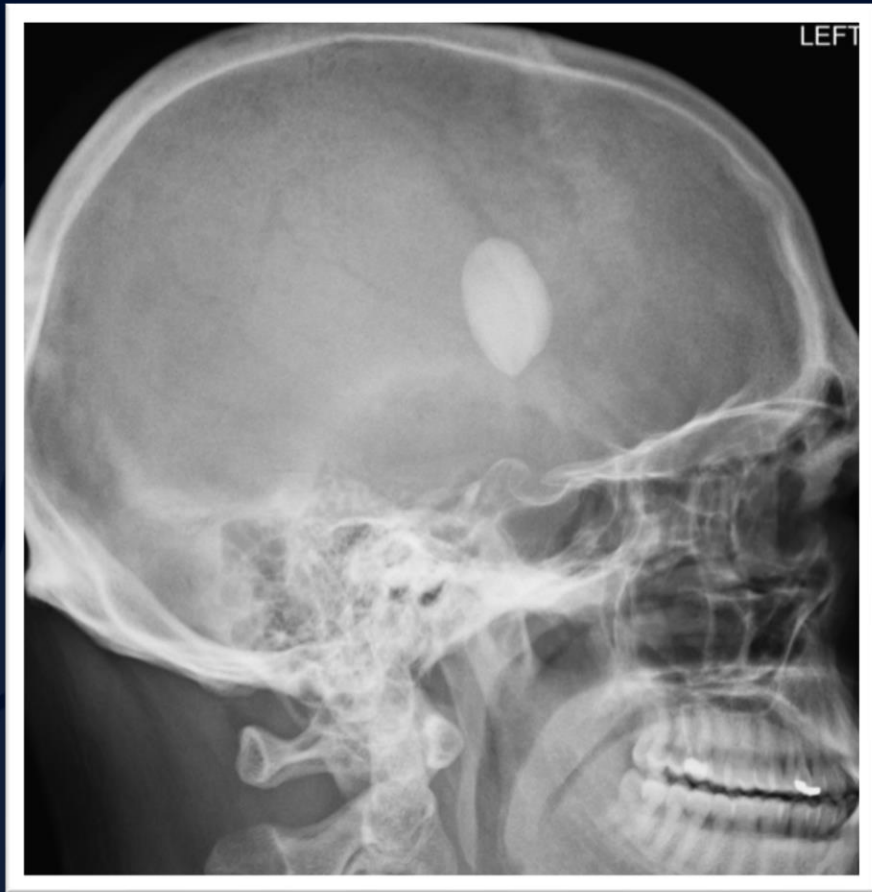
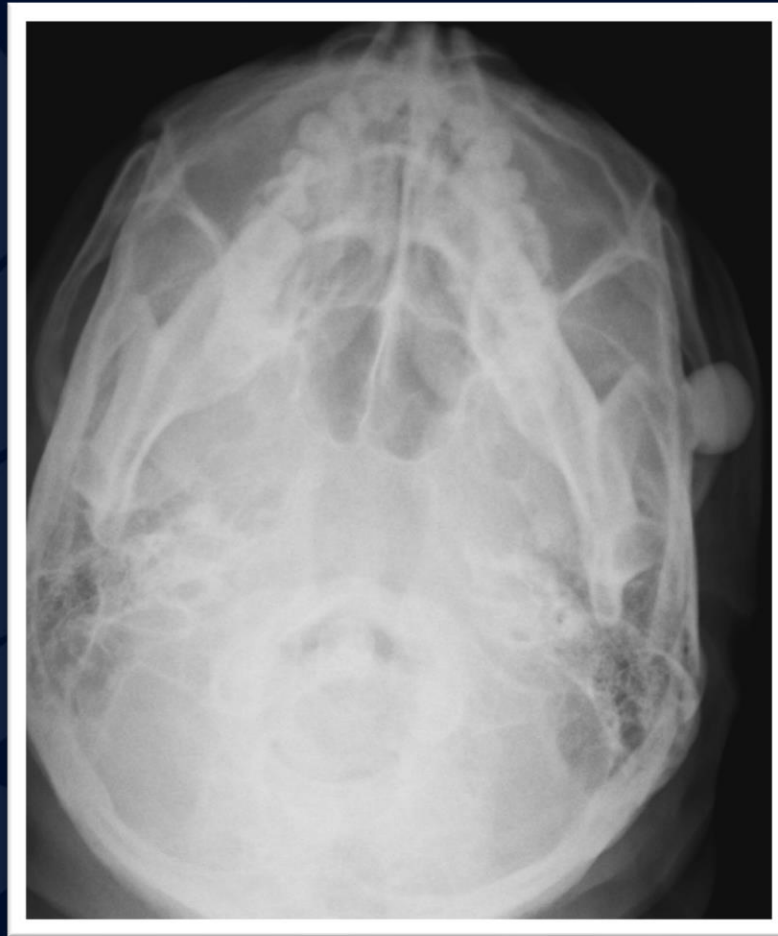


37 y/o male with bony protuberance from head

Edward Gillis, DO





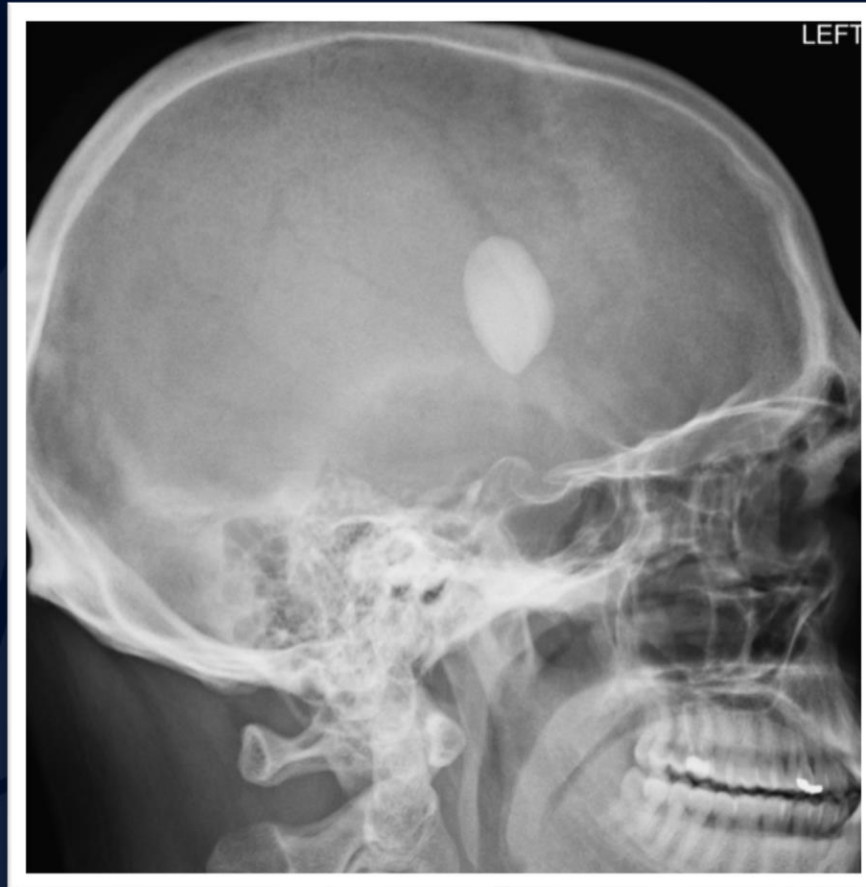




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A large, stylized oak leaf graphic in a dark blue color, positioned on the left side of the slide. The leaf has a prominent central vein and several smaller veins branching off it. The leaf's edge is serrated.

Osteoma



Radiographs of the skull demonstrating a homogeneously dense ovoid mass in the left frontal region.



Radiographs demonstrating the homogeneously dense mass arising from the outer table of the frontal bone (arrow). Smooth borders without evidence of soft tissue mass, cortical destruction, or other aggressive features.

Osteoma

Imaging Features

- Small, well defined oval or circular lesion
- Homogenously dense
- Arises from outer table
- Spares sutures
- Occasionally extends into frontal and ethmoid sinuses
- No aggressive features
- Homogenously low T1 signal
- Variable T2 signal
- No post-gadolinium enhancement

Osteoma

General Features

- Composed of variable proportions of compact and trabecular bone
- Arises from outer table of mainly the frontal and parietal bones
 - Usually around the paranasal sinuses
 - Frontal > Ethmoid > Maxillary > Sphenoid
- Rarely arises from the inner table
 - intra-diploic osteoma
- Other rare locations: Mandible, long bones
- Usually singular
 - If multiple it should raise suspicion for Gardner's syndrome.
- Variable signal on MRI T2 weighted images depending on the content of compact and trabecular bone.
- Smooth margins without cortical destruction or associated soft tissue mass.

References

1. Colas, Lucie, et al. “Skull Vault Lesions: A Review.” *American Journal of Roentgenology*, vol. 205, no. 4, 2015, pp. 840–847., doi:10.2214/ajr.14.13415
2. Sundaram, M, et al. “Surface osteomas of the appendicular skeleton.” *American Journal of Roentgenology*, vol. 167, no. 6, 1996, pp. 1529–1533., doi:10.2214/ajr.167.6.8956591.