Angiosarcoma (AS) is a rare soft tissue sarcoma which carry a poor prognosis with 5 year overall survival reported to be <43%. Hepatic AS accounts for only 0.5%-2% of primary hepatic malignancies.

A 56-year-old male presents with abdominal pain and 20-pound weight loss for the past two months. His abdomen appeared tense and distended. Results showed a hemoglobin 6.1gm/dL, platelet count 63 x 103/mm3, total bilirubin of 3.2 mg/dL, ALP 315 IU/L, AST 305 IU/L, ALT 209 IU/L, and albumin of 2.6 gm/dL. Colonoscopy was normal. The patient deteriorated very rapidly and died 2 weeks later due to cardiac arrest.

Hepatic AS is more commonly seen in males (3:1) with a median age around the 5th-6th decade. Use of anabolic steroids, oral contraceptives, exposure to radiation, and chemicals like arsenic, vinyl chloride, and thorium dioxide are certain risk factors for the development of hepatic angiosarcoma. Patients report non-specific symptoms but can present with jaundice and ascites in case of advanced disease. Spontaneous rupture of the liver and intraabdominal bleeding can also occur in patients with hepatic AS. CT angiography is the preferred imaging modality. Median survival is approximately six months without any treatment.