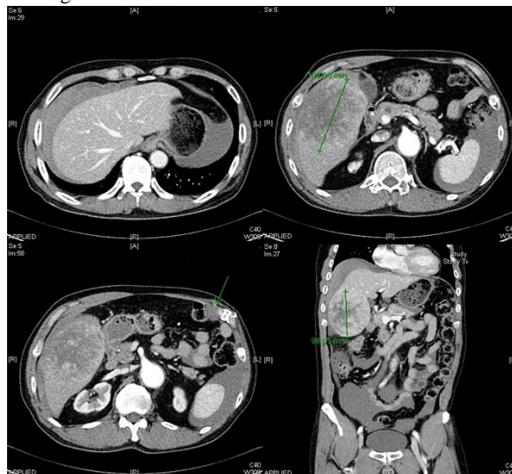


Spontaneous rupture of hepatic metastasis after curative resection of malignant thymoma

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Spontaneous hepatic hemorrhage is a rare condition that may be caused by an underlying hepatic tumor, most commonly a hepatocellular carcinoma or a hepatic adenoma. Spontaneous rupture of hepatic metastasis from a thymoma is extremely rare. Here, we report the case of a 62-year-old man with spontaneous rupture of hepatic metastasis from a thymoma that presented as hypovolemic shock. At the first hospital admission, the patient had a 45-mm anterior mediastinal mass that was eventually diagnosed as a type A thymoma. The mass was excised, and the patient was disease-free for 6 years. He experienced sudden-onset right upper quadrant pain and was again admitted to our hospital. We noted large hemoperitoneum with a 10-cm encapsulated mass in S5/8 and a 2.3-cm nodular lesion in the right upper quadrant of the abdomen. He was diagnosed with hepatic metastasis from the thymoma, and he underwent chemotherapy and surgical excision.



Zizania Latifolia-Induced Toxic Hepatitis And Myopathy: The First Case Report

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Herbs are widely used in oriental medicine to treat various symptoms in South Korea. But, very few toxic effects have been described. *Zizania latifolia*, known as Manchurian wildrice is a plant easily accessible in rural areas in South Korea and distributed in many countries such as China, Japan, Southern Russia, Northeastern India, Myanmar. It is believed that *Zizania latifolia* has beneficial effects for immunity, detoxification, diabetes mellitus, arthritis as a folk remedy. However, the toxicity of *Zizania latifolia* has not yet been described in the literature. Here we report the first case of *Zizania latifolia*-induced toxic hepatitis and myopathy. A 57-year old woman was admitted to our hospital with the presentation of aggravating nausea, jaundice, generalized weakness, proximal muscle weakness for 2 weeks that started from 1 to 2 weeks after consuming boiled wild rice. The overall history, clinical manifestations, laboratory data, histologic findings, imaging studies are all indicative of *Zizania latifolia*-induced toxic hepatitis and myopathy. She revealed extremely elevated aspartate aminotransferase: 1266U/L, alanine aminotransferase: 630U/L, total bilirubin: 11.1mg/dL, creatine kinase: > 15000U/L levels at peak hours. The recovery of her symptoms and elevated laboratory findings to some degree took approximately 2 weeks. She was discharged after 2 weeks of hospitalization with remaining muscle weakness and the level of aspartate aminotransferase: 136U/L, alanine aminotransferase: 22U/L, total bilirubin: 5.5mg/dL, creatine kinase: 107U/L. The follow-up 7 days after discharge showed somewhat remaining muscle weakness and liver enzymes that were still elevated but improving. However, the symptoms including nausea, generalized weakness, jaundice and liver enzymes reagravated rapidly within a month. She was admitted to intensive care unit for fulminant hepatitis. Although she was enrolled for liver transplantation and in the meantime, plasma exchange with fresh frozen plasma transfusion was performed, she eventually died of rapidly progressing fulminant hepatic failure and multi-organ failure 3 month after boiled wild rice consumption and 3 weeks after her 2nd admission to our hospital.