



Figure 1: MRI right tibia-fibula, sagittal image, showing lesion within the distal tibia with areas of nodular abnormal signal noted throughout remainder of the tibia.



Figure 2: MRI right tibia-fibula, coronal image, showing infiltrative enhancing lesion involving distal tibia with satellite lesions suggested throughout remainder of tibia and central portion of talus.

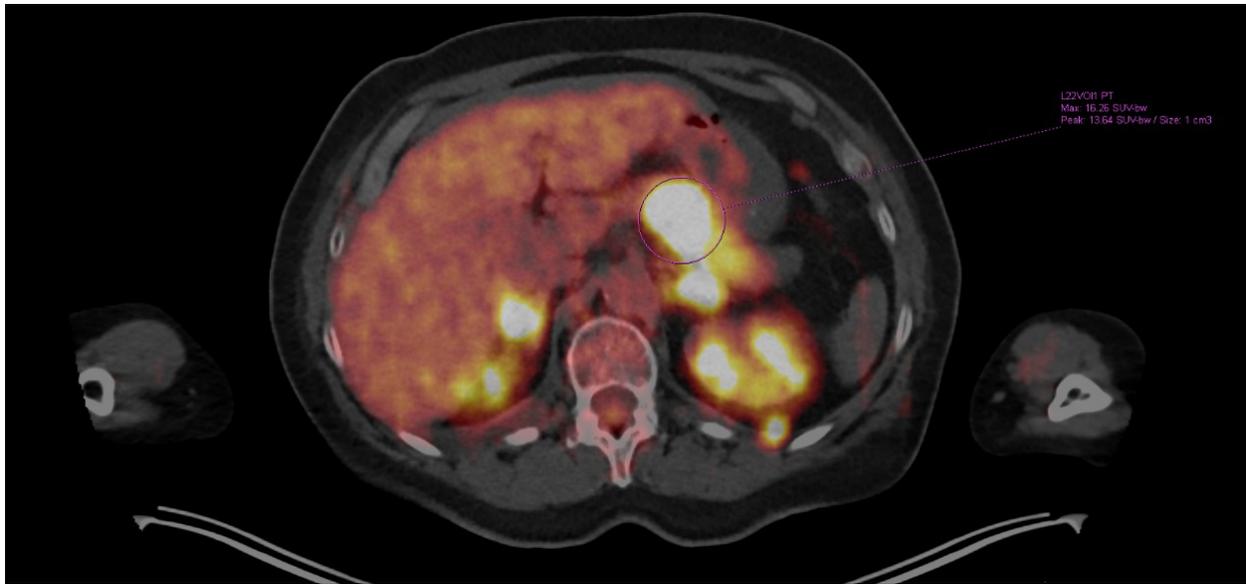


Figure 3: PET/CT whole body survey, transverse image, showing increased FDG avidity of adrenal glands, numerous metabolically active renal lesions, and FDG avid mass within the body of the pancreas.

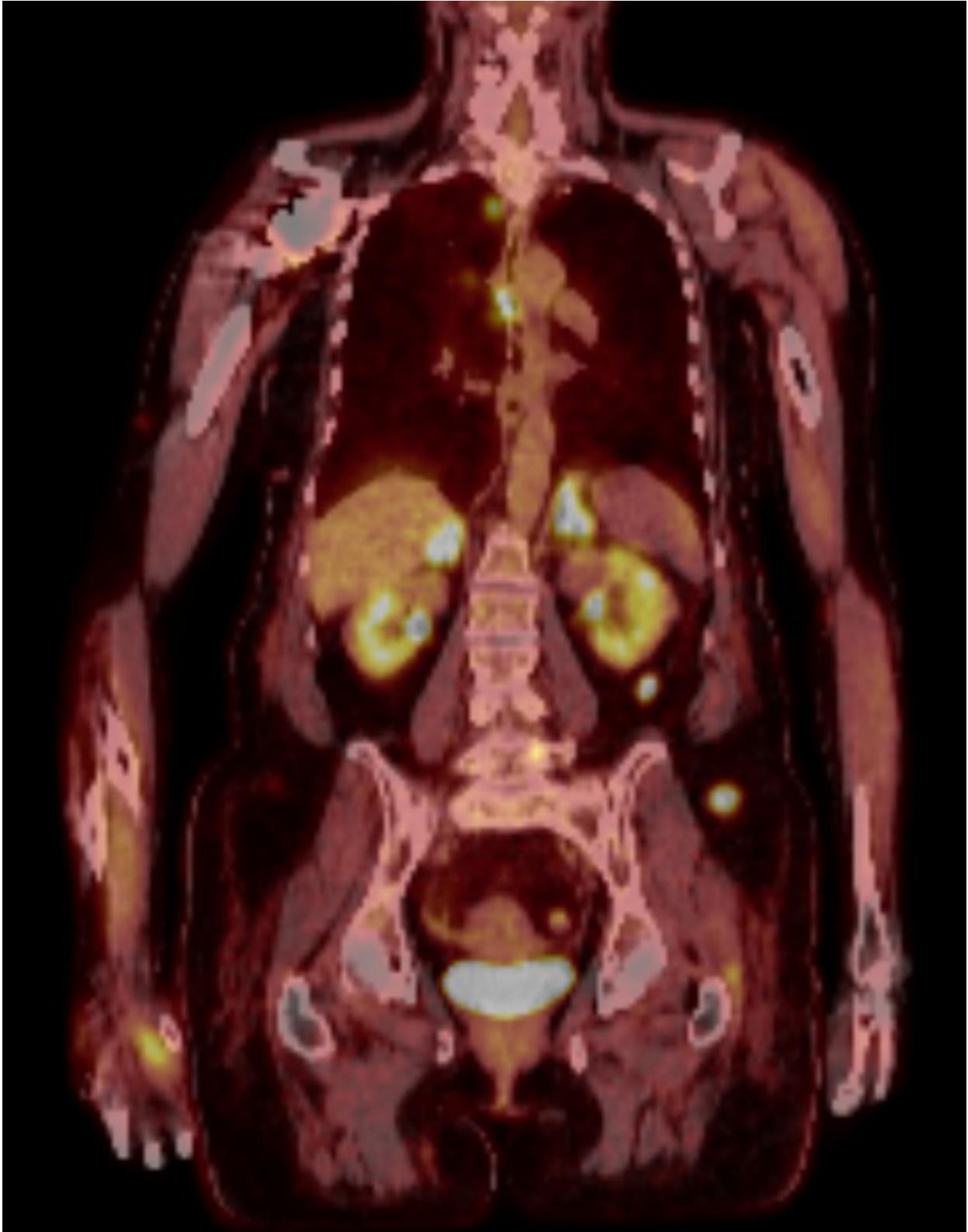


Figure 4: PET/CT whole body survey, coronal image, showing diffuse metastatic disease, scattered FDG avid osseous lesions throughout the axial and appendicular skeleton, supraclavicular/mediastinal lymphadenopathy, increased FDG avidity of adrenal glands with a left

adrenal mass, numerous metabolically active renal lesions, and numerous metabolically active soft tissue densities scattered throughout subcutaneous fat.

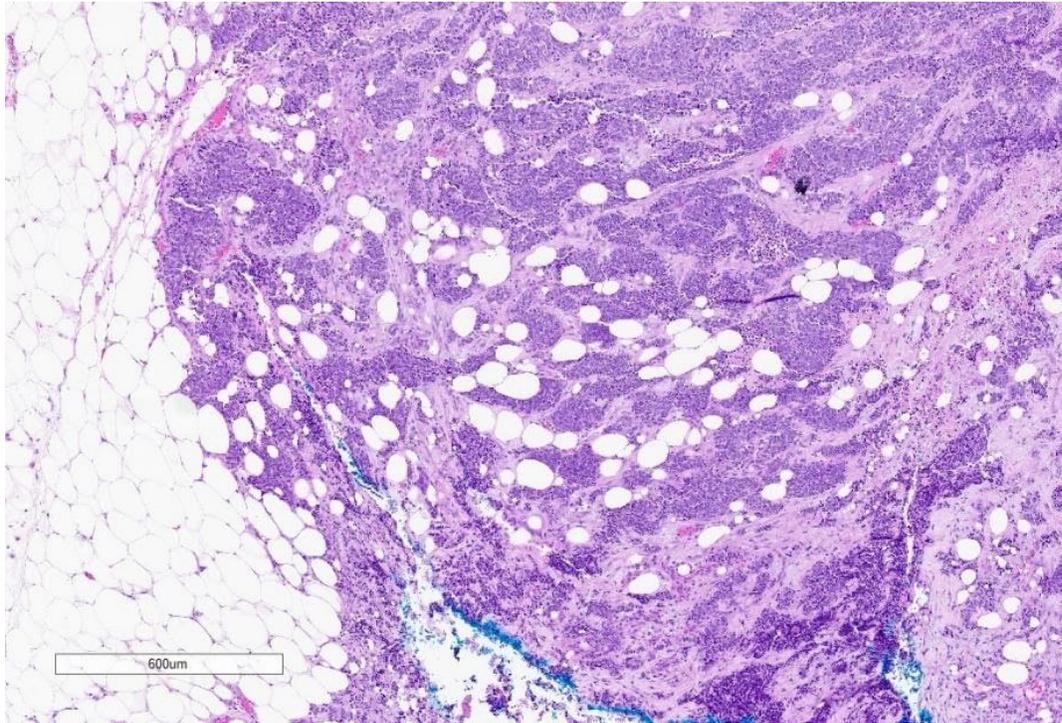


Image 1: Hemotoxylin & Eosin stain at 40 x. Nests of malignant neuroendocrine cells are seen infiltrating into the subcutaneous fat

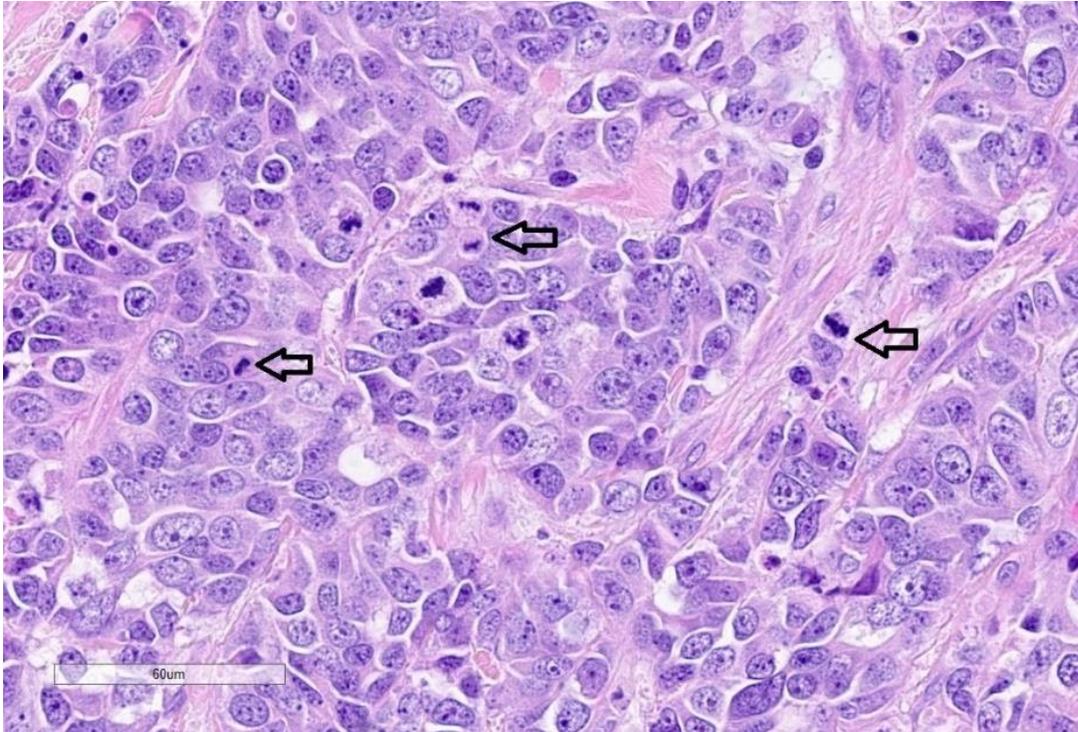


Image 2: Hemotoxylin & Eosin stain at 400 x. Malignant cells show classic neuroendocrine “salt-and-pepper” chromatin pattern within nuclei. Frequent mitoses are seen (arrows)