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— Abstract —

Elastofibroma Dorsi as a Cause of Snapping Scapula - A Case Report -

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Elastofibroma dorsi is a benign soft tissue mass, not well-known because of its low incidence, and usually located between the chest wall and the inferomedial aspect of the scapula. This lesion is not true neoplasm but rather reactive hyperplasia of elastic fibers. It is mostly nontender mass, but occasionally causes snapping symptom. This tumor should be considered as a differential diagnosis of snapping scapula. The clinical diagnosis is made by magnetic resonance imaging and confirmed by pathologic findings. We present a case report of a female with elastofibroma dorsi, who had that the chief complaint was snapping scapula and palpable mass. We emphasize that snapping lesions located deep beneath the inferior tip of the scapula on the chest wall should arouse suspicion of an elastofibroma dorsi.

Key Words: Elastofibroma Dorsi, Snapping Shoulder, Excisional Biopsy

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(Fig. 1).

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(Fig. 2).

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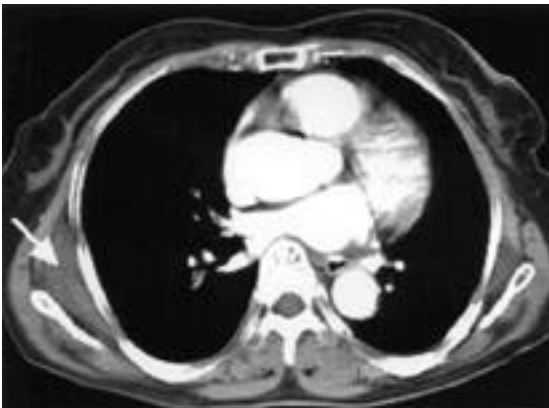


Fig. 1. Axial noncontrast CT scan shows large subscapular mass(white arrow). Note subtle areas of decreased attenuation within mass.

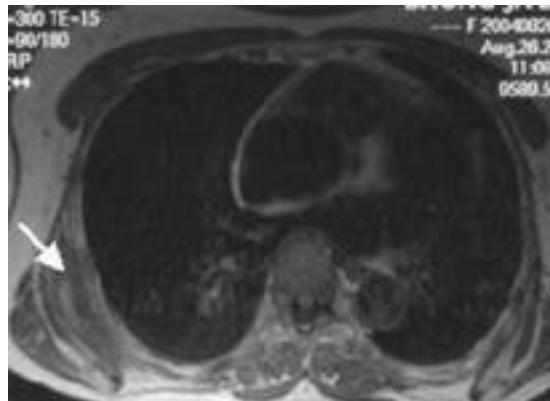


Fig. 2. Corresponding axial T1-weighted(TR=300, TE=15). MR image shows a relatively well defined, nonhomogeneous mass(white arrow) between chest wall and scapular tip. Most of mass has a signal intensity approximately equal to that of surrounding skeletal muscle. Interspersed within mass are linear and curvilinear areas with increased signal intensity approximately the same as that of subcutaneous fat.

7). Cross 6) 55
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 46% . Giebel 3,7)
 13%,
 (pre-elastofibroma like change) 81%
 . Nagamine 9)
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 4,8,9)
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 5,6,8,10)
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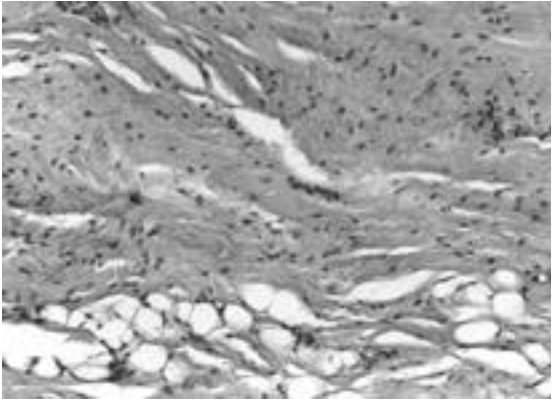


Fig. 3. Histologic features of elastofibroma shows collagen fibers interlaced with elastic fibers. High-power photomicrograph shows lesion, composed primarily of hyalinized collagen with serratedly scattered fibroblasts, and entrapped islands of mature adipose tissue(H and E, original magnification *100).

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