

MULTIPLE ADENOMATA OF THE LIVER.

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THE specimens I shew you were taken from a liver affected with very marked cyanotic atrophy. None of the tumours was to be seen from the surface, but on cutting into the organ a circular green patch, about half an inch in diameter, of a bright green colour and sharply marked off from the surrounding tissue, was observed. On further examination a considerable number of tumours was found. They were smaller than the first found, some being barely visible, and varied in colour, from greenish to normal liver colour.

On making sections of the largest tumour it was found to consist of cells having the closest resemblance to normal liver cells. It was marked off from the surrounding tissue by a thin connective tissue capsule. A small mass of fibrous tissue, containing arteries, veins, and ducts lay in the interior of the tumour, and from this septa ran which divided the tumour into several lobules and conveyed vessels and ducts. The cells at the margins of the lobules were arranged very much as normal liver cells are but less regularly. Occasionally the cells formed the linings of tubular spaces which contained bile. In the central part of each lobule the cells all formed the lining of spaces while generally containing bile. Bile was also found abundantly in the bile capillaries and much bile pigment was found in the cells. Such of the smaller tumours as were examined shewed a still greater resemblance to normal liver tissue. There were not encapsulated nor were they divided into lobules. A little bile

was found in their bile capillaries. Though the liver was in a condition of advanced cyanotic atrophy no sign of this was to be observed in any of the tumours. No tumour was found in any other part of the body, the organs shewing only the changes usual in advanced cardiac disease.