



Image of the month

Breast infarction caused by active SARS-CoV-2 infection



Infarto segmentario de mama secundario a infección por SARS-CoV-2

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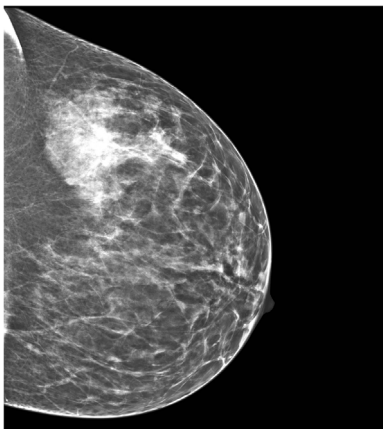


Fig. 1



Fig. 2

A 34-year-old woman, with no chronic pathologies, consulted for a solid nodular mass in the upper outer quadrant of the right breast (UOQ-RB) measuring 2.5 × 3.0 cm.

This condition had developed in the context of an active SARS-COV-2 infection. With the appearance of intense pain, a nodular mass formed in 24 h, followed by perilesional ecchymosis (Fig. 1), which had resolved spontaneously in 3–4 weeks.

Ultrasound and mammography reported an 8.5 × 12 mm area of ischemia in the UOQ-RB, associated with enhancement by a cystic-inflammatory component (Fig. 2).

The subsequent hematological study ruled out prothrombotic pathology, and SARS-COV 2 infection was considered the origin of the infarction.

DIAGNOSIS: breast infarction secondary to SARS-COV 2 infection.

Conflict of interests

The authors have no economic, professional, or personal conflict of interests to declare.

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