

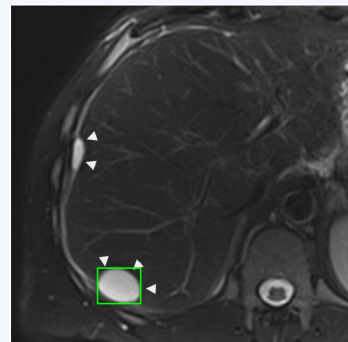
ROCO

A 49-year-old man presenting a pancreatic neoplasia with peritoneal carcinomatosis. Axial T2W TSE fat-suppressed MRI shows two hepatic pericapsular implants of peritoneal carcinomatosis (arrowheads), biconvex, in high signal intensity.

Modality

Structure
Detection

Lesion
Texture



Med-Trinity-25M
(Ours)

The image is an axial T2W TSE fat-suppressed MRI focusing on the liver and surrounding areas, highlighting two hepatic pericapsular implants indicative of peritoneal carcinomatosis, marked by their high signal intensity and biconvex shape. These abnormalities, located on the right side of the liver, are positioned horizontally to the left and vertically at the bottom of the image, occupying about 1.5% of the area. The region of interest reveals these unusual features, contrasting with the normal liver texture and appearance. These hepatic implants are significant as they suggest a spread from the primary pancreatic neoplasia, indicating a direct relationship where the primary disease has metastasized to adjacent organs, further complicating the patient's condition.

Modality

Structure
Detection

ROI
Analysis

Lesion
Texture

Local-global
Relation