



Image of the Month

Abdominal Splenosis: Usefulness of ^{99m}Tc -phytate Hepato-splenic Scintigraphy in the Differential Diagnosis With Tumor Implantation[☆]

Esplenosis abdominal: utilidad de la gammagrafía hepato-esplénica con ^{99m}Tc -fitato en el diagnóstico diferencial con implante tumoral

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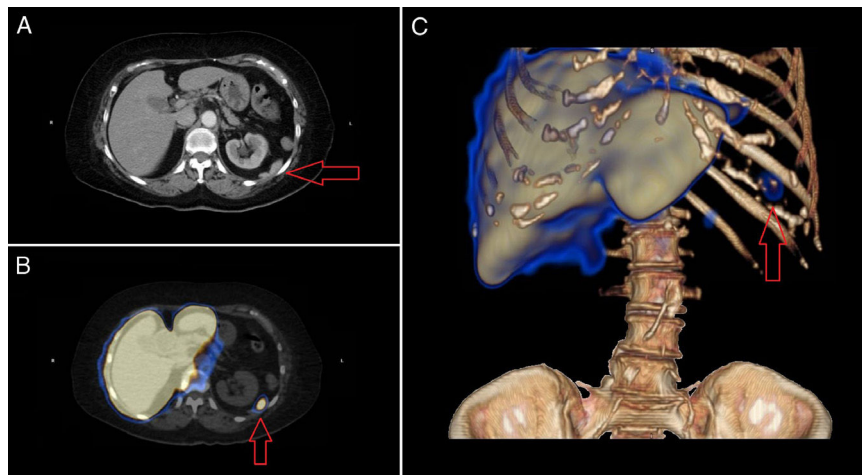


Fig. 1

A 74-year-old woman with a history of hypertension, chronic myeloid leukemia, non-metastatic gastric GIST surgery and splenectomy due to splenic rupture. The patient was diagnosed with colon adenocarcinoma at the hepatic angle, and a PET/CT extension study detected only one left infradiaphragmatic nodule measuring 33×8 mm, with no metabolic activity. Right hemicolectomy was conducted, with satisfactory postoperative evolution. Successive follow-up thoracoabdominal CT scans showed the persistence of the left subdiaphragmatic lesion, with no changes (Fig. 1A). In the end, an isotopic study using liver/spleen scintigraphy and SPECT-CT with 3D reconstruction revealed that this lesion was a splenic implant (Fig. 1B and C).

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