

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 metastases ~~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 challengesymptomatology and rarity~~. Additional studies are ~~needed~~ required to explore possible adjunctive therapies to surgical resection ~~to~~ in order to improve survival rates.