

Breast Hypoplasia in Poland's Syndrome

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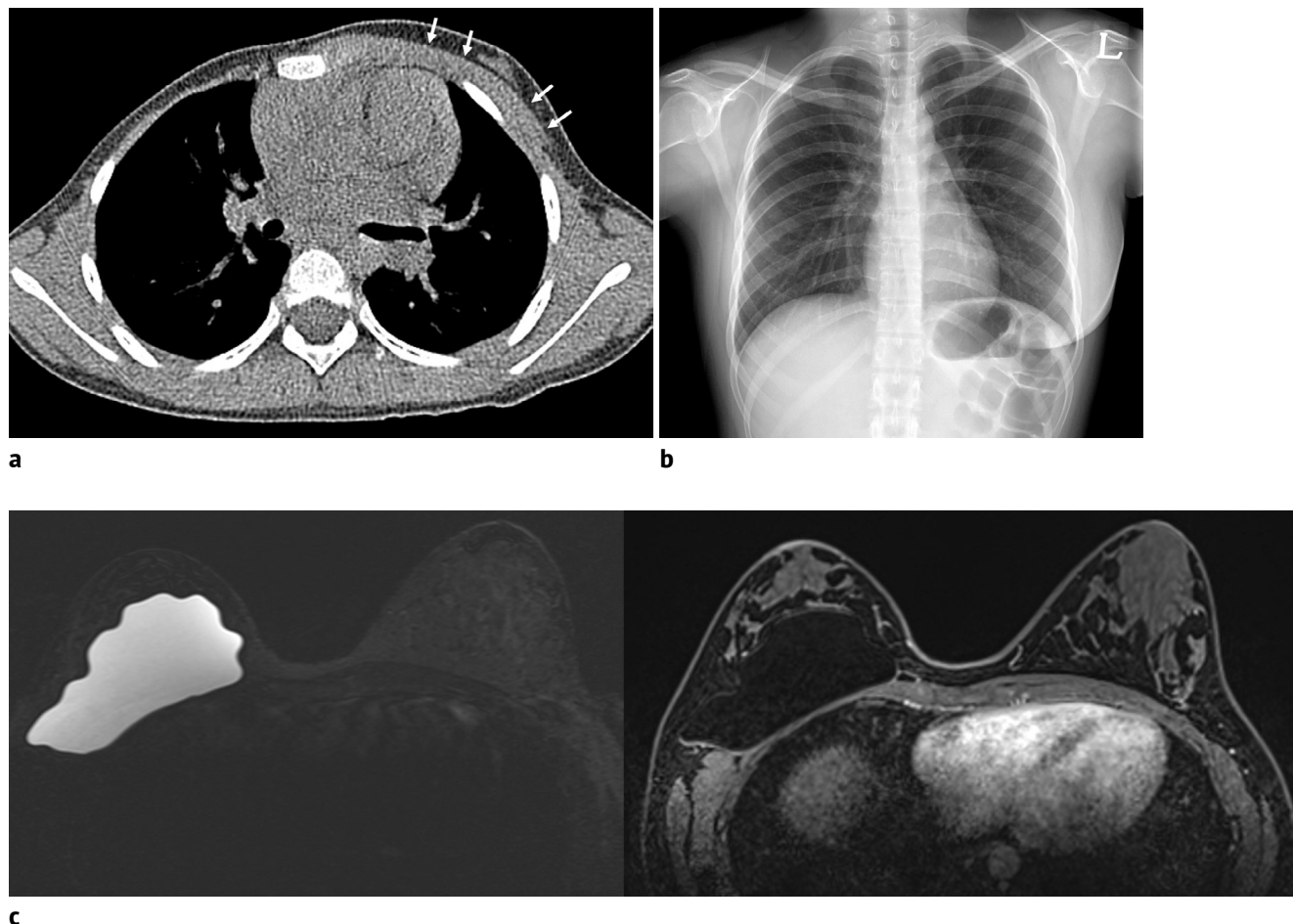


Fig. 1. A 18-year-old woman was admitted for the augmentation mammoplasty.

a. On chest CT, which was taken 12 years before, the normal left pectoralis major muscle (arrows) can be differentiated as a band of isodense tissue between the breast tissue and the underlying ribs and lung. The right pectoralis muscle and breast are not seen. **b.** The chest radiography shows diffuse hyperlucency in the right side by the hypoplastic pectoral muscles and breast. **c.** Three years after mammoplasty, Breast MRI demonstrates the implant and hypoplastic breast tissue on the right side. Also, the right pectoralis muscle is not seen.

A 18-year-old woman, diagnosed as Poland's syndrome, was admitted for the augmentation

mammoplasty. Her chest CT, chest radiography and post-operative breast MRI are presented as figure

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1. Poland's syndrome is a rare musculoskeletal congenital anomaly with a wide spectrum of presentations. It is typically characterized by hypoplasia or aplasia of pectoral muscles, mammary hypoplasia and variably associated ipsilateral limb anomalies. Ipsilateral breast and nipple areolar complex may be hypoplastic or absent. The etiology is most probably a vascular disruption sequence of the subclavian arteries.

References

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