

Neurofibroma with increased uptake of [F-18]-fluoro-2 deoxy-D-glucose interpreted as a metastatic lesion

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We report a patient with a solitary spinal neurofibroma in the posterior mediastinum interpreted as a metastatic tumor.

A 46-year-old female with rectal cancer who had undergone operation and subsequent adjuvant chemotherapy two years previously was referred to our department for a follow-up whole body FDG-PET study. PET scan revealed a mass with increased uptake of FDG ($SUV = 4.6$) in the posterior mediastinum. MRI examination showed a dumbbell neurogenic tumor originating from the intercostal nerve at T6 level. A subsequent CT-guided biopsy demonstrated a neurofibroma.

Key words: neurofibroma, FDG, PET