Case Report 163

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Radiological Studies

Fig. 2A, B. A selective left subclavian arteriogram demonstrates considerable hypervascularity with evidence of AV shunting in a large, well-marginated tumor mass. Numerous feeder arteries circumscribe the lesion. B A roentgenogram obtained during the capillary phase of the subclavian arteriogram shows a dense tumor stain, with an early draining vein centrally situated.

Fig. 3A, B. A posterior view obtained during a bone scan using $^{99m}$Tc-MDP shows increased uptake over the left shoulder area. No other skeletal or soft tissue lesions are identified. B A coned down view over the left shoulder shows intense uptake by the soft tissue mass.

History

This 43-year-old man was referred for evaluation of a soft tissue mass overlying the left scapula, which had been present for approximately 20 years. Gradual, painful enlargement had occurred for the past 3 months. Physical examination was normal except for a firm, moderately tender, mobile 12 x 14 cm mass over the area of the left scapula. Investigation included plain roentgenograms of the shoulder, computed tomography of the area of the mass and the chest, selective left subclavian arteriography and a radionuclide bone scan using $^{99m}$Tc methylene diphosphonate.

The soft tissue mass demonstrated on plain films (Fig. 1) was observed to be highly vascular on arteriography (Fig. 2A and B) and was unusual in its intense uptake of $^{99m}$Tc-MDP (Fig. 3A and B). No other lesion was identified in the skeleton and soft tissues. Computed tomography showed neither calcium nor fat within the tumor mass.

A biopsy was performed.