



Malignant mesenchymal tumor of the sacrum

A 42-year-old man presented to the neurosurgery clinic with lower back pain and urinary incontinence. Multidetector computed tomography and magnetic resonance imaging were performed. Multidetector computed tomography images revealed a mass at S2–S3 with bone destruction (Fig. 1). Magnetic resonance imaging images revealed a mass that was isointense on T1-weighted images and hyperintense on T2-weighted images compared with muscle (Figs. 2 and 3), with heterogeneous enhancement after contrast administration (Figs. 2 and 3). Pathologic specimens obtained at surgery showed malignant mesenchymal tumor of the sacrum.

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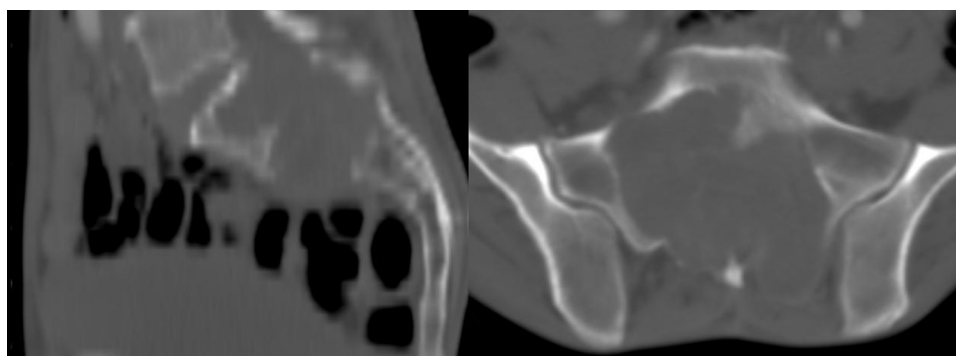


Fig. 1. Sagittal (Left) and axial reformatted (Right) multidetector computed tomography images of a 42-year-old man showed a sacral mass that destroyed bones.

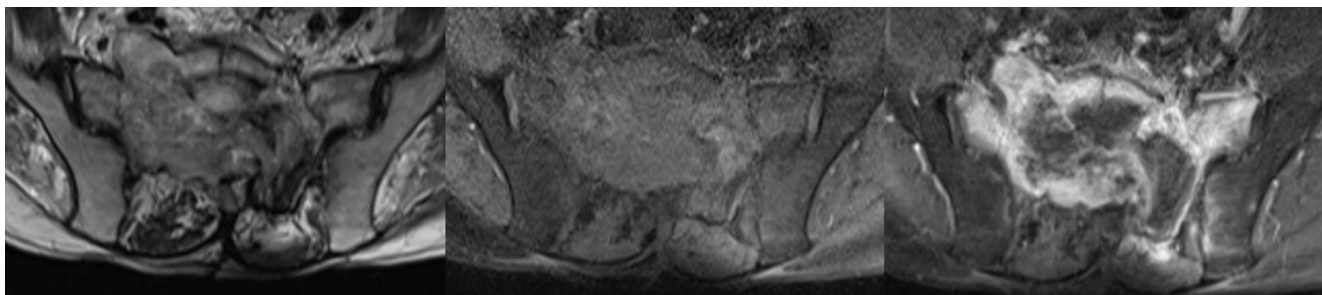


Fig. 2. Axial T2-weighted (T2W; Left), T1-weighted (T1W; Middle), and postcontrast T1W (Right) magnetic resonance images of a 42-year-old man showed a sacral mass that was isointense on T1W, hyperintense on T2W images and heterogeneous contrast enhancement. The mass destroyed sacral bones and invaded paravertebral space.

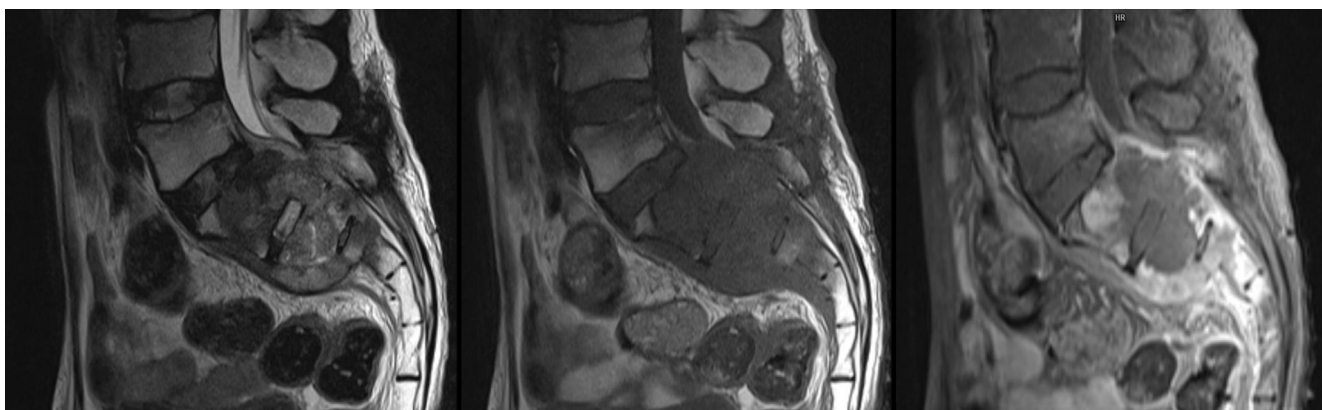


Fig. 3. Sagittal T2-weighted (T2W; Left), T1-weighted (T1W; Middle), and postcontrast T1W (Right) magnetic resonance images of a 42-year-old man showed a sacral mass that was isointense on T1W, hyperintense on T2W images and heterogeneous contrast enhancement. The mass destroyed sacral bones and invaded paravertebral space.