Case report 502

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Imaging procedures

Fig. 1. Axial CT scan through shoulders with patient's arms held above the head. The mass (M) displaces the conjoined coracobrachialis and short head of the biceps muscles medially (arrow)

Fig. 2. Right axillary arteriogram. No neovascularity is present. The avascular mass deviates the proximal brachial artery (arrows)

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Clinical information

This 41-year-old man was referred to this institution for evaluation of an axillary mass which the patient had discovered 2 months previously. Physical examination revealed a firm, palpable, nonmobile mass measuring $8 \times 12$ cm in the right axilla just posterior to the pectoralis major muscle. Plain films of the shoulders were normal. CT examination demonstrated a soft tissue mass (Fig. 1). The possibility of a soft tissue sarcoma was raised and an arteriogram (Fig. 2) and MRI of the right shoulder girdle were obtained (Figs. 3–4).

The mass was surgically excised.