

Author date	Age	Sex	Clinical presentation	Abscess drainage	Vascular lesion	Interventional treatment	Vascular outcome
Gopanpallikar 1997	40	M	Recurrent haemorrhage of upper gastrointestinal tract	n.a.	Hepatic a.aneurysm	n.a.	n.a.
Yanagisawa 2002	51	M	Peritonitis, perforating appendicitis	13 days before vascular diagnosis	Hepatic a. aneurysm ruptured in liver abscess, with haemobilia	Embolization	Discharged 5 weeks after procedure. Uneventful
Tacconi 2009	31	M	Anorexia; cough; left side thoracic pain (7days)	Yes (only procedure)	hepatic a. aneurysm	Hepatic abscess drainage	Aneurysm disappearance after 2 months
Priyadarshi 2019	52	M	Fever; right hypocondrium pain (20days). Melena (2 weeks) haemobilia, anaemia, leukocytosis, liver enzymes increase	Yes (only procedure)	Right hepatic aneurysm(10mm)+ contained rupture in sub-phrenic region	Hepatic abscess drainage (spontaneous aneurysm thrombosis 2 days after procedure)	Spontaneous aneurysm thrombosis after hepatic drainage, on day 2. hepatic drainage removed after 20 days
Khan 2015	50	M	Fever, anorexia, vomiting, icterus, leukocytosis, impairment of liver function test (10 days)	Yes, 36 hours before vascular diagnosis	Segmental branch of right hepatic artery aneurysm	Embolization	Uneventful
Yudav 2015	45	M	Abdominal pain, fever, hepatomegaly (10 days) hematemesis, melena, anemia, hemato-bilia (8 days after metronidazole)	Yes, on 2 nd post-operative day	Pseudoaneurysm 7th branch of hepatic a.	Embolization+ Hepatic abscess drainage	Complete occlusion of pseudo-aneurysm after embolization.

Age	Years \pmsd	Range (years)
Age	44.8 \pm 8	31-52
Sex	N tot =6	(%)
Male	6	100%
Female	0	0%
Clinical presentation	N tot=6	
Leukocytosis	4	66.6%
Anemia	3	5%
Fever	3	50%
Abdominal pain	3	50%
Hemato-bilia	2	33.3%
Hematemesis	2	33.3%
Melena	2	33.3%
Hepatomegaly	2	33.3%
Liver enzyme increase	2	33.3%
Anorexia	2	33.3%
Thoracic pain	1	16.6%
Itterus	1	16.6%
Vomiting	1	16.6%
Hepatic lesion	N=6	
Multiple liver abscesses	2	33.3%
Liver abscess	4	66.6%
Of which	1	Complicated by appendicitis and peritonitis
Amebic assessment		
Positive serology	3	50%
Of which	1	Negative blood culture and direct microscopy of abscess fluid
Colonic mucosa biopsy	1	16.6%
Non specified	2	33.3%
Vascular lesion	N=6	
Hepatic a. aneurysm	4	66.6%
Of which		
	1	Ruptured in liver abscess with haemobilia
	1	Contained rupture in subphrenic region
Segmental branch of hepatic a. aneurysm	1	16.6%
Pseudoaneurysm of the 7th branch of hepatic artery	1	16.6%
Treatment	N with details =5	
Pseudoaneurysm embolization	3	60%
Abscess drainage	5	100%
Details on abscess drainage		
As only interventional procedure	2	40%
Before vascular diagnosis	2	40%
After pseudoaneurysm embolization	1	20%
Outcome	N=5	
Uneventful recovery after embolization	3	60%
Spontaneous thrombosis of pseudoaneurysm after abscess drainage	2	40%

References

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