

## Xanthoma of Bone: A Mini Review

Ghalib Alhaneedi<sup>1\*</sup>, Motasem Salameh<sup>1</sup> and Hasan AbuHejleh<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Department of Orthopedic Surgery, Hamad Medical Corporation, Alrayan Street, Doha, Qatar

<sup>2</sup>Department of Orthopedic Surgery, Hamad General Hospital, Alrayan Street, Doha, Qatar

\*Corresponding author: Ghalib Alhaneedi, Department of Orthopedic Surgery, Senior Consultant Orthopedic Surgeon, Hamad Medical Corporation, Alrayan Street, Doha, Qatar, Tel: 0097455975125; E-mail: [ghaliboudah@yahoo.com](mailto:ghaliboudah@yahoo.com)

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### Abstract

Xanthoma of bone is a rare benign primary bone disorder with a hallmark of cholesterol deposition in the bone frequently seen in men and in patients over 20 years of age. This mini review provides an overview of the known clinical, radiological and pathological features of the disease which can mimic primary bone tumors or metastatic lesions. In this review, we focus on the current considerations in the use of clinical and radiological features, lipid profile and histopathological study for the definitive diagnosis. Despite this wealth of features, the definitive diagnosis of bone xanthoma continues to be difficult. The current status of biopsy technique, treatment, outcome and prognosis of bone xanthoma are also reviewed, highlighting recent successes and ongoing challenges. The review is concluded with the recommendations of the Evidence-Based Management of bone xanthoma. Despite improvements in imaging, biopsy technique and the delivery of treatment, the diagnosis has remained challenging for orthopedic surgeons to differentiate it from other bone benign and aggressive lesions.

**Keywords:** Xanthoma; Bone; MRI; CT; Skeletal; Hyperlipidemia

### History

The word Xanthoma is derived from the Greek “Xanthos” meaning yellow. It is a benign lesion developing due to abnormal deposition of cholesterol in various human connective tissues. Commonly found in the skin around the eyes (Xanthelasma), over the joints (Xanthoma tuberosum), in the tendons of the extremities (Xanthoma tendinosum). Xanthomas of skeleton are rare but still important; due to features mimicking bone tumors and definitive diagnosis before the surgery is very difficult [1-3].

### Introduction

Bone xanthoma is a rare disorder typically occurs in the setting of endocrine or metabolic diseases with increased cholesterol levels, especially primary hyperlipidemia, hypolipoproteinemia Type II & III, diabetes mellitus, hypothyroidism and lipoprotein lipase deficiency, hence it is called secondary bone xanthoma [4-7]. It is also reported in non-hyperlipidemic states and it is called primary bone xanthoma [1,6-8]. Xanthomatous changes of the bone is reported in various bone lesions e.g. fibrous dysplasia, giant cell tumor, aneurysmal bone cysts, simple bone cyst non-ossified fibroma, chondroblastoma, fibrous histiocytoma, histiocytosis X and chronic osteomyelitis [2,4,5].

Bone xanthomas are solitary lesions, rarely multiple. More common in males with male-to-female ratio of 2:1. The condition can be seen at any age, but the incidence is highest in the 3rd and 4th decades of life and infrequently diagnosed in pediatrics age groups [1,4,6]. Bone Xanthomas occur commonly on flat and cancellous bone and rarely on cortical bone, however, no bone is spared and the lesions can occur anywhere in the appendicular and axial skeleton. Very rarely they break the cortex and extend into the surrounding soft tissues. The size of the lesion is usually between 2-5 cm [1,8-11].

### Anatomic Distribution

With respect to its anatomic distribution most of the lesions are solitary usually occurring in the appendicular skeleton rather than the axial skeleton. The most frequent sites of involvement are skull, pelvis, mandible, sacrum, ribs, calcaneus, hand, ulna, radius, humerus, femur, spine and tibia [2-4,7,11-15].

### Pathogenesis

The possible proposed pathogenesis of bone xanthomas may be due to leakage of the lipids and cholesterol at the site of the lesion which attract macrophages. These macrophages engulf the lipids and cholesterol and look like typical foamy cells seen on histopathology [6-8]. Minor trauma or preexisting bony lesion may be triggering factors to the development of these lesions. When xanthomatous changes occur on a preexisting bony lesion such as simple bone cyst, aneurysmal bone cyst, fibrous dysplasia and some malignant tumors are called xanthomatous variant. Such xanthomatous changes are usually confined to certain of the whole lesion suggesting degenerative nature. Therefore, it is essential to examine the whole biopsy material microscopically in order to avoid erroneous diagnosis on histopathology [1,4,6,13].

### Classification

Classification of xanthoma may be helpful in the processes of diagnosis and treatment: [4,10,16].

1. Xanthomatous variant: xanthomatous changes in advanced stage of skeletal benign or malignant pre-existing lesions;
2. Secondary xanthoma: forms in the skeletal system in patients with disturbed lipid metabolism mainly type-2 and 3 hyperlipidemia patients;
3. Primary xanthoma with normal lipid metabolism.

## Diagnostic Workup

The most frequent presenting symptom is pain, sometimes discovered incidentally from imaging studies taken for other reasons. In addition, the lesion can present as a pathological fracture [1,4,6-8,11].

## Imaging Features

Radiographs of bone xanthoma usually show a small, well-circumscribed, purely osteolytic lesion, often accompanied by a surrounding rim of sclerosis with a narrow zone of transition. Rarely, lesions can have an aggressive appearance with a wide zone of transition and may be multifocal. Cortical expansion can be observed in some cases. However, intra-lesion calcification, cortical destruction and soft-tissue extension is absent (Figure 1) [4,8,12,13].



Figure 1: Calcaneus lateral and axial X-rays.

CT scans of bone xanthoma show loss of a normal trabecular pattern in the medullary cavity, and the density is higher than that of the normal bone [4,13].

MRI is typically characterized by a circumscribed area of low and high signal intensity on T1 and T2 weighted images respectively and associated low intensity areas on fat suppressed images which is hypothesized to result from the cholesterol-laden histiocytes seen on histopathology (Figure 2) [4,12].

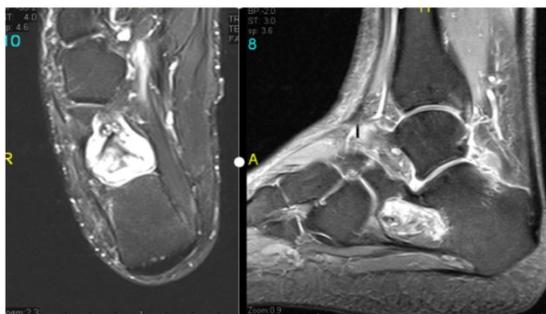


Figure 2: Calcaneus MRI images.

Whole body bone scintigraphy typically shows increased uptake of (Tc-99 m MDP4). Bone Scintigraphy allows for mapping of lesions and post-therapy follow up and multifocal lesions that are not radiographically visible may be detected [7,8,12].

## Histopathologic Features

The Biopsy is usually essential for histopathological diagnosis of bone xanthoma [4,8,12,13]. Grossly appears as localized enlargement of the bone, and the lesion is solid, granular, and dull yellow. Sometimes the lesions can be cystic with fluid and yellow granular material [1,7].

Histologically, the typical appearance is a lesion consisting of sheets of foam cells and occasional non-foamy mononuclear or multinucleated giant cells. Occasionally, the Touton-type giant cells are identified. There are cholesterol clefts and giant cells around them in focal areas. Usually these are closely intermingled although one of the features sometimes predominated. The nuclei are small and generally eccentrically situated (Figure 3) [8,11,13].

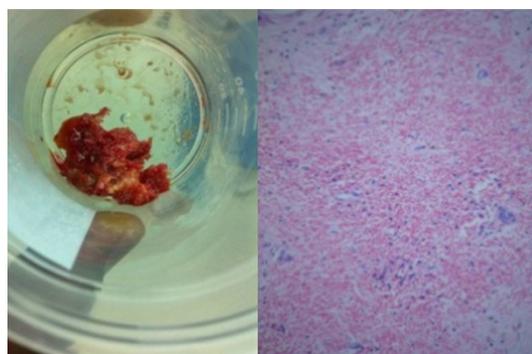


Figure 3: Histopathology images of bone xanthoma with abundant cholesterol clefts, giant cells and sheets of foamy macrophages [4].

The lesion has histological similarities to pigmented villonodular synovitis, but it is not located in synovial lined tissues [1,7,8,11,13].

## Differential Diagnosis

The differential diagnosis of the bone xanthoma depends on clinical and radiological findings and on the histologic identification of diagnostic areas. The differential diagnoses include solitary bone cyst, intraosseous lipoma, osteoblastoma, Erdheim-Chester disease, brown tumor of hyperparathyroidism, giant cell tumor and chordoma. It is important especially in a patient above 40 years not be mistakenly diagnosed as a metastatic clear cell carcinoma and multiple myeloma [8,10,12,13,17].

## Treatment and Prognosis

The treatment of bone xanthoma is either medical by observation and treatment of the underlying hyperlipidemia or surgical by curettage and bone grafting. Primary bone Xanthomas are benign, once a biopsy has confirmed the presence of xanthoma, the optimal treatment typically consists of curettage of the lesion and bone grafting which is effective and curative [1,2,4,7,11-14,16].

The necessity of prophylactic internal fixation and protection of the extremity from full weight bearing depends on the location and extent of the lesion. Because the pelvis, proximal femur, and tibia are particularly prone to pathologic fracture hence, internal fixation may be indicated. Adjuvant radiotherapy may be indicated when curettage is incomplete or difficult to achieve, as in the skull base or spine

[8,11,12,14]. Management of the patient's Dyslipidemia with diet, lifestyle modification and drug therapy may cause regression of the secondary bone xanthoma [6-8].

### Prognosis

The prognosis is good after treatment of bone xanthoma [1,4-6,8,9,11].

### Discussion

Bone xanthomas are rare, non-neoplastic disorders presenting diagnostic dilemma to orthopedic surgeons as their clinical and radiological features can resemble bone tumors. When bone xanthomas occur without any underlying cause and the patient have normal lipid levels they are called primary xanthoma [1,4,13].

Primary xanthomas of bone more often involve the flat bones than the long bones with the mandible, temporal bone, ribs, and pelvic bones being most commonly involved by the condition [4,5,14,15]. In

secondary type, the bone xanthoma may be the first sign of hyperlipidemia and hyperlipidemia may develop years after the appearance of xanthoma, hence, the term primary bone xanthoma should be used very carefully [1,4,13].

Bertoni et al. [13] defined primary bone xanthoma as a condition in which the xanthomatous pattern is extensive and when it is not confirmed as secondary phenomenon on pre-existing lesion. Some authors define this lesion as a variant, because xanthoma and giant cells may be seen in many non-neoplastic and neoplastic lesions of the bone [4,13].

Bertoni et al. [13] reported 21 cases of primary xanthoma of bone in normolipidemic patients. With 20 patients over 20 years of age and male-to-female ration of 2:1. Most of the cases were solitary with predominance to pelvic bones, ribs and skull. Harsanyi and Larsson [18] described seven cases of xanthomatous lesions in the mandible, 6 females and 1 male with average age of 24 years. Other reported cases and series are illustrated in Table 1.

Authors	Number of Cases	Age	Sex	Site	Multiple single or	Type	Treatment
Dalinka et al. [19]	1	55	Male	Ribs	Multiple	Secondary	Conservative
Jackler et al. [20,21]	1	NA	NA	Skull	Single	Secondary	Surgical debulking and medical
Robertson et al. [22,23]	1	39	Male	Thoracic vertebra	Single	Primary	Resection and posterior instrumentation
Kinberg et al. [22]	1	19	Male	Calcaneus	Single	Primary	Curettage and Cementing
Kuroiwa et al. [20]	1	62	Female	Skull	Single	Secondary	Total resection and cranioplasty
Yamamoto et al. [10]	1	51	Female	Calcaneus	Single	Primary	Curettage and Cementing
Alden et al. [11]	3	44	Male	Tibia	Single	Primary	Curettage, grafting and internal fixation
		23	Male	Pelvis	Single	Primary	Curettage and grafting
		9	Male	Skull	Single		curettage and cranioplasty
Kaddour et al. [15]	1	45	Male	Rib	Single	Primary	Resection
Torigoe et al. [16]	1	44	Female	Humerus, Femur	Multiple	Secondary	Medical
Kapukaya et al. [23]	1	22	Male	Calcaneus	Single	Primary	Curettage and Grafting
Mohan et al. [9]	1	37	Male	Hand	Single	Primary	Curettage
Asano et al. [17]	1	24	Female	Skull	Single	Primary	Neuronavigation Resection
Ali et al. [8]	1	NA	Female	Bilateral humerus	Multiple	secondary	resection and reconstruction with endoprosthesis
Yaligod et al. [1]	1	45	Female	Distal ulna	Single	Primary	Curettage and grafting
Ahmed et al. [4]	1	50	Male	Calcaneus	Single	Primary	Curettage and Cementing
Kumar et al. [12]	1	51	Male	Radius	Single	Primary	Curettage and Cementing
Shin et al. [14]	1	25	Female	Femur	Single	Primary	Curettage and grafting

**Table 1:** Case reports and case series of bone Xanthomas.

To avoid an erroneous diagnosis, the radiological features of the lesion should be studied properly, all biopsy material examined

microscopically and lipid profile should be investigated to differentiate between primary and secondary xanthoma. Primary xanthoma may be

treated with curettage and bone graft while secondary xanthoma is treated non-surgically in which the skeletal manifestations would disappear with systemic treatment of hyperlipidemia [4,10].

### Current Recommendation

Presently, patients who present with xanthoma of bone should undergo confirmation of diagnosis with radiograph, CT, MRI, biopsy and assessment of the lipid profile. Other differential diagnosis should be ruled out followed by treatment in form of medical or surgical modalities.

### Conclusion

Bone xanthoma present a unique challenge to orthopedic surgeons for diagnosis using only clinical and imaging techniques. Detailed histopathological examination is essential to establish the diagnosis. Despite improvements in imaging, biopsy technique, and the delivery of treatment, the diagnosis has remained challenging to differentiate it from other aggressive lesions. As the prognosis of bone xanthoma is excellent, primary bone xanthoma may be treated with curettage and bone graft while secondary xanthoma is treated non-surgically in which the skeletal manifestations will disappear with systemic treatment of hyperlipidemia.

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### Conflict of Interest

Authors disclosed no conflict of interest.

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