Case Description:
An 82-year-old man was diagnosed with a right pleural mesothelioma two and one half years ago. He received no surgery, chemotherapy, or radiation therapy. Six months ago, he developed a pericardial effusion, and a pericardial window was created. During the month before computed tomography (CT) scanning, he complained of increasing abdominal girth, leg edema, and shortness of breath, especially when lying flat in bed at night. The scan of the upper abdomen is shown in Figs 1A-B.

The best diagnosis for the liver abnormality seen by CT is:

1. cirrhosis
2. diffuse metastatic lesions
3. Budd-Chiari syndrome
4. passive venous congestion of the liver
5. diffuse fatty infiltration