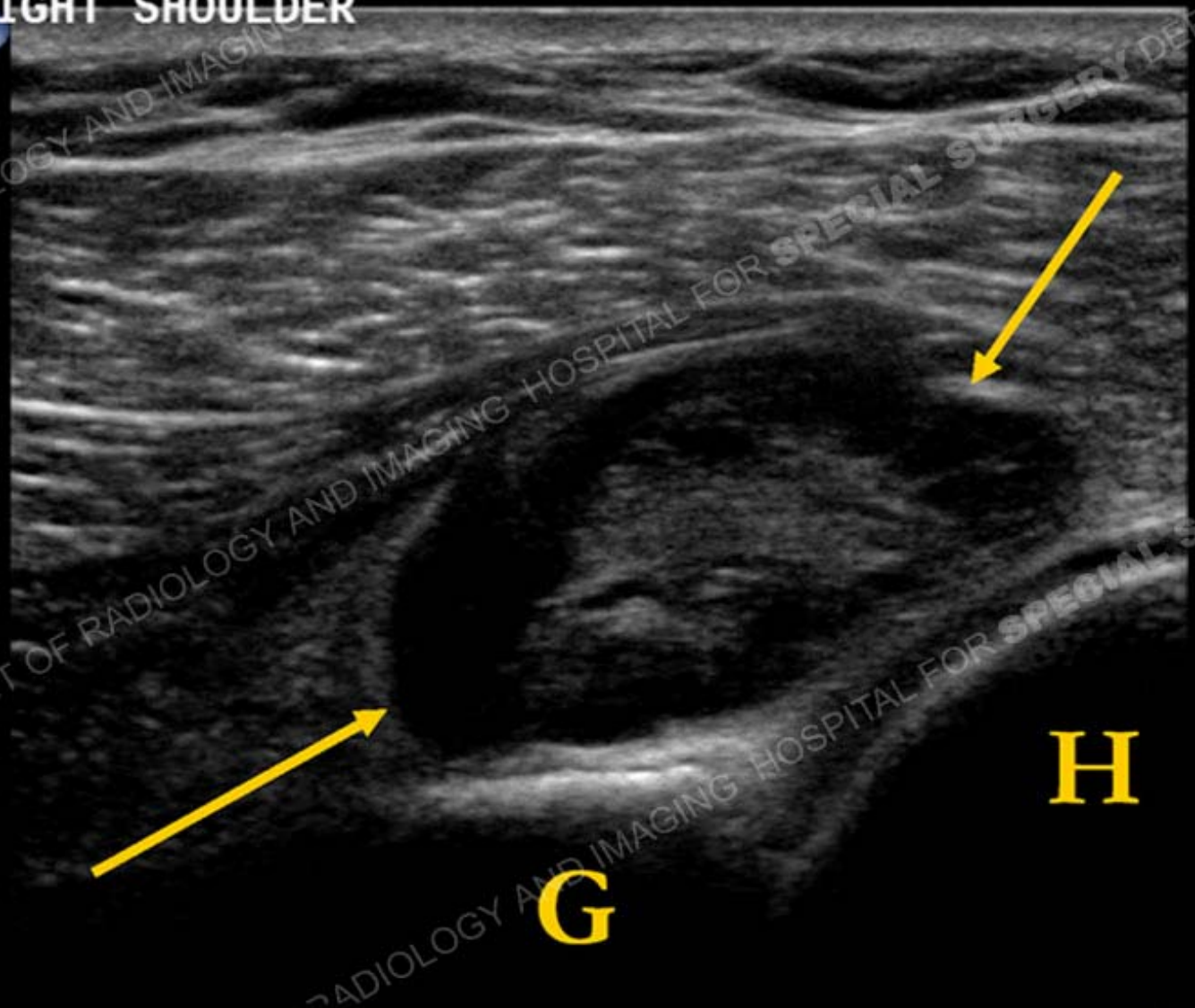


RIGHT SHOULDER



Sonographic image at the posterior shoulder adjacent to the infraspinatus tendon demonstrating a large soft tissue mass (yellow arrows). G-glenoid, H-humeral head articular cartilage.

Clinical History

- 57 year old female presents with 6 months of right shoulder pain and limited mobility
- Ultrasound of the shoulder requested to rule out rotator cuff tear



RIGHT SHOULDER

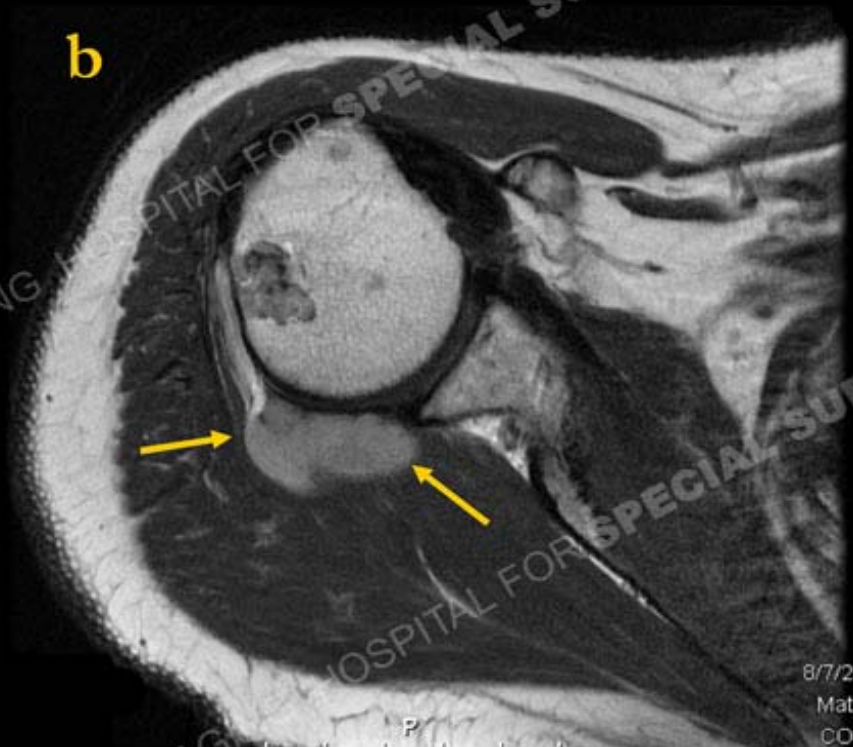


Transverse image - the soft tissue mass demonstrates no internal calcification.

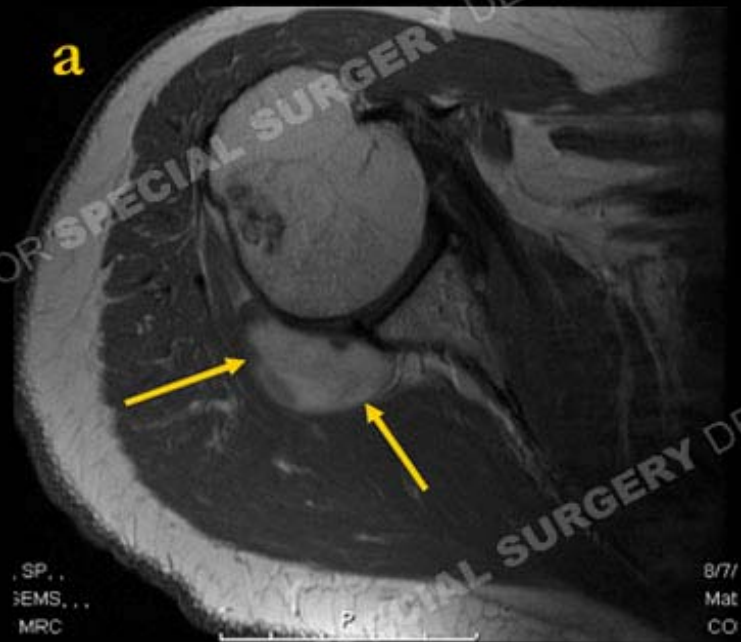
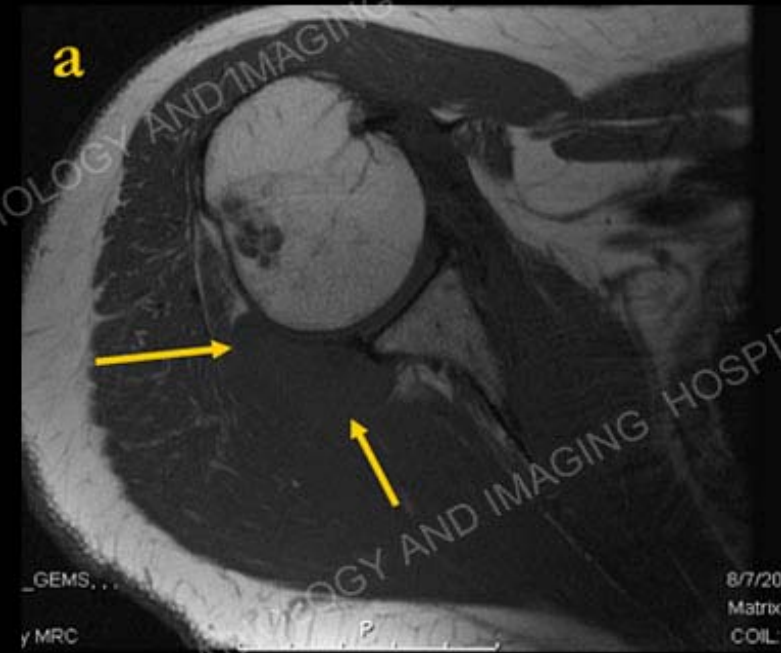
RIGHT SHOULDER



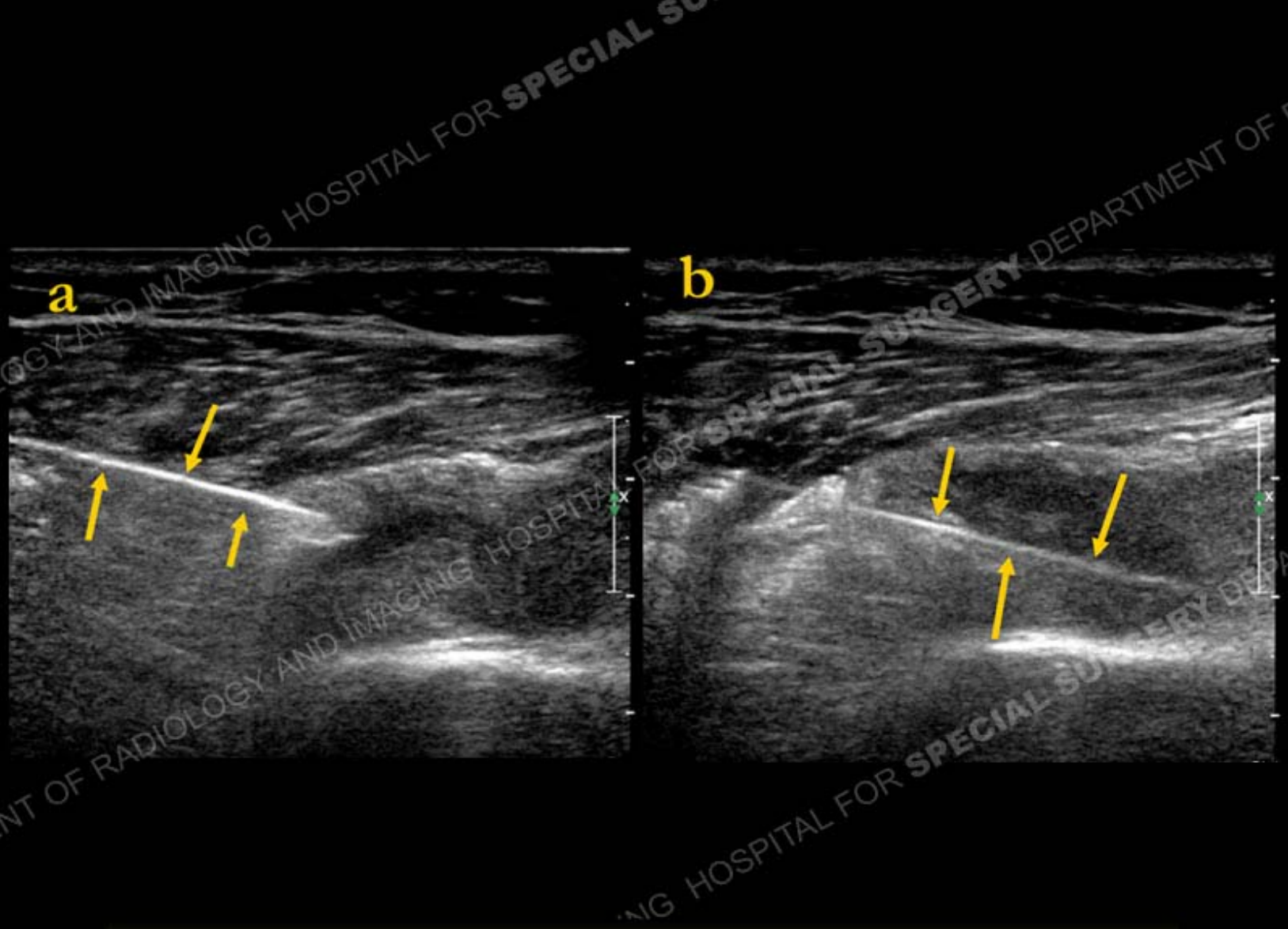
Power Doppler evaluation demonstrating no internal vascularity within the mass.



Oblique coronal (a) and axial (b) proton density MRI demonstrating the hyperintense soft tissue mass (arrows) posterior to the joint.



T1 pre-contrast axial (a) and post-contrast axial (b) MRI images demonstrating marked enhancement of the soft-tissue mass.



Ultrasound-guided biopsy of the soft tissue mass using a 14-gauge core biopsy system with five samples obtained.
a - guide needle positioned at margin of lesion
b - core biopsy device within the lesion

Diagnosis

- Myxomatous tumor of the right shoulder.



Discussion

- Myxomatous tumors of the soft tissues are a heterogeneous group of lesions, both benign and malignant, that show an overproduction of mucopolysaccharide substances.
- Characterized by a mixture of primitive mesenchymal cells and myxomatous stroma.

