

Bright band sign

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Thin parallel echogenic lines within the hypoechoic infarcted area in the spleen on sonography are known as bright band sign (Fig. 1, Video 1). Bright band sign represents the preserved fibrous trabeculae within the infarcted tissue [1]. Bright bands in the infarcted splenic parenchyma are metaphorically similar to the bright bands on the coral snake (Fig. 2). Splenic infarcts appear classically as sub-capsular hypoechoic segmental wedge-shaped lesions which are avascular on color Doppler [2]. Non-classic appearances of splenic infarct include spherical shape, peripheral band, cystic appearance, non-peripheral location and global involvement [3]. Bright band sign was present in 92% of patients with splenic infarcts, including 85% of those with classic appearance and about 95% of those with non-classic sonographic features of splenic infarction [3]. Bright band sign is a very helpful sonographic sign in diagnosis of splenic infarction, especially in those with non-classic appearances.

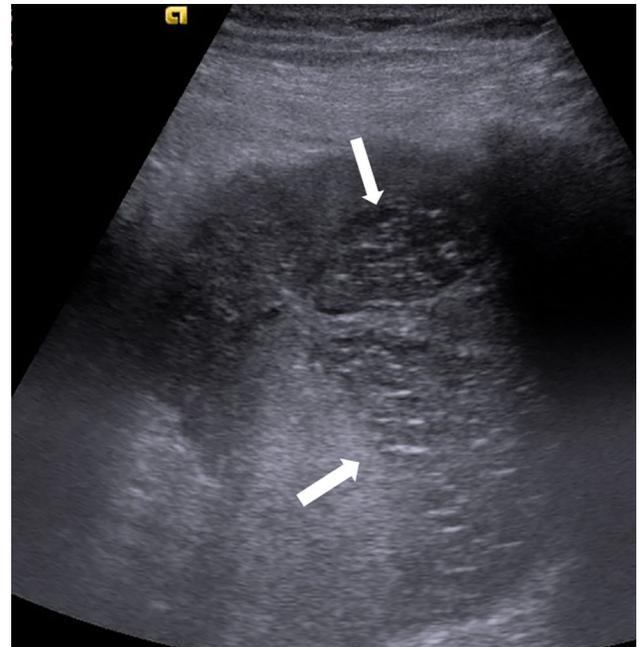


Fig. 1. Transverse sonogram image shows wedge-shaped splenic infarcts with bright band sign (white arrows).

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Fig. 2. Photograph showing a coral snake with bright bands. Source https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/8/8a/Coral_snake.jpg.

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Compliance with ethical standards

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institutional and/or national research committee and with the 1964 Helsinki Declaration and its later amendments or comparable ethical standards.

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