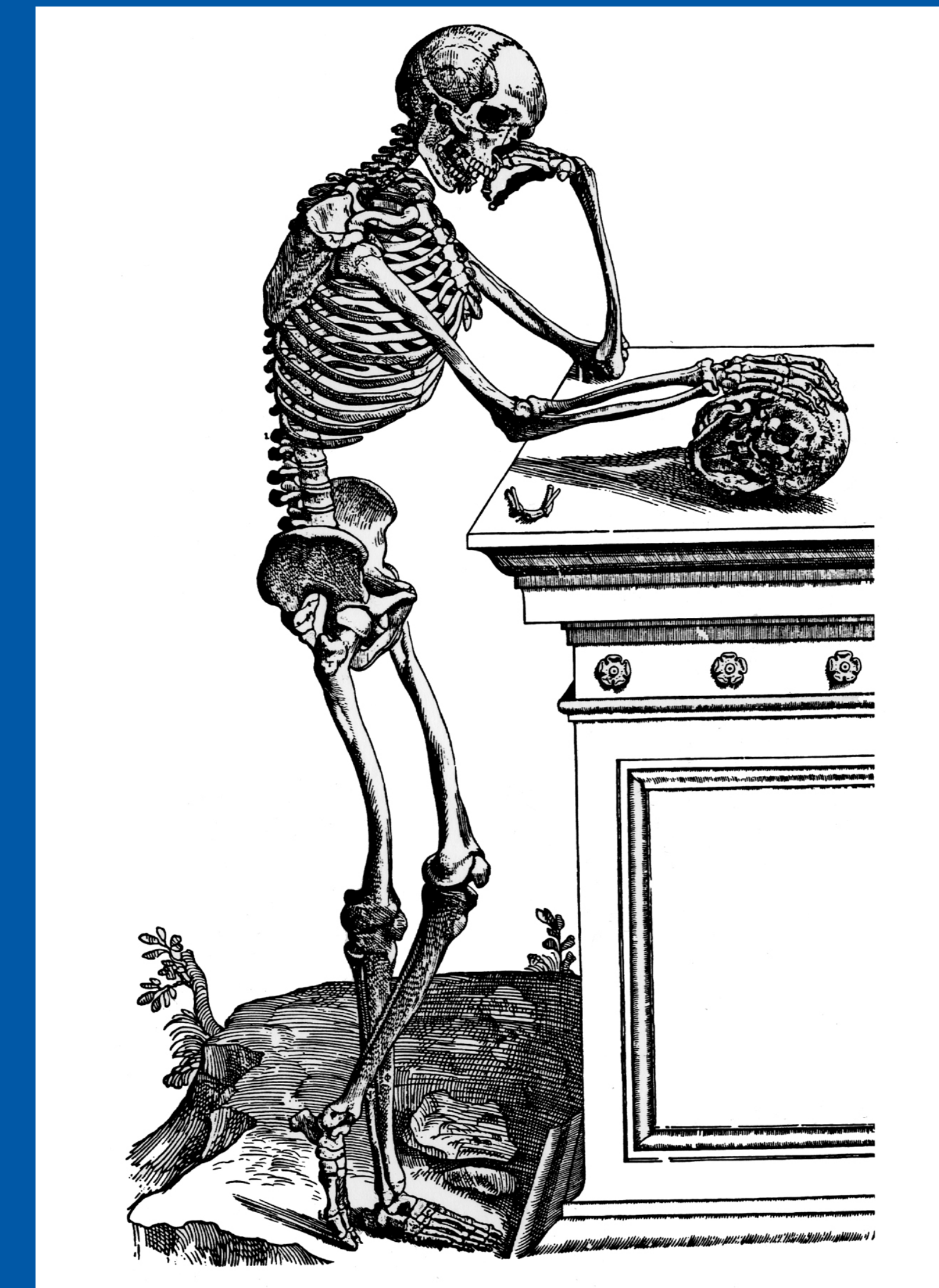


44th Annual Meeting Society of Skeletal Radiology

March 13 - 17, 2021

CASE OF THE DAY: TUESDAY

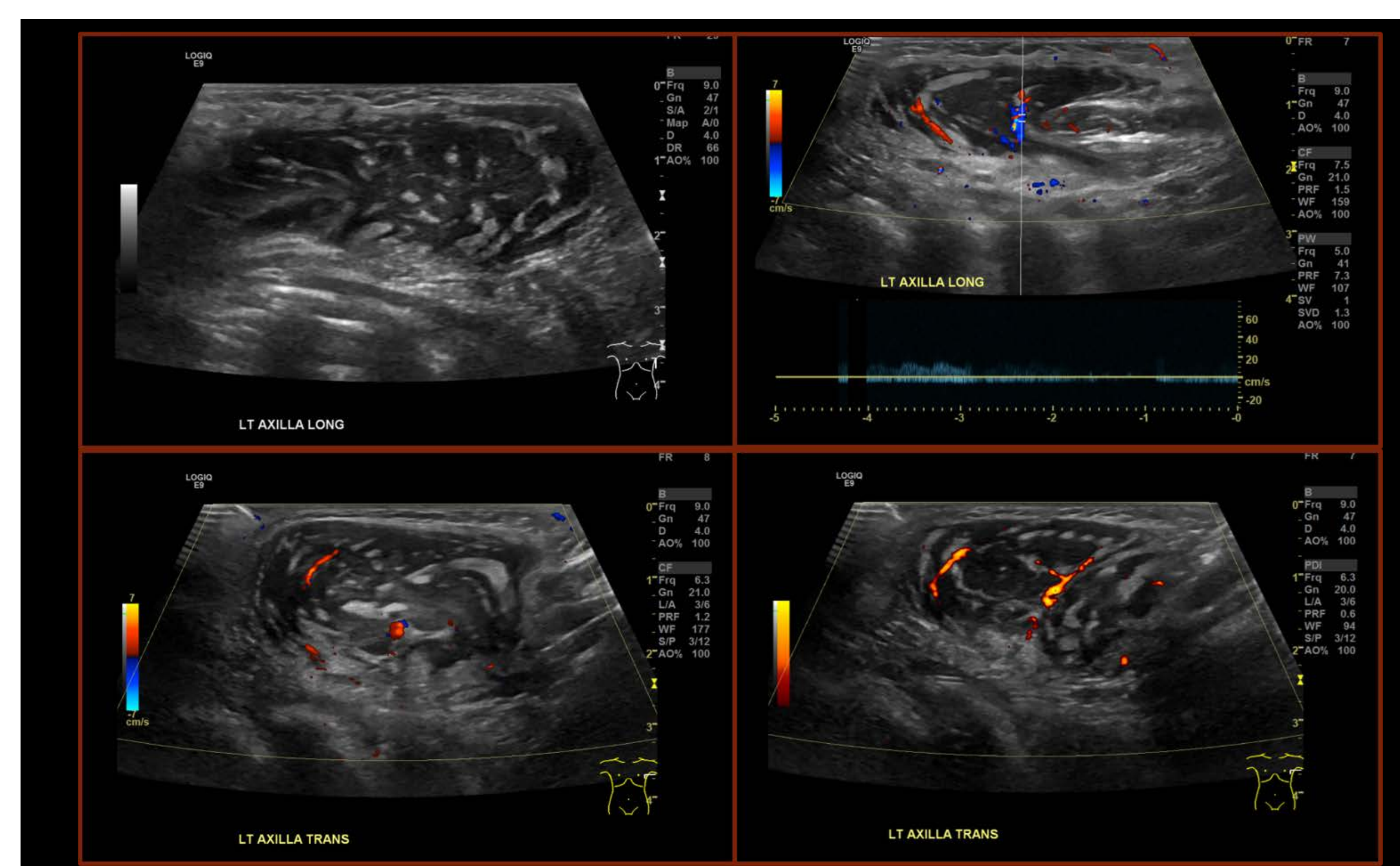
 #SSRBONE21COD6



Michael Fadell, MD; Florette Kimberly Gray Hazard, MD
Stanford University School of Medicine, Palo Alto, CA

HISTORY

- 7-month-old ex-full term healthy female with non-painful left axillary mass
- Mass increasing in size over last 2 months
- Solitary mass, no skin changes or erythema
- Normal CBC and metabolic panel
- Minimally elevated CRP



DIAGNOSIS

Fibrous Hamartoma of Infancy

- Rare benign tumor which usually occurs within the first 2 years of life
- Commonly in axilla, shoulder, upper arm, inguinal region and chest wall
- Ultrasound and MRI findings frequently parallel the three histologic components of the lesion: (1) fat (2) bands of both (2) mesenchymal and (3) fibrous tissue.
- Histologic components can be balanced or unbalanced
- Interspersed strands of fibrous tissue in a parallel arrangement can give a "serpentine or layering" pattern on ultrasound and a "whirling" appearance on MRI that may allow the diagnosis to be suggested preoperatively.
- Differential diagnosis
 - infantile fibromatosis
 - myofibromatosis
 - congenital fibrosarcoma
 - lipofibromatosis and
 - lipoblastoma

