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Post-biopsy MRI changes in the size and enhancement of intramuscular myxomas: A report of two cases

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1 the size and enhancement of in cases

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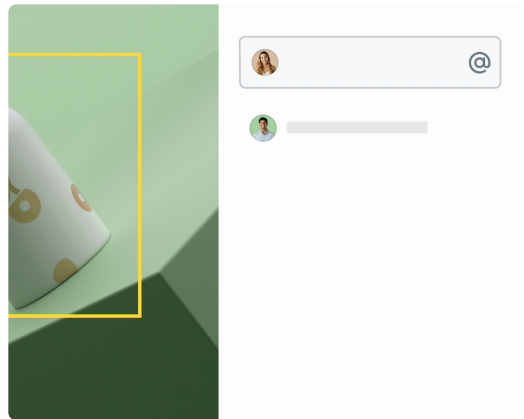
A B S T R A C T

Intramuscular myxomas are benign soft-tissue tumors, characterized by bland spindle-shaped cells within an abundant mucoid matrix on histologic examination. They present as well-circumscribed masses which may occasionally cause pain, paresthesia, or numbness. We present an interesting phenomenon of two histologically confirmed intramuscular myxomas elsewhere in the body, which exhibited size and enhancement changes on follow-up imaging. This is the first report to describe size and enhancement changes

2. Case 1

soft-tissue tumors, well-defined, well-circumscribed masses. Described by Enzinger in 1965 [1,2], they are characterized by bland spindle-shaped cells within a mucopolysaccharide matrix. Histologically, they are well-circumscribed masses elsewhere in the body, and they can occur in the subcutaneous tissue, and they can occur in the muscular form demonstrating malignant potential. Most of them typically present with pain, which is most often unilateral and present with paresthesia or numbness. In some cases, surgical resection is curative. However, biopsy is often necessary to ascertain the diagnosis, especially in the few atypically confirmed cases of intramuscular myxomas and enhancement pattern on MRI. In this article, we describe the biopsy. To the authors' knowledge, this is the first report to describe such changes of in-

A 55-year-old female presented with chronic midline lower back pain and bilateral buttock pain. On magnetic resonance imaging, there was a well-defined, T2 hyperintense mass with a maximum diameter, which was confirmed on physical examination, and there was no neurologic examination abnormality. Dedicated contrast-enhanced MRI was obtained on a 1.5 Tesla Magnetom Avanto (Siemens Medical Systems, Milwaukee, WI) scanner. A well-circumscribed mass within the right gluteus maximus muscle, measuring approximately 4.0 × 4.0 × 3.0 cm, showed intermediate signal intensity and T2 hyperintensity with subtle perilesional enhancement. Following administration of intravenous gadobenate dimeglumine, Brightness Select (Bracco, Milan, Italy), there was enhancing septae and (Fig. 1C).
One month after initial



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