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Giant Plexiform Neurofibroma of the Urinary Bladder

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Clinical Description

A 16-year-old boy without any established history of neurofibromatosis presented with progressive lumbar spinal deformity. There were no urinary or gastrointestinal symptoms. An initial radiograph of lumbar spine demonstrated grade 4 anterolisthesis of L5 vertebra over S1 vertebra along with posterior



Figure 1: Magnetic Resonance (MR) imaging using coronal STIR sequence showed multiple small hyperintense lesions along bilateral psoas muscles and abdominal wall muscles on the right side (black arrows).

scalloping of L4 and L5 vertebral bodies. Further imaging with Magnetic Resonance (MR) Imaging using coronal STIR (Panel A) and sagittal post contrast fat-suppressed T1W (Panel B) sequences showed a large enhancing mass involving the postero-inferior wall of the urinary bladder. MR examination also demonstrated multiple small similar lesions along bilateral psoas muscles and abdominal wall muscles on the right side (Black Arrows). Surgical biopsy was done that confirmed the diagnosis of neurofibroma with malignant degeneration (Figures 1 and 2).



suppressed T1W sequence demonstrated a large enhancing mass involving the postero-inferior wall of the urinary bladder. It also demonstrated grade 4 anterolisthesis of L5 vertebra over S1 vertebra along with posterior scalloping of L4 and L5 vertebral bodies.

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