

Unusual Presentation of Hepatic Hemangioma: A Case report

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Introduction

Hepatic hemangiomas are the most common benign liver tumors, often found incidentally during imaging studies for unrelated medical conditions. These lesions are typically asymptomatic and rarely cause complications. However, in some cases, hepatic hemangiomas can lead to life-threatening complications, including rupture and hemorrhage. We present a unique case of a hepatic hemangioma complicated by a sub capsular hematoma, initially revealed through the presence of pleural effusion.

Case Report

A chest X-ray revealed a right-sided pleural effusion

A non-contrast computed tomography (CT) scan of the chest was initially performed to investigate the cause of the pleural effusion. The CT scan confirmed the presence of a right-sided pleural effusion without any associated parenchymal pulmonary lesions (Figure 1). At the level of the abdominal images, we observed a subcapsular area measuring 9 mm in depth with a HU density of 55, consistent with a hematoma (red arrow). Additionally, there was a hypodense mass in segment VII of the liver measuring 20x27 mm. Subsequently, we conducted a liver MRI to further characterize the hepatic lesion.

The MRI reveals a hyperintense mass on T2-weighted images compared to the liver parenchyma. On T1 post-contrast images, it displays peripheral nodular and discontinuous enhancement, which progress centripetally on delayed images. Additionally, it appears

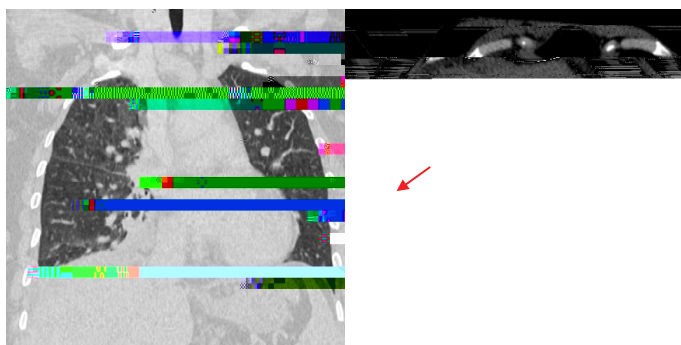
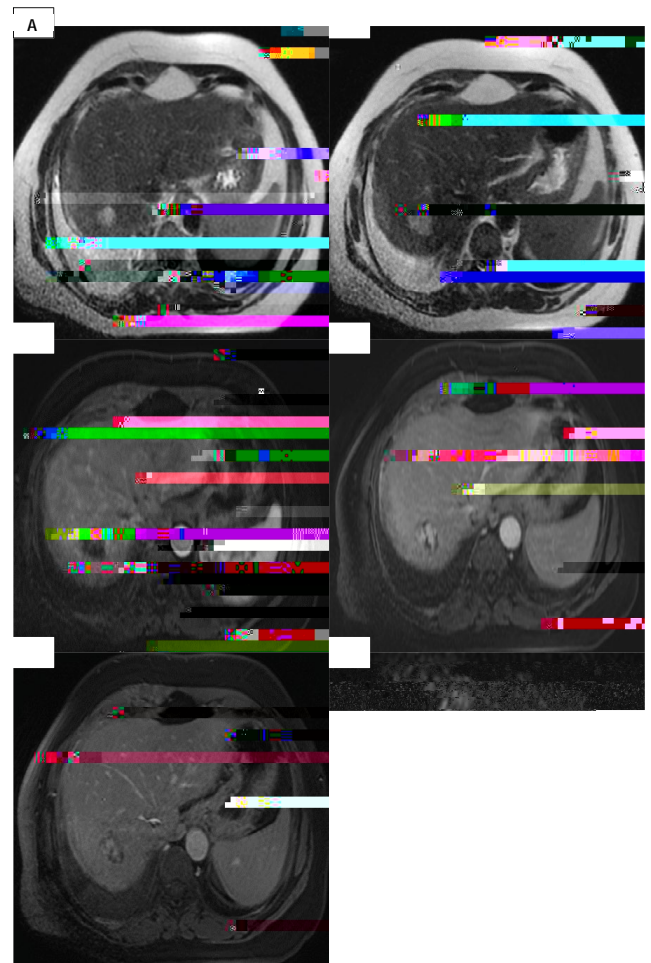


Figure 1: Non-contrast CT chest: (A) coronal, lung window (B) axial, mediastinal window.

hyperintense on diffusion-weighted imaging, consistent with a hepatic hemangioma.

The MRI also confirmed the presence of the hematoma as a hyperintense subcapsular hepatic area on T2 imaging, and the right-sided pleural effusion as hyperintense on T2 imaging (Figure 2).



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Discussion

Spontaneous hepatic bleeding is a rare condition. Most reported cases of liver hematoma often occur during pregnancy as part of