

MICOD –01/06/2024

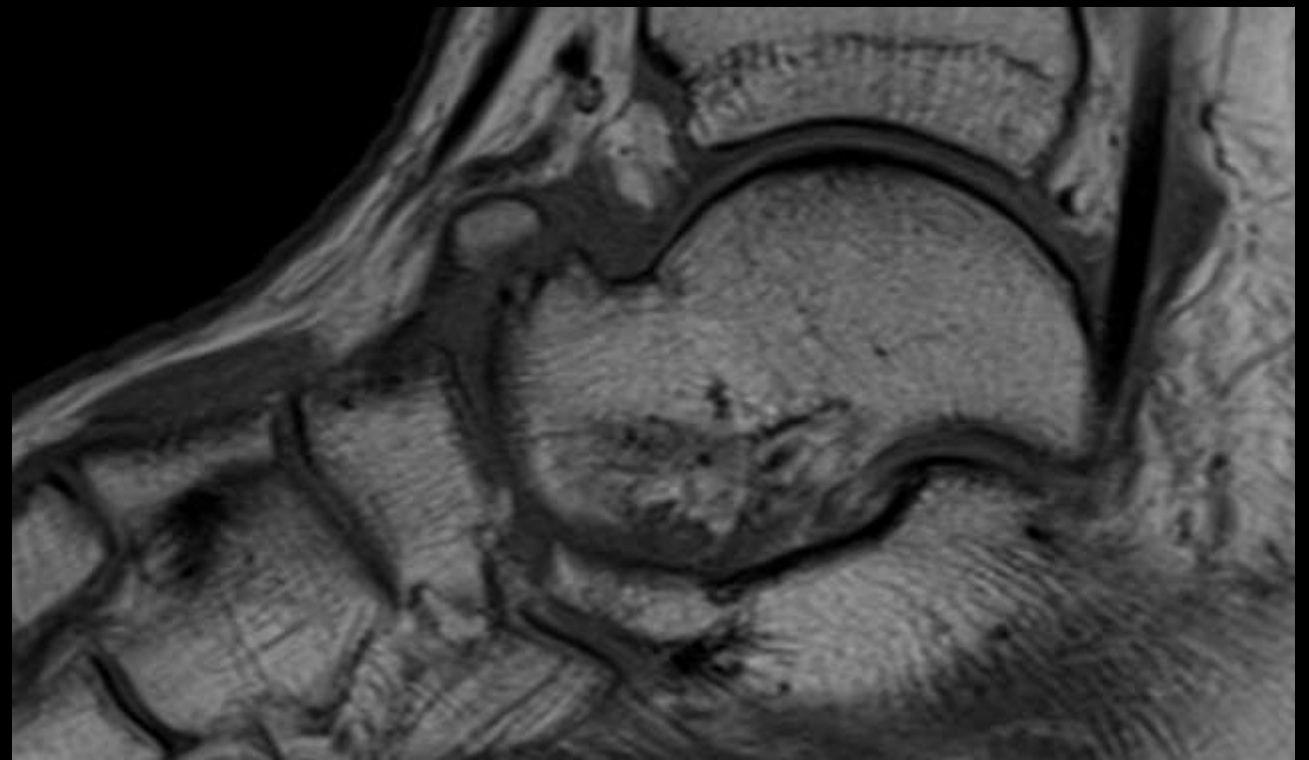
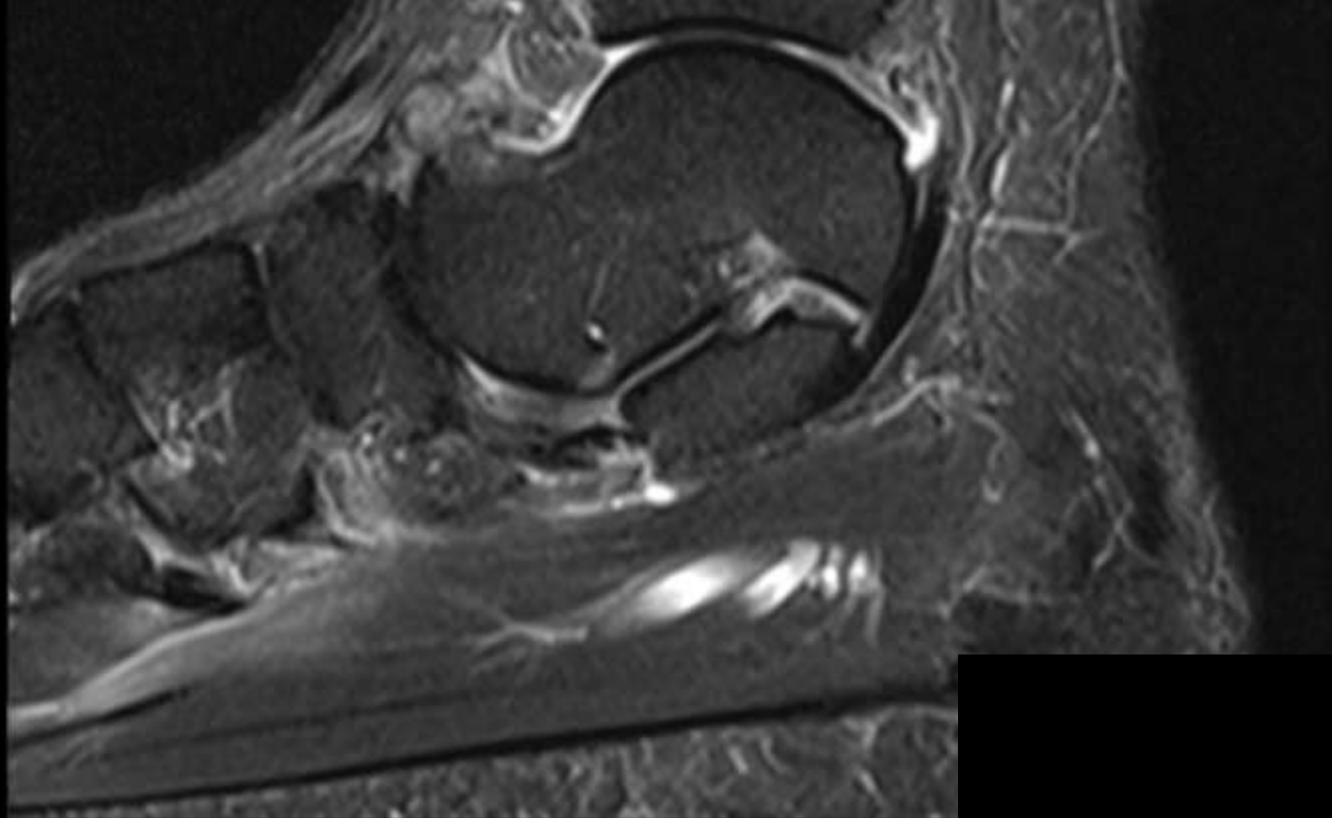
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# MI-COD

MSS INDIA- Case Of the Day



41 yr old with  
left dorsal ankle  
pain and swelling



Large Os supratalare  
with marrow edema  
and surrounding soft  
tissue oedema.  
Marrow oedema also  
seen on the dorsal  
aspect of the  
anterior talus.

Rare cause of dorsal  
foot pain

- The os supratolare is quite a rare accessory bone located along the superior surface of the ridge along the talar head/neck, and may be seen distally over the head.
- Only a few studies were published focusing on the incidences of this accessory ossicle. According to previous reports, the incidence of os supratolare depicted on radiography was ranged from 0.2% to 2.4%.
- The os supratolare, as most accessory ossicles of the ankle and foot, usually remain asymptomatic and are incidentally identified in radiographs obtained for other reasons.
- However, they can also cause pains or degenerative changes in response to overuse and trauma.

- Traditionally, the accessory ossicles have been evaluated by means of radiography or scintigraphy. Recently, additional CT and MRI have been considered as useful modalities to distinguish accessory ossicles from their mimickers such as fractures or bone tumors
- Lateral radiographs revealed a bony protuberance on the dorsal aspect of the talus.
- Os supratolare, as other accessory ossicles, may be fused with talus or remain as a free accessory bone.
- CT can optimally show sclerosis and several degenerative small cystic lesions along the interface between the os supratolare and the talus. These may indicate chronic stresses with resultant injuries to the synchondrosis.
- If mild hyperintense signal intensity line between the os supratolare and the talar head is present on the fat suppression images - It may reflect the fibrocartilagenous nature of the synchondrosis or the fluid within the disrupted synchondrosis.

# DIFFERENTIAL DIAGNOSIS

- os supranaviculare is also anatomically seen in close proximity to the superior margin of the navicular and is often mistaken as os supratalare
- os talotibiale
- avulsion fracture.



THANK YOU