Osteopoikilosis: A Benign Bone Spots

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INTRODUCTION:
Osteopoikilosis (OPK) or Spotted bone disease is a rare benign bony lesion. Usually, it was incidentally finding during reviewing radiograph film for any other clinical reasons.

MATERIALS & METHODS:
A case report of 17 years old, Indian girl, alleged motor vehicle accident sustained traumatic brain injury and soft tissue injury of neck. Radiographs taken after secondary survey showed scattered periarticular sclerotic foci of variable size were noted in the pelvic, proximal femur, distal femur and proximal tibia, scapula and proximal humerus. It was asymptomatic and no neurology deficit noted. On further history, no family members having of similar osseous lesion previously. Her laboratory and biochemical parameter taken were Alkaline Phosphatase, serum calcium, Erythrocyte Sedimentation Rate (ESR) and C-reactive protein (CRP) were within normal limits.

RESULTS:
Reassurance done for her benign bony lesion. She was discharged from our ward with head protocol for her traumatic brain injury and symptomatic treatment for her soft tissue injury of neck.

DISCUSSIONS:
Osteopoikilosis is a rare disease, was first described in 1915 by Albers-Schonberg as a sclerosing bone dysplasia of unknown cause. It was transmitted as an autosomal dominant trait with no gender predilection. Typically, asymptomatic multiple well defines sclerotic bony lesion over metaphysis and epiphyseal of a long bone.

CONCLUSION:
A correct diagnosis of OPK is crucial to avoid misleading us from a devastating bone pathology. Thorough clinical examination supported with laboratory and imaging investigation are important in symptomatic patient to rule out any malignant bone tumor.

REFERENCES: