

<b>P15D3</b>	
Title	Vascular Tumours of the Liver : About 11 Cases
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Aim	The purpose of this study was to provide an updated overview on the pathogenesis, manifestations, pathology, imaging, and treatment of vascular tumours of the liver.
Materials & Methods	A retrospective study of 11 cases of vascular tumours of the liver was undertaken. The 11 cases of our series were diagnosed at the pathology department of Mongi Slim Hospital over a thirteen-year period (2000- 2012). Relevant clinical information and microscopic slides were available in almost all cases and were retrospectively reviewed.
Result	Our study group included 5 men and 6 women (sex ratio M/F = 0.83) aged between 23 and 78 years (mean = 56.5 years). Based on imaging studies, preoperative diagnosis of hemangioma was made in only two cases. All our patients underwent surgical resection of the tumour. Histopathological examination of the surgical specimen established the diagnosis of angiosarcoma in one case, cavernous hemangioma in 8 cases and sclerosing hemangioma in two cases.
Conclusion	Vascular tumours of the liver in adult patients include cavernous hemangioma, a common benign tumour; epithelioid hemangioendothelioma, a rare, usually low-grade malignant tumour; and angiosarcoma, a rare and very aggressive tumour. All these primary mesenchymal tumours develop on a normal liver and may also affect other organs. Their pathogenesis remains largely unknown. Hemangioma follows a benign course, and a non-operative approach for the majority of these lesions is recommended. The prognosis of angiosarcoma remains dismal. A definitive diagnosis of vascular tumours requires histopathologic examination.