

A case of hepatic inflammatory pseudotumor identified by FDG-PET

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A 53-year-old man with a history of nausea and elevated liver functions presented to our clinic. A CT scan showed a small tumor in the right lobe of the liver. Fluorine-18-fluorodeoxyglucose (^{18}F -FDG) positron emission tomography confirm abnormal metabolic activity with a high standardized uptake value of 7.3 in the lesion. These findings could indicate a malignancy such as well-differentiated hepatocellular carcinoma or cholangiocarcinoma, or a benign lesion such as hepatic abscess. He was diagnosed by histopathological examination as having an epithelioid granuloma with many inflammatory cells. This is the rare report of hepatic inflammatory pseudotumor featuring markedly increased ^{18}F -FDG uptake.

Key words: positron-emission tomography, inflammatory pseudotumor, liver, false positive reactions