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## HEPATIC LYMPHANGIOMA: A RARE BENIGN TUMOR OF THE LIVER

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**Relevance.** Lymphangioma of the liver is a rare benign tumor of the lymphatic system, mostly due to congenital lymphatic malformations or proliferation of lymphoid tissue cells. They are mostly solitary, often located in the right lobe of the liver, and pathologically show single or multiple cystic solid lesions in the liver parenchyma containing lymphatic fluid. Intra-abdominal cases account for less than 5% of all lymphangiomas.

**Aim:** presentation of the result of surgical treatment of a 23-year-old male with lymphangioma of the liver.

**Materials and methods.** we present the clinical case of a 23-year-old male with complaints of pain in the right hypochondrium and the presence of a tumor-like formation in the epigastric region. He has considered himself ill for about 6 years since this formation was first detected on ultrasound and it was gradually increasing in size. The main diagnosis upon admission was cystic formation of the abdominal cavity. MRI of the abdomen showed a normal sized liver, with regular contours and a freely lying mass about 12 cm in diameter. A puncture of the cyst was performed under ultrasonic guidance and the collected hemorrhagic fluid was sent for cytological analysis and revealed it is a a-structureless mass, erythrocytes, single histiocytes and no atypical cells detected. Laparoscopic inspection of the abdominal cavity was performed to detect the originating mass and the volume of surgery was depended on the intraoperative finding. Upon inspection, a freely lying mass 12cm in diameter originating from the left superior lateral segment of the liver was observed. Laparoscopic resection of the 2nd segment of the liver was performed along with the mass. The mass was removed from the abdominal cavity and due to diagnostic uncertainty, after the resection it was sent for histological analysis.

**Results and their discussion.** Histological analysis confirmed it as a hepatic lymphangioma. In the post-operative period, the patients general condition was satisfactory, was hemodynamically stable, complains of minor pain in the postoperative wound area. The prognosis of our patient was favorable.

**Conclusions.** Hepatic lymphangioma is rarely seen in our clinical practice and could be mistakenly diagnosed as liver malignancies or hepatic cystic diseases and the diagnosis can only be confirmed by surgical pathology. Due to its low incidence and few experiences in management, no consensus or guideline is available at present.