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correlate with the death of all cells in the cortex and congestion of the medulla on histology<sup>1,6</sup>. The capsule and a thin rim of the peripheral cortex (1-2 mm) are spared because of its separate capsular blood supply<sup>7</sup>.

In the majority of the cases, acute renal failure is due to acute tubular necrosis, and kidneys recover completely with supportive care. However, acute renal cortical necrosis complicating acute pancreatitis is a rare event, and recovery is unlikely.

The prognosis is very poor, nearly most end up in renal replacement therapy after a variable period. The majority of patients with the diffuse type of cortical necrosis will not recover renal function, while patients with patchy cortical necrosis may show some improvement in renal function but gradually develop the end-stage renal disease and only curative treatment is renal transplantation<sup>8</sup>.

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# Hepatic Epithelioid Angiomyolipoma of the Liver: A Diagnostic Dilemma

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Epithelioid angiomyolipoma (AML) is included in group of the perivascular epithelioid cell (PEC) tumors, known as PEComas. These tumors are strongly associated with tuberous sclerosis. Most of these cases have been reported in kidney, and liver involvement is rare, with less than 50 cases described in the literature. Most cases of hepatic angiomyolipoma are misdiagnosed as adenomas or other diseases on radiology as some lack definite adipose tissue components. The final diagnosis could be reached through histology and immunohistochemistry testing.

## Case Report

A 30-year-old female presented with vague abdominal pain and on evaluation was found to have a liver space-occupying lesion on ultrasound. Lab investigations showed anemia with hemoglobin of 10.5 g/dl (12-15.0 g/dl). Liver and kidney function tests were within normal limits. Contrast-enhanced CT abdomen revealed a large homogeneously hypodense mass without calcification or hemorrhage, measuring 8×7×5.5 cm in the left lobe of liver involving caudate lobe. The mass showed heterogenous centripetal arterial phase enhancement and remained slightly hyperdense, compared to normal parenchyma, on hepatic and delayed phases. A possibility of hepatic



Brimo *et al.* have summarized the pathological characteristics of renal EAML likely associated with malignant progression: (1)  $\geq 2$  mitotic figures per 10 high-power field; (2) atypical mitotic figures; (3)  $\geq 70\%$  of atypical epithelioid cells; and (4) necrosis. The presence of 3 or more features was highly predictive of malignant behavior.<sup>7</sup>

The criteria for malignant transformation of hepatic epithelioid AML are not well defined due to the scarcity of these lesions.<sup>8,9</sup> Deng *et al.* have postulated that large tumor size, pleomorphic nuclei with high proliferation activity, and P53 immunoreactivity may predict the existence of malignant transformation of hepatic AML.<sup>8</sup>

Due to the rare association of these tumors with tuberous sclerosis and renal lesions, further evaluation of these patients is suggested as opposed to adenomas where surgery is curative. This report aims to increase awareness among pathologists of this rare entity.

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## Secondary CBD Stone due to Curry Leaf Stems: A Case Report and Review of Literature

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Ingestion of a foreign body is not uncommon. Once it passes the pharynx, it usually comes out of the anus, unless it is a long, sharp, or a chemical-laden FB, when perforation/penetration is a possibility.<sup>1</sup> However, FB in the common bile duct (CBD) is uncommon, and FB piercing common Bile duct (CBD) is very unusual and uncommon. The common foreign bodies in the CBD are usually left by surgeons or therapeutic endoscopist. They are non-absorbable sutures<sup>2</sup> or leftover parts of a tube or stent.<sup>3,4</sup> Rarely ingested long and sharp FB penetrate CBD accidentally. Reported cases include a toothpick and a Ligaclip post lap cholecystectomy.<sup>5-7</sup> Very rarely during blast shrapnel and metal fragments are seen after a blast injury,<sup>8,9</sup> but vegetable and digestible FB causing CBD stone causing cholangitis is being reported for the first time.