



가

가

(1).
 가 (2-7).
 가 (2, 7, 8).

1.6 cm 가
 T2 , T1
 (Fig. 1C). T1

(Fig. 1D).

35

가

(Fig. 1E).

가

50%

가

BI - RADS

5

Rosen (1)
 (angiomatosis)
 (perilobular) , (parenchymal)
 (non - parenchymal or
 subcutaneous) , (venous)

가
 (Fig. 1A).
 가가

(Fig. 1B).

가

(anterior pectoral fascia)

가

BI - RADS

2:

(1-7).

가

(2-7).

¹
²

가 가 , (2-7). 6). 가 (2, 4,

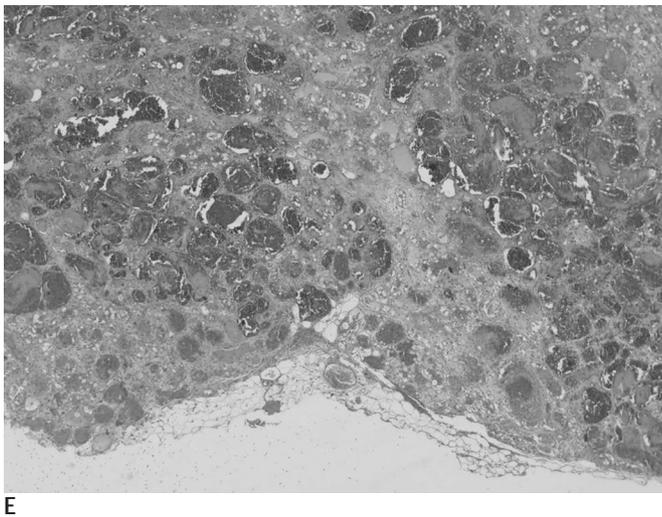
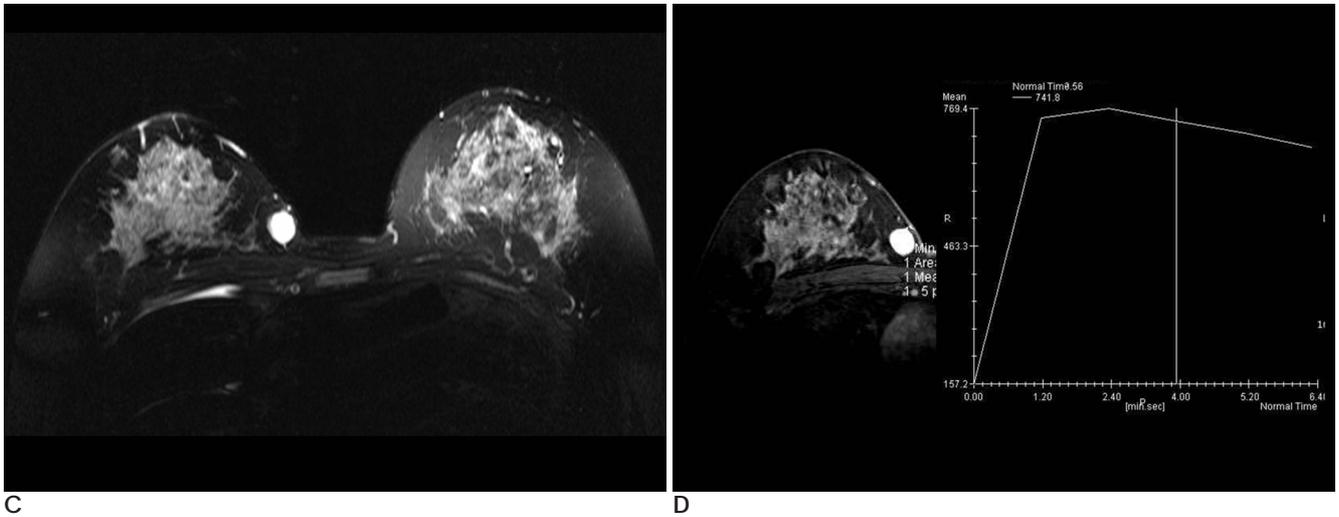
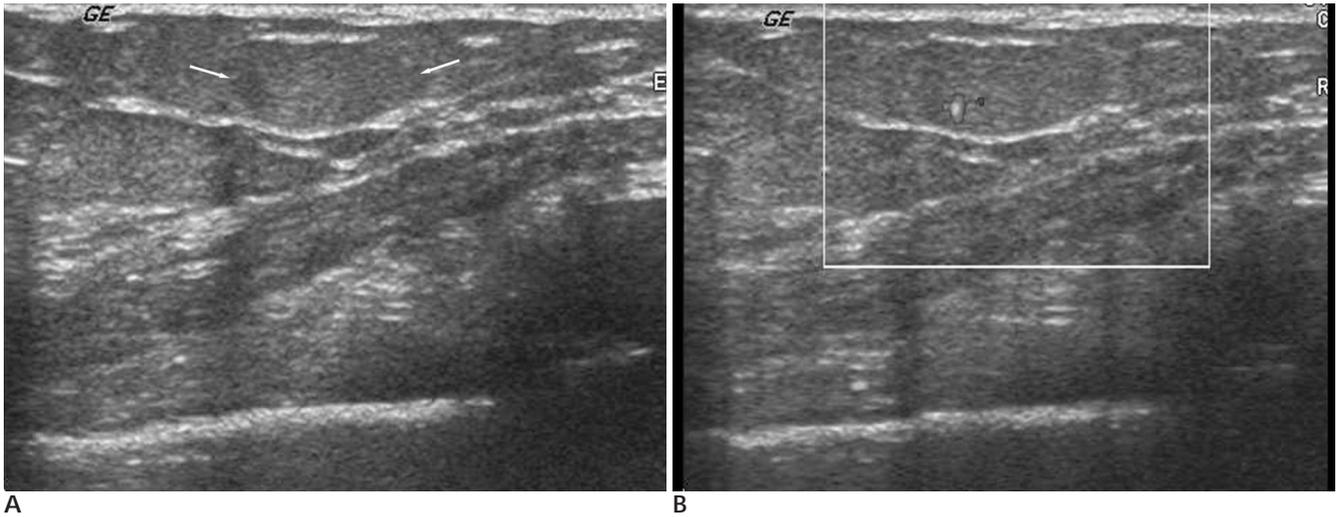


Fig. 1. 34-year-old woman with hemangioma.
A. Transverse sonography of the right inner breast shows a circumscribed, iso/ slightly hyperechogenic mass in subcutaneous fat layer that is displacing cooper's ligament to posteriorly (arrows).
B. Color Doppler image shows hypovascular mass with single vascular pole.
C. T2-weighted fat suppression image shows well-circumscribed, round, high signal intensity mass in right breast subcutaneous layer.
D. Time signal intensity curve shows early (160 sec) peak enhancement with delayed washout pattern on right breast mass.
E. Photomicrography shows cavernous vascular spaces lined by endothelial cells (hematoxylin-eosin stain, lower power).

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(2, 7, 8). T2
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가

T2

(7, 8).

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(2).

T2

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Subcutaneous Cavernous Hemangioma of the Breast: A Case Report¹

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Vascular tumors of the breast are uncommon and occur, for the most part, in the form of angiosarcomas. Benign breast hemangiomas are especially rare, with few reports existing in the literature. We report a case of a subcutaneous cavernous hemangioma of the breast and describe the sonographic, MRI findings and pathologic features.

Index words : Breast, neoplasms
Magnetic resonance (MR)
Hemangioma, cavernous

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