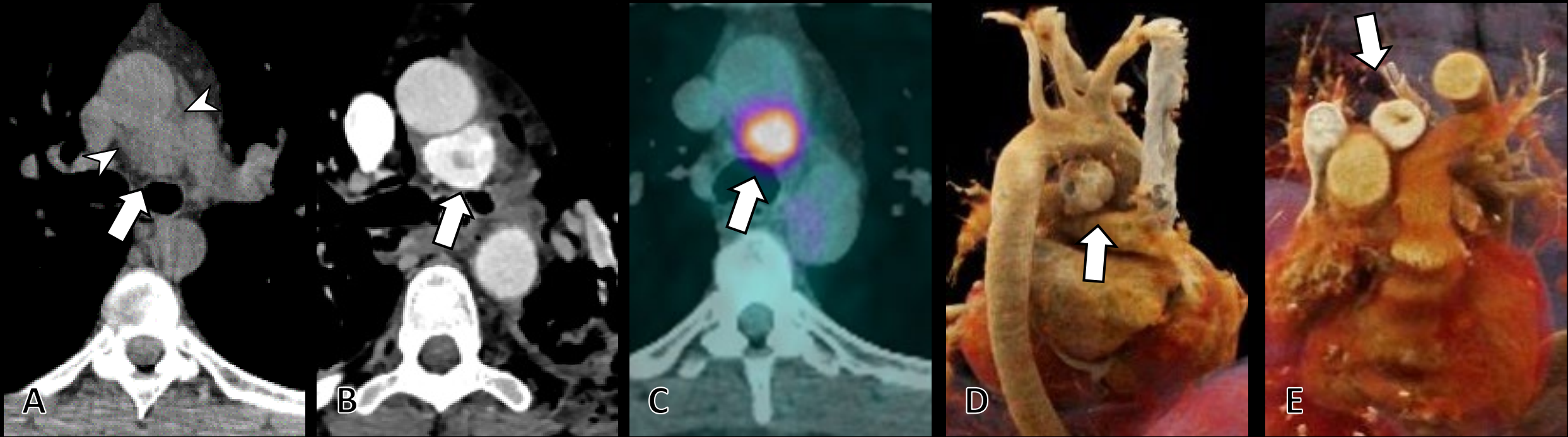


PERICARDIUM | NEOPLASM

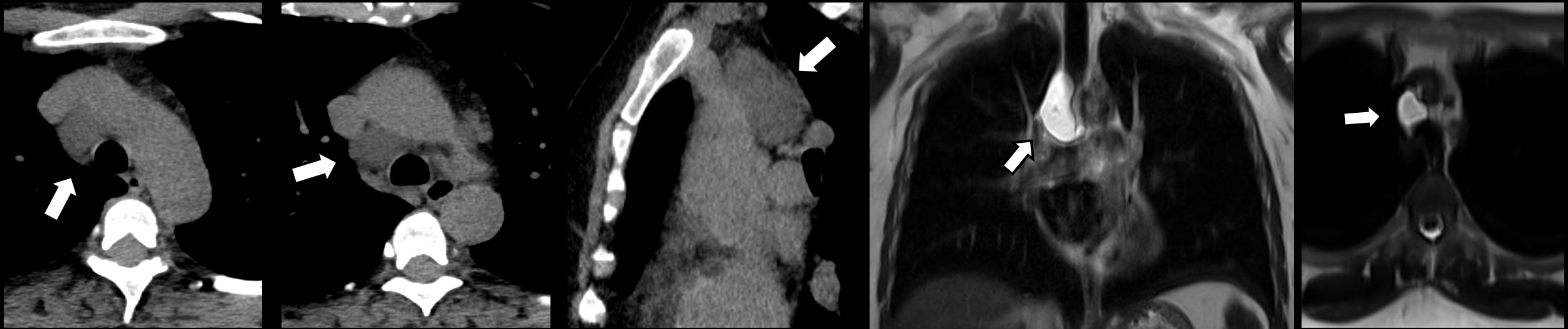
intrapericardial paraganglioma



(A, B) Axial CT scans, (C) axial two-dimensional fluorine 18 (^{18}F) fluorodeoxyglucose (FDG) PET/CT scan, and (D, E) tridimensional reconstructions show a low-attenuation nodule (arrow), measuring 2.6 cm, with intense and heterogeneous postcontrast enhancement, central nonenhancing areas, and ^{18}F -FDG uptake (maxim standardized uptake value, 9.3) surrounded by the inferior border of aortic arch, the posterior border of ascending aorta, the upper border of the right main pulmonary artery, and the anterior border of the trachea and proximal left main bronchus. Note the paraganglioma relationship with the posterior portion of the superior aortic recess (arrowheads).

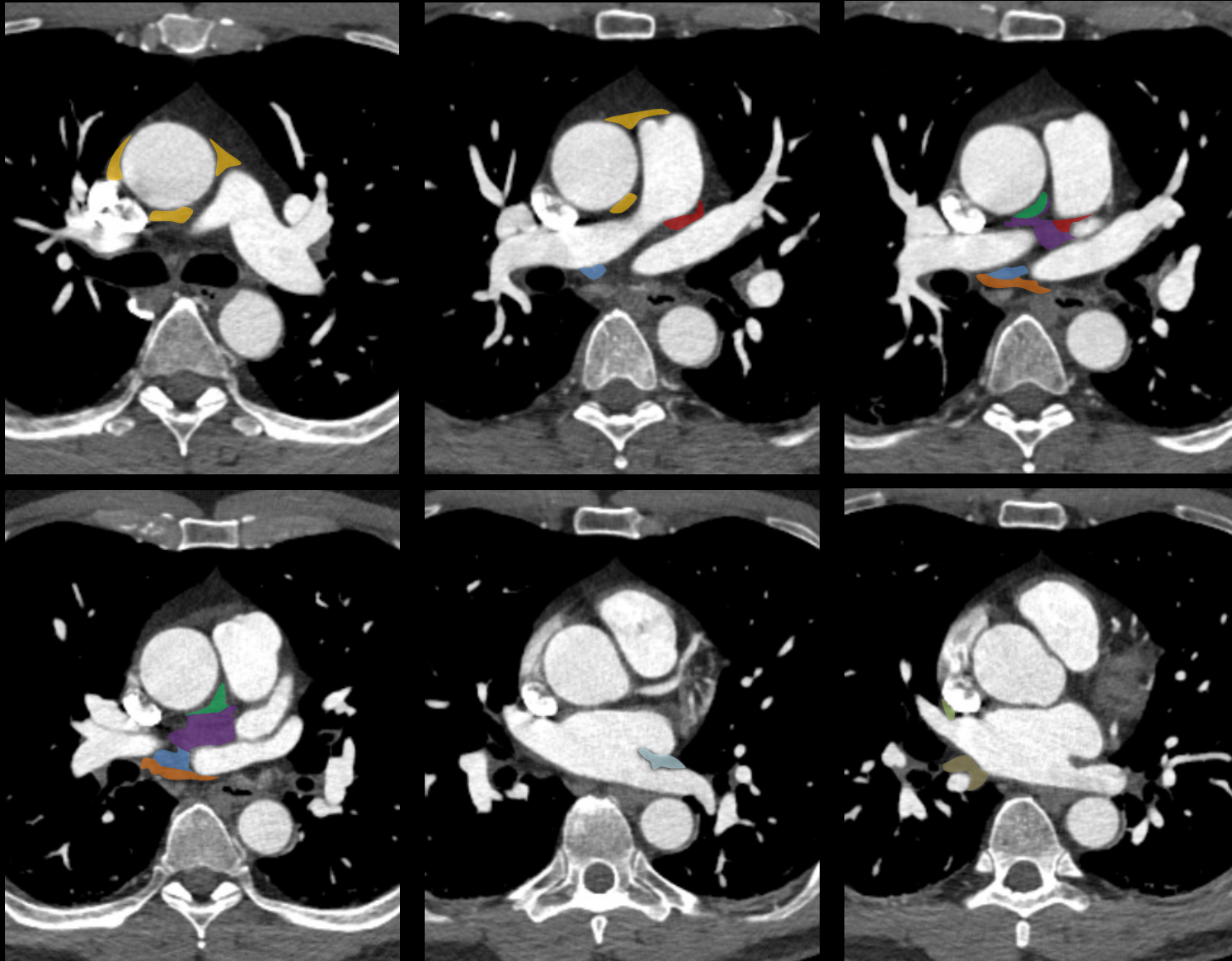
PERICARDIUM | ANATOMICAL VARIANTS

high-riding superior pericardial recess



Images from chest CT (A-B, axial, C, sagittal) and MRI (D, T2W coronal, E, T2W axial) show a high-riding superior pericardial recess (arrow) as an incidental finding, that may mimics lymphadenomegaly specially in oncological patients.

PERICARDIUM | PERICARDIAL SINUSES AND RECESSES



TRANSVERSE SINUS

SUPERIOR AORTIC RECESS

INFERIOR AORTIC RECESS

RIGHT PULMONIC RECESS

LEFT PULMONIC RECESS

OBLIQUE SINUS

POSTERIOR PULMONIC RECESS

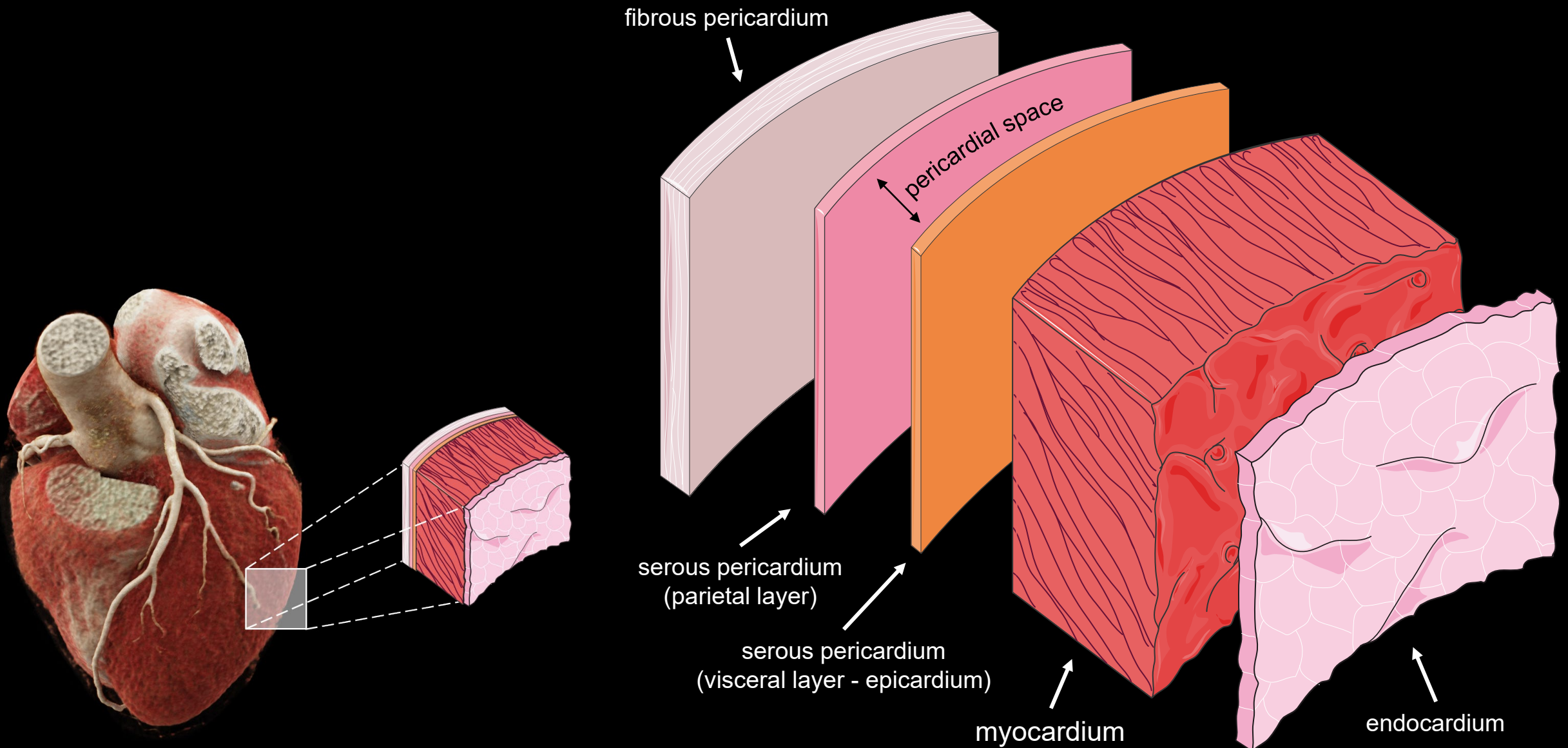
PERICARDIAL CAVITY PROPER

RIGHT PULMONIC VENOUS RECESS

LEFT PULMONIC VENOUS RECESS

POST-CAVAL RECESS

PERICARDIUM | ANATOMIC CLASSIFICATION



PERICARDIUM | ANATOMIC CLASSIFICATION

