

IOP - Images

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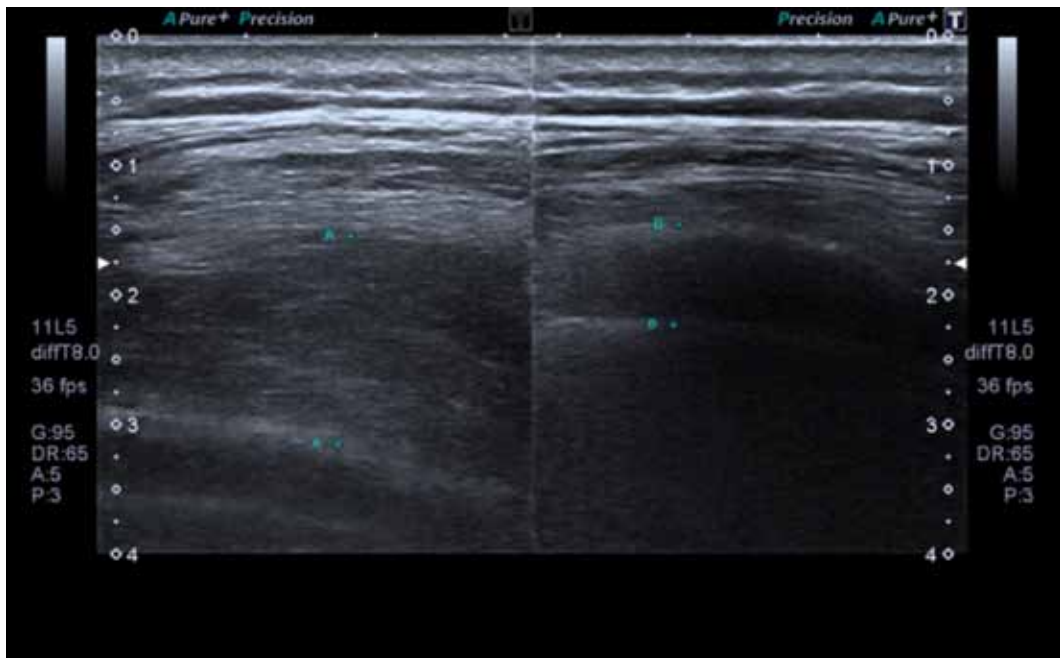
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Case

Sixty-eight year-old female who, at self palpation, finds a right infrascapular tumoral lesion associated with regional pain and scapular bumping while performing movement.

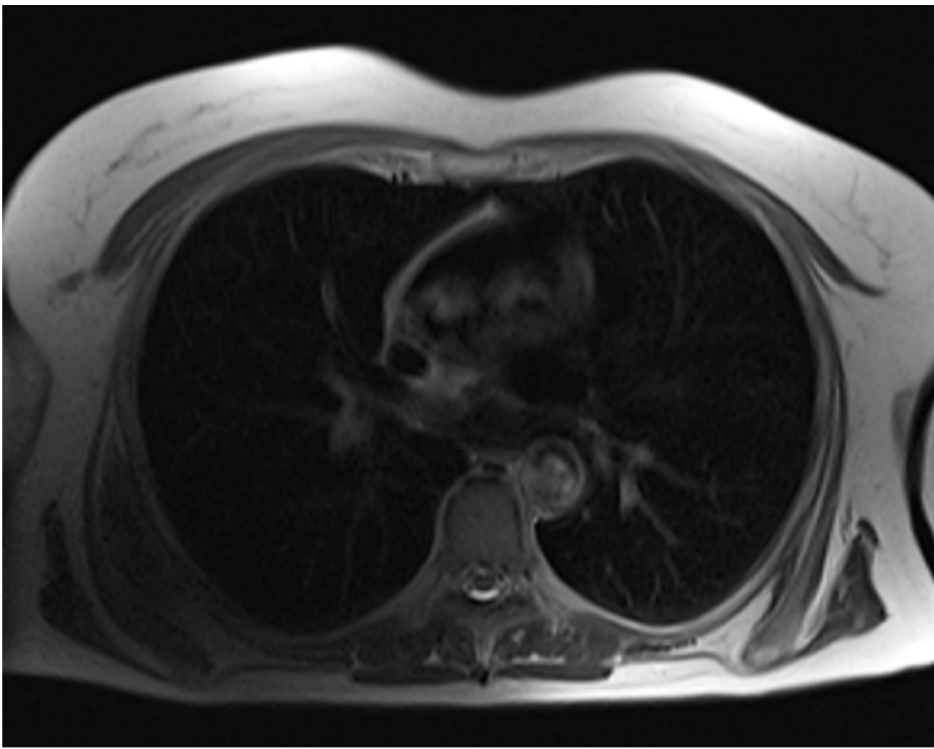
Findings and interpretation of imaging studies


We got ultrasound and MRI images. Ultrasound showed a solid lesion with fascicular or laminar pattern, with alternating hypoechoic and hyperechoic lines parallel to the right thoracic wall. The contralateral side is shown for comparison (Figure 1).




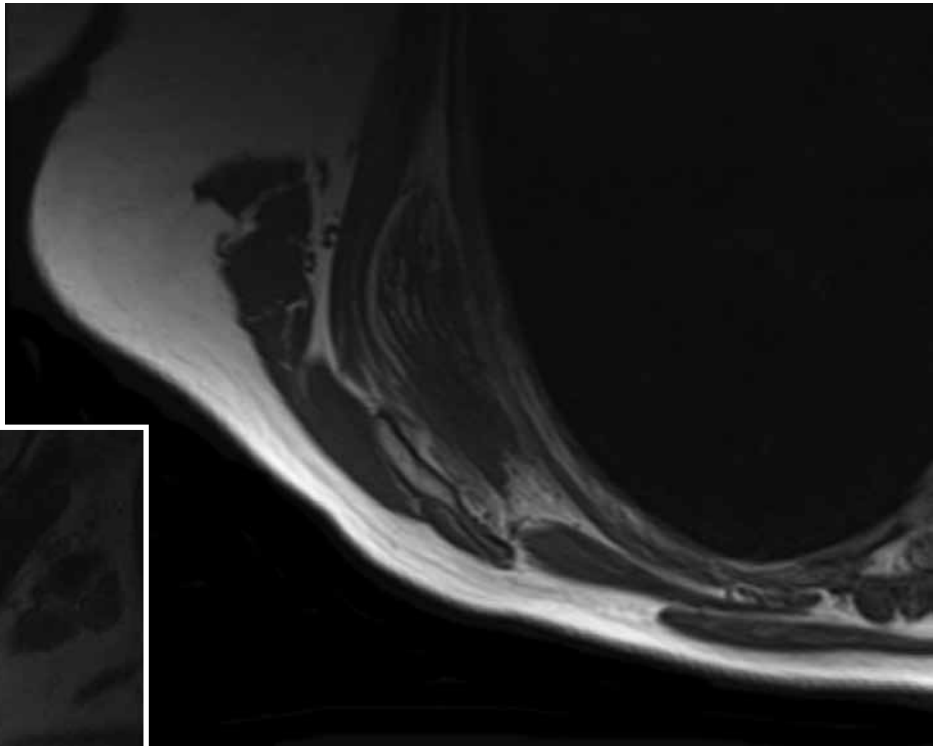
▲ **Figure 1.** Transverse ultrasound exam. There is asymmetry on the muscle plane for greater right thick. Muscle tissue ultrasound heterogeneity can be recognized.


First, we got MRI thorax images for comparison (Figure 2). Then, we focused on the right infrascapular region that coincided with the palpable tumoral lesion. We visualized a semi-lunar bulge with a fat-fibrous alternating pattern (Figures 3 and 4).




Figure 2 Thorax MRI, T2 transverse section (1500/80). Asymmetry in infrascapular soft tissues with a solid lesion on the right dorsal wall stands out.


Figure 3. MRI, T1 transverse section (468/13). A bulge of the thoracic wall with signal similar to that of skeletal muscle can be visualized. This location, between the inferior apex of the scapula and the thoracic cage is the classical location of this condition. Note that, within, it contains small fat foci (high signal)




Figure 4. MRI, T2 oblique sagittal section (3320/101). In this sequence, the lesion also shows a fascicular pattern with alternating fibrous and fat tissues. Note the relationship that it shows with the inferior edge of the scapula.

