontumor liver tissue showed cirrhosis and an organized abscess.

CONCLUSION

Even if a liver abscess is suspected in a patient with cirrhosis, the possibility of HCC should be considered.

Key Words: Liver abscess; Hepatocellular carcinoma; Infection; Diagnosis; Case report

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Core Tip: HCC is more difficult to treat and has a higher mortality rate than other carcinomas, emphasizing the importance of early diagnosis. Radiologic examination is crucial for diagnosing HCC. If characteristic findings and underlying liver disease are present, a diagnosis can be made, but when HCC is accompanied by a liver abscess, diagnosis may be delayed by atypical radiologic findings. The present patient was hospitalized for an organized liver abscess with calcification but was subsequently diagnosed with HCC. This case report aims to assist in the diagnosis of HCC, which can manifest in various forms.

INTRODUCTION

Liver cancer ranks fifth in global cancer incidence and fourth in cancer-related death [1]. Over 80% of liver cancers are hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC), while intrahepatic cholangiocarcinoma accounts for 10-15% [2]. The lower survival rate of liver cancer compared to other types of cancer is primarily due to the difficulty of curative treatment in advanced stages. Since HCC is often already advanced at the time of diagnosis, early

diagnosis is crucial. This can be challenging when typical radiological findings are absent or when they are accompanied by other conditions. In particular, diagnosing HCC presenting as a liver abscess can be difficult, as the clinician may be unlikely to suspect hidden HCC in the presence of typical abscess symptoms such as fever, pain, and blood test findings. [Ed1] This case report describes a patient who was admitted with fever, sepsis, and acute pyelonephritis and displayed organized liver abscess findings with calcification in the liver. Initially, the liver abscess size decreased during treatment, but it later increased, leading to tissue biopsy and surgery, which confirmed the diagnosis of HCC. This report discusses our process of reaching the final diagnosis of HCC based on the patient's clinical course following the initial diagnosis of liver abscess.

[Ed1]Please ensure that the intended meaning has been maintained in this edit.

CASE PRESENTATION

Chief complaints

A 75-year-old male visited the Emergency Department with worsening general weakness, loss of appetite, fever, and mental changes for 2-3 days.

History of present illness

General weakness, loss of appetite, and mild fever began 3 days earlier. The mental change that started 2 days prior prompted him visit the Emergency Department.

History of past illness

The patient had been admitted for general weakness six months prior, at which time he was diagnosed with liver cirrhosis (Child–Pugh Class A) based on abdominal ultrasound. The cause of the cirrhosis was unknown.

Personal and family history

There was no history of malignancy or underlying liver disease in the family.

Physical examination

The patient's ¹ vital signs were as follows: blood pressure 89/69 mmHg, respiratory rate 25 breaths/min, heart rate 112 beats/min and body temperature 38.2 °C. As patient's consciousness was not clear at the time of admission to the Emergency Department, a proper physical examination could not be conducted. After the patient's consciousness improved, a physical examination was performed, during which the patient complained of discomfort and tenderness in the upper right abdomen.

Laboratory examinations

Laboratory tests revealed white blood cell 13,200/ μ L, hemoglobin 11.5 g/dL, platelet 57,000/ μ L, CRP 14 mg/L, AST/ALT 117/89 ⁵ U/L, total bilirubin 2.3 mg/dL, albumin 3.1 g/dL, prothrombin time 15.7 sec, blood urea nitrogen 34 mg/dL, creatinine 2.5 mg/dL, α -fetoprotein (AFP) 2.8 ng/mL, PIVKA-II 18 mAU/mL, HBsAg/Ab (-/+), and anti-HCV (-). Urinalysis showed nitrite (+) and many bacteria. Urine culture revealed ESBL-positive *Escherichia coli*.

Imaging examinations

An abdominal CT performed in the Emergency Department revealed a lobulated, margined, multiseptated 3.9 cm cystic attenuating mass with central septal calcification and surrounding prolonged hyperemia in hepatic segment VI, raising our suspicion of an organized liver abscess (Figure 1A).

FURTHER DIAGNOSTIC WORK-UP

A follow-up CT scan four weeks later showed a decrease in the liver lesion size to 3.3 cm (Figure 1B), and CRP dropped to 0.7 mg/L. However, the patient experienced recurrence of high fever, and CRP increased to 14 mg/L. Aspiration of the liver lesion was performed, but no bacteria were identified. Blood culture revealed the presence of

Candida glabrata. The patient's fever subsided, and CRP decreased following fluconazole administration. The patient received an additional four weeks of antibiotics and antifungal agents (micafungin) before being discharged.

Six months later, the patient returned to the Emergency Department with left upper quadrant pain and decreased urine output. A CT scan revealed a ureter stone and a persistent 3.6 cm liver lesion (Figure 1C). Although biopsy was recommended, the patient's poor condition and lack of size change of the lesion led to a preference for follow-up. Liver magnetic resonance imaging could not be performed due to the patient's pacemaker insertion. Approximately 10 mo later, a CT scan showed an increase in the lesion size to 6 cm (Figure 1D), and biopsy was thus performed. The biopsy revealed an organized abscess with focal carcinomatous changes (Figure 2).

FINAL DIAGNOSIS

HCC presenting as organized liver abscess in patient with cirrhosis of unknown etiology.

TREATMENT

Tumorectomy was performed given the patient's performance and liver function.

OUTCOME AND FOLLOW-UP

Postoperative histopathological examination revealed a tumor size of 6x5 cm, and the diagnosis was HCC, clear-cell variant. The nontumor liver tissue showed hallmarks of both cirrhosis and abscess. This indicates that the abscess developed in HCC (Figure 3). The patient had multiple intense hypermetabolic enlarged lymph nodes in the common hepatic, portocaval, retrocaval, and SMA root areas on positron emission tomography CT scans performed during surgery. The Barcelona Clinic Liver Cancer (BCLC) stage was C. He is currently undergoing atezolizumab and bevacizumab treatment.

DISCUSSION

HCC is the fifth most common cancer worldwide, though its incidence is higher in countries such as South Korea, where the prevalence of chronic hepatitis B is high ^[1,2]. HCC ranks second only to lung cancer as a cause of cancer death in Korea, and it has the highest cancer mortality rate among people in their 40s and 50s. The high mortality rate can be attributed to the fact that HCC often occurs in patients with preexisting liver dysfunction, such as cirrhosis, leading to liver failure and death, or because it is diagnosed late because symptoms such as pain are often absent. Therefore, it is recommended that patients with chronic hepatitis or cirrhosis undergo ultrasound and blood tests every six months.

The diagnostic method of HCC varies slightly among countries, but it is mostly performed by radiological examinations. If a liver mass of 1 cm or larger is discovered in patients with chronic hepatitis, cirrhosis, or other underlying liver diseases and if dynamic liver CT or dynamic liver MRI show arterial enhancement and early washout in the portal venous or venous phase, a diagnosis can be made without biopsy. In the past, AFP was included in the diagnostic criteria, but it is not included in recent guidelines ^[3-5]. In this case, the patient had underlying cirrhosis of unknown etiology. However, we did not initially consider HCC, as the findings were more indicative of a liver abscess. Notably, there was calcification inside the tumor in this case. When calcification is identified within a mass, it often leads to the assumption of a benign tumor. Unfortunately, this delayed diagnosis in this patient. It is difficult to find cases in which calcification is present within a mass.

In patients with HCC, fever and increased white blood cell counts can be present in 6-54% of cases without infection ^[6-8]. However, the fever is usually low grade, and the increase in white blood cells is not severe. It is more accurate to attribute these symptoms to the tumor itself than to infection. Hypotheses have been put forward to explain these similarities, such as ² neoplasm-associated granulocytosis resulting from granulopoietin production by tumor cells and pyrogen production by malignant tumor cells or macrophages following tumor necrosis ^[9-10]. In cases such as this, where sepsis

causes low blood pressure, severe leukocytosis, and elevated CRP, it is reasonable to suspect a liver abscess first, even if there is an underlying liver disease such as cirrhosis.

In cases in which a liver abscess is suspected, diagnosis of HCC can be delayed for several reasons. First, the infected necrotic cavities of HCC may appear similar to benign lesions, such as abscesses, on radiological examinations. Second, the presence of calcification in the liver suggests a benign lesion rather than a tumor. Third, if the size of the mass decreases and clinical symptoms improve after antibiotic treatment, the lesion may be a liver abscess, and treatment may continue. Fourth, even if liver biopsy is performed, HCC cells may not be detected due to necrosis or to the abscess, increasing the likelihood of dismissing HCC [11,12].

The mechanism by which HCC with liver abscess arises is thought to be similar to that of liver abscess alone. Bacteria that enter the liver through the blood or bile ducts can form a liver abscess inside the tumor. In cases such as this, where there is a systemic infection **caused by urinary tract infection**, it is highly likely that bacteria have infiltrated the HCC through the bloodstream. Furthermore, HCC has a rich blood supply and primarily receives blood from the hepatic artery, and thus an infection is more likely to be caused by bacteria from the blood. In such cases, careful attention should be given to the diagnosis of HCC through liver biopsy and other methods while treating liver abscesses. Moreover, even if biopsy results are negative, repeated biopsies may be necessary due to the possibility of false negatives.

Although HCC accompanied by liver abscess is rare, the overall prognosis is known to be poor [6,13]. This is due to both the delay in diagnosis, as in this case, and the fact that treating HCC is complicated when accompanied by a liver abscess. In other words, even if surgery is necessary, the postoperative mortality rate is high because of the accompanying infection, and although RFA and TACE can be performed, a cure is difficult to achieve because the tumor and abscess are mixed, and the risk of postoperative complications increases due to the infection. Therefore, the treatment method must be chosen by considering the patient's overall condition, the size of the tumor, and the state of the liver abscess.

CONCLUSION

When a liver mass is detected in a patient with an underlying liver disease, the possibility of HCC being accompanied by a liver abscess should be considered, even if a liver abscess is suspected or diagnosed. This case report might assist in the diagnosis and treatment of future cases of HCC accompanied by liver abscess.

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