

FROM KIDNEY TO LIVER: MALIGNANT EPITHELIOID ANGIOMYOLIPOMA OF THE LIVER FOLLOWING RENAL ANGIOMYOLIPOMA RESECTION

Dimitriou Nikoletta, Karydakis Lysandros, Katsaros Ioannis, Perri Theano, Stylos Vasileios, Sakarellos Panagiotis, Vailas Michalis, Schizas Dimitrios

First Department of Surgery, National and Kapodistrian University, Laiko General Hospital, Athens Greece



AIM
This report presents a rare case of malignant epithelioid hepatic angiomyolipoma arising years after renal angiomyolipoma resection, aiming to underscore its diagnostic complexity, potential for metastasis, and the importance of complete surgical excision and long-term follow-up.

Case Presentation
A 71-year-old male with a history of left nephrectomy for renal angiomyolipoma 22 years ago presented in our Department with atypical abdominal pain. Magnetic resonance imaging revealed a well-circumscribed lesion in hepatic segments II–III, without evidence of extrahepatic disease. The patient underwent resection of hepatic segments II and III, revealing a well-demarcated mass measuring 8 × 6 × 3.5 cm. Microscopically, the lesion consisted predominantly of epithelioid cells with eosinophilic cytoplasm and focal areas of adipose tissue and necrosis. Immunohistochemical findings confirmed the diagnosis of malignant epithelioid angiomyolipoma. Surgical margins were negative, and the patient remains disease-free at 12 months of follow-up.

Conclusion
Malignant hepatic angiomyolipoma presents a diagnostic and therapeutic challenge due to its extreme rarity and overlapping features with other hepatic neoplasms. The epithelioid subtype is particularly associated with an increased risk of recurrence and metastasis. In patients with a history of renal angiomyolipoma, as in this case, the possibility of metastatic spread should be considered. Definitive diagnosis relies on histopathological and immunohistochemical evaluation, as imaging findings are often non-specific. Complete surgical resection remains the treatment of choice, while the role of adjuvant or targeted therapy is uncertain due to the limited number of reported cases.

