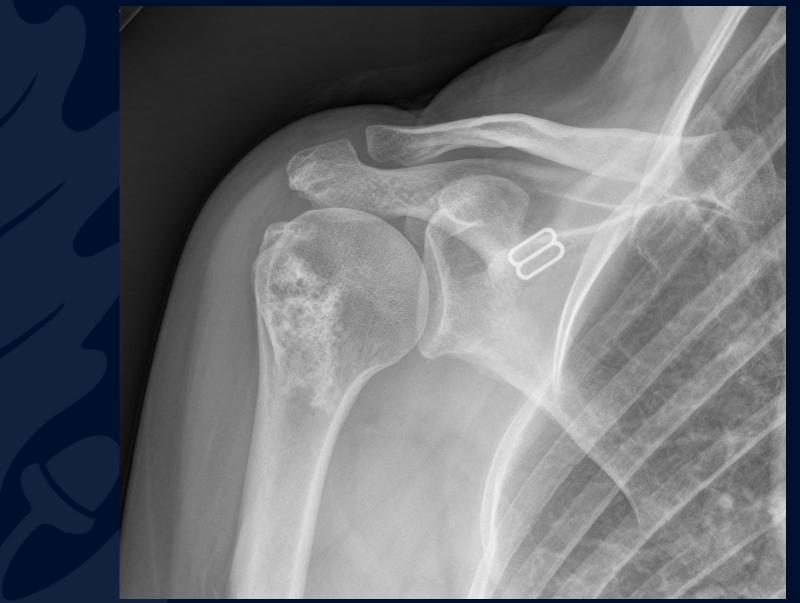
50F with chronic right shoulder pain

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2 years earlier











"Rings and arcs" chondroid matrix

Well defined

Intramedullary

No cortical destruction

No periosteal reaction





Lobulated high fluid signal typical of benign cartilage lesions





- Location: Metaphysis prox humerus>prox/dist femur>prox tibia
- Chondroid matrix "rings and arcs" classic, but can be variable...
 - dense, absent, very subtle, or punctate
- In larger bones usually not big enough to cause expansion
 - Can cause mild scalloping of endosteal cortex
 - If >2/3 cortical thickness or >2/3 length of central lesion may be transformation to chondrosarcoma
- Usually <5cm length
- Look different in pediatrics:
 - Relatively large
 - Endosteal scalloping
 - Less chondroid matrix



- Can change over time...
 - Increase size and increase matrix calcification
 - Think transformation to chondrosarcoma when:
 - new lytic destruction at edge of lesion W/O matrix
 - destruction of established chondroid matrix
- Differentiating enchondroma from low-grade CS -MR may be useful but often not diagnostic
- Differentiating from infarct on radiograph difficult: but infarct usually has more prominent sclerotic margin, serpiginous distribution, and multifocal.
 – Can distinguish on MR



• Presentation: usually incidental bc asymptomatic BUT...

- Can be painful
- Cannot always distinguish from adjacent joint pain
- Can have pathologic fracture
- If malignant degeneration is usually painful
- Majority in 3rd-5th decade of life; M=F
- 2nd most common benign bone tumor
- Rx:
 - Small most do nothing
 - Large marginal(curettage+bone graft) or wide resection(if suggestion of chondrosarcoma this is curative)
 - If no chondrosarcoma on histology no sarcoma follow up



References

- 1. <u>https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/?ter</u> m=24645839%5Bpmid%5D
- 2. <u>https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/?ter</u> m=23771600%5Bpmid%5D

