Liver

P-L01 Newly detected liver nodules with a history of colorectal cancer: are they metastasis?

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Background: The diagnosis of newly detected liver nodules in patients with colorectal cancer (CRC) is crucial for determining prognosis and treatment. Accurate identification of benign nodules can help avoid unnecessary therapy. The aim of our study was to retrospectively review CRC patients who underwent liver resection for newly detected liver nodules in our institution.

Methods: We went over all patients with a history of CRC, who underwent liver resection from January 2012 to December 2019 in our institution. We specifically focused on nodules pathologically confirmed benign. Clinicopathological characteristics of these patients were collected.

Results: From 2012 to 2019, a total of 2632 CRC patients received liver resection for liver nodules, among which 2584 cases were proved to be malignant, and 48 cases were benign. Among these 48 cases, 24 were pathologically confirmed as focal nodular hyperplasia (FNH), 10 were inflammatory lesions, 9 were peliosis, and 5 were hemangioma. At least one pre-operative imaging examination (MRI, US, or PET-CT) indicated CRLM, while no one underwent gadoxetic acid-enhanced MRI. The median size of nodule was 2.0 cm (range, 0.4-8.0 cm). For therapy, ten patients received laparoscopic surgery, and 38 patients received open surgery; ten patients received chemotherapy after discovery of liver nodules.

Conclusions: Newly detected liver nodules with a history of colorectal cancer could be benign. Gadoxetic acid-enhanced MRI should be considered especially for indeterminate liver nodules that would be mimicker of colorectal cancer liver metastasis.