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# A large degenerated subserous leiomyoma of the uterus: uncommon scintigraphic and ultrasonographic findings

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Bone imaging is commonly used as a sensitive indicator of metastatic bone diseases or other bone pathology. Furthermore, it is now generally known that technetium-99m ($^{99m}$Tc) phosphonates tend to concentrate in various tissues other than bones. Ultrasonography is also widely used for the evaluation of pelvic masses. Ultrasonography is especially useful for detecting a cystic mass.

We present a case where the uptake of $^{99m}$Tc phosphonate compounds occurred in the entire abdomen, and ultrasonography suggested a diagnosis of pseudomyxoma peritonei, but the condition was later proven to be degeneration of giant subserous leiomyoma of the uterus.

We have found two interesting features in this case. One is the $^{99m}$Tc phosphonate concentration in the large cystic and hyaline degeneration of subserous leiomyoma of the uterus without calcification, and the other is the sonographic finding of a large echogenic mass with innumerable small anechoic areas.

To our knowledge, no cases of $^{99m}$Tc phosphonate concentration in non-calcified leiomyoma of the uterus have been demonstrated.

**Key words:** $^{99m}$Tc-MDP, Ultrasonography, Leiomyoma, Uterus, Degeneration