

Hepatic sarcomatoid carcinoma is a rare malignant neoplasm ~~of with~~ unclear pathogenesis.

~~Presenting~~ ~~Its presenting~~ symptoms ~~of sarcomatoid carcinoma~~ are similar to ~~that those~~ of ~~hepatocellular~~ hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC) ~~with and include~~ abdominal pain, weight loss, anorexia, and fatigue; ~~which these symptoms was were experienced by the case for our~~

~~patient. our patient.~~ ~~Hepatic sarcomatoid~~ It has a high ~~risk risks~~ of relapse, venous and intrahepatic invasions, and distant and lymph node metastasis ~~is 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~~ ~~study has reported~~ complete resolution of hepatic sarcomatoid carcinoma after seven cycles of doxorubicin and ifosfamide. ~~but no~~ ~~However, there have been no~~ large-sample studies ~~exist.~~ ~~Efficacy~~ ~~The efficacies~~ of alternative treatments such as radiotherapy, chemotherapy, and targeted therapy ~~are 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 ~~the present~~ case, the patient did not have a history of ~~HCV~~ hepatitis C, ~~HCC or~~ HCC, or ~~gastrointestinal~~ GI malignancy. Her ~~presentation was~~ ~~symptoms were~~ confounded by a history of iron ~~deficiency anemia,~~ and development of ~~a hepatic~~ a hepatic abscess after surgical intervention to ~~unroof~~ ~~unroof~~ a recurring cyst ~~which that~~ turned out to be a hematoma. ~~Cystic hepatic lesions of the liver are a common occurrence~~

**Comment [A1]:** Maintaining grammatical accuracy is essential for clear comparisons. In this context, as “symptoms” are being compared, a plural pronoun (those) is required.

**Comment [A2]:** In general, abbreviations must be defined at their first mention and then used consistently thereafter.

**Comment [A3]:** Some text has been rearranged here for better flow wherein the causes and symptoms of hepatic sarcomatoid carcinoma are discussed first, followed by the treatment options.

**Comment [A4]:** In academic writing, information should be presented with accuracy and conciseness. In the given context, “cystic lesions of the liver” has been replaced with a more concise term, “cystic hepatic lesions.”

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but rarely lead to primary ~~liver~~ hepatic neoplasms. ~~Because of its vague symptomatology and rarity. The the~~ diagnosis of hepatic sarcomatoid ~~carcinoma remains elusive due its vague is a~~ ~~challenges~~ ~~symptomatology and rarity~~. Additional studies are ~~needed~~ required to explore possible adjunctive therapies to surgical resection ~~to~~ in order to improve survival rates.

SAMPLE