



Abdomen

SY26-4

## LR-M features: HCC or non-HCC?

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LR-M category is assigned when the hepatic lesion is probably or definitely malignant but not specific for hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC). Although LR-M is usually assigned when the lesion appears targetoid on dynamic phases or diffusion-weighted imaging, nontargetoid mass also can be categorized as LR-M. Whether to give LR-M or not is supposed to be decided in prior to evaluating the LI-RADS major criteria. Although diagnostic performance of the LR-M is generally regarded acceptable, its sensitivity and specificity were reported variable. Combined hepatocellular and cholangiocarcinoma (HCC-CCA) categorized as LR-4 or LR-5 might be the one of the major causes to lower the sensitivity. HCC categorized as LR-M might be the one of the reasons to decrease the specificity. Recently, some researchers have suggested several useful strategies to improve the diagnostic performance of the LR-M. The essential problem in differential diagnosis of primary liver cancer lies in the fact that they show spectrum in imaging features, rather than being separated distinctively from each other. There are two axes complicating the imaging spectrum of primary liver cancers, one of which is the pathologic diagnosis itself, and the other is the presence of underlying chronic liver disease. Even though the imaging features show overlap from each other and seem quite complicated, still patient's prognosis can be predicted based on the LI-RADS features, regardless of pathologic diagnosis.

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