The role of CT and MRI in evaluation of Osteoid Osteoma

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Overview

- Case Report;
- Brief review of Osteoid Osteoma;
- Classification;
- Pathologic characteristics;
- Clinical presentation;
- Diagnostic menu for Osteoid Osteoma
- Different cases of Osteoid Osteoma
- CT versus MRI
Case Report

- 22 years old male presenting with neck pain irradiating in his right shoulder and arm;
- pain worsens at night and wakes the patient up;
- It is relieved with Aspirin;
- Denies trauma;
- No significant past, family or social history.
T2-weighted coronal image demonstrates a well circumscribed hypointense lesion in the pedicle of C5 and hyperintense signals from surrounding soft tissues.

Sagittal STIR image shows hypointense lesion with bone marrow edema of affected vertebral body, its posterior elements as well as adjacent vertebrae.
Case Report

CT confirmed diagnosis of osteoid osteoma apparently showing oval radiolucent nidus with central bone density mineralization.
**OSTEOID OSTEOMA** is a benign osteoblastic bone tumor consisting of central vascular nidus - less than 2cm with osteoid and woven bone usually surrounded by a halo of reactive sclerotic bone;

- In 1930 Bergstrand first described this condition and in 1935 Jaffe identified it as a discrete clinical entity.

- It accounts for 5% of all bone tumors and 11% of benign osseous neoplasms with male predilection. Reported male to female ratio ranges from 1.6:1 to 4:1.
Brief Review

- Second decade is the peak age of incidence;
- Localization can be virtually in any bones with predilection for lower extremities: 65-80%.
- Metaphysis/diaphysis of long bones: 70%.
- Femur/tibia: 55%.
- Phalanges: 20%.
- Spine: 10% (lumbar>cervical>thoracic>sacrum), may cause painful scoliosis with concavity towards the lesion.

Osteoid Osteoma
1666 cases

Average: 19 - Median: 18
Classification

- **Cortical**
  - Most common: 80%
  - Nidus is within cortex, surrounded by fusiform cortical sclerosis and periosteal reaction

- **Cancellous / Medullary**
  - Intermediate in frequency
  - Mild osteosclerosis
  - Predilection for femoral neck, hand and foot; posterior elements of spine

- **Subperiosteal**
  - Rare
  - Almost no reactive sclerosis
  - Common location: medial site of femoral neck, hand and foot (neck of talus).

- **Intraarticular**
  - Joint effusion or synovitis
Pathologic characteristics

- Ovoid spherical reddish tumor;
- Unknown etiology
- Nidus contains highly vascularized connective tissue with dilated capillaries and active osteoblast and osteoclast;
- Tendency of calcification toward the center;
- Elevated Prostaglandin E2 in the nidus is responsible for pain and vasodilatation
Clinical Presentation

- Dull aching pain that worsens at night and wakes the patient up;
- It is relieved by Aspiring and other NSAIDs in 75%;
- During spinal involvement muscular spasm may cause scoliosis with the lesion at the apex of the convexity;
- Intra or Juxta-articular location may cause synovitis with effusion and limited movement.
Diagnostic menu for Osteoid Osteoma

- X-ray;
- **Computer Tomography**;
- **MRI**;
- Nuclear Imaging;
- Ultrasonography;
- Angiography
Osteoid Osteoma in proximal epiphysis of femur

T2 weighted sagittal image shows lytic lesion and PDW-SPAIR demonstrates periosteal reaction and bone marrow edema.
Osteoid Osteoma in proximal epiphysis of femur

T2 SPAIR and T1 weighted axial images show lesion isointense to muscle with edema and cortical thickening.
Intraarticular Osteoid Osteoma of the femoral neck

T1 and T2 weighted images reveal subperiosteal hypointense signals in the femoral neck. CT shows lytic lesion with central bone density focus and marked periosteal reaction.
Intraarticular Osteoid Osteoma of the femoral neck

PDW-SPAIR and CT axial images demonstrate nidus. Fat suppressed image shows intraarticular effusion/synovitis and bone marrow edema.
Osteoid Osteoma of wrist

T1 weighted sagittal and T2 weighted coronal images show hypointense osteolytic lesion in capitate bone.
Osteoid Osteoma of wrist

PDW-SPAIR demonstrates intraarticular isointense to normal bone lesion with hyperintense halo, marked marrow and soft tissue edema.

A coronal reformatted CT image demonstrates subperiosteal radiolucent lesion with central aspect of calcification and reactive sclerosis.
Osteoid Osteoma of proximal phalanx of the third finger

Coronal and axial CT revealed nidi at the apex of the proximal phalanx of the third finger.

PDW-SPAIR shows massive edema.

T1 weighted image demonstrates cortical thickening and intracortical intermediate signal with central hypointensity.
Osteoid Osteoma of Thoracic vertebra

T2 weighted sagittal and coronal views show heterogeneous signal (hyper/isointense to bone) in caudal endplate of Th11 vertebral body with central hypointensive focus indicating sclerosis. Mild thoracolumbar scoliosis with left sided concavity.
T2 weighted axial image reveals lytic lesion with bone edema of vertebral body as well as posterior elements. Axial CT shows nidus and periosteal reaction.
Osteoid Osteoma of calcaneus

T1 weighted image shows intermediate signal intensity lesion with central hypointensity

PDW-SPAIR demonstrates massive bone marrow edema
CT revealed osteoid osteoma at the angle of Gissane with hypodense nidus, central mineralization and mild periosteal sclerosis.
CT versus MRI

- Specific and sensitive for Osteoid Osteoma;
- can localize nidus;
- Better spatial resolution, in view of surgery.

- Good for detecting bone marrow and soft tissue edema;
- Demonstrates intraarticular effusion/synovitis
- Better at identifying cancellous Osteoid Osteoma
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