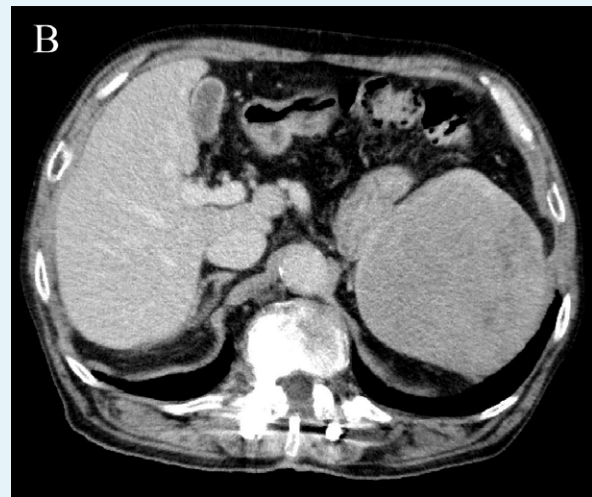
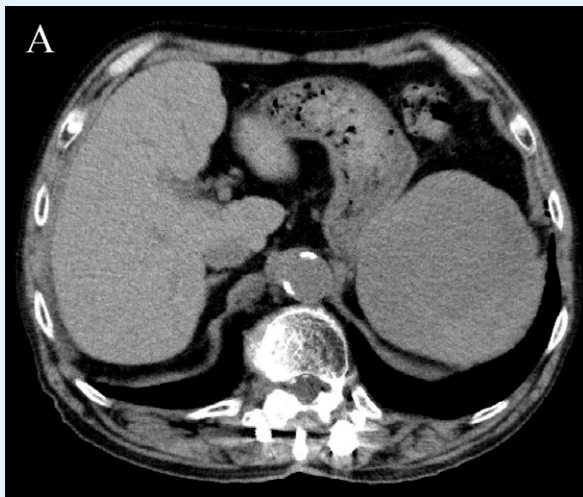


Splenic incidentaloma

H. Fujikawa^{1,2*}, T. Matsushita³

¹Department of Medical Education Studies, International Research Center for Medical Education, Graduate School of Medicine, the University of Tokyo, Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo, Japan; ²Department of Internal Medicine, Suwa Central Hospital, Chino, Nagano, Japan; ³Department of Radiology, Fujimi-kogen Hospital, Fujimi, Suwa-gun, Nagano, Japan. *Corresponding author: hirohisa.fujikawa@gmail.com

Figure 1. (A) Non-contrast-enhanced computed tomography of the abdomen, showing an incidental splenic lesion. (B) Contrast-enhanced computed tomography of the abdomen, showing a hypodense and mild contrast-enhancing lesion with a well-defined border in the spleen.



CASE REPORT

An 83-year-old man with hepatitis C presented to the hospital for follow-up imaging to monitor a thoracic aortic aneurysm. On examination, he was asymptomatic. Laboratory tests showed bicytopenia. Non-contrast-enhanced computed tomography (CT) described no change in size of the thoracic aortic aneurysm but an incidental splenic lesion (figure 1A). Contrast-enhanced CT scan revealed a hypodense, well-defined and mild contrast-enhancing lesion in the spleen (figure 1B).

WHAT IS YOUR DIAGNOSIS?

See page 143 for the answer to this photo quiz.