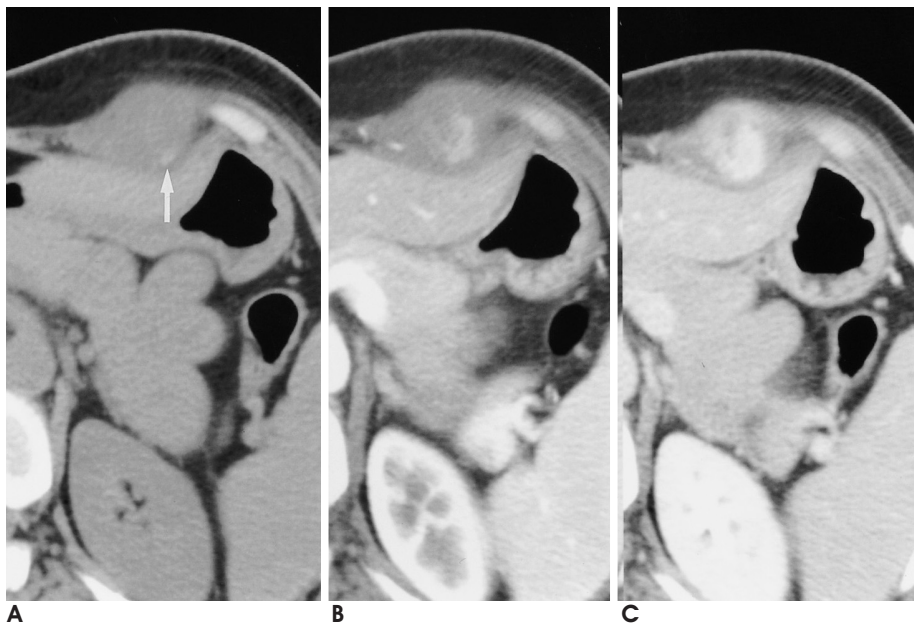
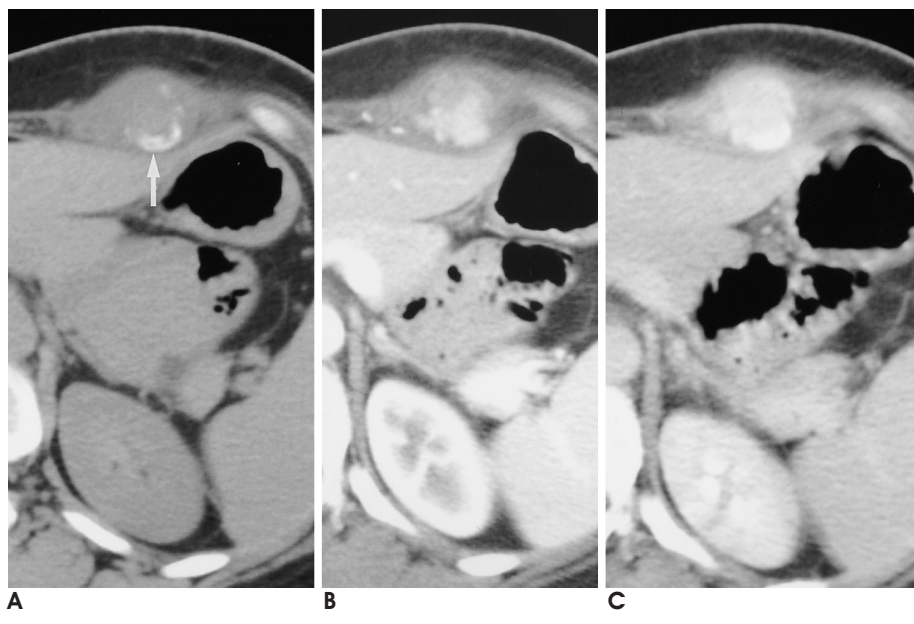


[illegible]



**Fig. 1. A.** Pre-contrast CT image shows well defined homogenous iso-dense mass with faint peripheral calcification (arrow) in left rectus abdominis muscle.  
**B.** Vascular phase CT image shows focal enhancement.  
**C.** Delayed phase CT image shows diffuse strong enhancement.



**Fig. 2. A.** Pre-contrast F/U CT image 1 week later shows increased peripheral dense mineralization (arrow).  
**B, C.** 2-phase enhanced CT images show increased enhancing area.

(Fig. 6).

(1, 2).  
가 2 - 6 가 , 6 - 8 가  
5 - 6 가 (3,  
가  
가 , 4).  
가 CT , 4 -  
6 가 가  
가 가

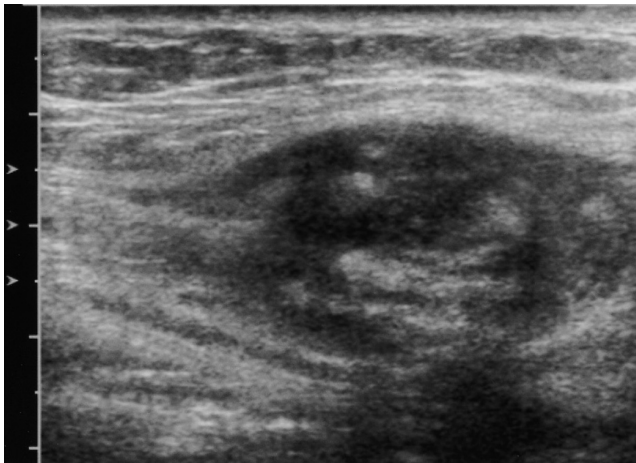
(5, 6).  
CT 가 , 2  
CT 가 , 3  
CT 가 가 . 가  
, 1 ,  
,

(7).

(motion artifact)

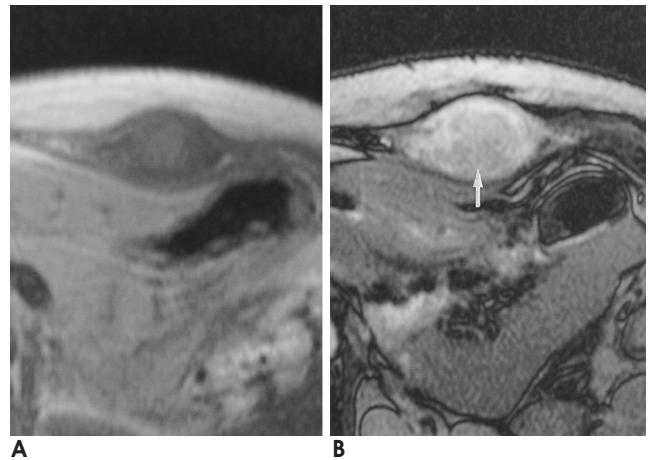
(respiratory gating)

(breathhold)



**Fig. 3.** Transverse sonography shows ill defined heterogenous hypoechoic mass with hyperechoic spots and linear bands in rectus abdominis muscle.

가  
, 8  
(1).  
가 가  
T2 가  
CT  
T2  
(myxoid stroma)  
(extracellular matrix)  
(fibroblast) (myofibroblast) 가  
(nodular fasciitis)  
(1, 2). (hya-

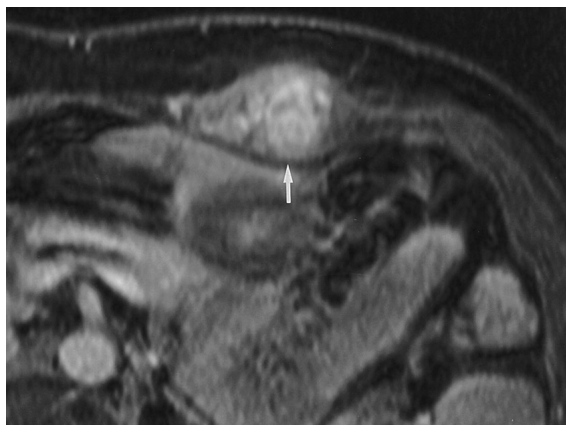


**A**

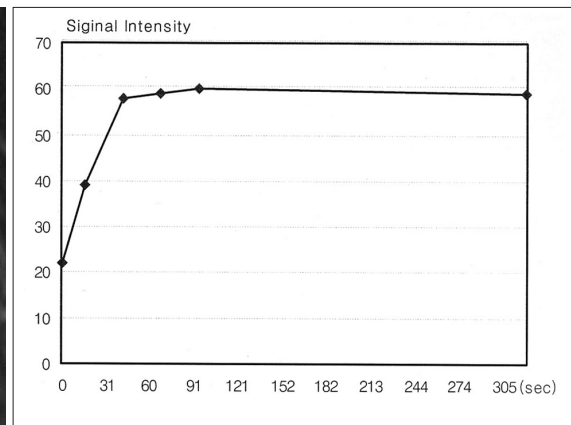
**B**

**Fig. 4. A.** Axial T1-weighted image (TR/TE = 100/4.71 msec) shows iso-signal intensity mass with central slightly high-signal intensity.

**B.** Axial T2-weighted image (TR/TE = 3800/91 msec) shows heterogeneous high signal intensity mass with slightly low signal intensity area representing mineralization (arrow).



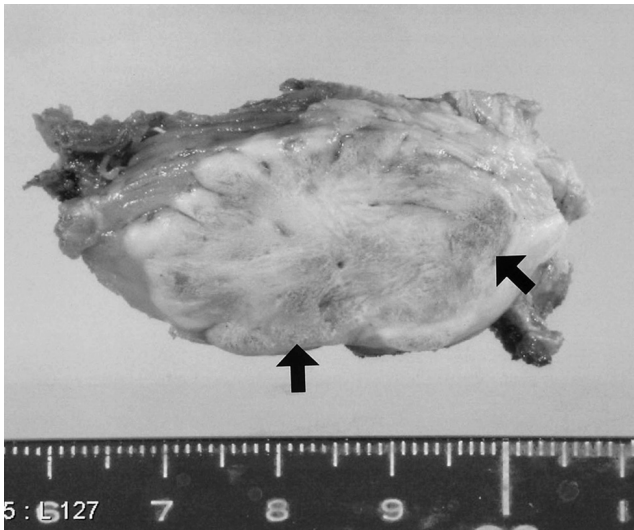
**A**



**B**

**Fig. 5. A.** Dynamic 3D VIBE axial image after gadolinium injection shows a diffuse strong enhancing mass (arrow) in rectus abdominis muscle.

**B.** The time-signal intensity curve demonstrates an early strong enhancement pattern.



**Fig. 6.** Cross section of the surgically resected specimen shows a whitish solid firm mass with peripheral mineralization (arrows).

line cartilage)

T2  
(bone marrow)가

4

가

가

(plateau)가

(8).

T1

(1).  
가

T1  
가

가

가 30%

42

가

(shadow) (9).  
가  
CT  
1 -  
2 CT

1. Kransdorf MJ, Meis JM, Jelinek JS. Myositis ossificans: MR appearance with radiologic-pathologic correlation. *AJR Am J Roentgenol* 1991;157:1243-1248
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## Myositis Ossificans in Rectus Abdominis Muscle: Case Report<sup>1</sup>

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Myositis ossificans is an ossifying inflammatory lesion occurring within skeletal muscle. Myositis ossificans usually arises in the large muscles of the extremities and this lesion is characterized by progression of mineralization from periphery to center. In the early phase, myositis ossificans simulates malignant soft tissue tumor without dense mineralization. Traumatic myositis ossificans in rectus abdominis muscle has been reported worldwide. The radiologic findings of early active myositis ossificans in rectus abdominis muscle are ill defined heterogenous hypoechoic mass on US, hemorrhage, early strong enhancement and early peripheral mineralization on CT and MR.

**Index words :** Myositis  
Computed tomography (CT)  
Magnetic resonance (MR)

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