

The Dilemma of A Swollen Clavicle: Fibrous Dysplasia of Clavicle

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INTRODUCTION:

This case highlights the clinical dilemma between osteomyelitis and fibrous dysplasia of bone and is of further interest as the latter condition is not commonly associated with the clavicle.

REPORT:

Case of 12 years old girl presented with complaint of sudden onset of pain at right clavicle with fever and swelling for one week. The swelling at medial aspect of her right clavicle measured 10cmx13cm in size, erythematous overlying skin. Warm to touch and hard in consistency. prior to that patient was treated with antibiotic and symptom was improved except the swelling. X-ray shows expansile lytic-sclerotic lesion involving medial half the right clavicle. ESR was elevated. Incisional biopsy was done and resulted as fibrous dysplasia of right clavicle.



Figure 1: The location of the mass that we afraid that can be malignancy as it rapidly growing in nature

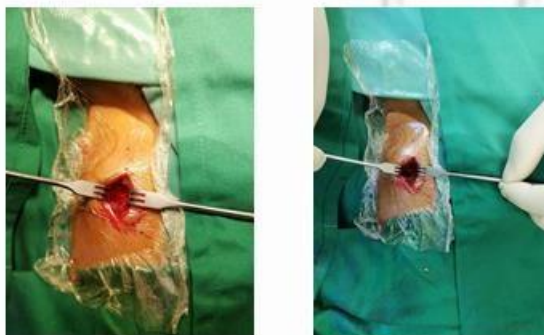


Figure 2: incision biopsy site that appear to be 'fibrous in nature'

RESULT:

The histologic findings turn out to be fibrous dysplasia, after much discussion with the parent

decided not for operation. Patient was followed up multiple time after the diagnosis was made, patient was well and no limitation to her daily activity despite the swelling still present.



Figure 3: CT scan and x-ray done to assist in diagnosis

DISCUSSION :

Fibrous dysplasia of the bone is a benign condition. Progressive and slow growing, Fibrous dysplasia more common in the adolescent age group. Currently, there are no clearly defined systemictherapies for this bone disease. Small, uncontrolled trials using second-generation bisphosphonates suggest that bisphosphonates may be effective. In the case discussed, as the lesion was relatively non-progressive and no pathological fracture was detected, no active treatment was commenced and the patient was followed up.

CONCLUSION:

Fibrous Dysplasia can present in an uncommon location like clavicle, clinically mimicking osteomyelitis. Radiologically, it may be difficult to rule out other differential diagnoses of clavicular enlargement. Histopathology and immunohistochemistry are important to get accurate diagnosis.

REFERENCES:

1. A dilemma of fibrous dysplasia versus chronic osteomyelitis of the clavicle. Thisara Weerasuriya et al.
2. The clavicle: normal and abnormal. Kumar et al