

## MRI of Leg

<b>Client Patient Id</b>		<b>Scan Number</b>	<b>Case 5</b>
<b>Scanris Patient Id</b>	<b>Case 5</b>	<b>Date</b>	August 1, 2005
<b>Report of</b>	<b>MRI of Right Leg</b>	<b>Client Name</b>	

<b>History</b>	None provided
<b>IV Contrast</b>	None administered
<b>Comparison Studies</b>	None provided

### Findings:

BONES AND SOFT TISSUES:	There is a hypointense lesion on the T1 Weighted images in the upper shaft of the right tibia in the metaphysis and also involving the region of the epiphysis posteriorly and extending upto the knee joint. This lesion is seen to turn heterogeneously hyperintense on the proton density and STIR images. This lesion is seen to extend over 10 cms from the level of the knee joint. There is a clear zone of transition between the normal marrow and the lesion. There is a break in the cortex posteriorly, with thinning of the cortex anteriorly. There is minimal periosteal reaction. There is extension of the lesion in the adjacent soft tissues with involvement of the tibialis anterior and posterior muscles, flexor digitorum longus muscle and the soleus muscle. There is extension into the anterior subcutaneous region with streaking of the fat. The neurovascular bundle is displaced postero-laterally. The right knee joint is not involved.
OTHER BONES:	The fibula and the visualized lower shaft of the femur are unremarkable.
OTHER	None.

<b>Impression</b>	<b>The MRI features are suggestive of a mass lesion in the upper shaft of the right tibia in the metaphysis and also involving the region of the epiphysis posteriorly and extending upto the knee joint with a break in the cortex and periosteal reaction and soft tissue extension as described most likely represents a neoplastic process. This is not specific for a single etiology. An osteogenic sarcoma is a likely possibility.</b>
-------------------	--