



Figure 1. Axial contrast enhanced computed tomography (CECT) image shows an ill-defined heterogeneous lesion with hypodense center located in the pancreatic neck (↕) with extension to the liver hilum (↔). Integrity of the pancreatic body and tail parenchyma is also observed (↷).



Figure 2. Axial CECT image shows extension of the lesion to the liver's caudate lobe (↗) with mass effect over hilar vessels of the liver (↖) conditioning hypoenhancement of the right lateral liver segments (☆). Necrotic enlarged lymph nodes and surrounding fat stranding (*) were other associated findings.

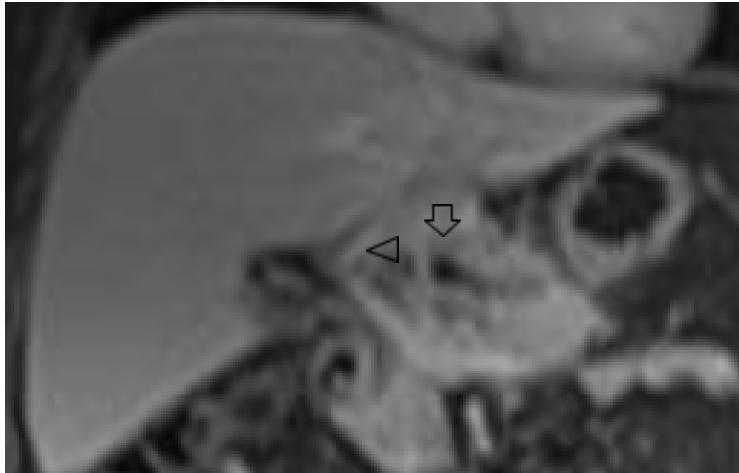


Figure 3. Coronal contrast enhanced T1-weighted fat saturated image reveals an heterogeneous enhancing lesion located in the pancreatic neck (↓) with extension to the liver hilum and caudate lobe (◁).

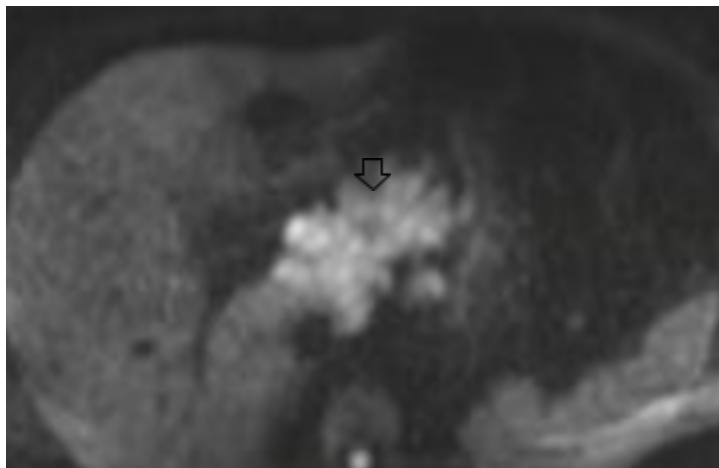


Figure 4. Diffusion-weighted imaging shows restricted diffusion of the pancreatic neck and caudate lobe lesion (arrow).

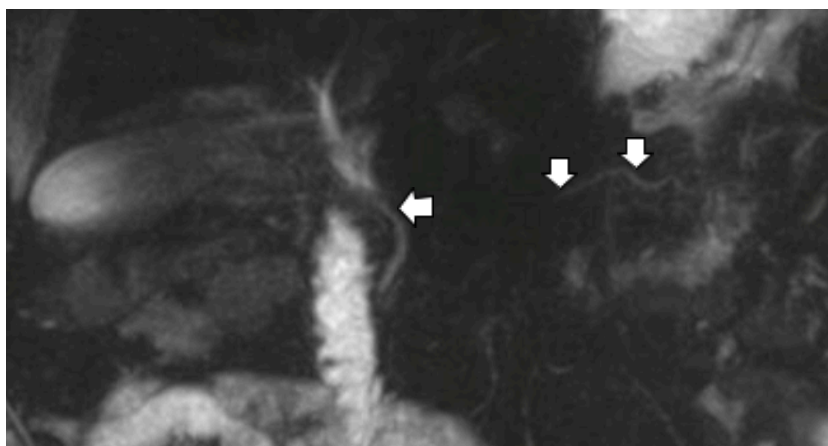


Figure 5. Magnetic resonance cholangiopancreatography image shows absence of common bile and pancreatic ducts dilatation (arrows).