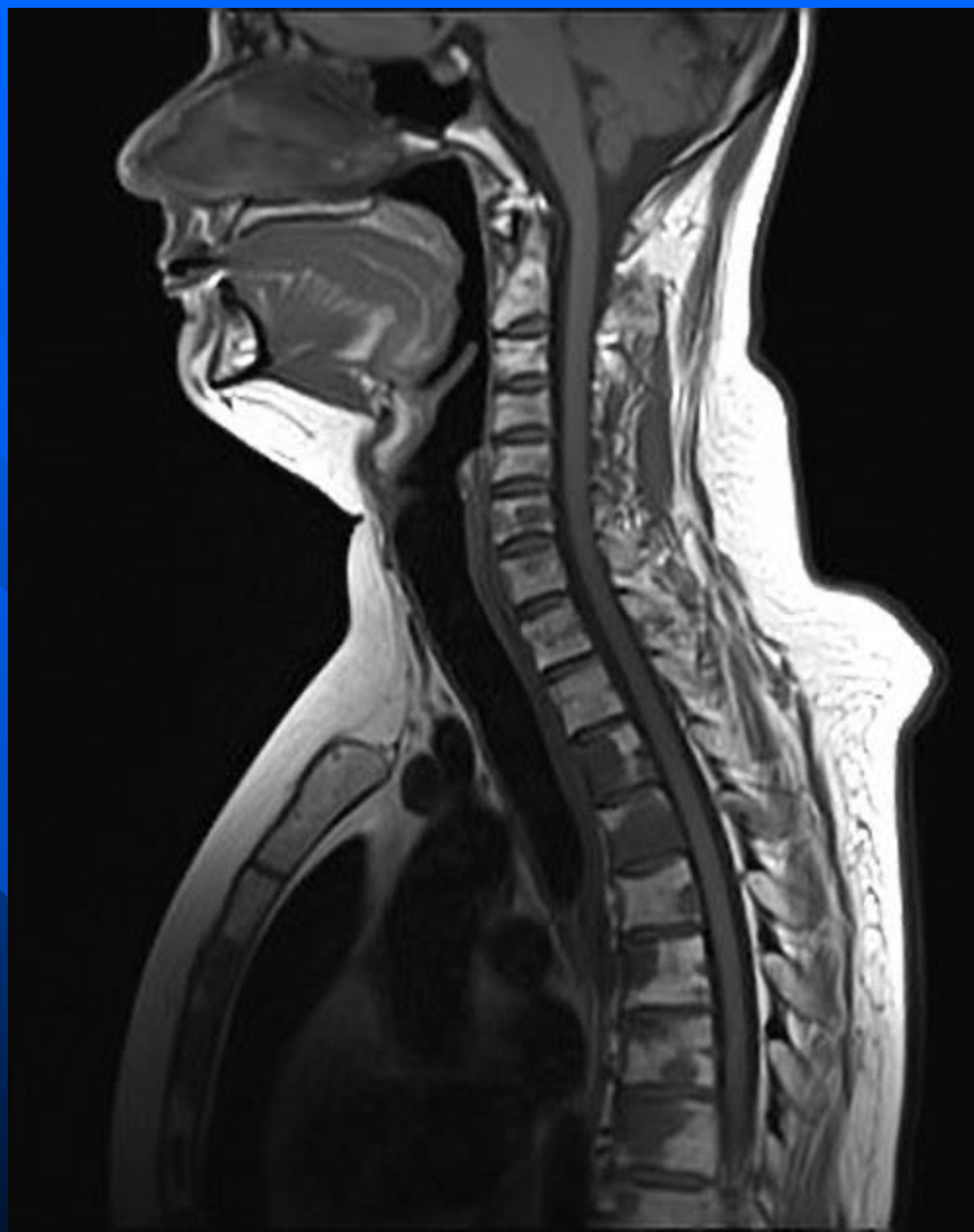
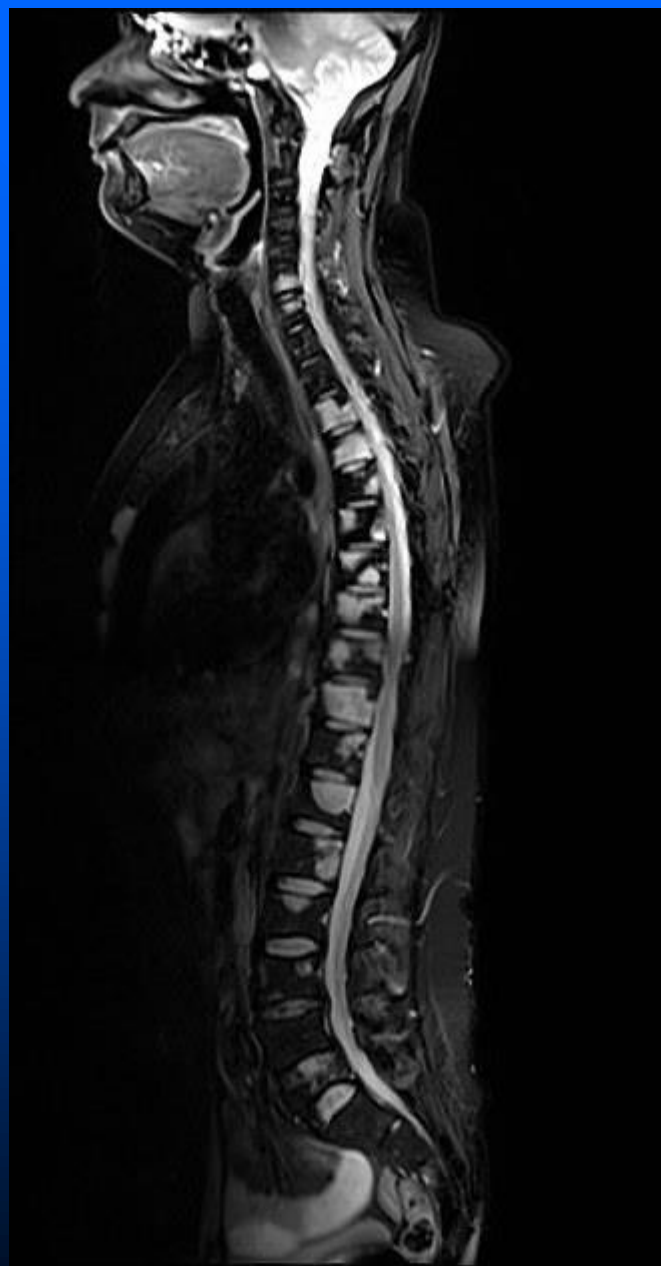


Secondary involvement of the bone with lymphoma

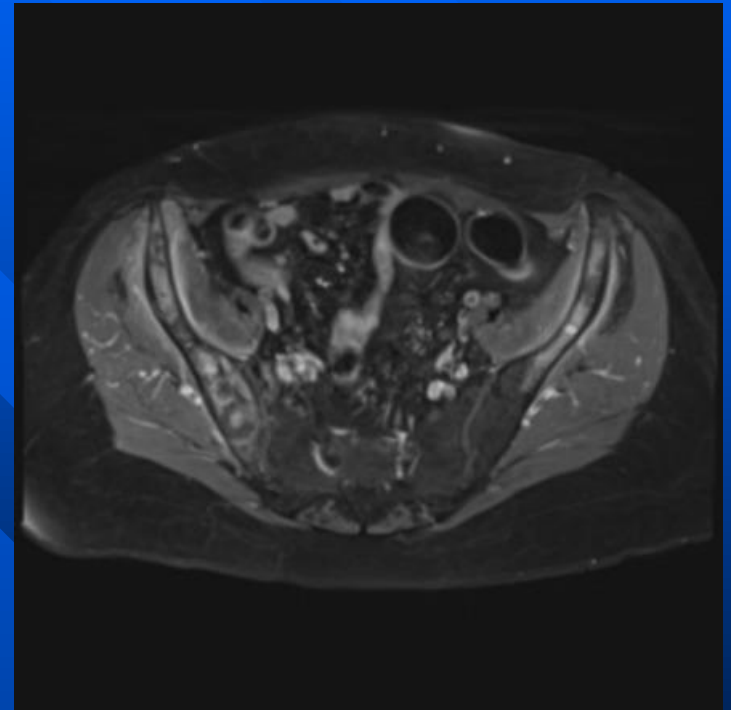
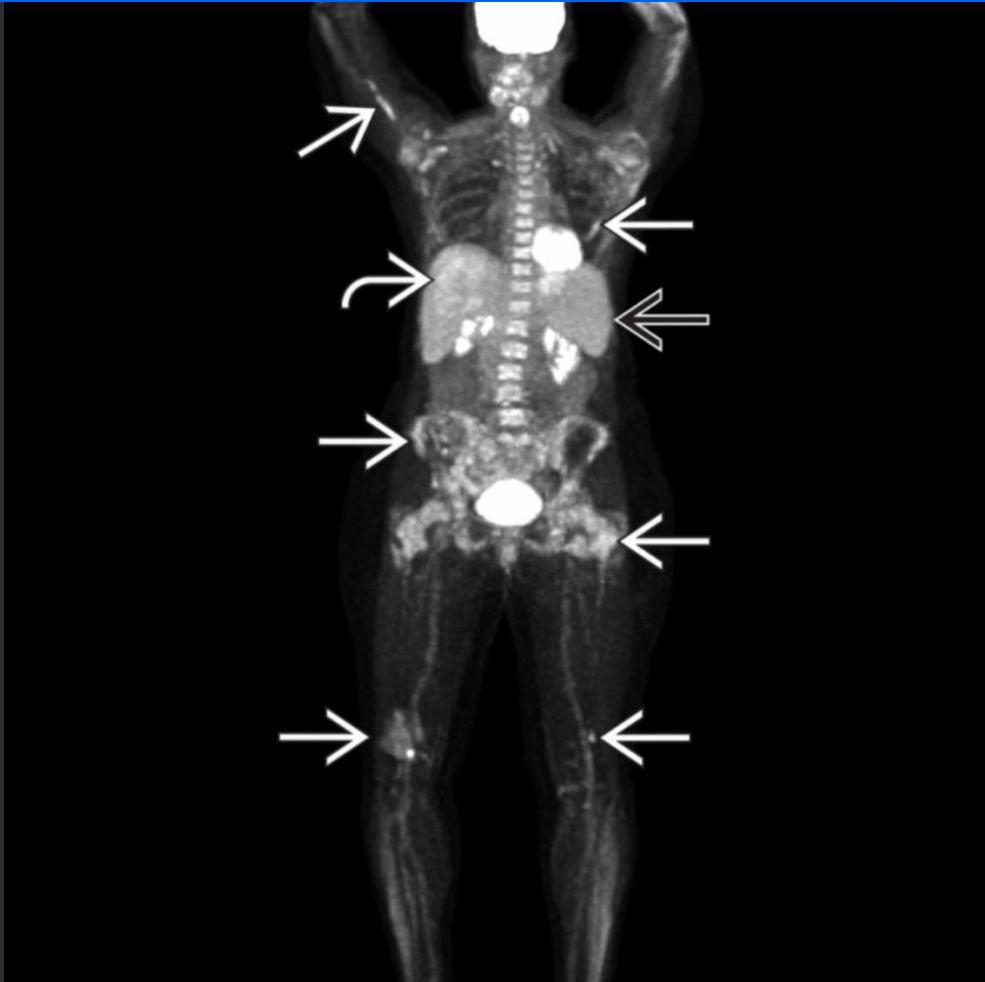
- Much more common than primary bone lymphoma, occurring in ~15% of disseminated lymphomas.
- Secondary bone involvement is more common in children
- The axial skeleton is more often affected than the appendicular skeleton
- The most frequent locations are
 - spine
 - bony pelvis
 - skull
 - ribs
 - facial bones

Imaging

- Lytic lesion(s)
- Permeative bone destruction with cortical breach
- Adjacent soft tissue mass(es)
- FDG PET: increased uptake
 - More sensitive for detection of bone lesions and for detection of extraskeletal sites
- Whole-body MR, FDG PET/CT detect more lesions than bone scan and radiography and provide complete staging



Lymphoma



[View Full Screen Image](#)

Anterior FDG PET MIP in the same patient shows multiple bone lesions →, some of which are indicated here, as well as splenomegaly ⇨, hepatic lesions ↗, and adenopathy that was best shown on axial images.