Hepatic sarcomatoid carcinoma is a rare malignant neoplasm of unclear pathogenesis. Presenting symptoms of sarcomatoid carcinoma are similar to those of hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC), and include abdominal pain, weight loss, anorexia, and fatigue. which these symptoms were experienced by the case for our patient. Hepatic sarcomatoid carcinoma has a high risk of relapse, venous and intrahepatic invasions, and distant and lymph node metastases at time of diagnosis. The preferred treatment is surgical resection, and the overall prognosis is poor. Hepatic conditions associated with the development of hepatic sarcomatoid carcinoma include hepatitis C and HCC. Although primary gastrointestinal (GI) sarcoma can cause hepatic malignancy, it is a rare or unknown cause of hepatic sarcomatoid carcinoma. The preferred treatment for hepatic sarcomatoid carcinoma is surgical resection and the overall prognosis is poor. Previous studies have reported the usefulness of chemotherapy, and a literature review found one study with documentation of complete resolution of hepatic sarcomatoid carcinoma after seven cycles of doxorubicin and ifosfamide. However, there have been no large-sample studies exist. Efficacies of alternative treatments such as radiotherapy, chemotherapy, and targeted therapy remain unclear. Liver conditions that have been associated with the development of liver sarcomatoid carcinoma include hepatitis C virus (HCV) and hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC). Though liver malignancy can also be secondary to a primary GI sarcoma it is a rare or unknown cause of liver sarcomatoid carcinoma. In this particular case, the patient did not have a history of HCV, hepatitis C, HCC, or gastrointestinal GI malignancy. Her presentation was confounded by a history of iron-deficiency anemia, and development of a hepatic abscess after surgical intervention to unroof a recurring cyst which turned out to be a hematoma. Cystic lesions of the liver are a common occurrence.
but rarely lead to primary liver-hepatic neoplasms. Because of its vague symptomatology and rarity, the diagnosis of hepatic sarcomatoid carcinoma remains elusive due to its vague symptomatology and rarity. Additional studies are needed to explore possible adjunctive therapies to surgical resection in order to improve survival rates.