

Pseudoaneurysm Of Popliteal Artery Masquerading As An Osteosarcoma Of Femur

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INTRODUCTION:

Osteosarcomas are malignant bone-forming tumors. They are the second most common primary bone tumor after multiple myeloma. A pseudoaneurysm occurs after a disruption in arterial wall continuity, with blood dissecting into surrounding soft tissues without an arterial wall incorporated in the aneurismal sac.

REPORT:

A 56-year-old active gentleman with no history of trauma presented to orthopedic clinic with complaints of pain with diffuse swelling over posteromedial aspect of proximal left leg with extension to posteromedial aspect of the distal left thigh sizing 30cm x 20cm. The skin overlying was stretched with dilated veins. The swelling was non tender, not warm, not erythematous with ill-defined margins, not fluctuant, not pulsatile, and immobile. There was no palpable thrills or bruit.

The plain radiograph showed massive soft tissue shadow over posteromedial aspect of the left thigh with no calcification. There is periosteal elevation over distal left femur with appearance of Codman's triangle which suggestive of osteosarcoma with different diagnosis such as osteomyelitis. MRI of the left thigh done showed large lobulated encapsulated mass at the medio-posterior compartment of distal left thigh, extending to popliteal fossa with possible necrotic centre. The finding was suggestive of osteosarcoma.

Case was then referred to the oncology centre, for further management. Case was further discussed with the musculoskeletal radiologist for second opinion with suspicion on vascular pathology. CTA done showed pseudoaneurysm formation arising from posterolateral aspect of the proximal left popliteal artery. It is surrounded by a large lobulated rim-enhancing heterogenous collection, causing scalloping and

pressure erosion of the posteromedial cortex of femoral.



CONCLUSION:

This case report emphasizes the importance of considering pseudoaneurysm as a crucial differential diagnosis in atypical swellings and scrutinizing all suspected soft tissue tumors with a contrast study either a Doppler ultrasound or CTA.

REFERENCES:

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