


Research Article

Evaluation of the Consistency of the LI-RADS 2017 as a Non-Invasive Diagnostic Tool for the Detection of Hepatocellular Carcinoma in At-Risk Patients with a Focal Hepatic Lesion

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Abstract

Background: Hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC) is the most common type of primary hepatic malignancy. Liver cirrhosis and chronic HBV infection are the most common risk factors for HCC. [1] Imaging-based HCC diagnosis is considered an acceptable alternative for tissue biopsy in patients with chronic liver disease. Liver Imaging Reporting and Data System (LI-RADS) is a scoring system for reporting and interpreting focal hepatic lesions concerning their subcategories. LR-1 is used for definitely benign lesions, LR-2 for possible benign lesions, LR-3 for equivocal lesions, LR-4 for possible HCC, and LR-5 for definite HCC. LR-TIV is considered a malignant lesion within venous invasion.

Materials and methods: This retrospective study which has been implemented in Namazi university hospital tertiary care, reviews dynamic liver CTs of 29 patients with focal liver lesions and further evaluates the subsequent correlation with the final pathologic diagnosis of HCC. The period is taken from March 2016 to January 2019.

The total number of 3000 cases containing pathological reports under HCC diagnosis during the specified 34 months with regards to this study were extracted from the Namazee hospital data center. A liver lesion biopsy was performed on 350 cases. HCC was proved histologically in 100 cases. CT images were available in 45 cases. Eventually, 29 cases were eligible to be evaluated by LI-RADS v2017. However, 16 patients were excluded due to various reasons such as lack of dynamic liver CT-scan protocol, age groups of less than 18, and history of previous intervention on liver lesions. It should be noted that a dynamic liver CT scan with acceptable quality according to LIRADS recommendations was carried out on all the 29 selected cases. Two board-certified radiologists experienced in cross-sectional liver imaging reviewed the case studies and randomly categorized them based on LIRADS v2017. The SPSS22 software was used for statistical analysis, followed by the Chi-square goodness of fit test and T-test. P-values larger than 0.05 were assumed as statistically significant.

Results: 29 patients, in which LIRADS applied to the 17 cases (58.62%) with major risk factors and 12 others with no RF for comparison.

Among major imaging features of LI-RADS 2017, 100% of HCC patients showed a washout appearance and all of these lesions were measured above 20mm. Threshold growth could be assessed only in one patient. APHE was confirmed in 93.1%. The least encountered major imaging feature was the presence of enhancing capsule (27%). The most common ancillary features favoring malignancy were discrete nodules on ultrasound (79%),

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mosaic architecture (58.6%), corona enhancement (31%), a nodule in nodule appearance (17.2%), and fat in mass (6.9%), respectively. None showed subthreshold growth, fat sparing in a solid mass or blood product in mass. A single patient showed one ancillary feature favoring benignity (parallel blood pool). In 29 patients, no LI-1, LR-2, OR LR-3 lesion was detected. Only one patient (3.4%), was categorized as LR-4.20 (69%) patients were categorized as LR-5. No LR-M lesion was detected. 8 patients (27.6%) were categorized as LR-TIV.

Conclusion: High LI-RADS categories (LR-4, LR-5, and LR-TIV) utilizing dynamic liver CT scan show significant consistency with a non-invasive diagnosis of HCC which means the high LIRADS category has a high positive predictive value for pathologic HCC diagnosis.

The mean size of the liver lesion in HCC patients with major HCC risk factors is less than the mean size of the liver lesion in HCC patients without major HCC risk factors. In HBV-positive HCC patients, the chance of the presence of enhancing capsule in liver lesions and categorization as LR-TIV is more compared to HBV-negative HCC patients.

HCC patients with major HCC risk factors have higher mean age compared to HCC patients without major HCC risk factors. The most common expecting ancillary features favoring malignancy respectively were discrete nodules on ultrasound (79%), mosaic architecture (58.6%), and corona enhancement (31%). Also, we can assume that the Absence of ancillary features favoring benignity could rise suspicion of malignancy which needs more research for applying it generally.

Keywords: LI-RADS; HCC; HBV; Cirrhosis; The major feature

Introduction

Hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC)

HCC is considered the most common type of primary hepatic malignancy comprising roughly 70 to 85 percent of overall hepatic malignancies. It is presumed as the second most common cause of cancer mortality worldwide [1-4]. More than 80 to 90 percent of HCCs occur in cirrhotic patients. The risk of HCC development depends on the underlying diseases e.g liver cirrhosis and chronic HBV infection which are the most common risk factors for developing HCC [5,6]. HCC is often diagnosed noninvasively by imaging without biopsy. Therefore, radiologists have an important role in the definite diagnosis of HCC [6], however, if image findings are not conclusive, biopsy or short-interval follow-up will be suggested [7]. Considering a screening program regarding the diagnosis of HCC is essential due to its morbidity and mortality significance. The so-called screening program of

HCC is formed per every distinct risk population, which should carry various characteristics such as high diagnostic accuracy, low morbidity and mortality, well-defined recalling strategies, and available effective therapies after the diagnosis [8]. when classic criteria are present, Image-based HCC diagnosis is considered an alternative for tissue biopsy in patients with chronic liver disease [9]. Early-stage diagnosis of HCC allows for effective management by performing locoregional therapy (LRT) or resection and may also lead to a complete cure by orthotopic liver transplantation (OLT) [10].

LI-RADS (Liver Imaging-Reporting and Data System)

The American College of Radiology (ACR) was formed in 2008 as a committee of radiologists to design a comprehensive system for reporting and interpreting the findings of CT and MRI examinations of the liver in high-risk patients in the development of HCC. The first version of the LI-RADS was proposed in 2011 and was recently updated in 2017 [11]. LI-RADS is a scoring system for reporting and interpretation of hepatic lesion characteristics in computed tomography (CT) and magnetic resonance (MR) studies in high-risk patients for HCC development [12]. LI-1 is used for definitely benign lesions, LI-2 for probably benign lesions, LI-3 for equivocal lesions, LI-4 for probably HCC, and LI-5 for definite HCC [13,14]. LR-TIV means Malignant with venous invasion [15].

LI-RADS version 2017

According to the newest version of LI-RADS v2017, if a lesion is probably or malignant though not HCC specific, LR-M is applied and the treatment option may be determined based on the clinical context [16]. The Ancillary features (AFs) are divided into three subcategories, those that are in favor of malignancy, those which are HCC-specific, and those favoring benignity [17]. The eligible population for the LI-RADS application should have the following characteristics, adults older than 18 years of age, cirrhotic patients, patients with chronic hepatitis B, patients with current or prior HCC with or without cirrhosis, adult liver transplantation candidates and liver transplant recipients [15].

Patients with cirrhosis due to vascular causes, including Budd–Chiari syndrome, hereditary hemorrhagic telangiectasia, nodular regenerative hyperplasia, or cardiac cirrhosis are excluded. LI-RADS is not used in patients below 18 years of age since its validity has not been proven in pediatric populations [18]. Cirrhotic patients due to congenital hepatic fibrosis are also not eligible for LI-RADS application [15].

If the diagnosis could be not narrowed down due to various reasons such as image degradation or deletion, the LR-NC category is used to prevent the LI-RADS category from being overcrowded. For LR-NC lesions, repeating all

sequence imaging in less than three months is considered acceptable. If no imaging modality could facilitate a diagnosis, a confirmatory biopsy would be suggested. LR-TIV –enhancing soft tissue with portal vein invasion– in prior versions, an unequivocal Tissue Invading Vein (TIV) was categorized as an LR-5V lesion, however, other malignancies such as cholangiocarcinomas and combination tumors e.g. hepatocholangiocarcinoma also may show venous invasion. TIV may be more clearly visible than the corresponding parenchymal mass and the mass may be undetected until recognition of the TIV prompts a closer investigation of the parenchyma. The LR-M category is more commonly associated with intrahepatic cholangiocarcinoma however may also be visual in combination tumors and metastases; nonetheless, metastases are very rare in cirrhotic livers [15].

Major Features

Five major criteria are used to determine the LI-RADS scoring system including, arterial phase hyper-enhancement, capsule appearance, threshold growth, washout appearance, and size. Multiple ancillary features can be applied to upgrade the LI-RADS category [15, 19].

Non-rim Arterial phase hyperenhancement (APHE)

APHE seems to be due to the formation of multiple unpaired arteries caused by neovascularization [15]. No lesion can be categorized in LI-RADS 5 category (Definite HCC) if APHE is absent. The optimal late arterial phase is essential for the unequivocal discrimination of nodule enhancement versus that of the liver background. Furthermore, it has higher priority than the underlying liver parenchyma during the hepatic arterial phase [20]. One of the impediments in the categorization of LI_RADS is imaging with infiltrative mass lesions accompanied by underexpression of angiogenic signaling pathways i.e. poorly differentiated HCC, which may not show the arterial phase hyperenhancement [15].

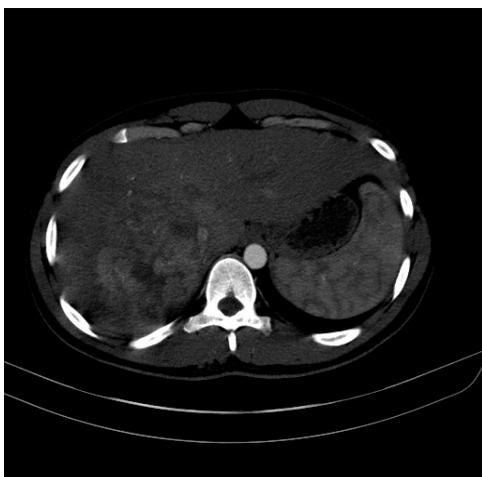


Figure 1: Non-rim Arterial phase hyperenhancement (APHE): Arterial hyperenhancement, is enhancement unequivocally more than underlying liver parenchyma during the hepatic arterial phase.

Enhanced capsule appearance

Enhanced capsule appearance, which demonstrates smoothed peripheral rim hyperenhancement in portal venous, delayed, or transitional phase imaging [21].

Threshold growth

Threshold growth in LI-RADS is defined as an increase in the lesion diameter by at least five millimeters that show either a more than 50 percent increase for less than 6 months or a more than 100 percent increase for more than 6 months. A newly discovered lesion with a diameter larger than 10 mm, which was found by comparing the last 24 months' recorded exams, is considered an indicator of threshold growth [21].

Washout appearance

Washout appearance is identified as a visually assessed temporal decrease in the enhancement of the whole or some parts of the lesion in comparison to liver tissue from the earlier to later phase causing extracellular phase hypo enhancement [21].

Size

The largest outer-outer edge dimension of a lesion should be measured including the capsule. The possibility of HCC is increased significantly when the lesion size is larger than two centimeters [15].

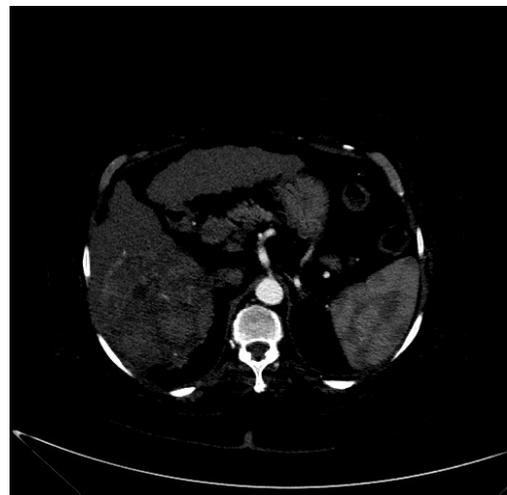


Figure 2: Enhanced capsule appearance: the peripheral rim of smooth hyper enhancement unequivocally thicker background nodule.

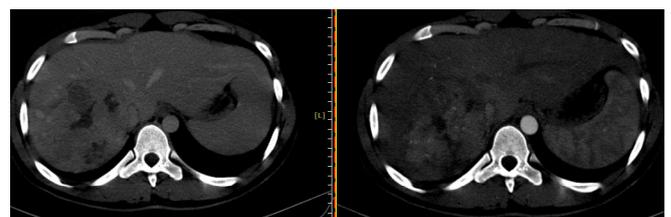
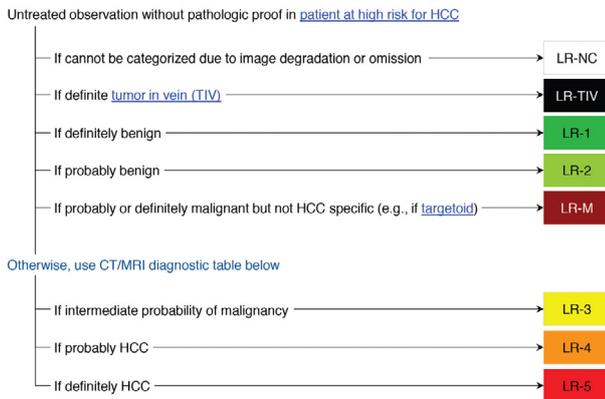


Figure 3: Washout appearance: decrease in the enhancement of the lesion compared to composite liver tissue from earlier to later Phase



Step 1. Apply CT/MRI LI-RADS® Diagnostic Algorithm



CT/MRI Diagnostic Table

Arterial phase hyperenhancement (APHE)		No APHE		APHE (not rim)		
		< 20	≥ 20	< 10	10-19	≥ 20
Count major features: • "Washout" (not peripheral) • Enhancing "capsule" • Threshold growth	None	LR-3	LR-3	LR-3	LR-3	LR-4
	One	LR-3	LR-4	LR-4	LR-4	LR-5
	≥ Two	LR-4	LR-4	LR-4	LR-5	LR-5

LR-4 **LR-5** Observations in this cell are categorized LR-4, except:
 • LR-5g, if ≥ 50% diameter increase in < 6 months (equivalent to OPTN 5A-g)
 • LR-5us, if "washout" and visibility at screening ultrasound (per AASLD HCC criteria)

If unsure about the presence of any major feature: characterize that feature as absent

Figure 4: Step 1 of the LI-RADS v2017 CT and MR imaging diagnostic algorithm: apply the algorithm. AASLD = American Association for the Study of Liver Diseases, OPTN = Organ Procurement and Transplantation Network. Reprinted from 2017 Version of LI-RADS for CT and MR Imaging: An Update.)

Ancillary findings

In LI-RADS v2017, the use of ancillary imaging features is optional. Ancillary features can be used to upgrade or downgrade a lesion category by no more than one level, however, should not be used to upgrade a lesion to category LR-5, because no ancillary feature has sufficient specificity for the diagnosis of HCC. Often, if a lesion demonstrates one or more ancillary features in favor of malignancy, the observer can upgrade its category by one level, up to level LR-4. Moreover, if a lesion shows one or more features favoring benignity, the observer may downgrade the category by one level. If there are opposite ancillary features—features in favor of malignancy and those favoring benignity simultaneously—then the category cannot be changed [15].

Materials and Methods

Study Area

In this retrospective cross-sectional study, we assessed the consistency of LI-RADS (Liver Imaging-Reporting and Data System) version 2017 in non-invasive diagnosis of HCC with pathologic reports, by using Triphasic (dynamic) liver CT scan in patients with the focal liver lesion(s) & with a

definitive histologic diagnosis of HCC, in a time between March 2016 to January 2019 in Shiraz Namazee Hospital.

The pathologic data center of Shiraz Nemazee hospital was searched for reports, which were concordant with HCC diagnosis during these 34 months. 100 cases of histologically proven HCC were found and 29 cases with available dynamic liver CT-scan were eligible for the LI-RADS evaluation process.

Sampling methods

The study population consisted of adult patients above 18 years of age with pathologic reports of HCC in Namazee Hospital. Their respective dynamic liver CT scans were available furthermore; in 17 cases risk factors of HCC (cirrhosis, HBV infection) were identified, and also in 12 cases neither cirrhosis nor HBV infection was identified. with regards to LI-RADS scoring system version 17, Patients with cirrhosis due to vascular causes, such as Budd–Chiari syndrome, hereditary hemorrhagic telangiectasia, nodular regenerative hyperplasia, or cardiac cirrhosis were excluded from the study. Additionally, patients below 18 years of age were also excluded since the validity of the LI-RADS category has not been proven in pediatric populations. Lastly, cirrhotic patients due to congenital hepatic fibrosis were also excluded from the study. Patients who had a focal liver lesion(s), which were pathologically HCC, however, their respective CT scans were not available or were not acquired in a standard Triphasic fashion were also excluded from this study. The dynamic liver CT scans of the selected study group were evaluated according to LI-RADS scoring system version 2017. The evaluation process was carried out by two radiology specialists, experienced in abdominal CT-scan interpretation and reporting, subsequently, the LI-RADS category was applied for each patient separately. Demographic data i.e. name, age, sex, and further the presence of HBV were obtained and attached to CT scan images. CT scan qualities are interpreted as suitable or suboptimal for this study.

Data and statistical analysis

Five major criteria of the LI-RADS scoring system including size, arterial phase hyper-enhancement (APHE), washout appearance, capsule appearance, and threshold growth were assessed in dynamic liver CT scans accordingly. Several ancillary findings assessable and evaluable with CT scan were also evaluated. Ancillary features of discrete nodules identified in ultrasound US, subthreshold growth, corona enhancement, fat sparing in a solid mass, nodule within nodule appearance, mosaic architecture, blood product, and fat within mass were also evaluated.

Ancillary features such as size stability for more than two years, size reduction, parallel blood pool, and undistorted vessels in favor of benignity were also assessed. The SPSS22 software was utilized in the interpretation of data

and subsequently, Chi-square and T-tests were applied to compare the qualitative and quantitative characteristics of the statistical data. Multi-variate and univariate regression tests were applied to investigate the impacts of different variables on the LI-RADS scoring procedure.

Results

Table 1 depicts the overall frequency of different variables in this study

The age distribution of patients is given in table 2.

Table 3 depicts the frequency of major HCC risk factors (cirrhosis and/or HBV).

In table 4 Lesion size distribution is shown.

In table 5 frequency of the LI-RADS category is shown.

Figure 5 depicts the frequency of major imaging features.

In figure 6 the frequency of ancillary features favoring malignancy is observed.

In figure 7 frequency of ancillary features favoring benignity is shown.

In figure 8 frequency of Major features in cirrhotic vs non-cirrhotic patients is shown.

In figure 9 frequency of Major features in HBV-positive vs HBV- negative patients are shown.

Table 1: Frequency of different variables

sex	CIRRHOSIS	HBV	MAJOR HCC RISK FACTORS	APHE	WASHOUT	enhancing capsule	size(mm)			threshold growth
							<10	10-19mm	20≤	
8 (27.6%) female	16	4	17/29	27/29	29YES	Aug-29	<10	10-19mm	20≤	01-Jan
	-55.20%	-13.80%	-58.62%	(93.1%) YES	100%	-27.60%				100%
	YES	YES	YES			YES				
21 (72.4%)	13/29	25	Dec-29	Feb-29		21/29			29	
male	-44.83%	(86.2%) NO	-41.36%	-6.90%		(72.4%) NO			CASE	
	NO		NO	NO						

Table 1B: (Continued) Frequency of different variables

us discrete nodule	corona enhancement	non-enhancing capsule	nodule in nodule	mosaic architecture	fat in mass	LI-RADS
23/25	Sep-29	Aug-29	May-29	17/29	Feb-29	1
-79.30%	-31%	-27.60%	-17.20%	-58.60%	-6.90%	-3.40%
YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	LR-4
Feb-25	20/29	21/29	24/29	Dec-29	27/29	20
-6.90%	-69%	-72.40%	-82.80%	-41.40%	-93.10%	-69%
NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	LR-5
						8
						27.6%) LR-TIV

Table 2: Age distribution of patients

	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
age	29	22	85	58.59	17.235
Valid N	29				

Table 3: Presence of major HCC risk factors

No HBV/no cirrhosis					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	HBV &/or Cirrhosis	17	58.6	58.6	58.6
	No HBV/no cirrhosis	12	41.4	41.4	100
	Total	29	100	100	

Table 4: Lesions size distribution

lesions size					
size	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
size	29	22	190	86.4828	47.06502
Valid N	29				

Table 5: LI-RADS category

LI-RADS category					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	LR-1	0	0	0	0
	LR-2	0	0	0	0
	LR-3	0	0	0	0
	LR-4	1	3.4	3.4	3.4
	LR-5	20	69	69	72.4
	LRM	0	0	0	0
	LR-TIV	8	27.6	27.6	100
	Total	29	100	100	

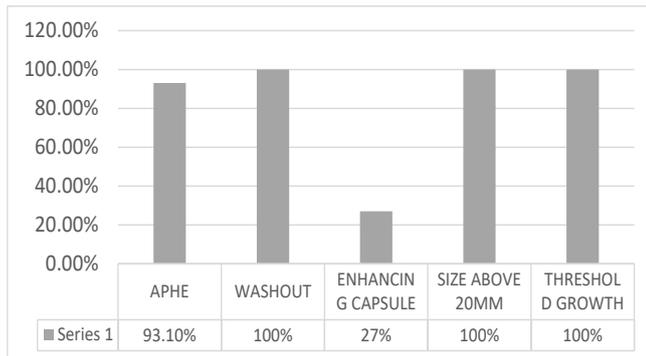


Figure 5: Major imaging features

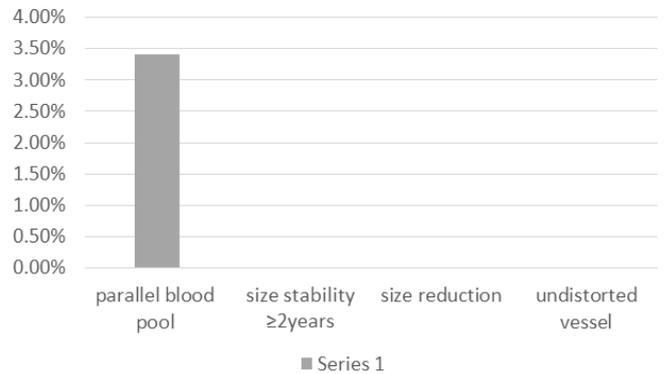


Figure 7: Ancillary features favoring benignity

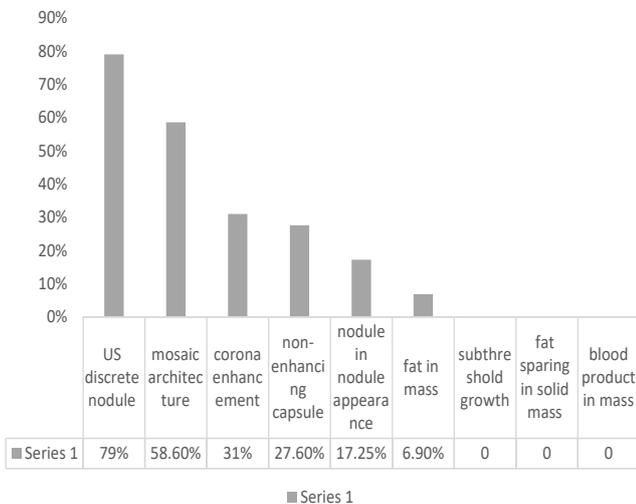


Figure 6: Ancillary features favoring malignancy

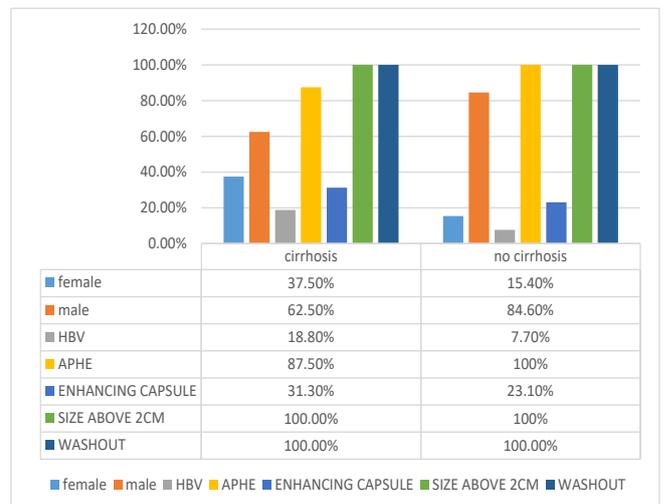


Figure 8: Major features in cirrhotic vs non-cirrhotic patients

In figure 10 frequency of Major features in a patient with vs patients without major HCC risk factors is shown.

In figure 11 frequency of Major features in males vs females are shown.

In figure 12 Mean patients' age and lesion size in males vs females and also in a patient with vs patients without major HCC risk factors is shown.

In table 6 age and lesion size distribution in cirrhotic & non-cirrhotic patients are shown.

In table 7 LI-RADS category in HBV positive vs HBV negative patients is shown.

In table 8 presence of enhancing capsules in HBV-positive vs HBV-negative, patients are shown.

In table 9 Mean patient's age and lesion size in a patient with vs without major HCC risk factors are shown.

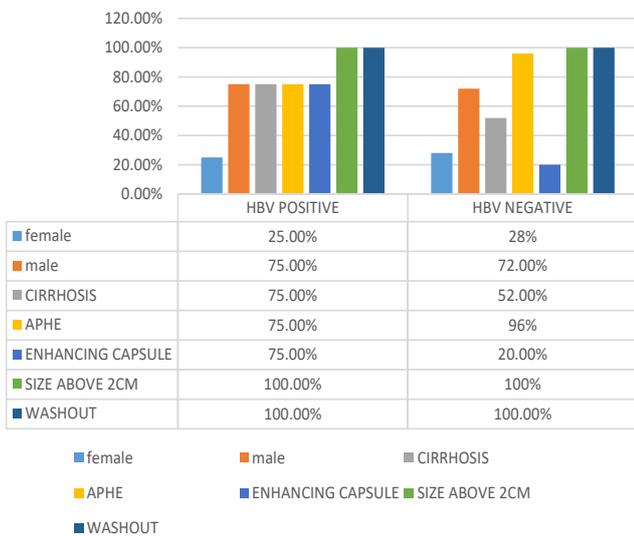


Figure 9: Major features in HBV positive vs HBV negative patient

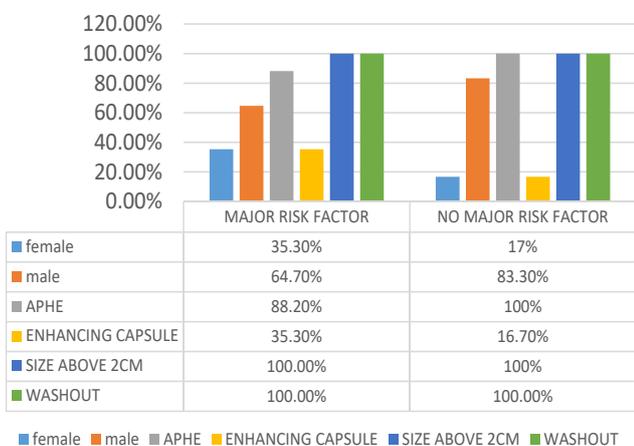


Figure 10: Major features in a patient with vs patients without major HCC risk factors

Discussion

In this cross-sectional retrospective study, we assessed the consistency of LI-RADS (Liver Imaging-Reporting and Data System) version 2017 in non-invasive diagnosis of HCC (hepatocellular carcinoma) with pathological reports. A triphasic (dynamic) liver CT scan in patients with the focal liver lesion(s) accompanied by a definite pathological diagnosis of HCC was used in the time of March 2016 to January 2019 in Shiraz Nemazee Hospital. All 29 cases were known cases of HCC according to the available pathological reports which were carried out by an expert pathologist in the liver pathology report. The dynamic liver CT scans were extracted from the PACS system. The quality of all dynamic liver CT scans was recognized as suitable and hence considered acceptable for the evaluation of imaging characteristics.

Five major criteria of LI-RADS v.2017 were assessed in the dynamic liver CT scans, including size, arterial phase hyper-enhancement (APHE), washout appearance, capsule appearance, and threshold growth. Several ancillary findings that were assessable & evaluable via CT scan were also evaluated. (including US discrete nodule, subthreshold growth, corona enhancement, fat sparing in a solid mass, a

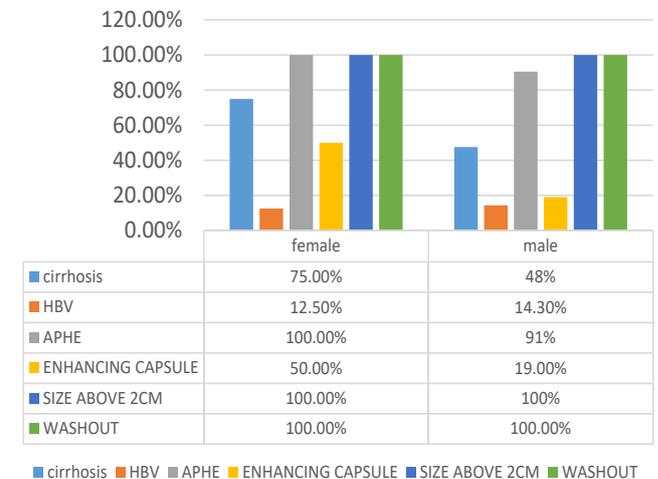


Figure 11: Major features in male vs female

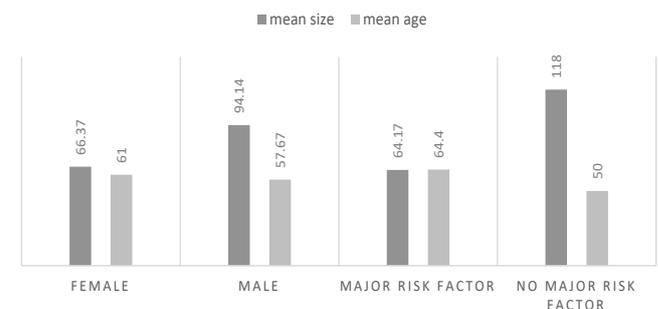


Figure 12: Major features in male vs female and patient with vs without major HCC risk factors

Table 6: Age & lesions size distribution in cirrhotic & non-cirrhotic patients

CIRRHOSIS		N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation	t	Sig. (2-tailed)
yes	age	16	45	85	63.81	11.554	1.893	0.069
	size	16	22	150	63.9375	38.47851	3.341	0.002
	Valid N	16						
no	age	13	22	76	52.15	21.094		
	size	13	39	190	114.2308	42.49736		
	Valid N	13						

Table 7: LI-RADS category in HBV positive vs HBV negative patients

HBV			Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent	Phi	Approx. Sig
yes	Valid	LR-5	1	25	25	25	0.424	0.022
		LR-TIV	3	75	75	100		
		Total	4	100	100			
no	Valid	LR-4	1	4	4	4	0.424	0.022
		LR-5	19	76	76	80		
		LR-TIV	5	20	20	100		
		Total	25	100	100			

Table 8: Enhancing capsule in HBV positive vs HBV negative patients

HBV			Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent	Phi	Approx. Sig
yes	Valid	yes	3	75	75	75	0.424	0.0022
		no	1	25	25	100		
		Total	4	100	100			
no	Valid	yes	5	20	20	20	0.424	0.0022
		no	20	80	80	100		
		Total	25	100	100			

Table 9: Mean patient's age and lesion size in a patient with vs patients without major HCC risk factors

No HBV or cirrhosis	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation	t	Sig. (2-tailed)
no	age	17	45	85	64.41	11.457	2.332
	size	17	22	150	64.1765	37.26968	3.643
	Valid N	17					
yes	age	12	22	76	50.33	20.939	0.001
	size	12	39	190	118.0833	41.94901	
	Valid N	12					

nodule in nodule appearance, mosaic architecture, blood product in mass, fat in mass which favoring malignancy and size stability more than 2 years, size reduction, parallel blood pool, and the undistorted vessel which were in favor of benignity)

Finally, the obtained LI-RADS category was tabulated as LR-1 to 5, LR-M, or LR-TIV. Among the major imaging features of LI-RADS 2017, 100 percent of HCC patients

showed a washout appearance, & all lesions were above 20 mm in size (cut off of LI-RADS for HCC size). Threshold growth was assessable in only one patient (due to lack of available prior dynamic liver CT scan for comparison), which was achieved to threshold growth. Moreover, APHE was perceived to be the most common image finding (93.1%). On the other hand, the least common major imaging feature of LI-RADS 2017 in our study was the presence

of enhancing capsule (27%). The data for evaluation of threshold growth was available in only one patient (only one patient out of the twenty-nine cases had a prior dynamic liver CT scan for comparison) which was positive for achieving threshold growth (more than 100% diameter increase more than six months) In the evaluation of ancillary features that favor malignancy, the most common findings were US discrete nodule (79%), mosaic architecture (58.6%), corona enhancement (31%), non-enhancing capsule (27.6%), nodule within nodule appearance (17.2%) and fat in mass (6.9%) respectively. no feature showed subthreshold growth, fat sparing in a solid mass, or blood product in mass. Diversely the evaluation of ancillary features favoring benignity resulted in only one case with a parallel blood pool and none of the cases showed ancillary features of size stability of more than two years, size reduction, and undistorted vessel.

None of the mentioned ancillary features were used in LI-RADS scoring levels that favored malignancy or benignity. According to LI-RADS 2017, any change in the categories is not permitted hence all patients with an exception of one was categorized in LR-5 or LR-TIV. The only LR-4 lesion had no ancillary feature favoring benignity to decrease its LI-RADS category.

Out of the 29 cases, none of them were assigned scores of LI-1, LR-2, or LR-3. Only one patient (3.4%) was categorized as LR-4. 20 (69%) patients were categorized as LR-5. No LR-M lesions were detected. eight patients (27.6%) were categorized as LR-TIV. it was found that the higher the LR-RADS category is the higher the chance of HCC. Applying the high LR-RADS category (LR-4, LR-5, LR-TIV) to the dynamic liver CT scan is significantly consistent with the non-invasive diagnosis of HCC. Conversely, no significant relationship has been detected among cirrhosis with the presence of non-rim APHE, enhancing capsule, a discrete nodule in the US, corona enhancement, non-enhancing capsule, a nodule in nodule appearance, mosaic architecture, fat in mass, parallel blood pool, LI-RADS category, reported HCC type, sex, HBV infection, and age.

An inverse relationship was discovered between cirrhosis and lesion size; i.e. the average size of the liver lesion(s) in non-cirrhotic HCC patients was more than that of the liver lesion(s) in cirrhotic HCC patients.

No significant relation has been detected between HBV infections and sex, age, lesion(s) size cirrhosis, presence of non-rim APHE, a discrete nodule in the US, corona enhancement, non-enhancing capsule, nodule within nodule appearance, mosaic architecture, and fat in mass, parallel blood pool or HCC type category.

Significant relation between HBV and the presence of enhancing capsule was found; i.e. in HBV-positive HCC patients, the possibility of enhancing capsule presence in the liver lesions within the dynamic liver CT scan is higher compared to HBV-negative HCC patients. There was a

significant relation between HBV and LI-RADS category; i.e. in HBV-positive HCC patients, the possibility of LR-TIV presence is higher compared to HBV-negative HCC patients.

No significant relation has been detected between major HCC risk factors (HBV or cirrhosis) and gender, presence of APHE, enhancing capsule, a discrete nodule in the US, corona enhancement, presence of non-enhancing capsule, nodule within nodule appearance, mosaic architecture, fat in mass, parallel blood pool, LI-RADS category, or HCC type category.

A significant relation was detected among major HCC risk factors (HBV or cirrhosis); i.e. the average size of the liver lesion(s) in HCC patients with major HCC risk factors is less than that of the liver lesion(s) compared to HCC patients without major HCC risk factors. A significant relation was found between major HCC risk factors (HBV or cirrhosis) and patients' age; i.e. HCC patients with major HCC risk factors are older and have higher average age compared to HCC patients without major HCC risk factors.

No significant relation has been detected between sex and presence of APHE, enhancing capsule, a discrete nodule in reported US, corona enhancement, non-enhancing capsule, nodule within nodule appearance, mosaic architecture, fat in mass, parallel blood pool, LI-RADS category, HCC type category, patient age, lesion(s) size, cirrhosis, HBV infection major HCC risk factors (cirrhosis and HBV infection).

Limitations

One limitation of this study was the relatively small sample, because of the lack of available data concerning HCC patients' archived dynamic liver CT scans due to the degradation of some of the data in the PACS system.

Conclusions

We found that the use of the LI-RADS category & applying the high LR-RADS category to a liver lesion (LR-4, LR-5, LR-TIV) in dynamic liver CT scan can have significant consistency with the non-invasive diagnosis of HCC. Significant relation between cirrhosis with lesion size was found; i.e. the average size of the liver lesion(s) in non-cirrhotic HCC patients is more than the average size of the liver lesion(s) in cirrhotic HCC patients. There is a significant relation between HBV and the presence of enhancing capsule; i.e. in HBV-positive HCC patients, the chance of the presence of enhancing capsule in liver lesions in dynamic liver CT scan is higher compared to HBV-negative HCC patients. Significant relation has also been detected amongst HBV and LI-RADS categories; i.e. in HBV-positive HCC patients, the chance of the presence of LR-TIV is higher compared to HBV-negative HCC patients. We found that there is a significant relation between major HCC risk factors (HBV or cirrhosis); i.e. the average size of the liver lesion(s) in HCC patients with major HCC risk factors is less than that of the

liver lesion(s) comparing to HCC patients without major HCC risk factors. this could be due to the earlier diagnosis of clinical presentation & consequent earlier diagnostic workup.

There is a significant relation between major HCC risk factors (HBV or cirrhosis) and patient's age; i.e. HCC patients with major HCC risk factors are older and have higher average age compared to HCC patients without major HCC risk factors. The most common ancillary features that are expected to manifest in favor of malignancy seem to be US discrete nodule (79%), mosaic architecture (58.6%) and corona enhancement (31%), and non-enhancing capsule (27.6%) respectively. Further nodules within nodule appearance (17.2%) and fat in mass (6.9%) were seen to be less common. It is worth mentioning that none of the patients demonstrated subthreshold growth, fat sparing in a solid mass, or blood product in mass.

In the evaluation of ancillary features favoring benignity, only one patient showed a parallel blood pool conversely none of the cases have shown ancillary features of size stability for more than two years, size reduction, and undistorted vessel. It can be assumed that the absence of ancillary features that favor benignity could bring up suspicions concerning malignancy.

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