

Figure S1 Ultrasound of the liver. The hepatic section showed an irregular morphology with uneven distribution of parenchymal echogenicity, enhanced echo in the anterior region, and attenuated echo in the posterior region. The hepatic capsule was clearly visualized. In the lower segment of the right anterior and posterior lobes, a hypoechoic area measuring 12.1 cm \times 7.3 cm was observed, with relatively well-defined margins and heterogeneous internal echogenicity.

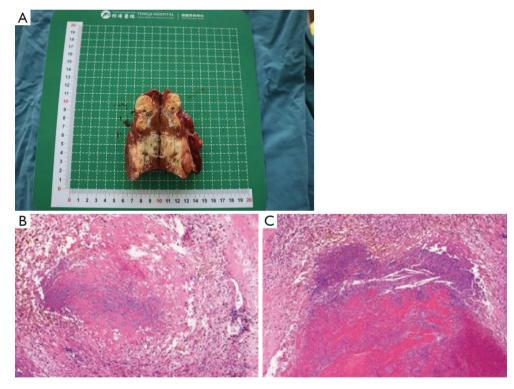


Figure S2 Surgically resected tumor specimens as well as pathological examinations. Complete tumor specimen (A). Pathology revealed extensive necrosis with surrounding foamy cells, epithelioid cell clusters, scattered multinucleated giant cells, and a few chronic inflammatory cells in the tumor region. The adjacent liver tissue showed chronic hepatitis (G2S1) with steatosis, and no viable tumor tissue was identified (B,C). For the histopathological assessment of the specimens, hematoxylin and eosin staining was conducted on formalin-fixed, paraffinembedded tissue sections. Pathology images are displayed at 200× magnification.