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Prospective Study

Incidence of anastomotic stricture after Ivor-Lewis oesophagectomy using a circular stapling device

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Abstract

BACKGROUND

Benign oesophageal strictures carry a significant level of morbidity, causing burdensome symptoms impacting on quality of life. Post-oesophagectomy anastomotic stricture rates as high as 41% have been reported in the literature. These can require endoscopic dilatation, often multiple times to relieve dysphagia. The aim of the present study was to determine a single surgeons stricture rate in a series of 2-stage Ivor-Lewis procedures, and to identify any independent risk factors in their development.

AIM

To determine a single surgeons stricture rate in a series of 2-stage Ivor-Lewis procedures, and to identify any independent risk factors in their development.

METHODS

We performed a retrospective analysis of a prospectively collected database of Ivor-Lewis oesophagectomy performed from 2004-2018 to determine the stricture rate. The database comprised a single-surgeon series of open, two-stage oesophagectomies with a circular stapled intra-thoracic anastomosis. Tumour location, histology, neoadjuvant chemotherapy, stapler size, T-stage and R-status were analysed to see if they could predict stricture formation. Stricture was defined as dysphagia requiring endoscopic dilatation. Patients with anastomotic leaks were excluded on the basis they would develop an anastomotic stricture.

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RESULTS

One hundred and seventy patients were collected in the database. Nineteen were excluded on the basis of anastomotic leak, perioperative death and early recurrence. One hundred and fifty-four patients (119 males, 35 females) with a mean age of 64 ± 10 years were eligible for analysis. A total of 15 patients developed strictures a median of 99 d (interquartile range: 84-133) after surgery, giving a Kaplan-Meier estimated stricture rate of 10% at one year. None of the factors considered were found to be significantly associated with strictures.

CONCLUSION

In this study the stricture rate was 10%, with the majority occurring in the first 100 d after surgery. No significant independent factors were found in the development of strictures.

Key words: Oesophageal cancer; Anastomosis; Stricture; Stapled; Circular

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Core tip: Heavy debate exists on anastomotic technique at oesophagectomy to reduce the incidence of post-operative stricture. This study would represent the largest published series of circular stapled intrathoracic anastomoses to look at stricture rates. It finds a 10% stricture rate in 154 patients, with a median time to stricture of 99 d. It highlights that this technique gives an acceptable stricture rate when compared with other techniques. Furthermore, it stresses the importance of close clinical follow-up in the first six months to avoid missing this highly morbid complication and encourages open access clinic appointments for patients with early symptoms of dysphagia.

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INTRODUCTION

There are over 9000 new cases of oesophageal cancer in the United Kingdom every year, and since the early 1990's rates have been slowly increasing. Nevertheless, five-year survival rates have improved over the last thirty years, and this figure is even higher when applied to patients with operable cancers^[1].

Despite this increase in survival, oesophagectomy still carries a significant morbidity with reports ranging from 30%-60%^[2]. With this improvement in survival comes the need to reduce morbidity to allow patients to recover quickly and match their pre-morbid quality of life as closely as possible.

Often a patient's primary concern is restoration of comfortable swallowing so they can return to enjoying a similar diet to before their diagnosis. Benign oesophageal strictures prevent this return to comfortable swallowing, impacting negatively on a patient's quality of life and limiting the utility of major resectional surgery. Post-oesophagectomy anastomotic stricture rates as high as 41% have been reported^[3].

Stricture development is likely multifactorial. The two most commonly documented causes are local ischaemia and tension on the anastomosis. This combined with gastric acid reflux leads to inflammation, collagen deposition, fibrin production and ultimately scarring at the anastomotic site^[4,5]. To relieve symptoms, these strictures can require multiple upper gastrointestinal endoscopies and dilatations, delaying weight gain, psychological recovery and at the same time generating a significant economic burden.

Previous studies looking at long term outcomes after oesophagectomy have sought to identify predictive factors for developing a benign oesophageal stricture. This would aid clinicians in the post-operative setting to establish those at risk, counsel patients and perform earlier endoscopic assessment. The most commonly reported risk factor is an anastomotic leak which can have wide-ranging consequences, not just regarding stricture formation. Other factors such as neoadjuvant chemotherapy,

intrathoracic or cervical anastomosis and stapled versus handsewn technique have been associated with increased strictures, but never consistently or with well-powered data sets.

Our series is of an open, two-stage Ivor Lewis oesophagectomy using a circular stapling technique. Circular staplers have been reported to have a reduced rate of anastomotic leakage but associated with an increased risk of stricture^[6]. The aim of this study is to first compare the stricture rate in a single surgeon series of circular-stapled anastomosis to that of the published literature, and then identify any independent predictive factors. To our knowledge this would be the largest series of circular stapled intrathoracic anastomosis published to date.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Background and patients

A retrospective analysis of a prospectively collected database was performed for all patients undergoing Ivor-Lewis oesophagectomy by a single surgeon for oesophageal cancer from 2003-2018 at Russell's Hall Hospital, Dudley and the Queen Elizabeth Hospital, Birmingham. Clinicopathological data was obtained for each patient under the headings gender, age, tumour location, histology, neoadjuvant chemotherapy, stapler size, TNM stage and R status. We used staging data as per the AJCC 7th edition.

The primary outcome was stricture rate in the first 12 mo after surgery. We defined stricture formation as clinically significant dysphagia with endoscopic or radiological evidence of stricture requiring dilatation. Patient variables were analysed to see if they could predict stricture formation. We excluded those patients with an anastomotic leak.

Surgical procedures

All patients underwent two stage, Ivor-Lewis oesophagectomy *via* a combined subtotal thoracic oesophagectomy with the anastomosis at the level of the aortic arch. A CEEA circular stapler (Medtronic, Dublin, Ireland) was introduced through an anterior gastrotomy to perform an end to side oesophagogastrostomy. The choice of stapler size was based on proximal oesophageal diameter. The anastomosis was tested at the time of operation with digital examination through the gastrotomy and inspection of the doughnuts. A Heineke-Mikulicz pyloroplasty was performed in every case. A feeding jejunostomy tube was inserted prior to closing the abdomen or total parenteral nutrition started via a dedicated line in the central venous catheter.

Follow-up

In the post-operative period, the patient underwent standard clinical follow up in the intensive care department and then on the ward. On post-operative day 7 a routine contrast swallow was performed to assess anastomotic integrity. Formal diet was commenced on day 7, once a normal contrast scan had been formally reported. Once discharged patients were seen on a regular basis in clinic until discharged at six months. Further assessment of the anastomosis was carried out on clinical grounds only with a barium swallow in the first instance. Patients were given open access to return to the clinic if the need developed.

Statistical analysis

The analysis was performed using a Kaplan-Meier approach, with the estimated stricture rates at one year reported. Comparisons across factors were performed using log-rank tests. Continuous variables were summarised using means \pm standard deviations if normally distributed, with medians and interquartile ranges (IQRs) used otherwise. All analyses were performed using IBM SPSS 22 (IBM Corp. Armonk, NY, United States), with $P < 0.05$ deemed to be indicative of statistical significance throughout.

RESULTS

Data were available for a total of 173 patients. Nineteen patients were excluded in total, with three patients excluded for two different reasons. Reasons for exclusion were anastomotic leak ($n = 7$), handsewn anastomosis ($n = 2$), early recurrence and death ($n = 2$), early anastomotic recurrence ($n = 1$), perioperative death ($n = 4$), oesophagobronchial fistula ($n = 2$), gastric conduit necrosis ($n = 4$). After exclusion, 154 patients remained with a mean age of 64 ± 10 years, and of whom the majority (n

= 119, 77%) were male.

A total of 15 patients developed strictures a median of 99 d (IQR: 84-133) after surgery, giving a Kaplan-Meier estimated stricture rate of 10% at one year (Figure 1). The stricture rates were then compared across a range of factors (Table 1), none of which were found to be significantly predictive of stricture.

DISCUSSION

Our 10% stricture rate closely matches the largest series of circular stapled intra-thoracic anastomoses found in the literature which found 20 strictures in 147 patients (13.6%)^[5]. Advantages of circular stapling devices include ease of use, ability to access difficult locations and possibly time savings^[2]. In a meta-analysis Zhou *et al*^[7] found lower stricture rates with linear stapled anastomoses compared to circular but significant heterogeneity existed in the study. In theory, a stapled intrathoracic anastomosis such as ours reduces anastomotic tension compared to a cervical anastomosis, and results in a better vascularised gastric conduit, due to less mobilisation and a preserved right gastric artery^[8]. However, some believe the process is exacerbated with a stapling device due to the lack of mucosal apposition^[6].

Stricture rates range between 9%-48% in the literature^[9]. This variation is in likely due to the lack of agreed definition of a stricture and that some studies include patients with anastomotic leaks. In our study anastomotic stricture was defined as dysphagia for which endoscopic dilation of the anastomosis was needed. This was adopted from Van Heijl *et al*^[3] who published the largest series in this subject looking at 639 patients. Honkoop *et al*^[10], who defined stricture as any degree of dysphagia, found a 43% stricture rate at one year in 269 patients who underwent transhiatal oesophagectomy. This definition likely skewed the data, overestimating the number of strictures. Furthermore, we know that early post-operative dysphagia has the potential to settle and that in some patients dysphagia is functional and not always the result of a stricture^[11]. We chose to exclude anastomotic leaks on the basis that this is an obvious, well recognised and reported risk factor for developing a stricture post-operatively as healing occurs, with rates of 50% described previously^[6,12].

Strictures occurred between 63 and 181 d, with the median time to stricture of 99 days. In a similar study, Park *et al*^[9] found a median time to stricture of 5 mo in 117 patients who underwent an Ivor-Lewis oesophagectomy. It is therefore important that follow up regimes routinely see patients between 2 and 6 mo, and enquire specifically with regards to swallowing, and toleration of oral diet. Prompt diagnosis and intervention can relieve dysphagia, promote weight gain and expedite recovery.

Our primary endpoint was strictures within one year of surgery. Those presenting with dysphagia after one year were likely to have a separate pathology. Interestingly, looking at our extended dataset two strictures developed at 454 and 747 d respectively. These occurred proximal to the anastomosis and were peptic in nature. It is well recognised that damage to the anti-reflux mechanism at the gastroesophageal junction in addition to the partial localisation of the stomach in the positively pressured abdominal cavity leads to reflux with the potential for stricture development^[11]. These late strictures, combined with increasing long-term survival underscores the need for open access follow up for patients once discharged, so timely radiological or endoscopic assessment can be made in the presence of dysphagia.

Factors such as neoadjuvant chemotherapy^[3], stapler size^[13] and female sex^[14] have been shown to predict stricture formation at univariate analysis in previous studies. This study found no significant predictive factor for the development of a stricture. The stricture rates were almost identical between those that received neoadjuvant chemotherapy and those that didn't (10% *vs* 9%). An increase in stricture rates with a reduction in stapler size has been shown before^[15], although this was never borne out^[5,6,16] and not reflected in this study.

In this study the majority of patients were male, over the age of 60 with a lower third adenocarcinoma. Fourteen percent of patients had squamous cell cancers, all of which occurred in the middle third. These are all consistent with previous studies. The majority (69%) of patients received neoadjuvant chemotherapy reflecting the current best practice in the United Kingdom^[17]. This high uptake in neoadjuvant chemotherapy is likely driven by trials showing significant improvements in overall survival and evidence to suggest no increased risk of post-oesophagectomy morbidity or mortality^[18,19]. Evidently this study did not look at minimally invasive oesophagectomy (MIO). The randomised evidence to date suggests lower pulmonary complications after MIO but none exists conferring superiority of either technique regarding stricture rates^[20].

Table 1 Comparison of stricture rates across factors

	Total, <i>n</i>	Strictures		
		<i>n</i>	Rate	<i>P</i> value
Age at surgery (yr)				0.492
< 60	43	6	14%	
60-69	62	6	10%	
70+	49	3	6%	
Gender				0.370
Male	119	13	11%	
Female	35	2	6%	
Tumour location				0.499
GOJ	43	4	9%	
Lower	77	6	8%	
Middle/upper	34	5	15%	
Histology				0.126
Adenocarcinoma	127	11	9%	
SCC	21	4	19%	
Neoadjuvant Chemotherapy				0.821
No	47	4	9%	
Yes	107	11	10%	
Stapler size				0.643
25 mm	73	8	11%	
28/32 mm	81	7	9%	
T-stage				0.873
Tis/T0/T1	32	3	9%	
T2	23	3	14%	
T3/T4	99	9	9%	
R-status				0.620
R0	93	10	11%	
R1/2	61	5	8%	

P values are from log-rank tests. Stricture rates are Kaplan-Meier estimated rates at one year. Analysis of histology excluded tumours that were "*in situ*" (*n* = 4), HGD (*n* = 1), neuroendocrine (*n* = 1), due to small numbers. GOJ: Gastro-oesophageal; SCC: Squamous cell carcinoma.

Our 10% stricture rate is lower than many of the previously reported studies. Firstly, we excluded anastomotic leaks which certain studies do not. If we assume all our leaks within this time period developed strictures, the rate would increase to 14%, which could be regarded as acceptable. Secondly, stapling technology has improved over the last 30 years, with titanium staples replacing steel as standard. These are less irritating, and potentially lead to less inflammation and anastomotic fibrosis. As well as this, the distance between the staples and the knife has been reduced^[6]. Comparison studies, with higher stricture rates, include operations using earlier forms of stapling devices. Lastly, the stricter definition for a stricture may have resulted in underestimating their occurrence.

Advantages of this study include the homogeneity of surgical technique by the single surgeon in this series and that it represents the largest published series of its kind. Limitations of this study include the retrospective non-randomised design and the small sample size, which would have resulted in low statistical power, and only allow for large effect sizes to be detectable.

A number of studies have attempted to settle the debate on hand sewn versus stapled, intrathoracic versus cervical anastomoses as well as circular versus linear stapling devices in the development of benign anastomotic strictures. None have consistently shown stricture rates to be lower with one specific technique. Some argue that any technique carried out "in the right way" is as important as the technique itself. This was a single surgeon series, with the same anastomotic technique, stapling device and follow up management for each patient. It represents the largest published series of intra-thoracic circular stapled anastomoses. Our technique can be performed

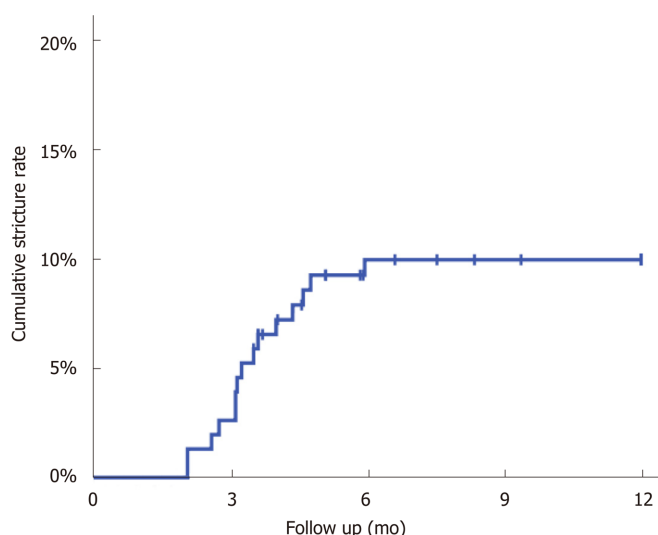


Figure 1 Kaplan-Meier curve of stricture rates.

with an acceptable rate of stricturing, without compromising the ability of obtaining clear resection margins. Larger studies are needed to identify predictive factors for strictures which may help identify patients at risk in the follow up setting more accurately.

ARTICLE HIGHLIGHTS

Research background

Anastomotic strictures are a highly morbid complication following oesophagectomy resulting in a reduced quality of life and a delay in returning to tolerating oral diet.

Research motivation

Heavy debate surrounds the topic of oesophageal anastomosis. Evidence of one anastomotic technique having a superior stricture rate over another is conflicting. Documenting the stricture rate with a circular stapled anastomosis and identifying predictive factors of stricture formation would help surgical decision making from here onwards. Earlier endoscopic assessment could prevent strictures from impairing quality of life.

Research objectives

The objectives of this study were therefore to evaluate the benign anastomotic stricture rate at one year, the median time to stricture and identify any factors which predicted stricture formation.

Research methods

We performed a retrospective analysis of a prospectively collected database of Ivor-Lewis oesophagectomy performed from 2004-2018 to determine the stricture rate. The database comprised a single-surgeon series of open, two-stage oesophagectomies with a circular stapled intra-thoracic anastomosis. Clinicopathological variables were analysed to see if they could predict stricture formation by comparison of log-rank tests.

Research results

One hundred and fifty-four patients were available for analysis. A total of 15 patients developed strictures at a median of 99 d (interquartile range: 84-133) after surgery, giving a Kaplan-Meier estimated stricture rate of 10% at one year. The stricture rates were then compared across a range of factors, none of which were found to be significantly predictive of stricture.

Research conclusions

This study found a stricture rate of 10% at one year which was acceptable and comparable with other anastomotic techniques. This study found no factor to be predictive of stricture formation. Median time to stricture was 99 d, which stresses the importance of close clinical follow-up in the first six months to avoid missing this highly morbid complication. At the time of writing this is the largest study to specifically look at benign stricture rates using a circular stapling technique.

Research perspectives

First and foremost, this study documents a stricture rate associated with this technique which may influence surgical decision making. The median time to stricture of 99 d leads the authors to encourage open access clinic appointments in the first six months after surgery, to allow the

prompt recognition and management of a stricture. It will inform large prospective multi-centre studies currently underway, such as the Oesophago-Gastric Anastomosis Audit, which aims to provide more detail on post-operative complications. The authors encourage large multi-centre collaboration in order to identify predictive factors for stricture formation, and definitively answer this research question.

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Pediatric intrahepatic bile duct adenoma - rare liver tumor: A case report

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Abstract

BACKGROUND

Intrahepatic bile duct adenoma (BDA) is one of the rarest of the rare benign tumors of the liver in the pediatric age group. It arises from the epithelial lining of intrahepatic bile ducts. The overall incidence of BDA is 1.3% of all primary benign liver tumors. Few case reports of this rare tumor occurring in adult population are present in the literature and to date, only one pediatric case has been reported worldwide.

CASE SUMMARY

An 18-month-old male child presented with chief complaints of mass per abdomen for 8 mo. Computerized tomography abdomen revealed a well-defined exophytic solid tumor arising from the posteroinferior margin of the right lobe of the liver with heterogenous enhancement and cystic changes, suggesting a suspicion of hepatoblastoma. Non-anatomical liver resection was done and a tumor of 10 cm × 9.5 cm was excised. Histopathology of the specimen was conclusive with the diagnosis of intrahepatic bile duct adenoma, which was further supported by immunohistochemistry panel testing. The post-operative period was uneventful. On follow-up, the child was doing well and had no post-operative complication.

CONCLUSION

Intrahepatic bile duct adenoma in children is very rare and to date only one case has been reported. This is the second pediatric case of intrahepatic bile duct adenoma in the world. Additionally this is the first ever case of such a large tumor presenting in a child.

Key words: Bile duct adenoma; Peribiliary gland hamartoma; Benign liver tumor; Pediatric liver tumor; Case report

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Core tip: Intrahepatic bile duct adenoma is a rare tumor arising from bile ductules in the liver. It is mostly seen as an incidental finding in adults but it is almost unheard of in children. Therefore it is one of the rarest tumors in children. Although it is a benign tumor, it has the potential to be malignant according to one study reported in adults. This case highlights the fact that it is the second case of this rare tumor occurring in the pediatric age group in the world. The progression into a large tumor in our case report necessitates the need for more information on this rare tumor.

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INTRODUCTION

Intrahepatic bile duct adenoma is a rare tumor arising from the epithelium of the bile ducts in liver. The incidence of this tumor in adults is 1.3% of all primary liver tumors^[1]. Another name of this tumor is peribiliary gland hamartoma as suggested by Bhathal *et al*^[2] due its similarity with peribiliary glands in their secretory gland cell phenotype. It is mostly reported in adults as an incidental finding on surgery or autopsy below the capsule of liver or on its surface^[1,3]. Although it is considered benign in nature, it has the potential to turn into adenocarcinoma as reported by Hasebe *et al*^[4] in their study. The first case of this tumor in pediatric age group was reported in 2014^[5]. Here we report the second case of this tumor in a child and the first ever case of this tumor of such a large size in the world.

CASE PRESENTATION

Chief complaints

An 18-month-old male child came to the outpatient department of our hospital with complaints of a mass per abdomen for 8 mo.

Present illness

On elaborating upon the history of presenting illness, the mother noticed the mass 8 mo ago while bathing the child. The mass was insidious in onset and slowly progressive in nature. There were no associated symptoms of fever, vomiting, reduced appetite, failure to thrive, or jaundice.

History of past illness

The child was born full-term and had no previous history of any illness since childhood.

Physical examination upon admission

On examination, the child was conscious, playful, and active. His vitals were within normal limits. Per abdomen examination revealed a non-tender mass of approximately 10 cm × 9 cm extending from inferior liver margin in the right hypochondrium to the right iliac fossa and umbilical regions. It was round to oval in shape and firm in consistency with ill-defined margins.

Laboratory and imaging examinations

The child was evaluated for the above complaint. Routine blood investigations were normal including the liver function test. Serum alpha-fetoprotein was marginally raised (36.8). Contrast computed tomography (CT) of the abdomen showed a large well defined circumscribed exophytic solid tumor measuring 95 mm × 83 mm × 96 mm arising from the posteroinferior margin of the right lobe of the liver, predominantly from segment V with heterogeneous enhancement and cystic changes. Magnetic resonance imaging abdomen correlated with the CT findings and suggested the possibility of hepatoblastoma (Figure 1). Initial core biopsy showed few groups of atypical cells of epithelial origin infiltrating loose collagenous tissue and was

suspicious of hepatoblastoma .

FINAL DIAGNOSIS

This was a case of intrahepatic bile duct adenoma.

TREATMENT

The child was treated with exploratory laparotomy.

OUTCOME AND FOLLOW-UP

Intra-operatively, a 10 cm × 9.5 cm mass was found to arise from the posteroinferior margins of liver mostly from segment V and was unencapsulated. Non-anatomical wedge resection of liver along with the mass was done under general anesthesia. Histopathology of the specimen showed a lot of proliferative bile ductules in connective tissue stroma containing cells of chronic inflammatory mediators with varying degree of fibrosis, strongly suggesting a diagnosis of intrahepatic bile duct adenoma (Figures 2-4). On further evaluation, the immunohistochemistry panel was positive for cytokeratin 7 (CK7) and was negative for CK20, p53, and anti-human hepatocyte supporting the diagnosis of intrahepatic bile duct adenoma (Figures 5-8). The post-operative period was uneventful and on follow-up, the child was doing well without any complications.

DISCUSSION

Intra-hepatic bile duct adenoma is one of the rarest liver tumors in children. In the literature, this particular tumor is seen as incidental findings in the adult age group. In their study involving 2125 post-mortem examinations, Cho *et al*^[6] identified only 13 cases of bile duct adenomas. Similarly Craig *et al*^[3] identified only five bile duct adenomas in a study of 50000 autopsies. In the largest series of bile duct adenomas, Allaire *et al*^[1] found 152 cases between 1943 and 1986. Of these 152 bile duct adenomas, nearly 68% (103 cases) were asymptomatic and discovered incidentally during abdominal surgery, while the remaining cases were found at autopsy (49 cases). The incidence in adults is 1.3% of all primary liver tumors^[1]. Occurrence of this rare tumor is extremely uncommon in children. To the best of our knowledge, this is the second case of this tumor occurring in a child worldwide.

Peribiliary glands (glands of the biliary tree) are tubular-alveolar glands with serous and mucinous acini. The small glands are deeply embedded in a fibromuscular bed of the duct walls. Peribiliary glands are divided into intramural mucous glands and extramural seromucous glands, and both types are continuous with the lining epithelium of bile ducts^[7-10]. Because of its similarity with peribiliary glands in their secretory cell phenotype, this tumor is also called peribiliary gland hamartoma^[2]. It mostly affects the age group between 20 and 70 years with no sex differentiation^[1], in contrast to our case report where the patient was 18 mo old.

The size of this tumor usually ranges from 1 mm to 20 mm and is usually subcapsular in location. It is typically a solitary lesion but can also present as multiple lesions^[6,11]. The size of the tumor in our case report was 10 cm × 9.5 cm, which to the best of our knowledge, is the first ever case of such a large size of this rare tumor being reported in the world.

The pathogenesis of intrahepatic BDA is very unclear. Hughes *et al*^[12] found that BDA is phenotypically similar to the inflamed peribiliary glands suggesting, that it can be formed by reactive processes to focal bile duct injury caused by trauma or inflammation. Grossly the tumor is well-circumscribed but unencapsulated, firm, gray-white, tan or yellow, subcapsular and mostly round to oval in shape. Microscopically BDAs are composed of proliferating bile ductules in a varying degree of fibrous stroma with cells of chronic inflammation^[5]. We found similar features in our case. Furthermore, in the bile duct adenomas, the immunohistochemical stains including cytokeratin (CD) 7, CD10, and CD56 were positive. They also stained negative for CD20 and p53^[13]. This was again similar to our case in which CD7 was positive and CD20, p53, and anti-human hepatocyte were negative, confirming the diagnosis of intrahepatic bile duct adenoma (peribiliary gland hamartoma). Treatment for symptomatic cases is surgical excision^[14] and the overall prognosis is good after

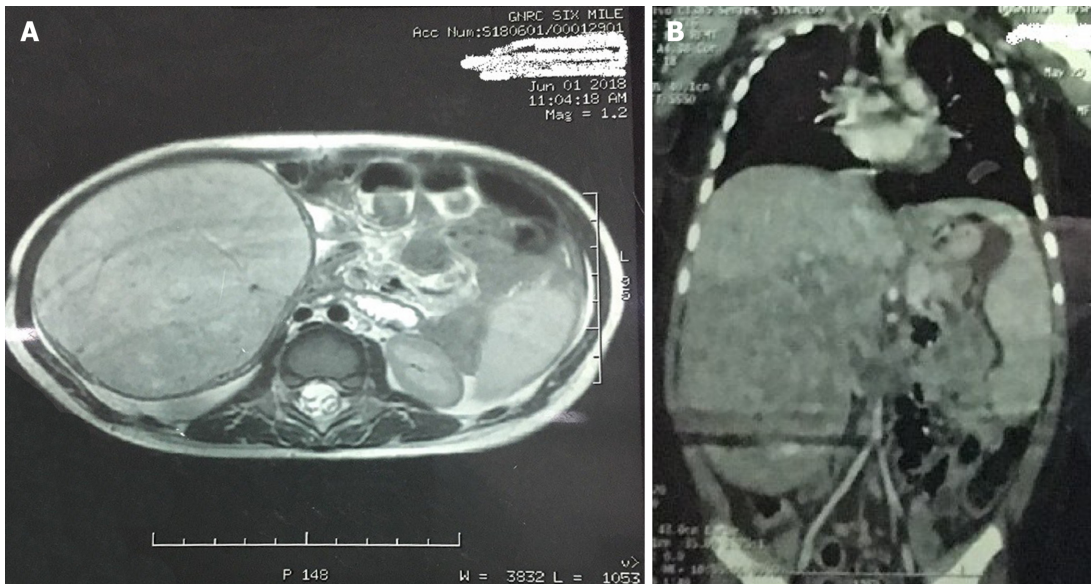


Figure 1 Magnetic resonance images. A: Magnetic resonance imaging (cut section) shows the large mass arising from the inferior liver margin; B: Magnetic resonance imaging (coronal view) shows the large mass arising from the inferior liver margin.

surgery.

CONCLUSION

Intrahepatic bile duct adenoma is an extremely rare benign tumor of liver occurring in children. Although it has a favorable prognosis, it is very difficult to differentiate from other malignancies, especially in the pediatric age group. We describe the first ever case of such a large pediatric BDA to date, which was originally thought to be a hepatoblastoma.

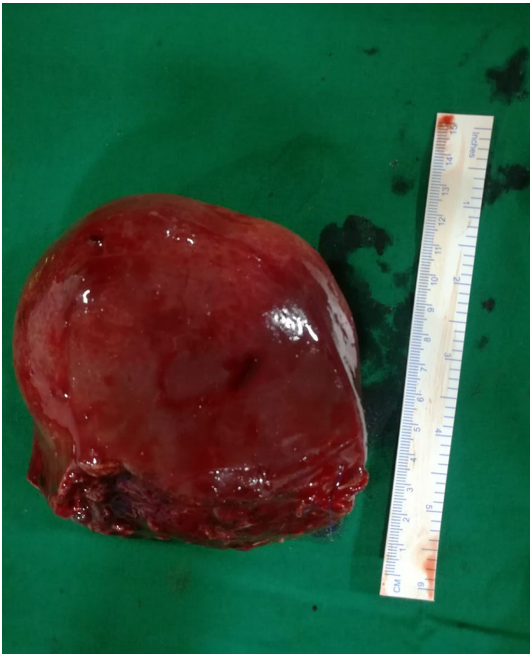


Figure 2 Gross specimen of the mass resected after surgery.

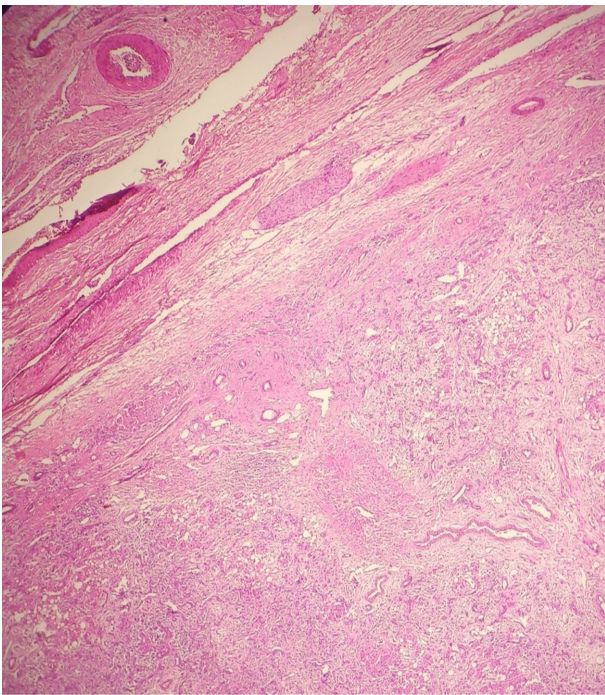


Figure 3 Histopathology section showing the circumscribed tumor with pushing margin.

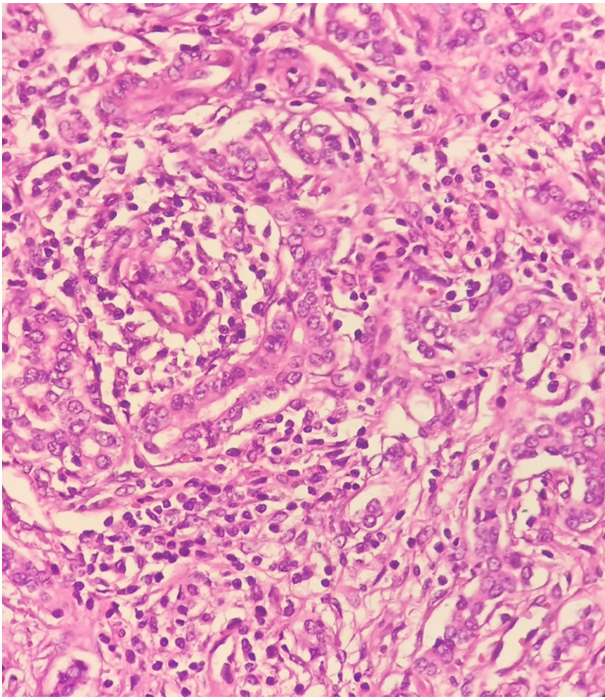


Figure 4 Higher magnification of the tumor showing ductules lined by cuboidal cells with moderate cytoplasm and regular round to oval nuclei.

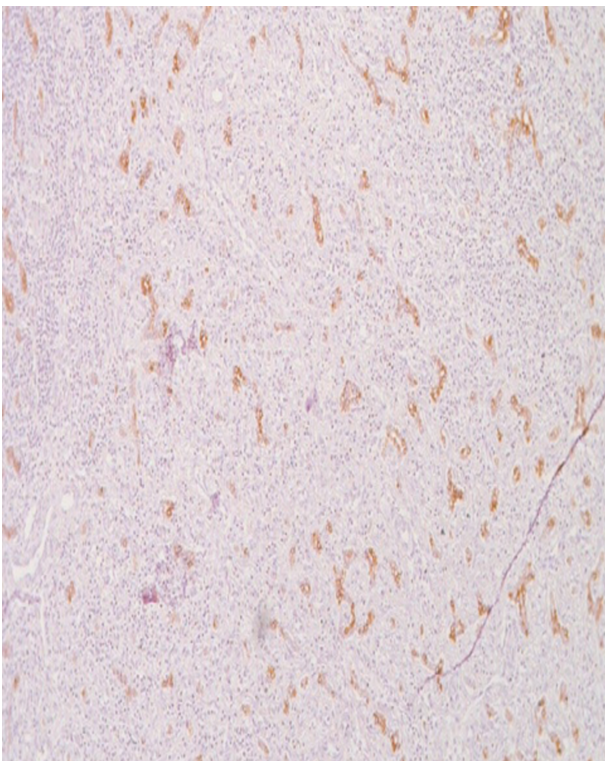


Figure 5 Immunohistochemistry for CK7 highlighting the proliferating ducts.

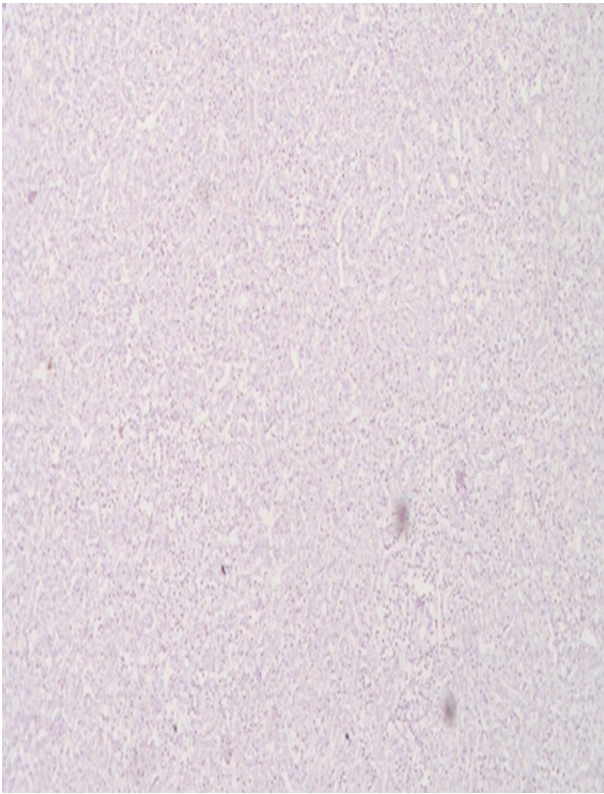


Figure 6 Proliferating ducts were negative for CK20.

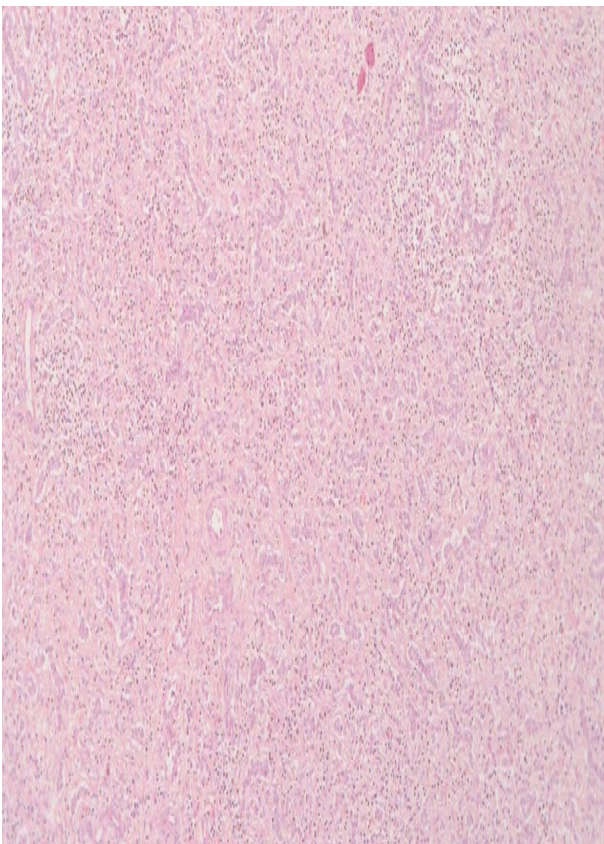


Figure 7 Immunohistochemistry for p53 was negative.

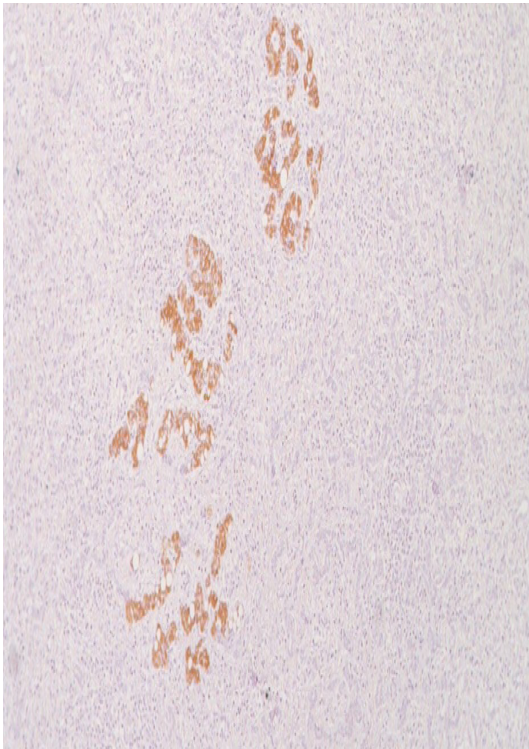


Figure 8 Proliferating ducts were negative for CK20.

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