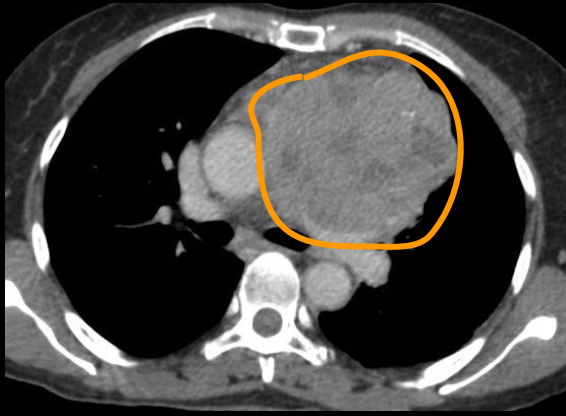


Beyond cardiac limits: Understanding mediastinal masses

(a)



(b)

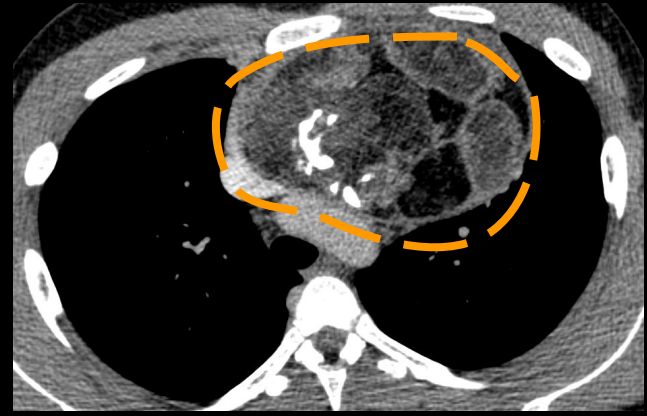


Fig. 1: Prevascular mediastinal masses. (a) CT scans illustrate a heterogeneous mass with areas of necrosis and calcifications (circles). The anatomopathological was consistent with thymic carcinoma. (b) CT scans showing heterogeneous mass, with solid, fatty, and bony components (dashed circles). The anatomopathological diagnosis was mature teratoma.

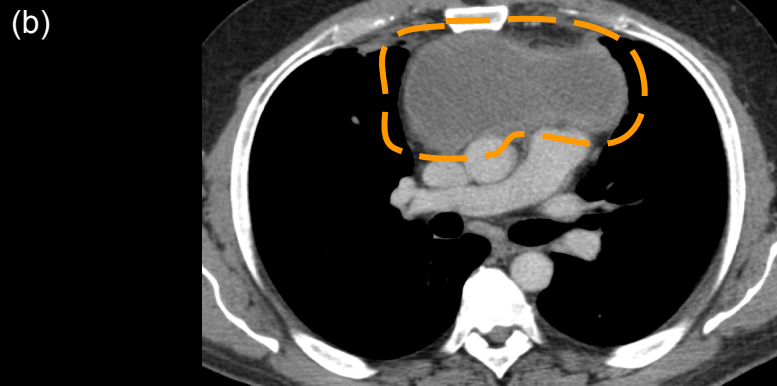
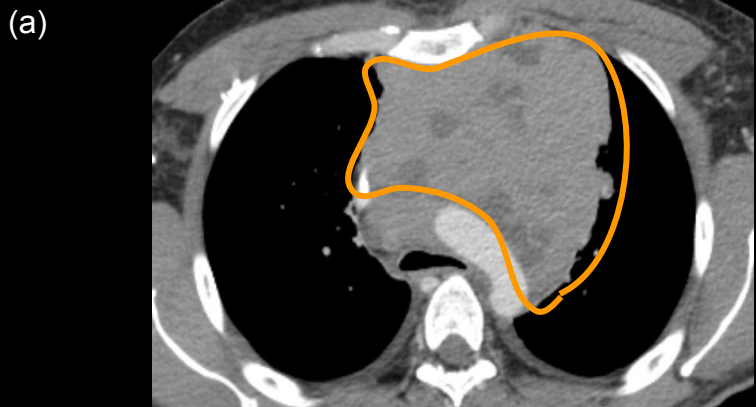


Fig. 2: Prevascular mediastinal masses. (a) CT scans illustrating a solid mass with necrotic areas (circles) compressing the left main bronchus, subclavian, and internal jugular vein. Anatomopathological diagnosis of seminoma. (b) CT scans illustrating a solid mass (dashed circles). The histopathological diagnosis confirmed a non-seminoma tumor.

(a)



(b)

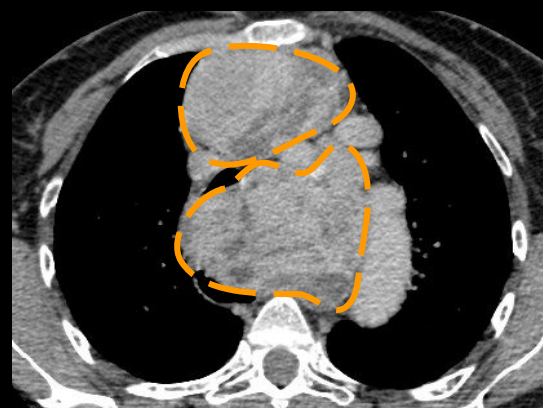


Fig. 3: Differential diagnosis of mediastinal masses. (a) CT scans showing a large, heterogeneous, serpiginous mass with fat attenuation and calcifications (circles). The diagnosis is low-flow arteriovenous malformation. (b) A substernal goiter presents as a heterogeneous mass in the mediastinum, showing areas of calcifications with both prevascular and visceral components, and protruding the sternum (dashed circles).

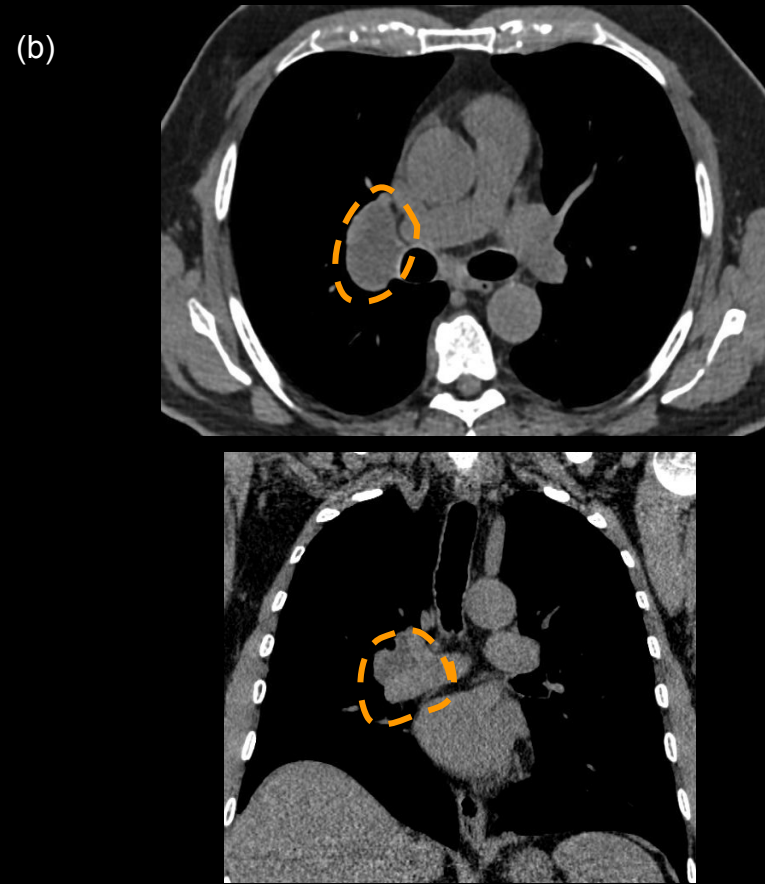
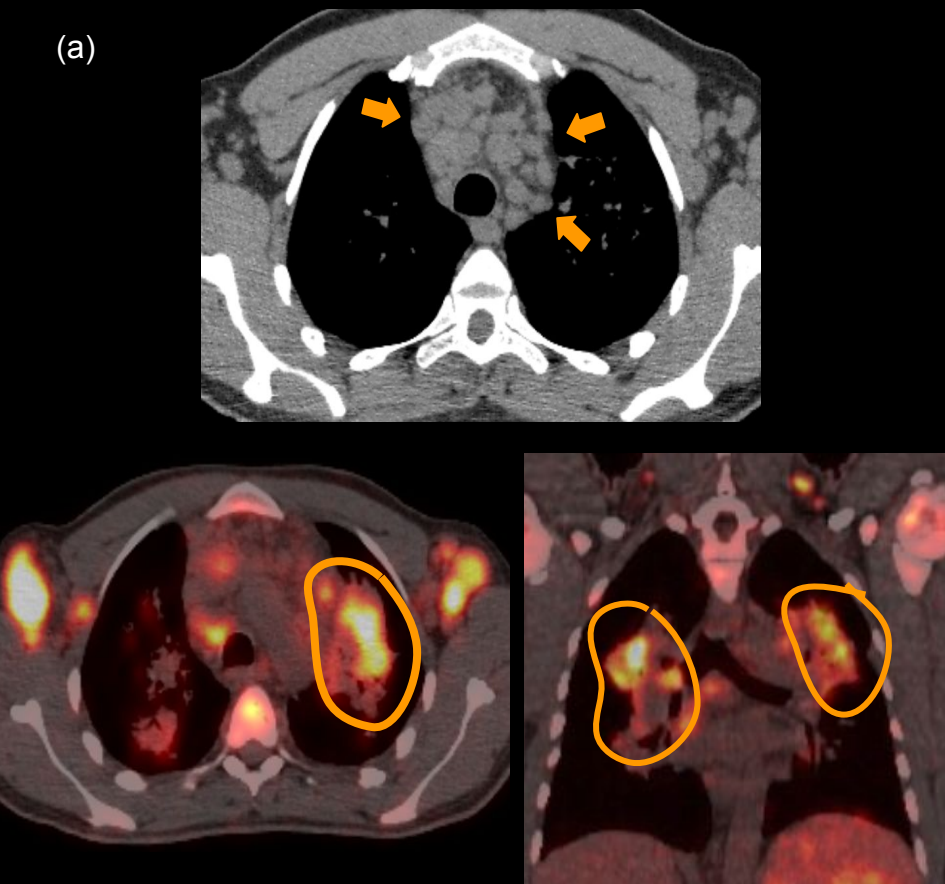


Fig. 4: Visceral mediastinal masses. (a) CT and PET/CT scans showing a lymph node conglomerate (arrows), with enhanced uptake in the infiltrative tissue with a glucose analog (circles). The anatomopathological diagnosis was Hodgkin lymphoma. (b) Axial CT scans showing a differential diagnosis. A cystic lesion, located in the right peribronchovascular region (dashed circles). Diagnosis: bronchogenic cyst.

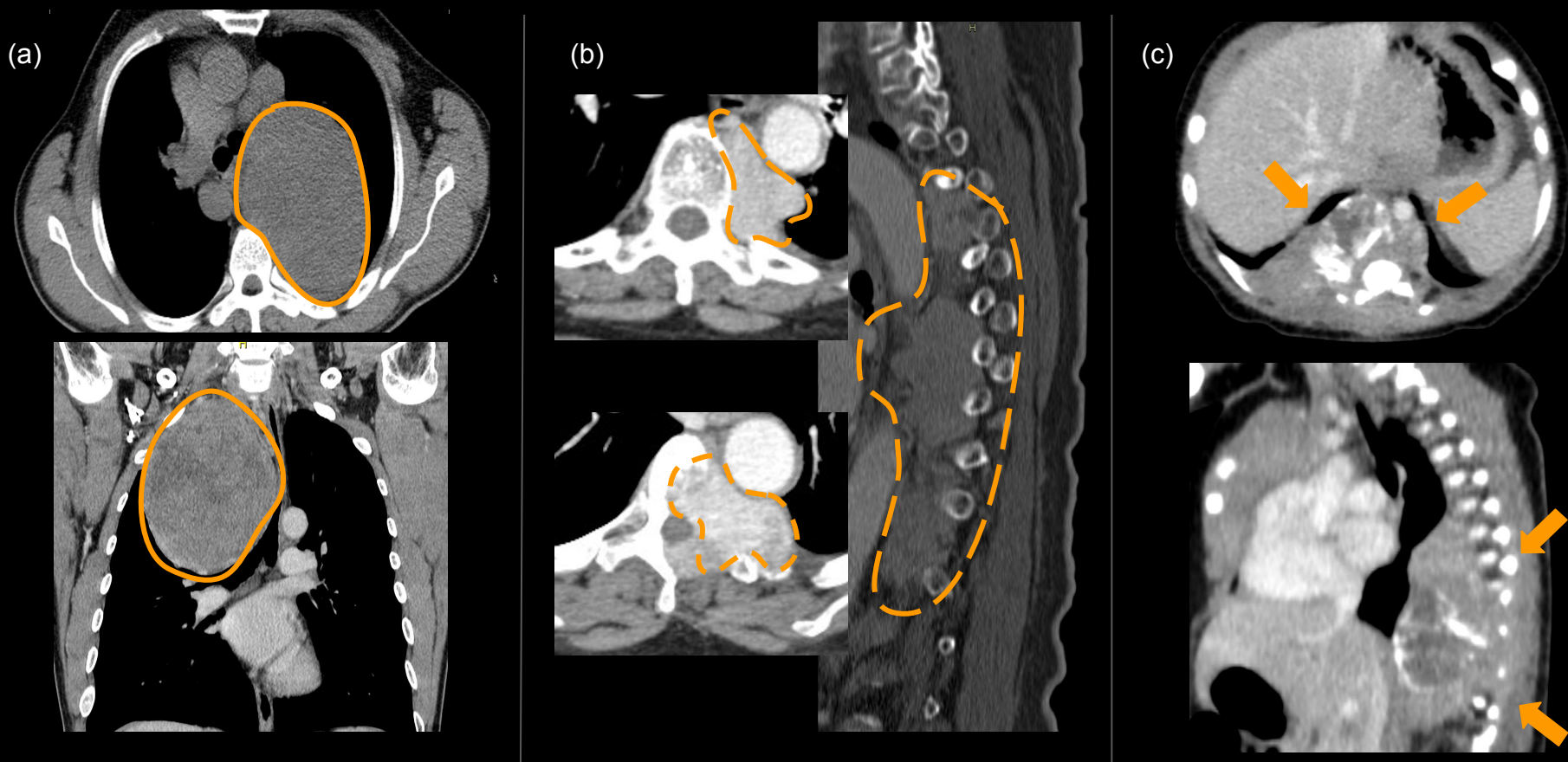


Fig. 5: CT scans showing paravertebral mediastinal masses. (a) A large, solid, and heterogeneous mass (circles). The anatomopathological diagnosis was schwannoma. (b) A solid lesion that infiltrate the vertebral bodies and posterior rib arches (dashed circles). The diagnosis was neurofibroma. (c) A heterogeneous mass, with calcifications and areas of necrosis (arrows). The diagnosis was neuroblastoma after anatomopatologic study.