

## Case of T1 Spine Osteoblastoma in a 15-Year-old Boy

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### INTRODUCTION:

Osteoblastoma is a benign primary bone tumour which constitute 3% of all benign tumours and 1% of all bone tumour. They typically involve the posterior elements, although extension through the pedicles into the vertebral body is not rare. The incidence of osteoblastoma is between the second and third decade with a male to female ratio of 2:1. We present a case of T1 spine osteoblastoma in a 15-year-old boy managed operatively with a good outcome.

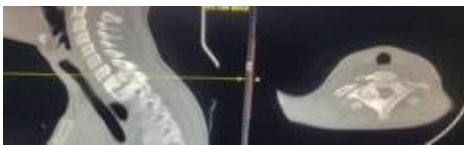
### REPORT:

A 15 years old boy presented with back pain for 1 month. Examination showed right torticollis, left shoulder level higher than right shoulder with equal pelvis level. Plain radiograph showed proximal thoracic scoliosis with Cobbs's angle of 25 degree.



**Figure 1:** X-ray showing proximal thoracic scoliosis

A Computed Topography (CT) Cervicothoracic junction showed well defined body lesion at right pedicle T1 vertebrae with narrow zone of transition and mixed lytic and sclerosis internal matrix.

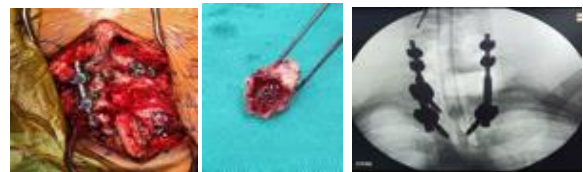


**Figure 2:** CT scan showing right T1 pedicle mass



**Figure 3:** MRI showing normal configuration of spinal cord.

This child underwent T1 right hemilaminectomy and excision of tumour (right pediculectomy) and posterior instrumentation C6 to T3. Histopathological revealed as osteoblastoma.



**Figure 4:** Intra op images

Post operative, torticollis corrected and child was well with no neurological deficit. He was on brace for 3 months.

### CONCLUSION:

Osteoblastoma which usually happens at lumbar spine can also happen in thoracic spine. Often the diagnosis is delayed and masked by other presentation like torticollis and scoliosis. Painful torticollis/scoliosis should alarm the clinician. Therefore, CT scan and MRI help to establish the correct diagnosis and differentials. Careful and planned surgical procedure is importance to avoid injury to vital structures and destabilized cervicothoracic junction. Complete Surgical excision of the tumour offers good clinical outcome and prevent recurrence.

### REFERENCES:

1. Hbibi, Mohamed & Benmiloud, Sarra & Haloua, Meriem & Boubbou, Meryem & Hida, M.. (2020). Case of Cervicothoracic Spine Osteoblastoma in a 5 Year-old Boy. Trauma International. 6. 15-17. 10.13107/ti.2020.v06i02.106.