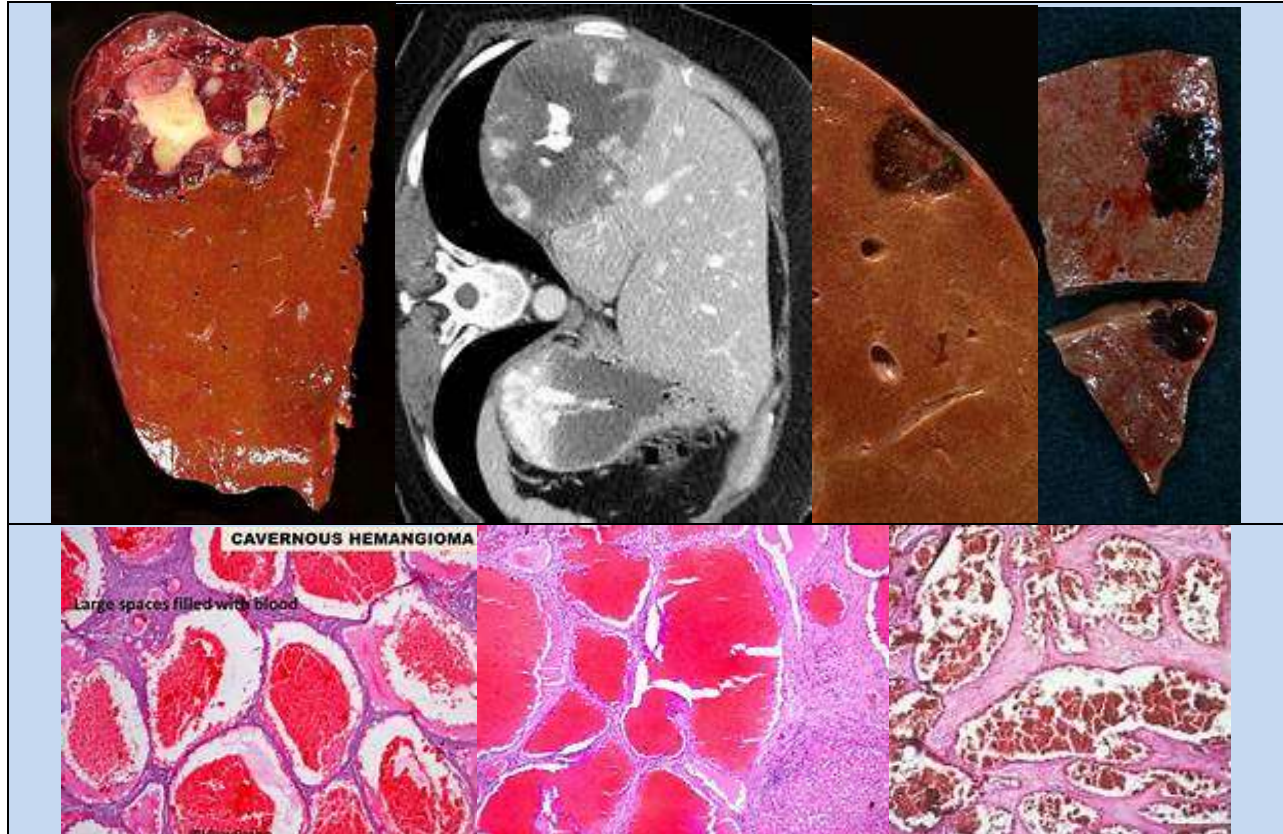
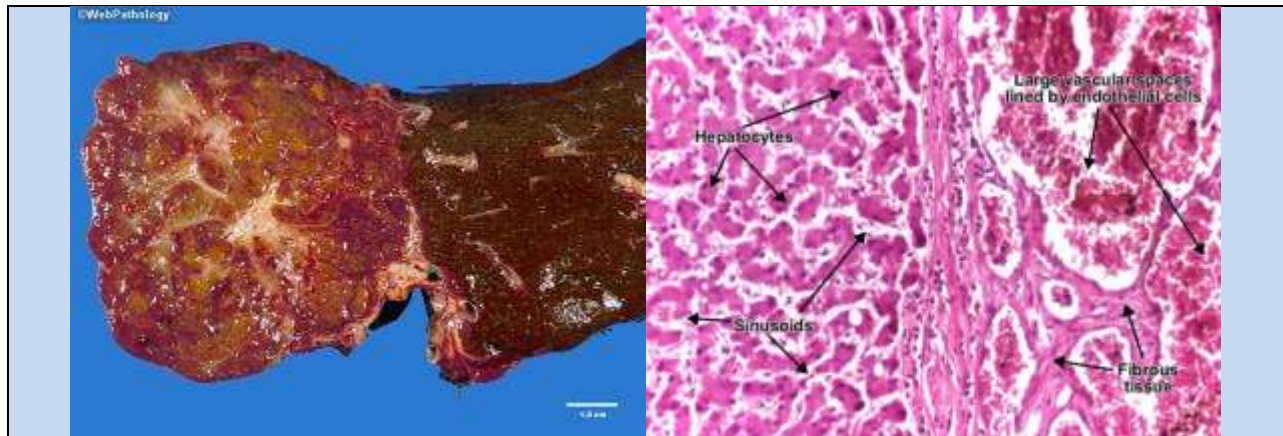


**XVIII. Diseases of Liver, G. Bladder, Pancreas & Peritoneum**  
**Liver**

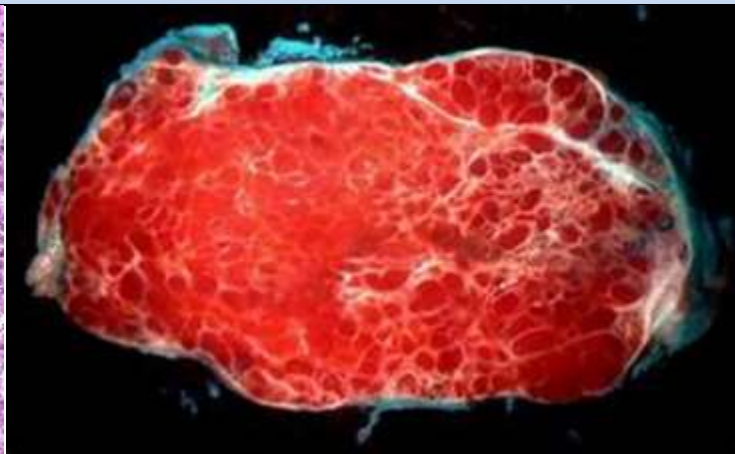
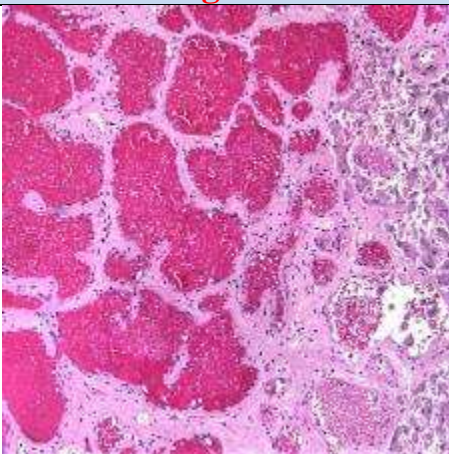


**Cavernous Haemangioma III- 6. 531**

<b>Liver:</b>	Shows a tumour at its lower part.	
	<b>The tumour:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Single</li> <li>• Moderately large (<b>5 cm, in diameter</b>)</li> <li>• Somewhat rounded</li> <li>• Well-demarcated but non-capsulated</li> <li>• Trabeculated (honey-comb appearance)</li> <li>• Shows fine trabeculae of fibrous tissue (spongy)</li> <li>• Dark red (blood-containing)</li> <li>• Shows small spaces filled with blood</li> <li>• No evidence of invasion or destruction (benign)</li> </ul>
<b>N.B.:</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• This mass is a tumour and not simply a haemorrhagic area because <b>haemorrhagic area because it is trabeculated</b></li> <li>• <b>It is not an infarct because an infarct in the liver is very rare, usually subcapsular and is triangular in shape; whereas, haemangioma (although is an incidental finding at autopsy) is relatively common in the liver compared with its frequency in other internal organs.</b></li> </ul>		



## Cavernous Angioma



<b>Liver:</b>	Shows a circumscribed mass	
	<b>The mass:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• At the surface (subcapsular)</li> <li>• Single (solitary)</li> <li>• Moderate in size</li> <li>• Almost rounded in shape</li> <li>• Well-defined and circumscribed</li> <li>• Elevated on cut surface</li> <li>• Dark red (purplish-red)</li> <li>• No invasion or destruction (benign)</li> </ul>

### N.B.1:

Although the tumour is non-capsulated but it is well marked off from the adjacent liver-tissue.

- *Angioma of the liver grows slowly.*
- *It may be single or more than one mass and, it may be small or big in size.*
- *It is often subcapsular and dark reddish-purple.*
- *Most cases are encountered during postmortem dissection, and are of no clinical significance.*

### N.B.2:

- Another benign tumour is adenoma of the liver (of hepatic or bile-duct type) → large nodules (well-circumscribed, capsulated, brownish-yellowish-grey and firm-elastic).