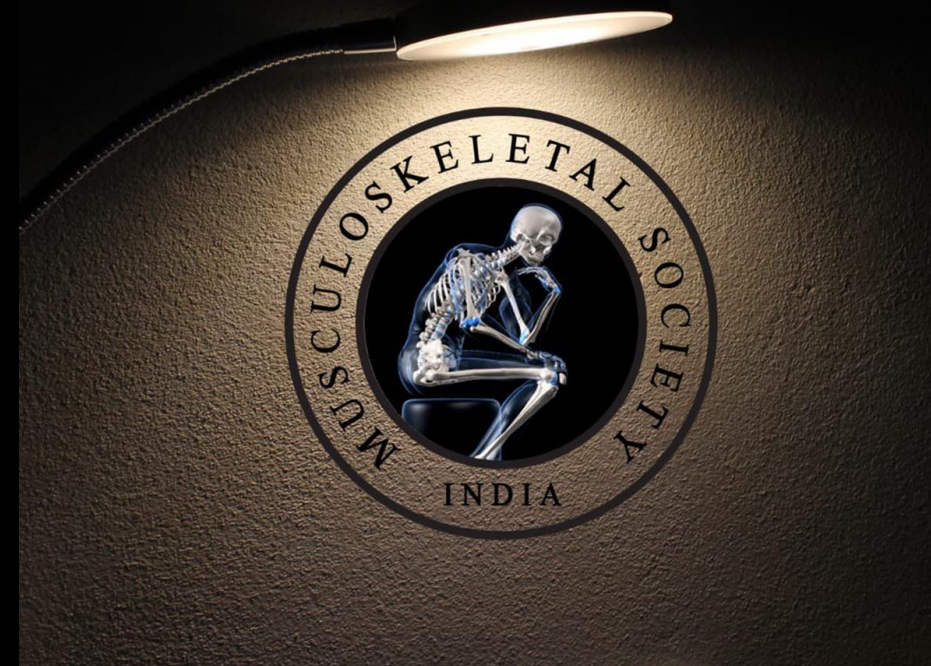


MICOD –08/07/2024

Case contributor – Dr Vaishali Upadhyaya

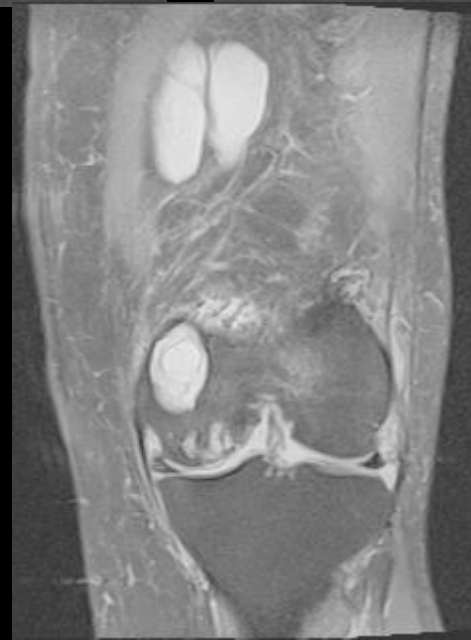
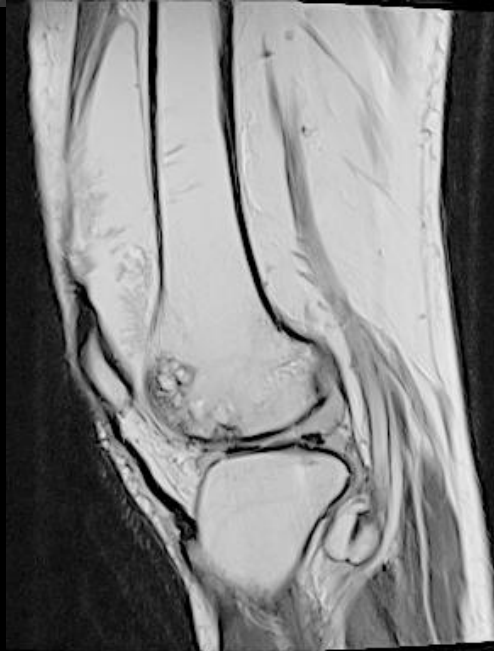
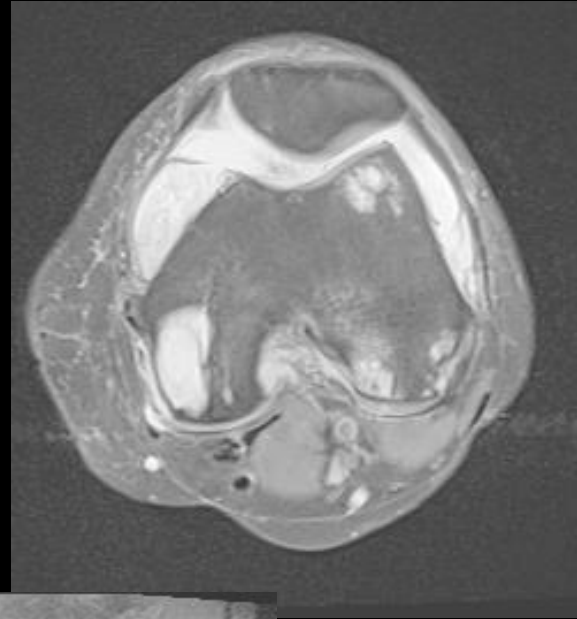
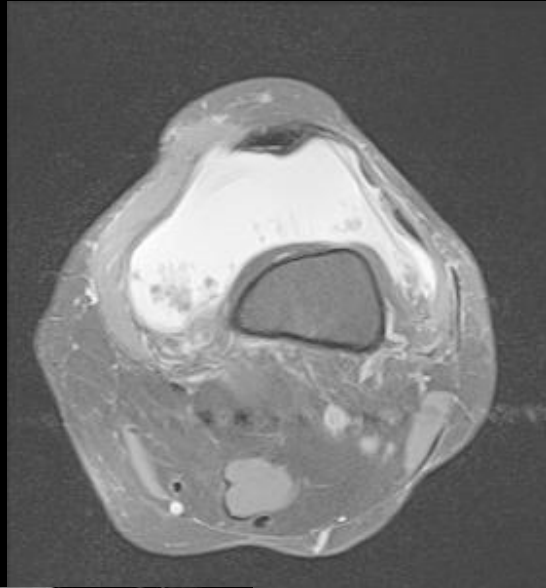
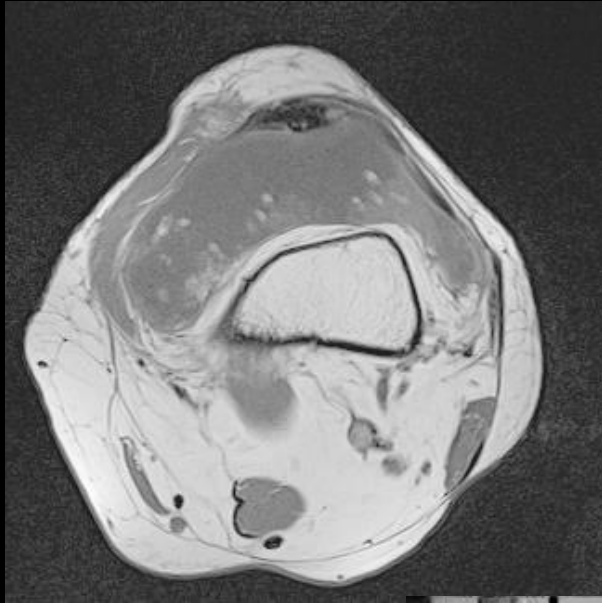
MI-COD

MSS INDIA- Case Of the Day



- 57-year-old lady with slowly and progressively increasing swelling in left suprapatellar region.
- No h/o fever
- No other joint involvement





AXIAL, CORONAL AND SAGITTAL
MR IMAGES

The background of the image consists of a dense field of vertical lines of varying heights and colors, including shades of blue, green, and yellow, set against a solid black background. The lines are scattered across the entire frame, creating a textured, digital-like effect.

Diagnosis ?

Patient has
osteoarthritic changes in
left knee joint with
geodes and secondary
lipoma arborescens.

- **Lipoma arborescens** is a rare condition affecting synovial linings of the joints and bursae, with 'frond like' depositions of fatty tissue.
- It accounts for less than 1% of all lipomatous lesions.
- Patients typically present in the 5th-7th decades, but the condition has also been reported in the young.
- Usually these lesions are sporadic, however, they can be seen in the setting of osteoarthritis, collagen vascular disorders, or previous trauma.

<https://radiopaedia.org/articles/lipoma-arborescens-1>

- MRI is the modality of choice for diagnosis. A typical appearance is of a fat-containing frond-like synovial mass, usually outlined by concurrent joint effusion.
- The lesion follows the signal intensity of fat on all sequences.
- **T1:** high signal; will saturate on fat suppressed sequences
- **T2:** high signal; will saturate on fat suppressed sequences
- **gradient echo (GE):** chemical shift artefact is sometimes seen at the fat-fluid interface

General imaging differential considerations include

- **Loose bodies**

- often calcified (hypointense on all MRI sequences).

- **Synovial osteochondromatosis/synovial chondromatosis**

- circumscribed loose bodies
- osseous erosion is common
- may calcify.

- **Intra-articular tenosynovial giant cell tumor**

- low signal on T2 weighted MRI
- no fat signal.

- **Synovial hemangioma**

- enhancement is more conspicuous
- occasional fluid-fluid levels.

- **Synovitis**

- thickened synovium, without fat signal.



THANK YOU