

Image in Medicine

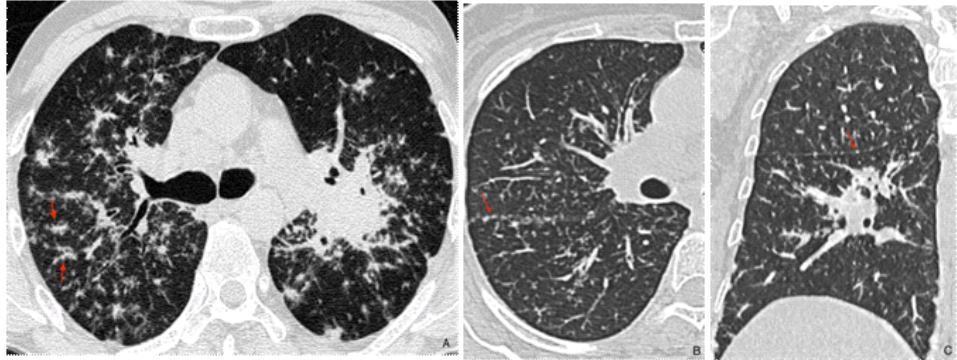
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Quiz 1

CT scan images of the chest of 2 different patients.

Questions :

- (1) What is the diagnosis?
- (2) What is the pathophysiology of this pattern?
- (3) What are the imaging features of sarcoidosis?



Answers :

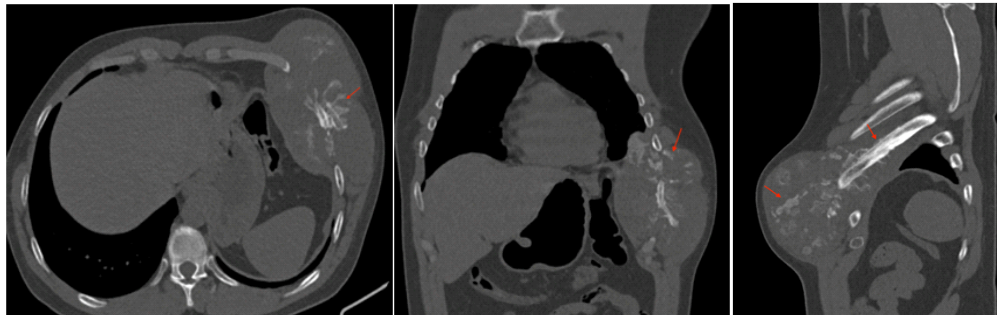
- (1) Eribronchovascular (arrow in A) and perifissural (arrow in B,C) nodules are seen, suggestive of pulmonary sarcoidosis.
- (2) The distribution of sarcoid granulomas is mainly along the peribronchovascular lymphatics and to a lesser extent in the interlobular septae and subpleural

locations.

(3) Sarcoidosis commonly presents as symmetric hilar and mediastinal lymphadenopathy. Calcification is common in lymph nodes and may present in eggshell, punctate or amorphous pattern. There is a wide spectrum of pulmonary parenchymal features ranging from perilymphatic nodules, alveolar sarcoidosis and pulmonary fibrosis.

Quiz 2

A 46 year old man presented with rapidly growing swelling in left lateral chest wall since 3 months.



Questions:

- (1) What is the diagnosis?
- (2) What are the common locations of this lesion?
- (3) What are the imaging features of this lesion?

Answers :

(1) An osteolytic lesion with large soft tissue component showing calcified matrix is seen involving

left 8th rib. These imaging findings favour diagnosis of chondrosarcoma of rib, which was confirmed on biopsy.

(2) The common locations of chondrosarcoma are long bones like femur, pelvis, ribs, spine, scapula and sternum.

(3) Chondrosarcomas are osteolytic lesions showing intralesional calcifications (most commonly rings and arch or popcorn calcification). Permeative appearance of bone is seen in high grade tumours. Endosteal scalloping, cortical remodelling and periosteal reaction are useful in distinguishing between an enchondroma and low-grade chondrosarcoma.

Picture This by Jankharia, Mumbai, Maharashtra
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