

Case Report

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Biliary cystadenoma a case report

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ABSTRACT

Biliary cystadenoma (BCA) is a rare cystic neoplasm of liver with malignant potential and female predominance, mostly asymptomatic that will lead to late identification. BCAs are mostly do not communicate with Biliary tract but communication was reported in some studies, BCA has higher rate of recurrence after incomplete removal so the standard management is complete resection or partial hepatectomy. We report a case of BCA in 72-year aged female with ECOG score 3. Computed tomography showed BCA involving segment II, III, IV and VIII of liver without any malignant features, which was treated with laparoscopic deroofing with omentopexy and no recurrence at 1 year follow up. We used indocyanine green-fluorescent image to look for biliary communication. This study aims to report that minimal accesses surgery with deroofing and omentopexy can be alternative treatment for BCA without any malignant features in a poor performance status and use of Indocyanine green-fluorescent image to avoid biliary injury and rule out communication.

Keywords: Biliary cystadenoma, Liver cyst, Indocyanine green-fluorescent imaging, Minimal access surgery

INTRODUCTION

Cystic diseases of liver occur in 5-10% of the population.^{1,2} Biliary cystadenoma (BCA) and cystadenocarcinoma (BCAC) are rare cystic neoplasms of the liver incidence 5 % of all the cystic lesions of the liver.² Origin may be intra hepatic or extra hepatic biliary ducts (10%).³ Etiology is mainly unknown based on the mesenchymal stroma and the epithelium resembling endodermal (primitive hepatobiliary) cells that can be seen in BCT, Wheeler and Edmondson hypothesized that BCA arise from ectopic rests of embryonic bile ducts. 50% of BCAs found to have endocrine cells suggesting that the origin may be from intrahepatic peribiliary glands. BCAC is thought to originate from either denovo or acquired carcinogenesis in the pre-existing BCA.¹ Intrahepatic BCA are more common and predominantly occurs in Women (90%) and usually asymptomatic.

BCAC is more evenly distributed among men and women. Based on the location of origin symptoms may differ.^{1,4} These are first described by Heuter in 1887. BCA is believed to be premalignant with risk of malignant transformation up to 20-30%.⁵ BCAs are slow growing lesions with reported size in the range of 1.5-35 cm. BCA has higher recurrence rate (nearly 90%) after incomplete removal, all suspicious lesions must be completely removed.^{3,6} Deroofing with omentopexy has low recurrence rate. In 2009, Ishizawa et al reported the first application an indocyanine green-fluorescent image (ICG-FI) navigation system in the surgical treatment of liver tumour.⁷ On the finding during fluorescence cholangiography, it has been observed that ICG accumulates in primary tumor liver cells and around adenocarcinoma mass.⁸ Indocyanine green is a water-soluble, anionic, amphiphilic tricarbocyanine molecule, if illuminated with near infrared light (700-900 nm) emits

fluorescence.⁹ Which after intravenous (IV) administration binds to high molecular weight plasma proteins and rapidly excreted in bile by active transport unmetabolized by hepatocytes.^{8,10} But in case of tumor because of deranged excretory function and surrounding hypoactive hepatocytes in case of non-hepatocellular tumors ICG get accumulated.^{8,11} Fluorescent light is largely attenuated by haemoglobin and water as it travels through biological tissues. Haemoglobin strongly attenuates all wavelengths less than 700 nm. In visible and near-infrared light water is transparent but attenuates wavelengths over 900 nm. There is a "window" (700-900 nm) where tissue transparency is maximal. This is one of the reasons why ICG fluorescence can be detected in the near-infrared zone from as deep as 10 mm from the surface of tissues.^{8,10-12} Since the initial reports in 2009, more than 700 hepatectomy cases with the use of intraoperative FI for identification of liver tumors have been reported, with high sensitivity (70% to 100%).¹² We present a case of unilocular biliary cystadenoma in 72-year-old female where we used ICG-FI to rule out biliary communication.

CASE REPORT

We report here a 72-year-old female who present to outpatient department with pain in abdomen for 4 days and mass in abdomen since 3 to 4 months with history of loss appetite/weight. She was examined thoroughly fullness present at epigastrium on palpation the mass was ill-defined approximately 10×10 cm in size and moves with respiration, on percussion dull note was present which was continuous with liver dullness. On ultrasonogram (USG) enlarged liver with anechoic cystic lesion of size 12×12.8×11.3 cm approximate volume 950 cc in left lobe of liver no e/o solid components/ internal septations/ calcifications/ vascularity. On contrast enhanced computed tomography (CECT)- which confirmed the USG finding of non-enhancing 11.6×13.8×12.8 cm lesion in segment II, III, IV and VIII of liver, with multiple similar small cystic lesions in right lobe of liver suggestive of BCA (Figure 1).



Figure 1: Contrast enhanced computed tomography (portal phase) abdomen showing unilocular cystic lesion in liver.

The patient's blood investigations are found to be in normal range. Decision was taken for deroofing of the cyst with omentopexy considering patients and considering patient's age and low life expectancy. Patient was given intravenous IGC 6 hours preoperatively and the BCA was found to be non-fluorescent with the surrounding fluorescent liver parenchyma (Figure 2) and with the help of ICG-FI biliary communication ruled out (Figure 3) as most of the BCA were and Laparoscopic deroofing of the cyst with omentopexy (Figure 4).

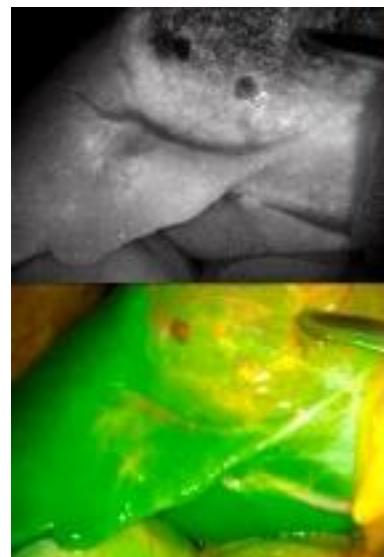


Figure 2: Intraoperative indocyanine green-fluorescent image showing surrounding fluorescent liver parenchyma.

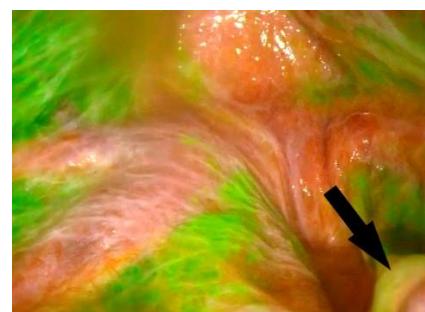


Figure 3: Indocyanine green-fluorescent image showing the intact bile duct in the wall of the cyst.

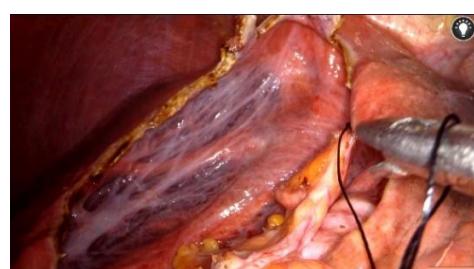


Figure 4: Omentopexy done with the cavity left.

The deroofed specimen was sent for frozen section and reported to be have no malignant features and specimen sent for final histopathological examination (HPE). No intra operative or post operative complications occurred and the patient been discharged on post-operative day 4 after removal the drain which was kept at the site of the cyst output of which was decreased gradually without bile leak, fluid cytology report came as inconclusive since no viable cells present in the smear and histopathology of the cyst wall report suggestive of biliary cystadenoma with mesenchymal stroma. The patient was kept in a 6 monthly follow up with USG, 1st follow up was done with USG Abdomen revealed no recurrence of the cystic lesion.

DISCUSSION

Biliary cystadenomas are commonly multilocular, in this patient it was a unilocular which was a very rare entity, usually occurring in middle aged female with 4:1 female: male ratio, and cystadenomas are known to increase in size during pregnancy and with oral contraceptive pills suggest its hormonal dependence.^{6,13,14} In this patient she was old age and had not taken any kind of hormonal supplements. BCA usually do not have communication with the biliary tree, but luminal communication was reported in some. In our case we used ICG dye to rule out biliary communication which was not found as in most of the BCA as in this patient also. In some cases, dysplastic mucinous epithelium itself may invade the bile ducts causing obstruction. This variant is intraductal papillary neoplasm with prominent cystic dilatation of the duct rather than a true biliary cystic neoplasm. CT and Magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) often fail to identify the narrow communication which is easily demonstratable during an intraoperative cholangiogram.¹⁴ Diagnosis of BCA can be made with USG and CT scan on ultrasound, the cystic nature of the lesion with multiple loculi, septations, and internal echoes, with papillary projections is typical, cyst wall enhancement in CECT scan can delineate further anatomic details the differential diagnosis are Simple liver cyst, Hydatid cyst, haemorrhagic cyst and Poly cystic disease of liver.^{3,14-17} An irregular wall thickening, mural nodule or presence of papillary projection indicate possibility of malignancy.^{3,16,18} A preoperative cyst fluid aspiration or core needle biopsy for diagnosis has been advocated in studies but diagnostic value is controversial and not accurate. Studies have suggested that cyst fluid CA 19-9 and CEA levels have positive predictive value in diagnosis of biliary cystadenoma and cystadenocarcinoma from other cystic lesion but normal value cannot rule out these. Moreover, both procedures have risk of dissemination of tumour cells.^{1-3,6,14,19} BCA were historically treated with aspiration, marsupialization, internal Roux-en-Y anastomosis, sclerosis or partial resection all these associated with high complication rates including sepsis, continued growth and progression to malignancy and recurrence (90%), which were lower in total ablative and resection

procedure.^{6,13,14,17,18,20,21} So, in this patient we tried omentopexy additional to the deroofing of the cyst. Final diagnosis of the which is mainly done by HPE, BCA are usually of two types based on the stroma, one with the mesenchymal ovarian like stroma consist of compact spindle shaped cells usually immunoreactive with vimentin, alpha-smooth muscle actin, and muscle-specific actin and less frequently with desmin, estrogen and progesterone receptors and support the epithelium seen exclusively in women.^{1,2,14,17} Which was reported to be BCA with mesenchymal stroma in this patient. Cystadenomas with mesenchymal stroma are considered premalignant with a good prognosis while those without are known to transform to malignancy more often with a poor prognosis.^{3,14,17}

CONCLUSION

The diagnosis of BCA should be considered even in any unilocular cystic lesion of the liver, particularly in old-aged woman. The recommended treatment of choice for any suspected biliary cystadenoma is complete resection but for debilitated and old age patients deroofing with omentopexy can be considered as alternative treatment which was proven to be effective without any documented recurrence at 1-year, further trials can be done according the same and the use of IGC-FI in BCAs.

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