

Osteoid Osteoma

Joseph Junewick, MD FACR

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History

School-aged male with ankle pain and no history of trauma or infection.

Diagnosis

Osteoid osteoma

Discussion

Osteoid osteoma (OO) is a common benign bone tumor. A caucasian male in the 2nd decade of life with well-localized pain which is worse at night and relieved by nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory medications is the classic scenario for OO.

OO are usually medullary more often than cortical or subperiosteal; more often metaphyseal, more than dimetaphyseal, diaphyseal, or epiphyseal. OO are most common in the femur followed by the tibia; tubular bones are more common than flat bones.

OO can be diagnosed by conventional radiography, CT, scintigraphy and MR.

Findings

MR-Sagittal IR, axial fat-suppressed T2, and sagittal and axial post-gadolinium fat-suppressed T1 images demonstrate IR, T2 and post-gadolinium hyperintense lesion in the tibial epiphysis.



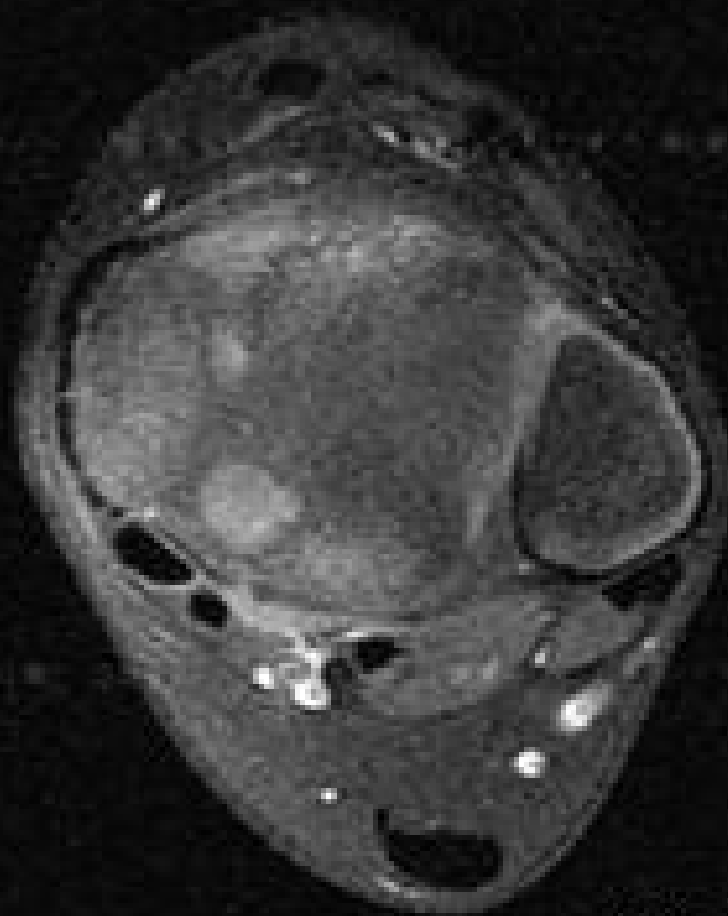
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