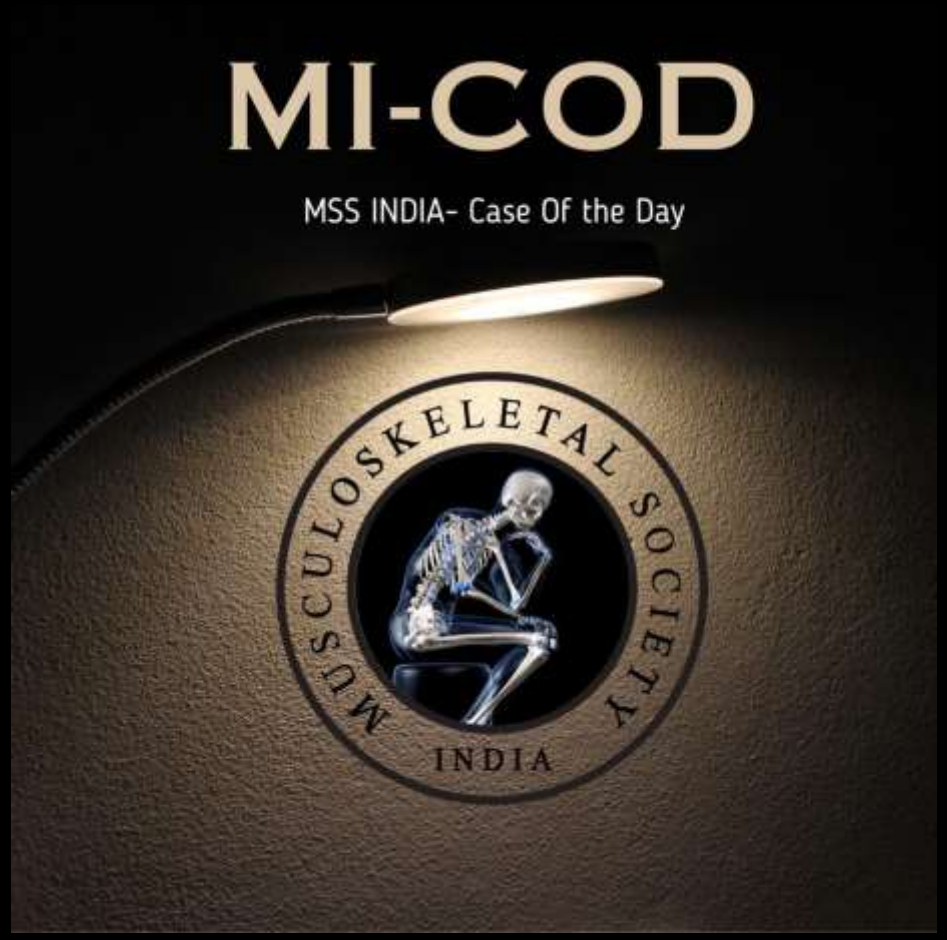
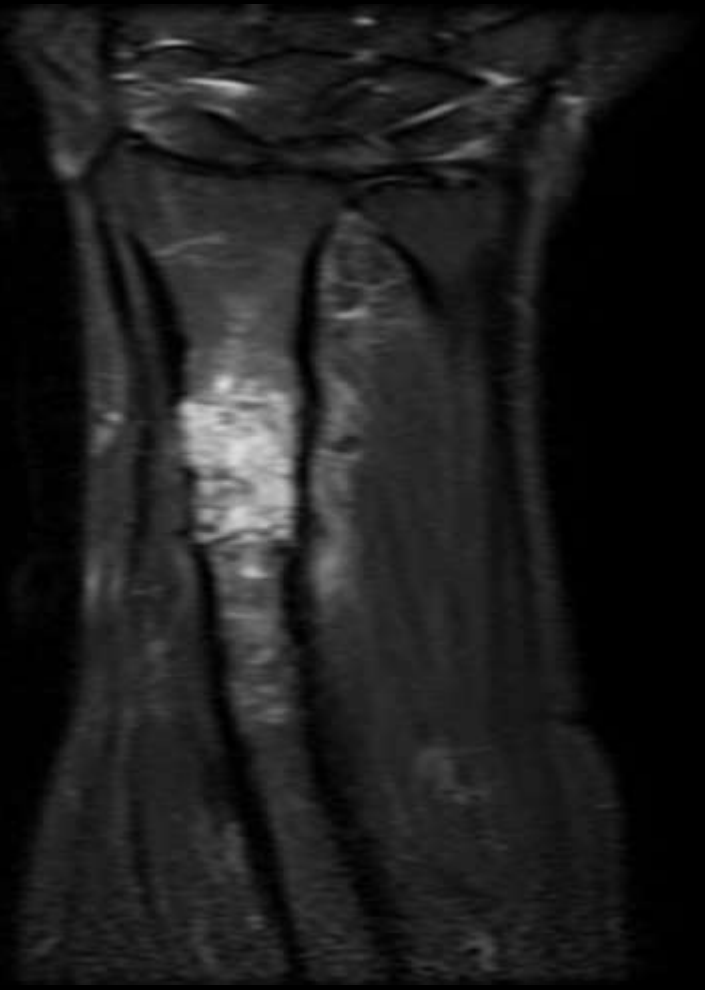
MICOD –12/07/2024

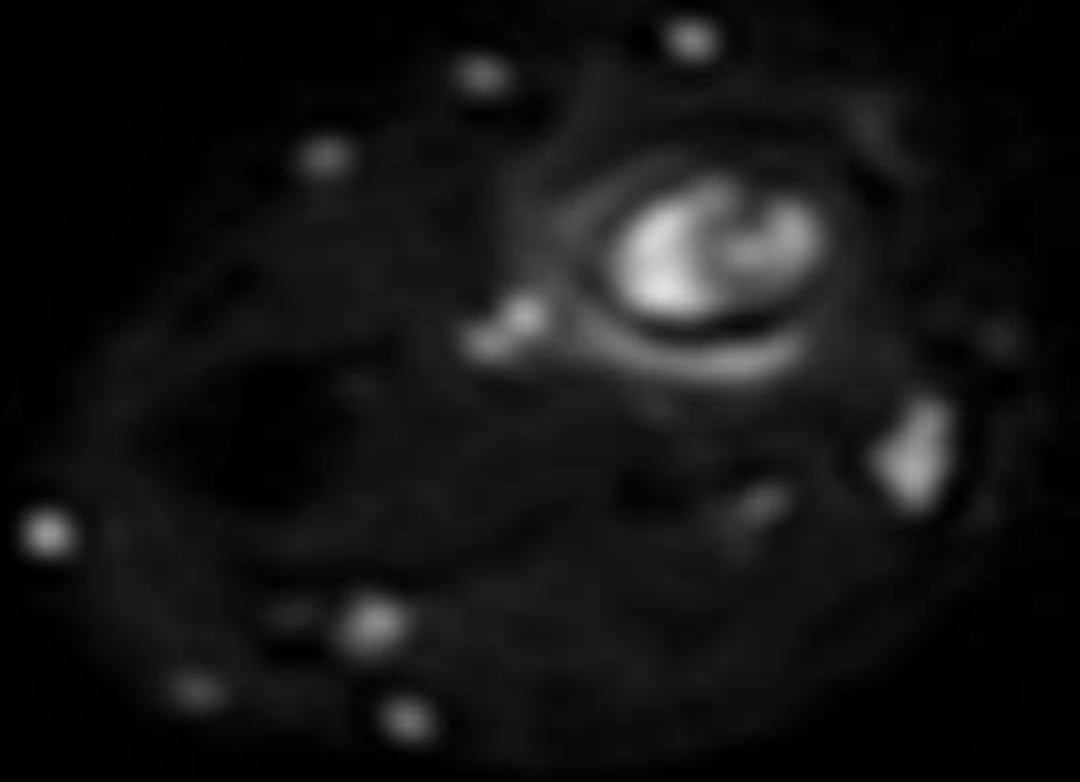
Case contributor – Dr. Suvinay Saxena



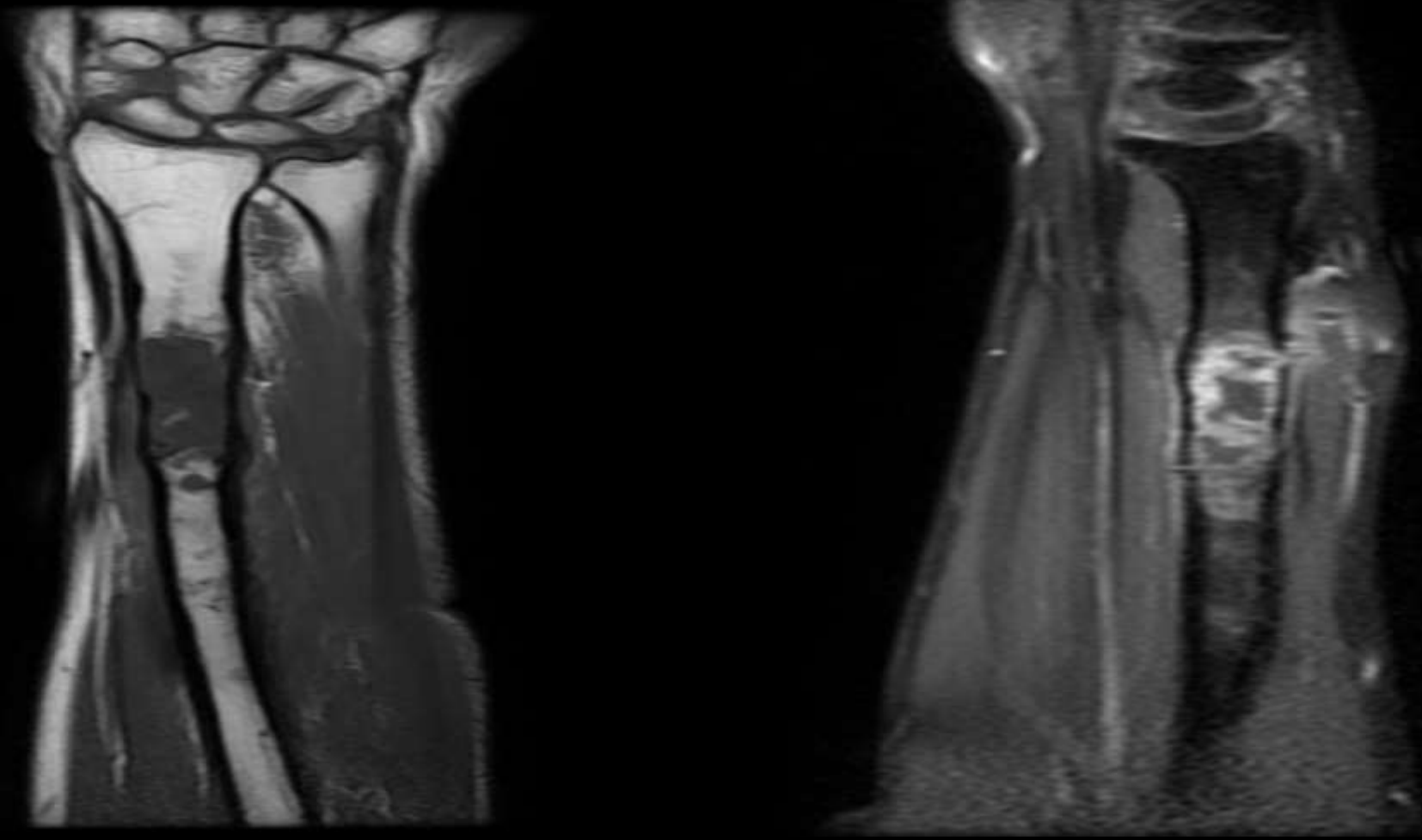
A 41 year male patient presented with swelling and pain in his left forearm region, No hx of fever. Had trivial trauma and radiograph showed a lesion for which an open biopsy was performed which was was inconclusive. Repeat MRI and CT guided biopsy was performed.

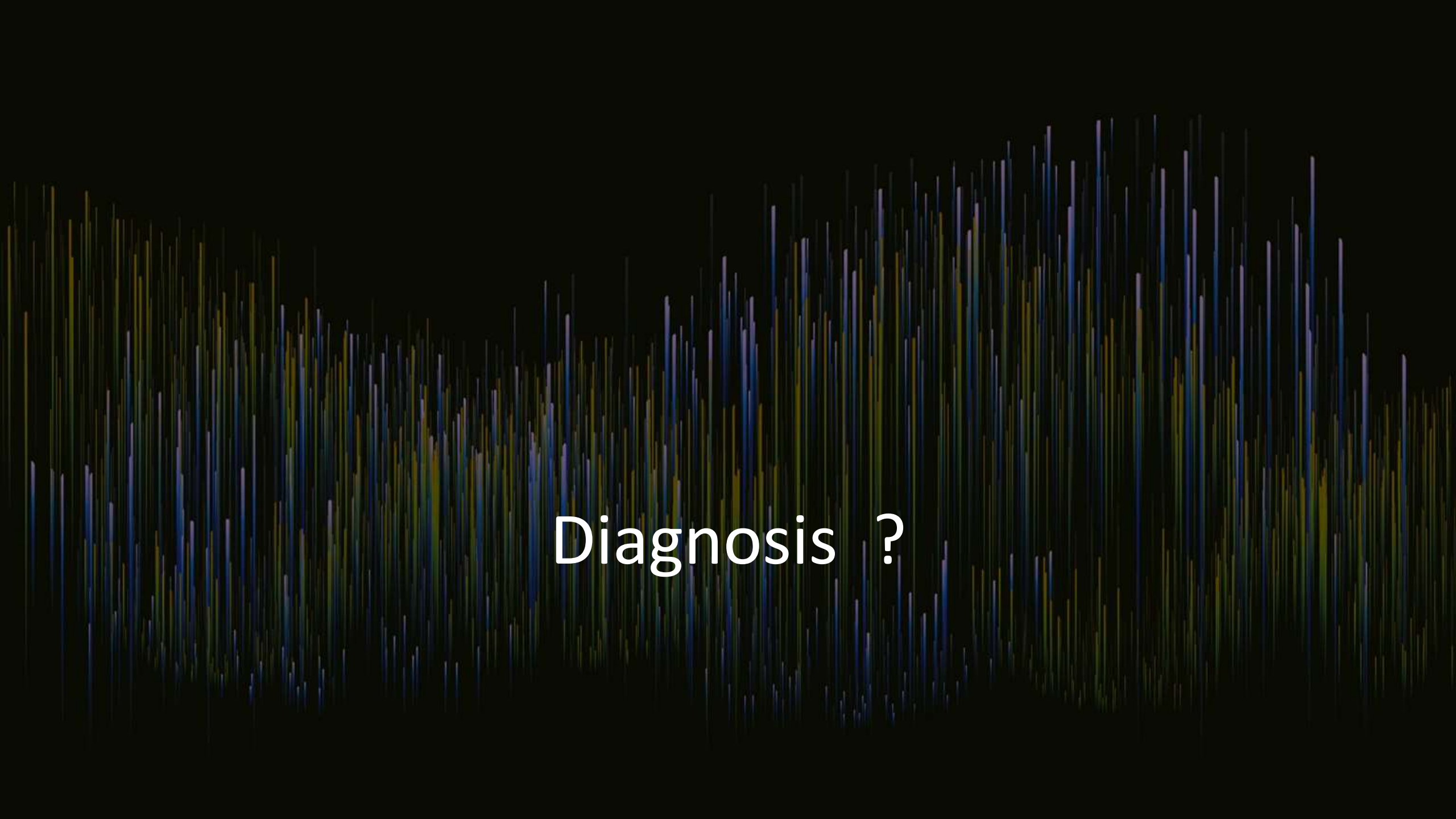


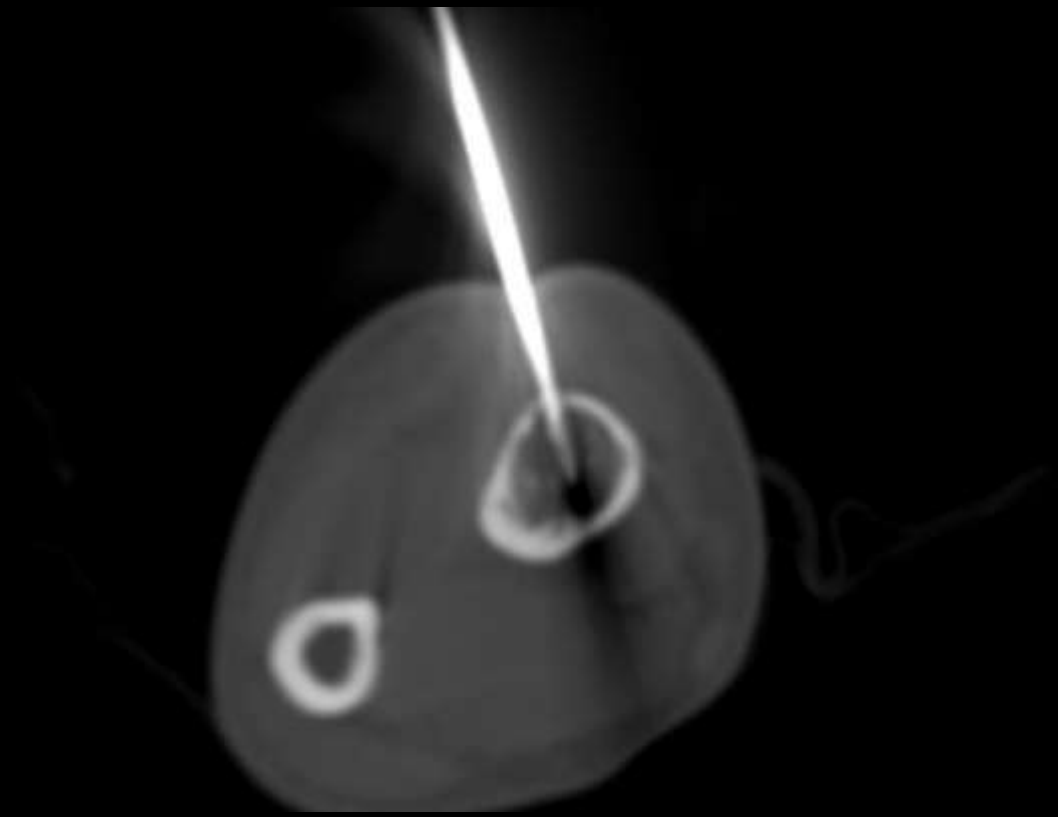
COR STIR



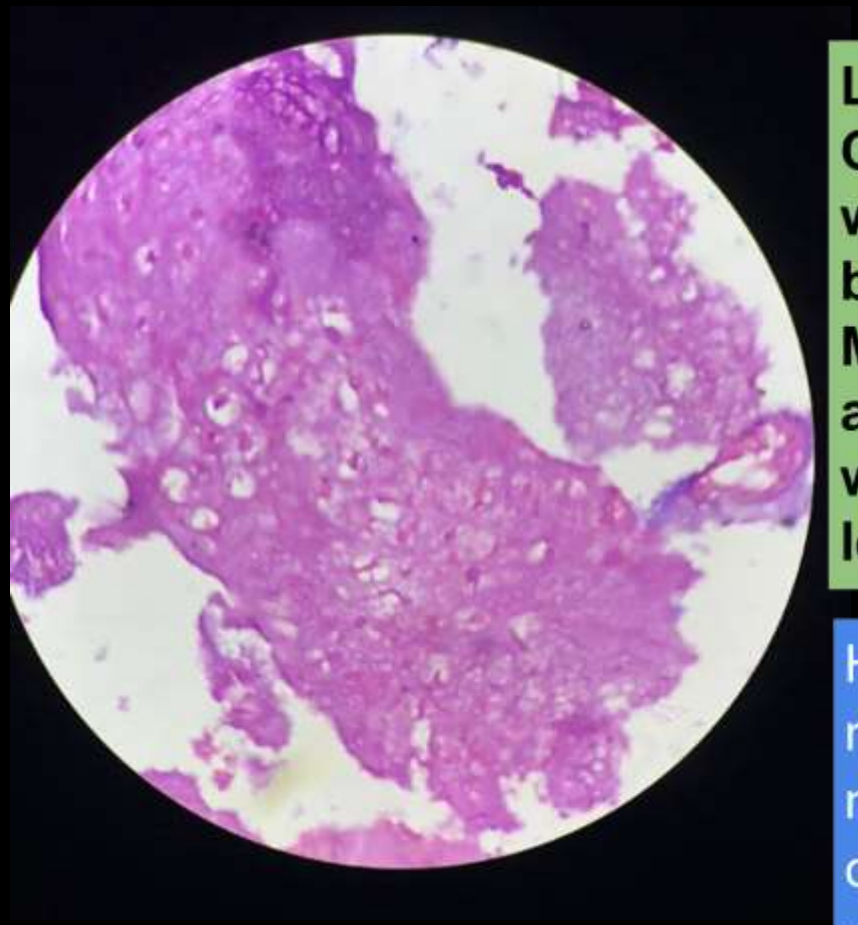
DWI


T1+C


Diagnosis ?



CT guided Biopsy



Location: Distal part of left radius.
CT :Well-defined, lobulated, radiolucent lesion with thin sclerotic margins and no cortical breakthrough or periosteal reaction
MRI: High signal intensity on T2-weighted images and low to intermediate signal intensity on T1-weighted images, confirming a cartilage-based lesion without aggressive features

Histopathology revealed multiple chondrocytes with degeneration.

ENCHONDROMA

- Enchondromas are common benign cartilaginous tumors typically found incidentally.
- While they are generally asymptomatic, they can occasionally cause pain or pathological fractures.
- Diagnosis is primarily through imaging, with X-ray and MRI being the modalities of choice.
- Follow-up is important to monitor for potential malignant transformation, though it is rare.

Bone Cyst:

Description: Benign fluid-filled cavity in the bone, usually asymptomatic unless complicated by a fracture.

Imaging Characteristics: Appears as a radiolucent area without the characteristic lobulation and matrix of enchondroma.

Osteochondroma:

Description: A benign bone growth that occurs on the surface of a bone near the growth plate.

Imaging Characteristics: Appears as a bony protrusion with a cartilage cap, unlike the intramedullary location of enchondroma.

Chondrosarcoma:

Description: Malignant cartilage-producing tumor that can arise de novo or from a pre-existing enchondroma.

Imaging Characteristics: Presents with more aggressive features such as cortical destruction, soft tissue mass, and less well-defined margins.

Giant Cell Tumor:

Description: Generally benign but locally aggressive bone tumor that typically affects the ends of long bones.

Imaging Characteristics: Appears as a lytic lesion often extending to the subchondral bone, with a characteristic "soap bubble" appearance on radiographs.

THANK YOU