

## Image in Medicine

Bhoomi Angirish<sup>1</sup>, Bhavin Jankharia<sup>2</sup>

### Quiz 1

*Axial CT scan of chest of a 33-years old lady who presented with sudden shortness of breath.*

#### Questions :

- (1) What is the diagnosis ?
- (2) What is Lymphangiomyomatosis (LAM)?
- (3) How to differentiate LAM from Langerhans cell histiocytosis (LCH)?

#### Answers :

(1) Lymphangiomyomatosis (LAM). Thin-walled cysts (arrows) are seen randomly distributed in both the lungs. A small left pneumothorax (arrowhead) is seen. The long arrow shows the intercostal drainage tube.

(2) LAM occurs in women in the child-bearing age group. Often the initial manifestation is pneumothorax. LAM is multi-organ disease characterized by infiltration of immature-appearing smooth muscle cells in the airways and along lymphatics. It occurs either as a pure pulmonary disease or in association with tuberous sclerosis. In some patients there may be associated findings including lymphangiomas.



(3) The distribution of cysts is the key distinguishing feature of LAM from LCH. In LAM, cysts may involve the juxtaphrenic recesses, unlike in LCH. The cysts in LAM tend to spare the extreme lung apices. The cysts in LAM are typically thin wall and round in shape. The diagnosis is usually confirmed without biopsy by measuring the serum VEGF levels, which are typically high.

### Quiz 2

*A 65 year old lady presented with swelling around middle phalanx of 2<sup>nd</sup> finger.*

#### Answers:

(1) Well defined osteolytic expansile lesion with narrow zone of transition is seen in middle phalanx of 2<sup>nd</sup> finger (arrow). These imaging findings favour diagnosis of enchondroma, which was confirmed on biopsy.

(2) Enchondromas are typically seen in central or eccentric location within the medullary cavity of tubular bones. It is commonly seen in small tubular bones of hands, feet and in large bones like femur, tibia and humerus.

#### Questions:

- (1) What is the diagnosis?
- (2) What are the common locations of this lesion?
- (3) Name the syndromes associated with multiple enchondromas.



(3) Syndromes associated with multiple enchondromas are: i) Ollier disease – it is non-hereditary, sporadic disorder characterised by multiple enchondromas located in the metaphyseal regions. ii) Maffucci syndrome – is a congenital non-hereditary dysplasia characterised by multiple enchondromas with soft-tissue venous malformations.

Picture This by Jankharia, Mumbai, Maharashtra

<sup>1</sup>MD, DNB (Radiology)

<sup>2</sup>MD, DMRD (Radiology)