

# Fibromatosis spectrum: A Scalp to Sole Pictorial Overview from a Cancer Hospital

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## INTRODUCTION:

Fibromatosis is a group of benign, non-metastasizing yet locally aggressive fibroblastic proliferations predominantly affecting the extremities. The anatomical location of fibromatosis significantly influences its management strategy. This pictorial review is focused on the anatomical variance and imaging characteristics of fibromatosis. The poster highlights specific radiologic features helping in differentiation from malignant soft tissue tumors.

## METHODOLOGY:

Cases of fibromatosis were taken from the institutional database from 2010-2025. Imaging modalities included MRI and CT. Images are innovated to focus on anatomical variability and imaging characteristics.

## RESULTS:

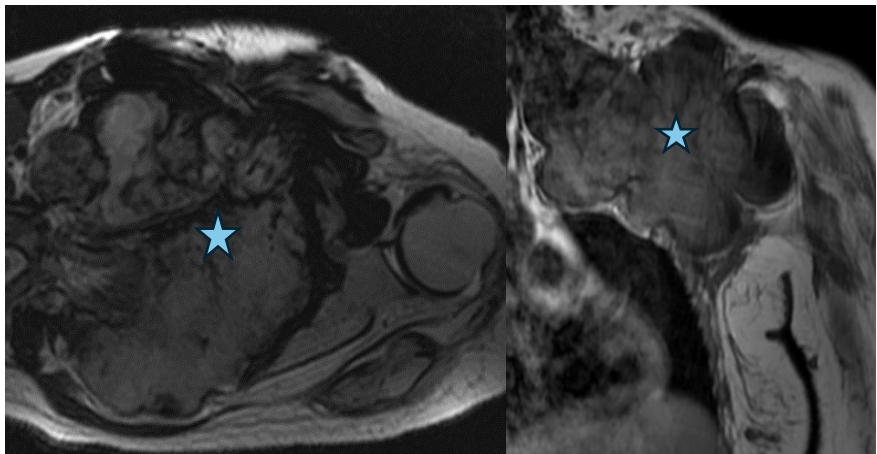
Majority of the collected cases were involving extremities. Other sites included neck, breasts, abdominal/chest walls, mesentery, retroperitoneum and paravertebral muscles.

Fibromatosis demonstrates some specific imaging findings including hypointense signal on T2 weighted images. Post contrast enhancement was variable with intense pattern in majority of cases.

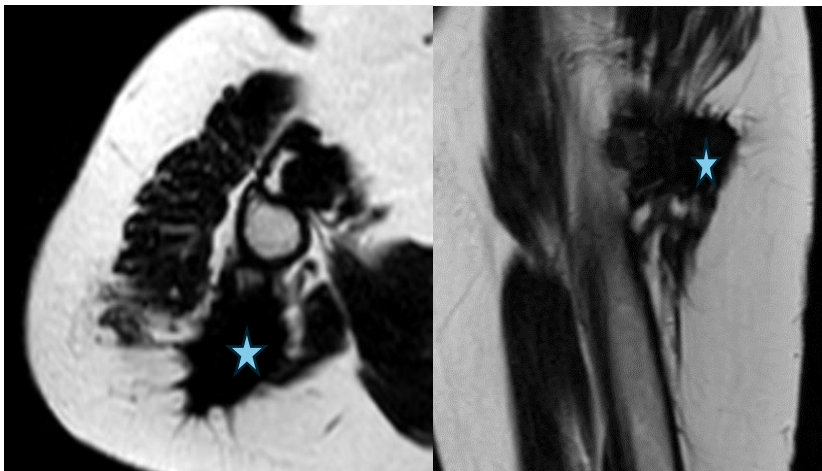
Anatomical location affects clinical implications. Head and neck lesions are usually infiltrative with proximity to vital structures making it a surgical challenge.

## CONCLUSION:

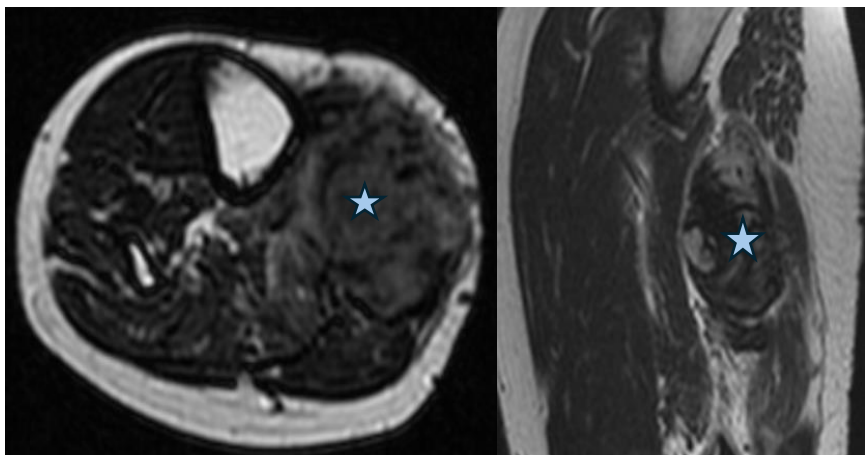
Understanding Imaging spectrum and anatomical diversity of fibromatosis is crucial in oncologic setting. This pictorial review reinforces the importance of imaging recognition to distinguish fibromatosis from malignant tumors.



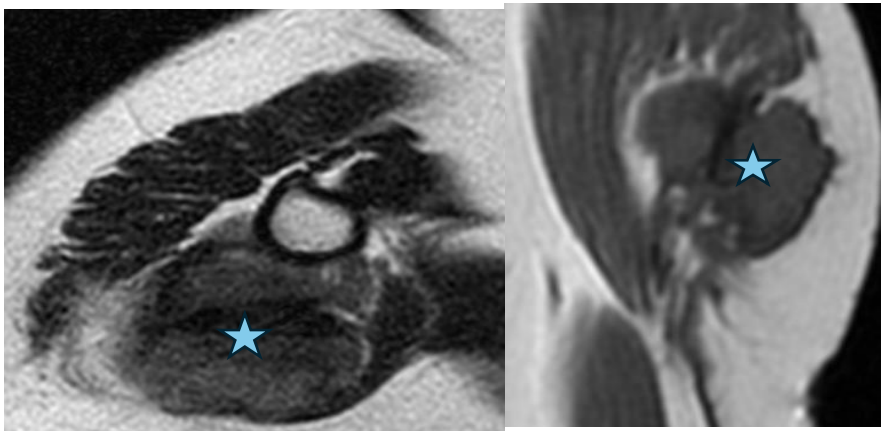
Aggressive at supraclavicular region



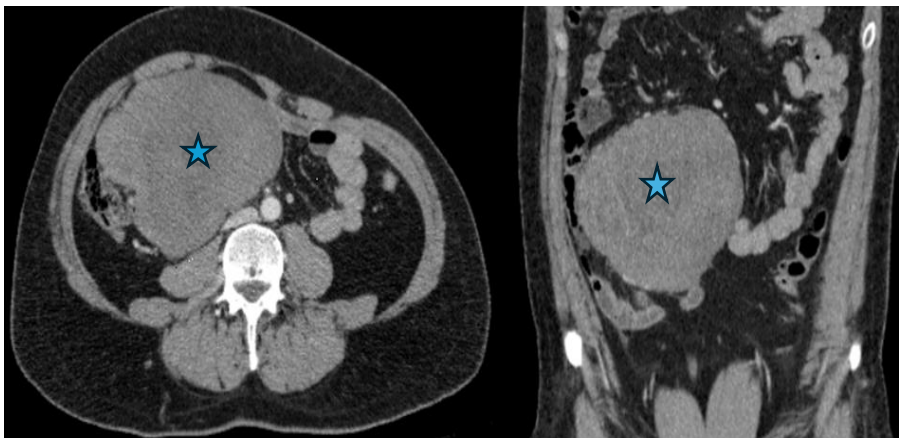
Posterior Upper arm



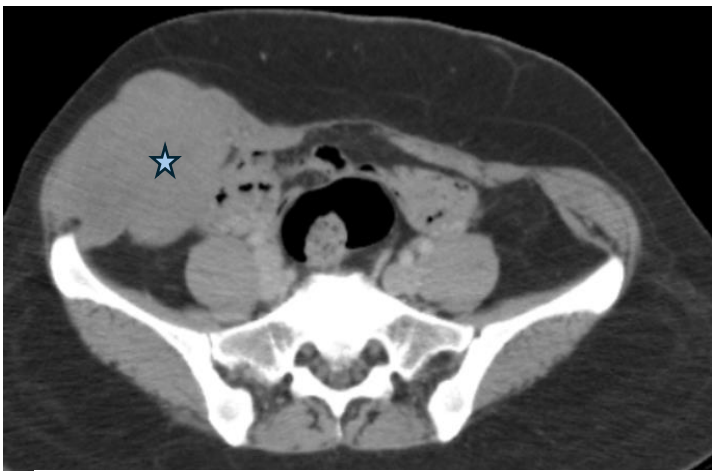
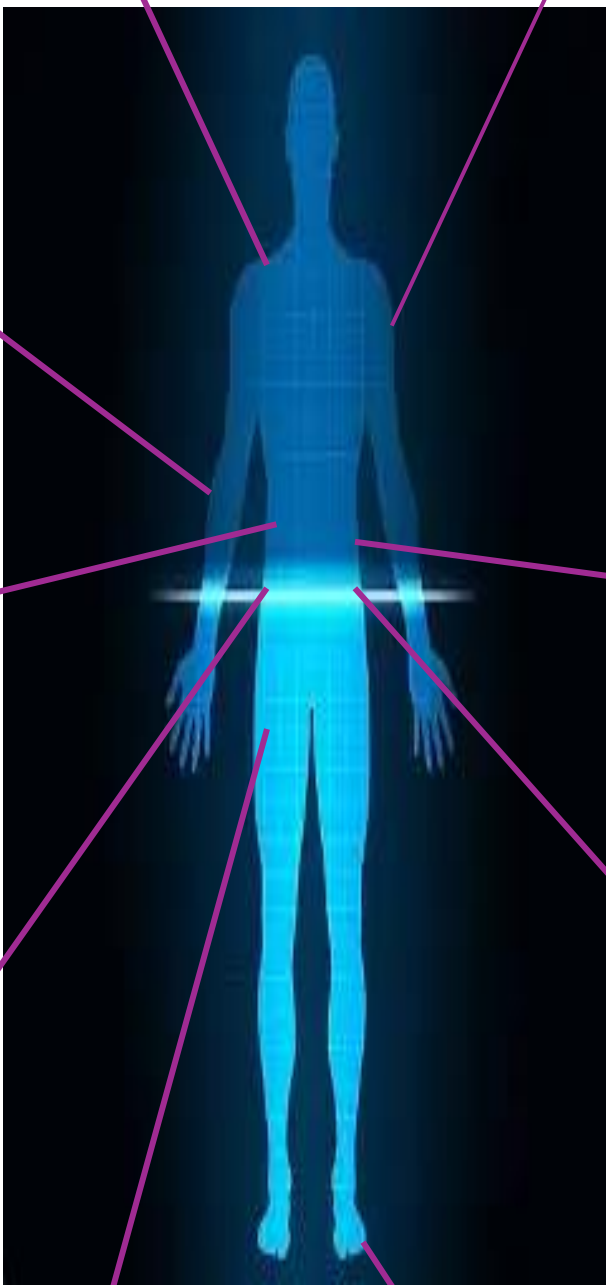
Posterior forearm mass



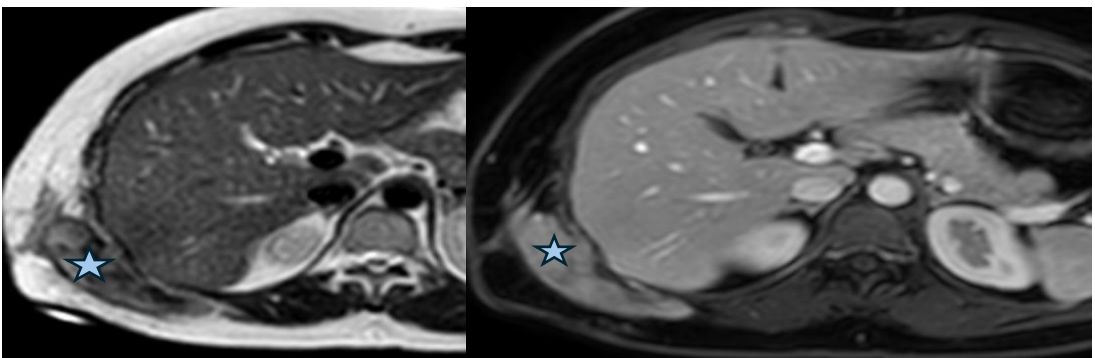
In triceps muscle



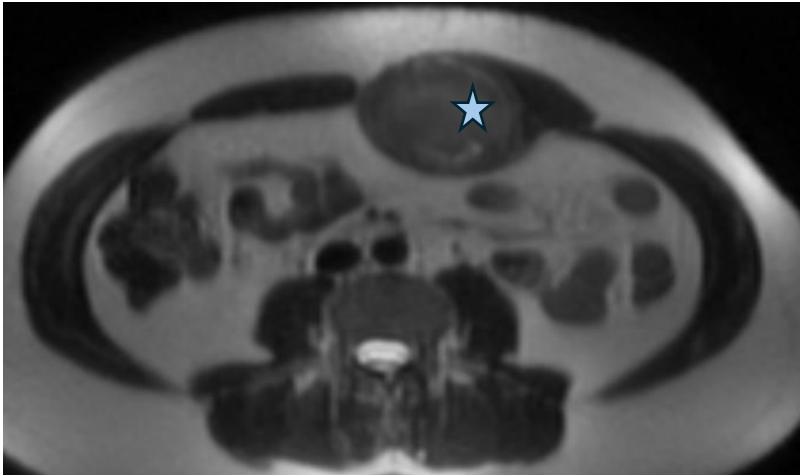
Mesenteric



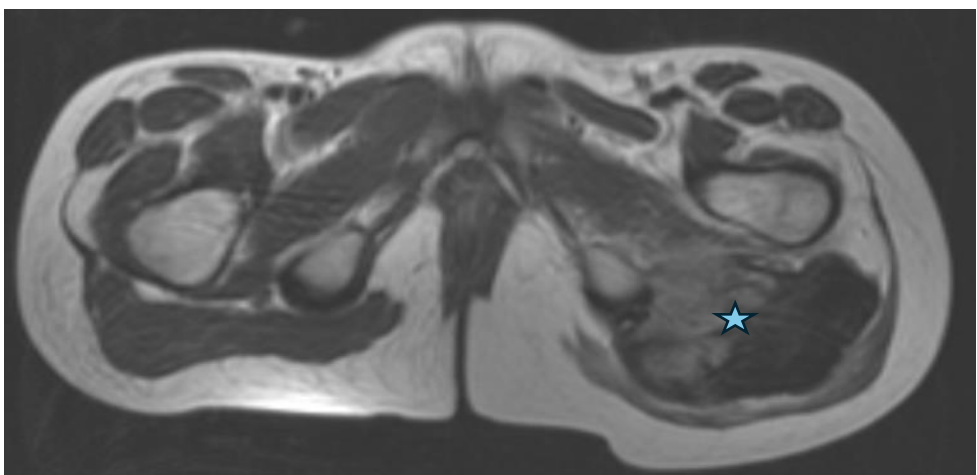
Right anterior abdominal wall mass



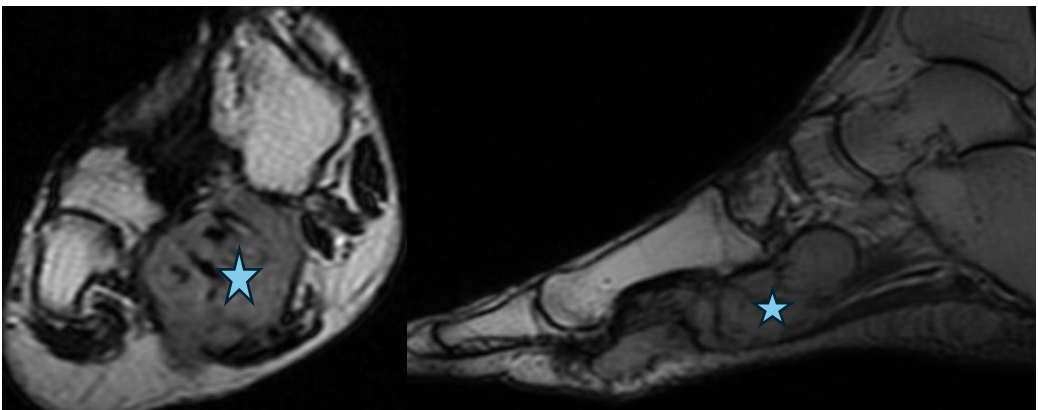
T2 and Post contrast T1 axial MRI showing right posterior abdominal wall



Left rectus muscle mass



Left gluteal region



Axial and sagittal foot MRI showing mass on plantar aspect