A Case of Focal Haematopoietic Hyperplasia of a Vertebral Body and Review of the Modern Literature

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Abstract

We report on a case of focal haematopoietic hyperplasia occurring in the haematopoietic marrow in a lumbar vertebral body, of a young man.

The histological examination showed a chronic myeloproliferative disease but the analysis performed consequently excluded the diagnosis of chronic myeloproliferative disorder, according to the WHO criteria. Focal benign hyperplasia is regarded a late reactive process after trauma, as well as the case reported.

Keywords: Haematopoietic hyperplasia; Tumor-like; Trauma

Introduction

Focal haematopoietic hyperplasia is a rare and localized proliferation of the bone marrow to such a degree that it produces a tumor-like expansion. From the clinical course and follow-up information, the process appears to be benign [1].

This lesion is considered a late reactive process after trauma and it seems to be a form of pseudo-tumour, although it shows the clinical and radiologic features of a tumour. To our knowledge only four cases have been reported in the English literature [1-3]. We report on a case of focal haematopoietic hyperplasia occurring in the haematopoietic marrow of a lumbar vertebral body in a young man.

Case Report

A 24-year-old long distance runner presented with a three years history of back pain, started after a motorbike accident, without previous medical history of hypertension, diabetes mellitus or hematologic malignancy. No abnormal finding on physical examination was detected. Hematologic examinations at admission were within normal limits and other laboratory tests showed normal values for iron reserve, glucose, creatinine, blood urea nitrogen, calcium, inorganic phosphate and alkaline phosphatase.

The young patient carried out a bone scan that did not show increased radiotracer accumulation; differently the whole-body PET performed with the glucose analogue FDG, showed high uptake of the radiotracer in the vertebral body of L3 (Figure 1). Similarly a MRI of the lumbar spine confirmed the vertebral lesion. A biopsy of the L3 vertebral body lesion was performed and the histological result was of chronic myeloproliferative disease but the analysis performed consequently excluded the diagnosis of chronic myeloproliferative disorder, according to the WHO criteria. Focal benign hyperplasia is regarded a late reactive process after trauma [4].

The PET scan performed showed high uptake of the radiotracer in the vertebral body of L3 and a MRI of the lumbar spine confirmed the vertebral lesion. A biopsy of the L3 vertebral body lesion was performed and the histological result was of chronic myeloproliferative disease but the analysis performed consequently excluded the diagnosis of chronic myeloproliferative disorder, according to the WHO criteria. Focal benign hyperplasia is regarded a late reactive process after trauma, as well as the case reported.

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Radiologically, this lesion appeared as an expansive and radiolucent formation and contained areas of increased density or calcification; the cortex was intact and no soft tissue extension was noted [4]. Marrow changes were diffuse with a marked decrease in signal intensity of the spinal and pelvic bone marrow on T1-weighted MR imaging. Sparing of the epiphyses and absence of moderately increased signal intensity on T2-weighted sequences aid in differentiating reconverted red marrow from neoplasm [5].

Under conditions of stress, yellow marrow can undergo reconversion to hematopoietic marrow [6]. Poulton et al. [7] studied MR images of 59 patients (more than 24 years old) in order to summarized the associations between marrow reconversion and age, sex, weight and smoking: they found that marrow reconversion in adults without known bone marrow disorders was statistically significant associated with heavy smoking, young age and especially obesity in female heavy smokers. Benign hyperplasia of the hematopoietic marrow is associated with mildly to moderately obesity and cigarette smoking with peripheral leukocytosis [7,8] Also long distance running is associated with this lesion: the study of Shellock et al. [9] analyzed different groups of population, healthy volunteers, patients with symptoms of knee disorders and asymptomatic marathon runners and it showed that the high prevalence of hematopoietic bone marrow hyperplasia in marathon runners may develop as a response to "sport anemia", which is commonly found in aerobically trained athletes. Caldemeyer et al. [10] analyzed 15 endurance athletes, evaluating lumbar spine MRI images, bone mineral density and maximum oxygen consumption (VO2max). They concluded that changes in bone density do not contribute to magnetic resonance marrow changes consistent with hematopoietic hyperplasia.

Stabler et al. [11] described a significant form of hematopoietic hyperplasia in association with malignancies and chronic anemia. Also the administration of granulocyte-colony-stimulating (GCS) factors, used as an adjunct to radiation or chemotherapy treatments to decrease the myelosuppression, are in relationship with the development of hyperplasia of the hematopoietic marrow [12,13].

One theory that could explain the pathogenesis of hyperplasia of hematopoietic marrow considers the benign hyperplasia as a late reactive process after trauma or inflammation; we may agree with this pathogenetic mechanism considering that our patient was a long distance runner and he had a history of trauma occurred during a motorbike accident.

The second possible pathogenetic mechanism is an anomaly development, even though no detectable preceding lesions were found. In addition, several previous cases occurred in youth adults, so this possibility is likely remote. Maybe this lesion seems to be a late and reactive change of either inflammation or some unrecognized benign tumor.

To date, on the basis of all these experiences, when the marrow pattern showed in this review is detected incidentally in patients, particularly in obese smoking women, the findings can be considered to most likely reflect a benign process and if all haematological parameters are normal, the patients can be followed conservatively.

References


