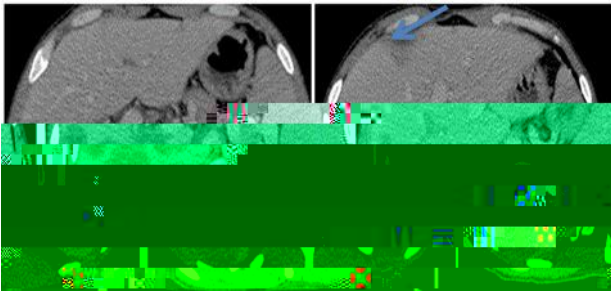


# Multifocal Epithelioid Hemangioendothelioma

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**Figure 3** Enhanced CT scans shows multifocal tumors appeared as low density lesions with rim enhancement and capsular retraction (arrow).

The proximal tibial lesion was biopsied. Histologically, the tumor was characterised by the presence of epithelioid and spindle cells with round or elongate nuclei, prominent nucleoli and abundant eosinophilic cytoplasm.

Partial intracytoplasmic lumen formation containing erythrocytes was observed. Immunohistochemically, the tumor cells showed positive and intense reactivity for both vascular endothelial

be present and a soft tissue extension is present in 40% of cases [7,10]. Periosteal reaction is rare in the absence of pathologic fracture. There is no specific pattern of signal intensity at MR imaging. Most frequently EHE has low to intermediate signal intensity on T1-weighted images and high signal intensity on T2-weighted images, with homogeneous enhancement after the injection of gadolinium-based contrast material. The radiological differential diagnosis for EHE of the bone includes osteomyelitis, skeletal angiomatosis, langerhans cell histiocytosis (LCH), angiosarcoma, infection, myeloma, metastasis, and lymphoma [2,10]. Grossly, EHE is an ovoid, rubbery, soft or solid, ill-defined

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