

Figure 1: A. Ultrasound shows multiple isoechoic masses in the liver, surrounded by a hyperechoic rim. B. Abdominal CT shows small isodense masses with hypodense rim, better characterized in contrast phase.

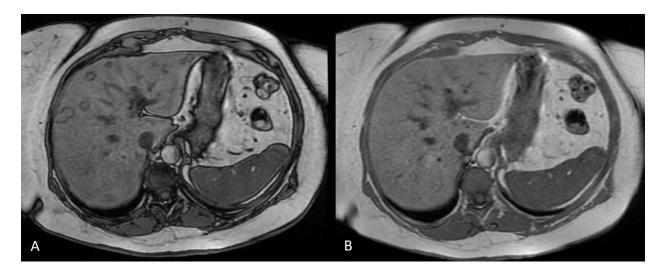


Figure 2: Abdominal MRI. A. Out-of-phase sequence where a signal drop is visualized, inferring a fatty component. B. In-phase sequence where multiple hepatic nodules are visualized with attenuation and enhancement similar to the hepatic parenchyma, with a well-defined halo of hypoenhancement in such nodules.