

Secondary Peripheral Low Grade Chondromasarcoma-Calcaneum

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Abstract

A 27 year old male presented with swelling over left leg ankle since 1 year which was rapidly increased in size in last 4 months. Patients with malignant chondrosarcomas typically present with a history of progressive pain. The pain is constant, patient had history of surgical excision of mass lesion at same site 4 years back. On magnetic resonance imaging left ankle showed left calcaneum mass on left lateral and right lateral site. Larger lesion measures 5.8 × 3.8 × 4.8 cm with well-defined soft tissue extension, increased vascularity and focal calcification. Findings suggestive of malignant bone lesion. On histopathology diagnosed as peripheral chondrosarcoma. We are presenting case for its clinical, radiological and histopathological findings.

Keywords: Cartilagenous tumors; Chondrosarcoma; Enchondroma; Calcaneal tumors

Introduction

Chondrosarcoma (CS) is a malignant tumor of chondroblast arises in the cortex or periosteum of metaphysis. They are relatively slow growing and have better prognosis. Secondary chondrosarcoma is a malignant chondroid tumor arising in a benign precursor. In cases of sporadic osteochondromas and multiple osteochondromas it will develop a secondary peripheral chondrosarcoma in 1% and 1%-3% cases respectively at the age of 30–60 years [1]. Patients with malignant chondrosarcomas typically present with a history of progressive pain and local swelling. The symptoms are usually insidious, progressive, and worse at night and have a long duration [2].

Case Presentation

A 27 year old male presented with swelling over left leg ankle since 1 year which was rapidly increased in size in last 4 months. There was history of mild pain which was progressively increased.

Patient had history of surgical excision of mass lesion at same site 4 years back.

Radiological Findings Figures 1 and 2 CT scan-III-defined altered signal intensity lesion measuring 5.8 × 3.8 × 4.0 cm noted along lateral process of calcaneal tuberosity with well-defined soft tissue component.

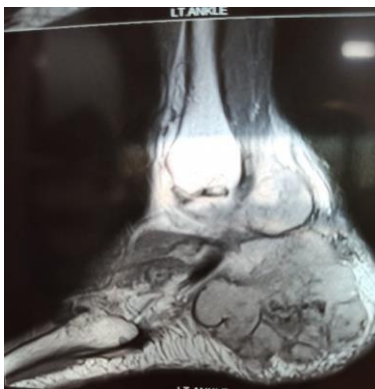


Figure 1: CT scan-heterogeneously hypointense on T2 showing peripheral nodular enhancement with soft tissue involvement.



Figure 2: CT scan heterogeneously hypo-intense area showing peripheral nodular enhancement.

Signal characteristics of lesion are showed area of altered bone signal appearing hypointense on T1/T2 and showing heterogenous nodular peripheral enhancement is noted involving the lateral process of calcaneal tuberosity with bony outgrowth directed inferolaterally which is seen continuing with the parent bone (confirmed on CT). Extensive soft tissue appearing is to hypointense on T1 and heterogeneously hypointense on T2 showing peripheral nodular enhancement is noted continuing with the above mentioned lesion and is seen extending inferolaterally involving the adductor minimi muscle and plantar aponeurosis inferiorly; laterally seen extending upto skin surface and is seen displacing peroneus tendons anteriorly. Few areas of blooming noted in gradient sequence (CT-shows calcified matrix with in soft tissue) maximum thickness of soft tissue (2.4 cm). Another lesion with similar morphology and signal intensity is noted

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