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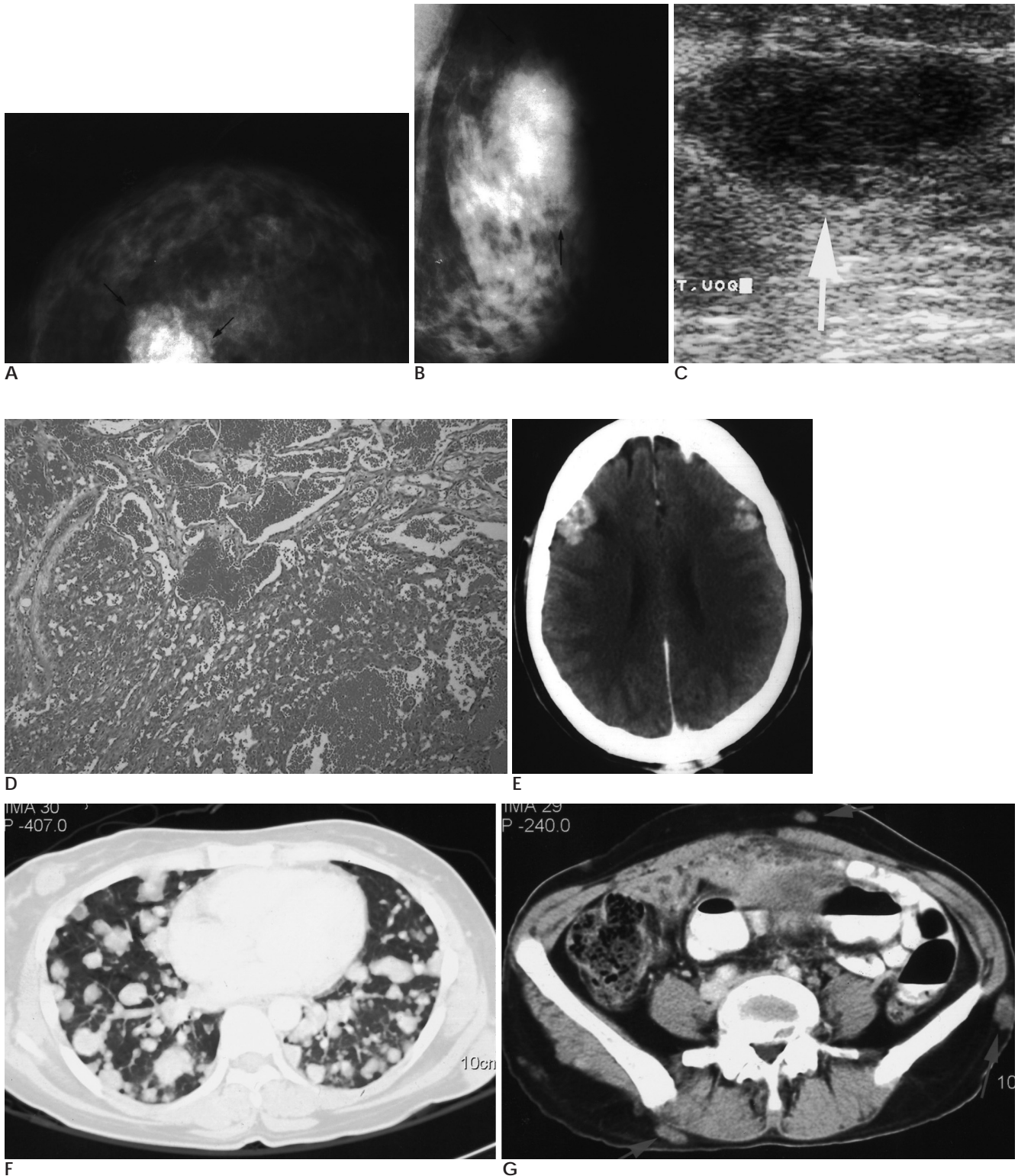


Fig. 1. A 34-year-old woman with angiosarcoma.

A, B. Craniocaudal (**A**) and mediolateral oblique (**B**) mammograms show a 5 cm length of high density mass with obscured margin and lobular shape at upper outer quadrant of the left breast.

C. Ultrasonogram shows a $3 \times 3 \times 1.5$ cm sized, oval shaped, microlobular margined, and inhomogenous hypoechoic mass (arrows) at 1 o'clock direction of the left breast.

D. Photomicroscopic picture reveals prominent endothelial cells and focal proliferation of spindle or elongated tumor cells with intervening vascular channel (hematoxylin-eosin stain, $\times 100$).

E-G. Computed Tomography of brain, chest and abdomen obtained 3 months later show multiple metastatic nodules in both frontal lobes (**E**), bilateral lung parenchyma (**F**), omentum (**G**) and subcutaneous fat (arrows, **E, G**).

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Radiological Findings of Angiosarcoma in Breast: A Case Report¹

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Angiosarcoma is a rare primary malignancy occurring anywhere in the body, but most often in the skin, liver or breast. The radiological findings of angiosarcoma of the breast have rarely been reported. We encountered a case in which the condition involved a 32-year-old woman in whom mammography revealed a obscured-marginated and lobular-shaped high-density lesion, and ultrasonography demonstrated an oval-shaped, microlobular-marginated, inhomogenous hypoechoic mass which metastasized to the whole body after surgery. We report the radiological findings of this case of angiosarcoma of the breast, and review the literature.

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