

Cystic lymphatic malformation of the falciform ligament: a rare cause of abdominal mass

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Introduction: Lymphatic malformations are benign proliferations of the lymphatic vessels that occur most frequently in the skin of the axilla and neck. However, they can also occur in the mediastinum and retroperitoneum, and very rarely in the abdominal cavity.

Case report: An 11-year-old male who presented with an intra-abdominal cyst is described here. Laparoscopic exploration showed that it was a cystic mass of the falciform ligament and it was resected laparoscopically. Histopathology confirmed the swelling to be a lymphatic malformation. To the authors' knowledge, this is only the second report of a pediatric patient with a lymphatic malformation in the falciform ligament.

Conclusion: Intra-abdominal cystic lymphatic malformations should be considered in the differential diagnosis of any intra-abdominal cystic mass. Management is surgical excision.

Keywords: lymphatic malformations, intra-abdominal, falciform ligament

Introduction

Lymphatic malformations are benign overgrowths of the lymphatic tissues. Although they usually occur in the skin of the neck and axilla, they can also occur in the mediastinum and retroperitoneum. Lymphatic malformations can be classified according to the radiological appearance of lymphatic cavities. These categories include single cystic, macrocystic (diameter >1 cm and cysts <5 cm), microcystic (diameter <1 cm and/or cysts >5 cm), and cavernous (multiple cysts [no limit to the size or number] with solid elements containing microscopic channels)^{1,2} lymphatic malformations.

Lymphatic malformations of the falciform ligament of the liver are extremely rare. To the authors' knowledge, the case described here is only the second to be reported in the literature.

Case report

An 11-year-old male with no significant medical history presented with abdominal discomfort and increasing upper abdominal distension. There was no fever or weight loss. Physical examination showed an obvious bulge on the right side of his upper abdomen. A cystic spherical mass 5 × 4 cm could be palpated in this area. The mass could be moved transversely but had limited vertical or diagonal mobility. His white blood cell count was 8700/mm³, hemoglobin concentration was 9.9 g/dL, platelet count was 388,000/mm³, and his coagulation profile was normal.

Ultrasonography (Figure 1) and computed tomography scan (Figure 2) of the abdomen showed a multiloculated, well-defined lesion 6.4 × 6.7 × 6.8 cm in the right

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Figure 1 Abdominal ultrasonography of the patient, showing a multiloculated, well-defined lesion, about $6.4 \times 6.7 \times 6.8$ cm in size, in the right upper abdomen inferior to the liver and gallbladder.

upper quadrant of his abdomen, inferior to the liver and gallbladder and anterior to the pancreas. Some of the locules contained low-level internal echoes. There was no abnormal vascularity within or around the lesion.

Exploratory laparoscopy showed a cystic mass with an approximate diameter of 6 cm within the falciform ligament (Figure 3). The mass was aspirated and completely resected laparoscopically. Histopathological examination of the specimen showed that it was a lymphatic malformation (Figure 4). The postoperative course of the patient was unremarkable, and he was discharged the following day. He remains well 12 months after surgery.

Discussion

Lymphatic malformations usually present as cysts, either unilocular or multilocular. Although ultrasonography

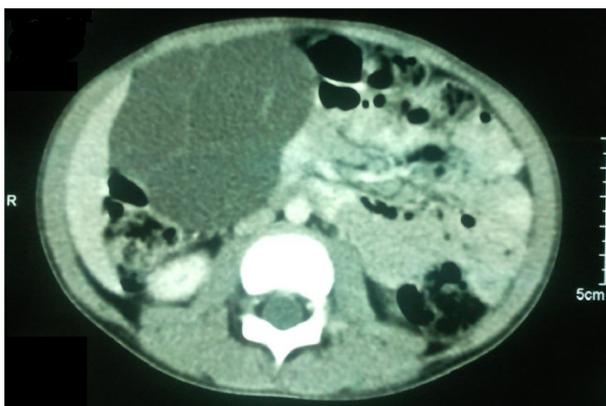


Figure 2 Computed tomography of the abdomen of the patient, showing a multiloculated, well-defined lesion, $6.4 \times 6.7 \times 6.8$ cm in size, inferior to the liver and gallbladder and anterior to the pancreas. Some of the locules contained low-level internal echoes. The mass can be seen to push the bowel to the left side. There was no abnormal vascularity within or around the lesion.

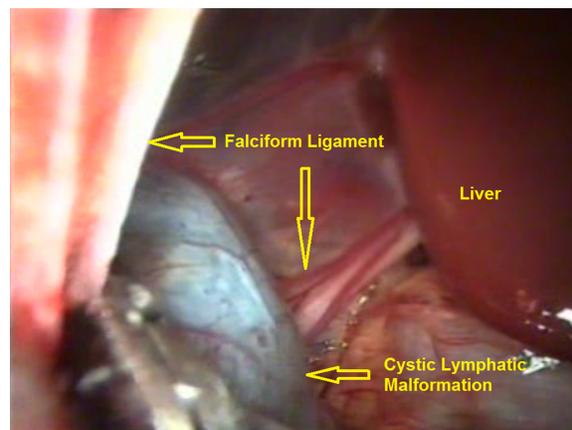


Figure 3 Exploratory laparoscopy, showing a cystic mass with an approximate diameter of 6 cm within the falciform ligament, surrounded by a thin reflected peritoneal membrane.

and computed tomography scanning can determine the morphology of the lesion, these methods alone are insufficient to determine the site of origin. The differential diagnosis of intra-abdominal lesions includes lesions of congenital origin, such as mesenteric, omental, and choledochal cysts, and, in females, cysts of ovarian origin. Other possibilities include secondary cysts, such as hydatid cysts and abdominal abscesses.

Although the etiology of lymphatic malformations is not known, these lesions may be due to sequestration of segments of primordial endothelial sacs, which give rise to the mature lymphatic system.

Although some lymphatic malformations may be asymptomatic, they may become infected and gradually increase in size, at which time they may cause recurrent abdominal symptoms, as with the patient discussed here.

As the diagnosis is not always certain, the proper management is surgical exploration. Laparoscopy is of great benefit as it can be used to properly explore all quadrants of the abdominal cavity, as well as to completely excise the lesion with minimal trauma, as in the case described.

Lesions of the liver ligaments are extremely rare, with few cysts of the falciform ligament previously reported.³⁻⁵ Other lesions reported in the falciform ligament and ligamentum teres of the liver include lipomas,⁶⁻⁸ paragangliomas,⁹ and leiomyosarcomas.¹⁰⁻¹⁵ The authors' patient is the second reported in the literature with lymphatic malformation.¹⁶

The most common symptom of intra-abdominal lymphatic malformations in children is nonspecific abdominal pain. Other frequent symptoms include palpable mass, vomiting, abdominal distension, nausea, and constipation.¹⁷ Although these lesions grow as the child grows, they are capable

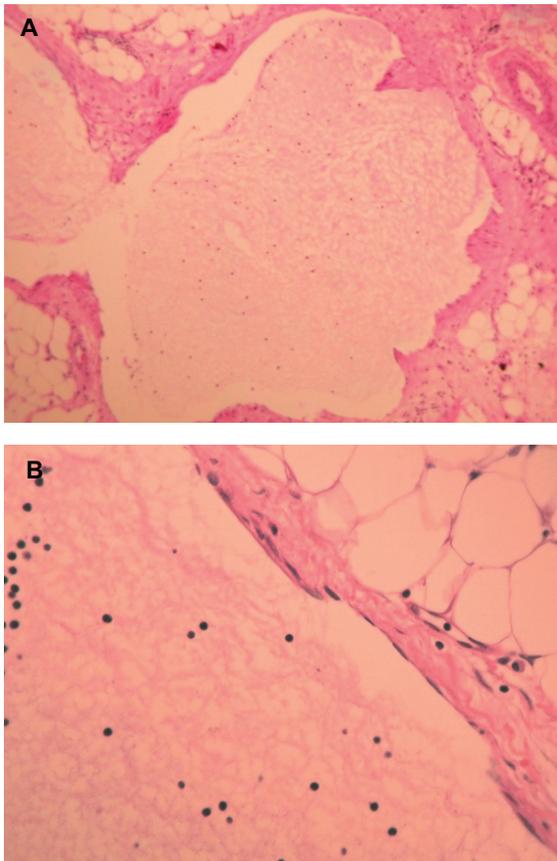


Figure 4 (A) Low power showing dilated lymphatic channels; some of the channels are cystically dilated. **(B)** Numerous lymphocytes are evident in the lymph with flattened endothelial lining.

of massive expansion and have a tendency to infiltrate surrounding tissues.¹ Although lymphatic malformations are histologically benign, their expansion into surrounding organs may cause life-threatening complications.¹⁸⁻²⁰

Conclusion

Lymphatic malformation of the falciform ligament is an extremely rare condition that can present in pediatric patients. Although preoperative diagnosis is uncertain, lymphatic malformation should be considered in the differential diagnosis of children with intra-abdominal cysts. Laparoscopic exploration is of benefit in diagnosis as well as in complete surgical excision.

Disclosure

The authors report no conflicts of interest in this work.

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