



Fig. E-1
Lateral roentgenogram of the cervical spine shows a lytic lesion primarily involving the body of the axis. A thin, sclerotic rim of bone (arrowheads) surrounds the axis.

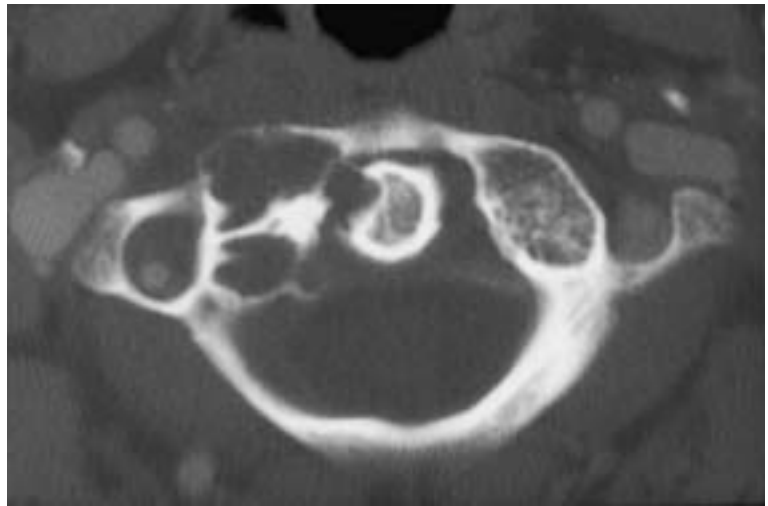


Fig. E-2
Computed tomographic image shows a lytic lesion involving the ring of the first cervical vertebra, the right aspect of the odontoid, the right lateral mass of the second cervical vertebra, and the foramen transversarium.

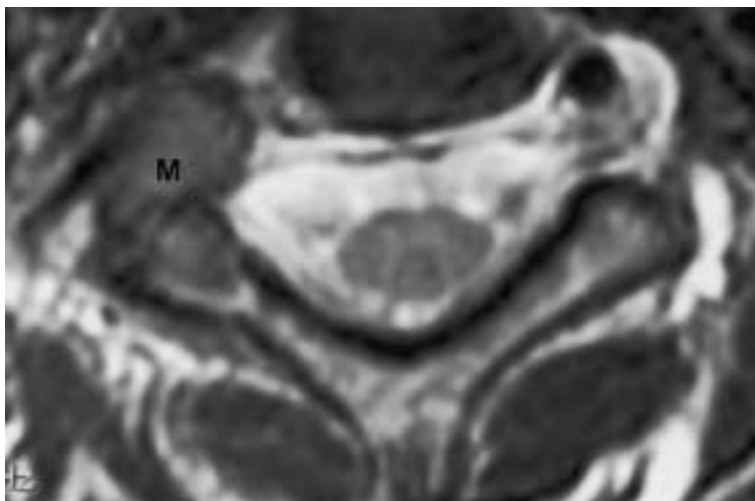


Fig. E-3
Transverse T1-weighted magnetic resonance image at the second cervical level shows the osseous destruction and the soft-tissue mass (M) with a signal that is isointense compared with skeletal muscle. There is no extension of the soft-tissue mass into the central canal.



Fig. E-4
Coronal, contrast-enhanced magnetic resonance image shows inhomogeneous enhancement throughout the lesion (curved arrow) and arthritic changes of the lateral mass joint (straight arrow).