

Radioulnar Synostosis

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History

Infant with limited range of motion.

Diagnosis

Radioulnar synostosis.

Discussion

The radius and ulna originate from a single block of mesenchyme which segments distal to proximal. Therefore, radioulnar synostosis almost always involves the proximal forearm. The fusion may not be evident in infancy secondary to incomplete ossification of the cartilaginous block. Radioulnar synostosis is often bilateral (>50%), more common in males, and occasionally associated with abnormal karyotype.

Findings

Dysmorphic posteriorly displaced proximal radius.
Bowed mid and distal radius with widened interosseous space.

Reference

Ozonoff MB. Pediatric Orthopedic Radiology, 2nd Edition. WB Saunders Co 1992.



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