

CASE REPORT

F-18 Fluorodeoxyglucose (FDG) Negative Hepatoblastoma with High Alphaphetoprotein Levels; Better Prognosis

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Abstract

Although hepatoblastoma is the most common malign tumor in childhood in the liver there are few studies including fluorodeoxyglucose positron emission tomography/computed tomography imaging and hepatoblastoma. The patient included in this report has multiple hepatic lesions with high alphaphetoprotein (AFP) levels suggestive of hepatoblastoma but no increased FDG uptake in the liver lesions who responded the chemotherapy very well.

Keywords: Hepatoblastoma; Fluorodeoxyglucose; Positron Emission Tomography; Alphaphetoprotein

Introduction

The hepatoblastoma is the primary malignant tumor of liver of childhood, most frequently in children at age of <5 years old [1]. The tumors arises from the embryonic origin thus is characterized with high alphaphetoprotein levels and might show different characteristics in FDG positron emission tomography/computed tomography (PET/CT) imaging [2,3]. The first studies of FDG PET/CT and hepatoblastoma showed that although PET might be helpful in the determination of recurrences of the hepatoblastoma; careful interpretation is necessary due to the false positive results [3]. The histopathology of the liver tumor of the case in this study confirmed the diagnosis of the hepatoblastoma. The patient in this case report is a good example of a good responder hepatoblastoma who has negative metabolic imaging and elevated alphaphetoprotein level which might point out a good prognosis however this issue needs to be evaluated by future series.

Case report

Eighteen months old male patient presented with abdominal distension for two-three months attended to the hospital. The informed consent of the patients' family was obtained. Ultrasonography revealed gross liver tumor involving right liver lobe and elevated



Figure 1a: Transaxial projection image of the F-18 FDG PET/CT corresponding to the gross liver lesion without pathological FDG accumulation



Figure 1b: The transaxial section of the contrast enhanced CT images showing the same liver lesion

alphafetoprotein levels (1745 IU/mL). The patient was referred to F-18 FDG PET/CT study for metabolic characterization. PET/CT imaging was performed after approximately 2 mCi (74 MBq) intravenous injection of F-18 FDG and 4 hour fasting period. The imaging was performed approximately 1 hour after administration of the radiopharmaceutical in craniocaudal direction as a whole body acquisition. PET/CT imaging revealed liver mass without significant FDG accumulation (Figure 1). The patient received chemotherapy and responded very well with significant decrease in AFP levels in two month follow up (91.93 IU/mL).

Discussion

Hepatoblastoma is one of the malign tumors of childhood age which might metastasize to abdomen, lung or brain [4]. Usually the hepatoblastoma accumulate FDG. Mody et al. showed FDG accumulation in the all 5 of their patients with hepatoblastoma [4]. Previous studies also showed that FDG accumulation might help to differentiate hepatoblastoma from benign lesions [5,6].

FDG PET/CT also is a documented diagnostic tool in recurrence evaluation in the patients with hepatoblastoma [7]. Previously radiopharmaceutical like Ga-67, Tl-201 and Tc-99m labeled alphafetoprotein were used in the determination of the hepatoblastoma [8-10]. Fluorocholine PET/CT is another discriminative method in the evaluation of hepatic tumors which is considered to be very useful in the differentiation of hepatoblastoma from benign lesion, staging and treatment response in previous series [11]. Previous researchers have pointed out the importance of the metabolic characterization [6]. In a previous case report the omental and liver recurrences was found by the FDG PET/CT and successfully removed surgically in a patient with elevation of AFP levels without successful localization of the lesion by CT and MR [12]. In the restaging of the patients with hepatoblastoma; a previous study showed 100% agreement with the histopathology results and the FDG PET/CT findings [13]. Previous researchers do not consider FDG PET/CT in the initial diagnosis but found valuable in the early recurrence evaluation [14,15]. Cistaro, *et al.*, have showed significantly better results of the PET/CT than CT/MR (100% versus 44%) [13]. A certain type of hepatoblastoma; pure fetal subtype has minimal mitotic activity and has lower FDG affinity and thus limited efficiency of FDG PET/CT in the staging [16]. In other series the diagnostic specificity of AFP levels were higher than PET/CT or CT imaging however high risk patients with low AFP levels (<100 ng/ml) were considered to be the poor responders and worse outcome patients [17,18]. Recently F-DOPA PET/CT has shown high diagnostic accuracy in a patient with scapular metastasis thus promising results for the hepatoblastoma [19].

Although both FDG PET/CT and AFP levels have prognostic information regarding the hepatoblastoma; combination of these parameters has not been reported before. According to this case report negative FDG PET/CT examination with high AFP levels might predict good prognosis and response to chemotherapy.

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