A 46-year-old man had tenderness at the left occiput, without neurologic symptoms, for 5 years. Head CT and MRI (figure 1) disclosed focal calvarial thinning without new bone formation (A, B). The lesion has hyperintensity on T2-weighted imaging (C), enhances after gadolinium administration, and lacks a corresponding soft tissue mass (D).

Gorham disease is characterized by proliferation of the vasculature of the bone in the early stage, followed by gradual osteolysis and fibrous replacement.1,2 MRI may help determine the stage of the disease.2 In our case, the lack of prominent vessels may indicate a later stage of disease.

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