

12-year-old male with palpable neck
mass and 6-week history of right
shoulder pain and ipsilateral numbness

Katherine Phillips, MS3

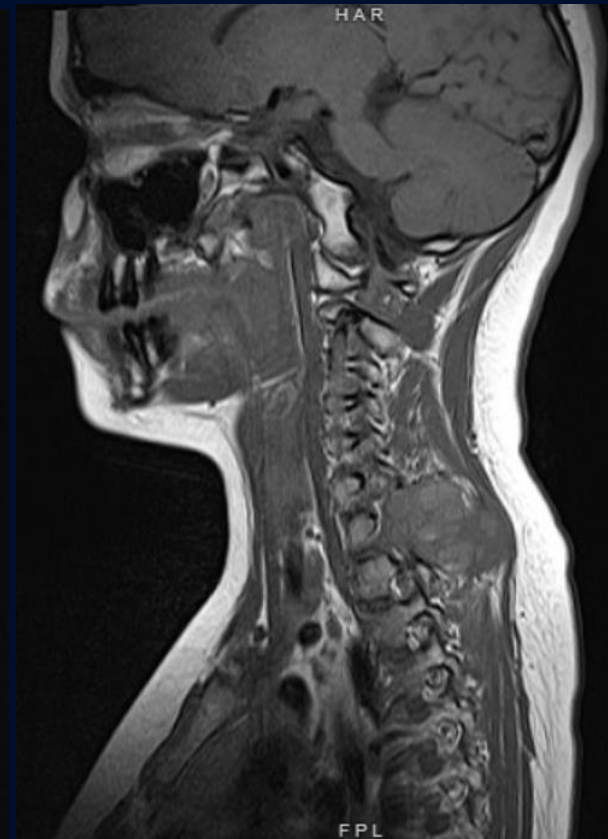
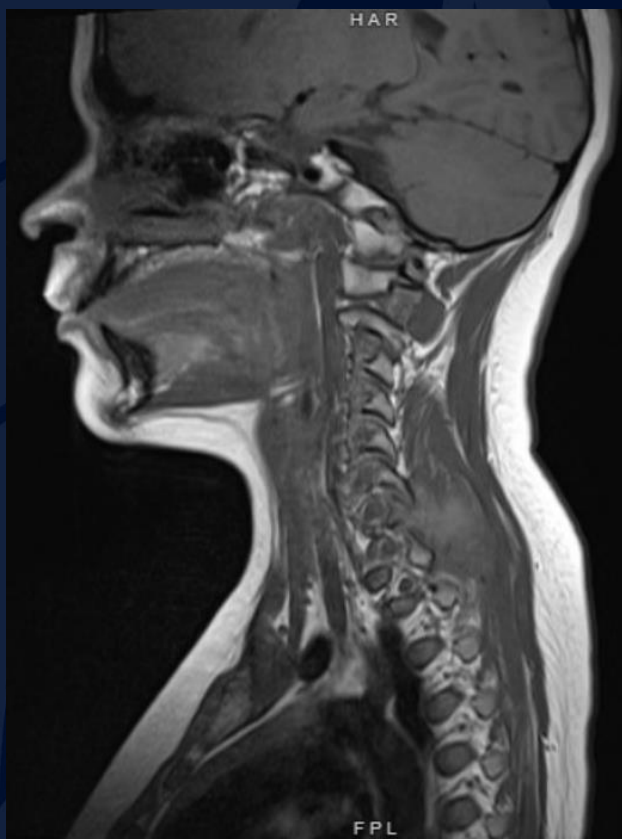
Radiographs



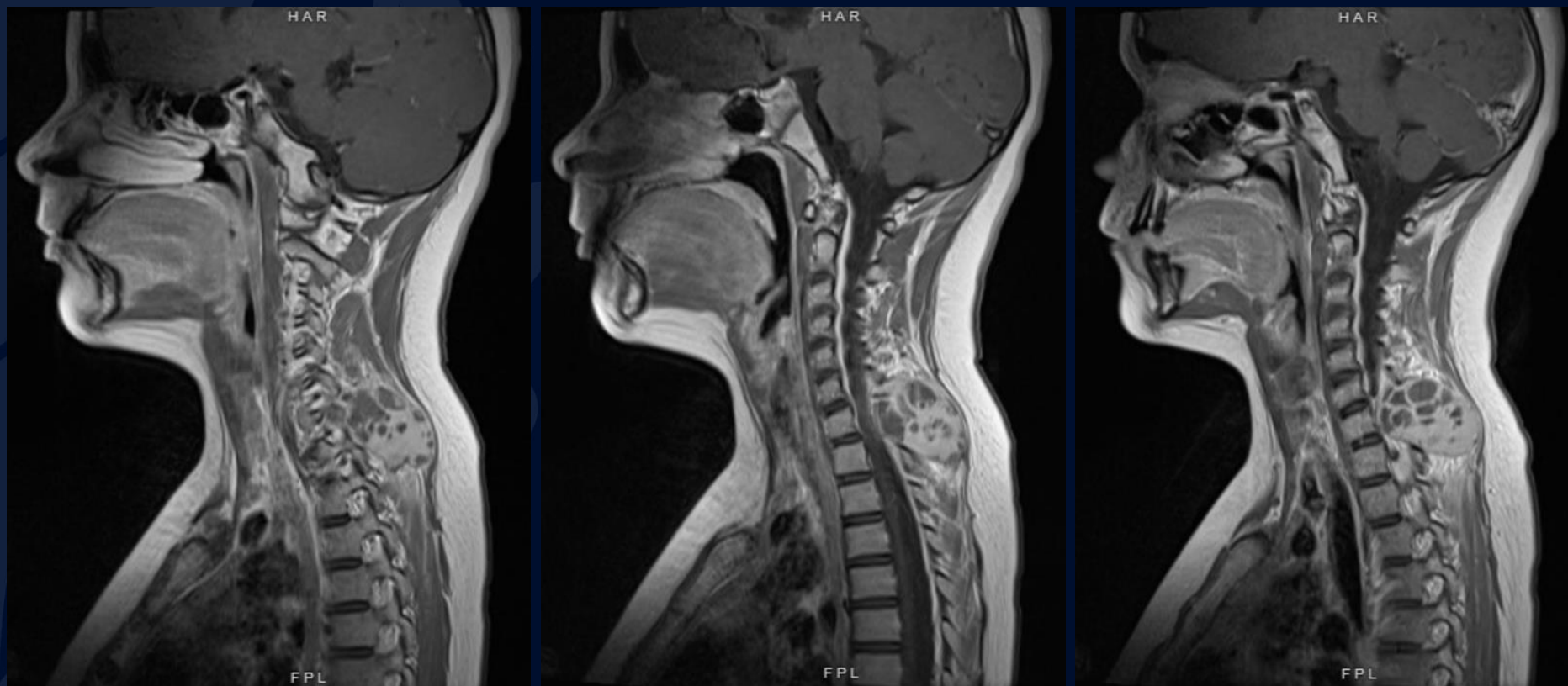
CT



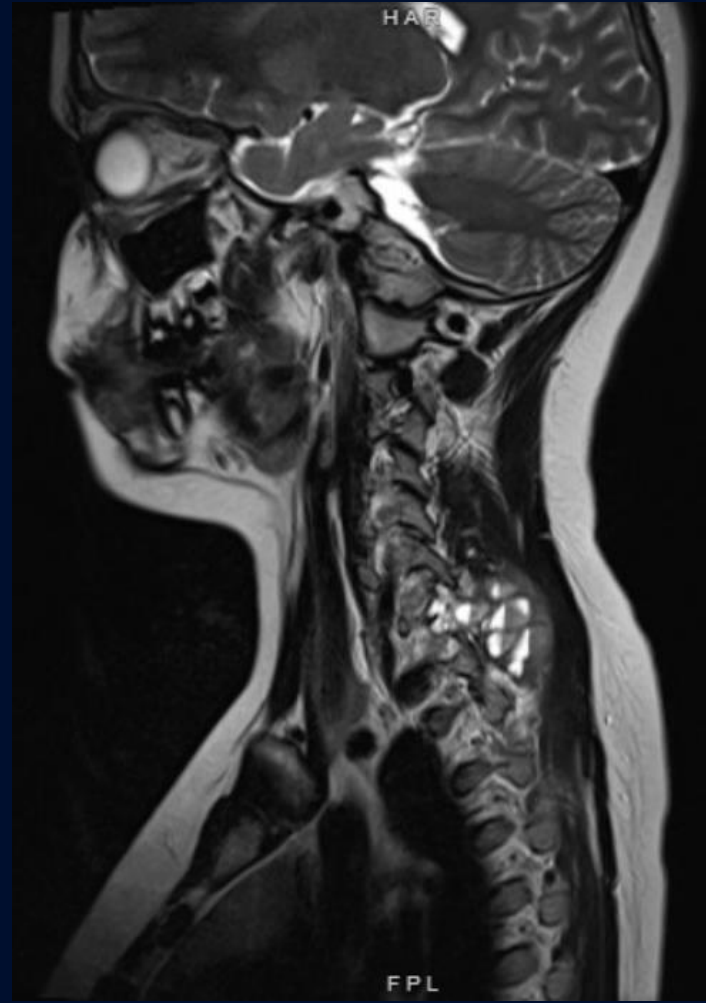
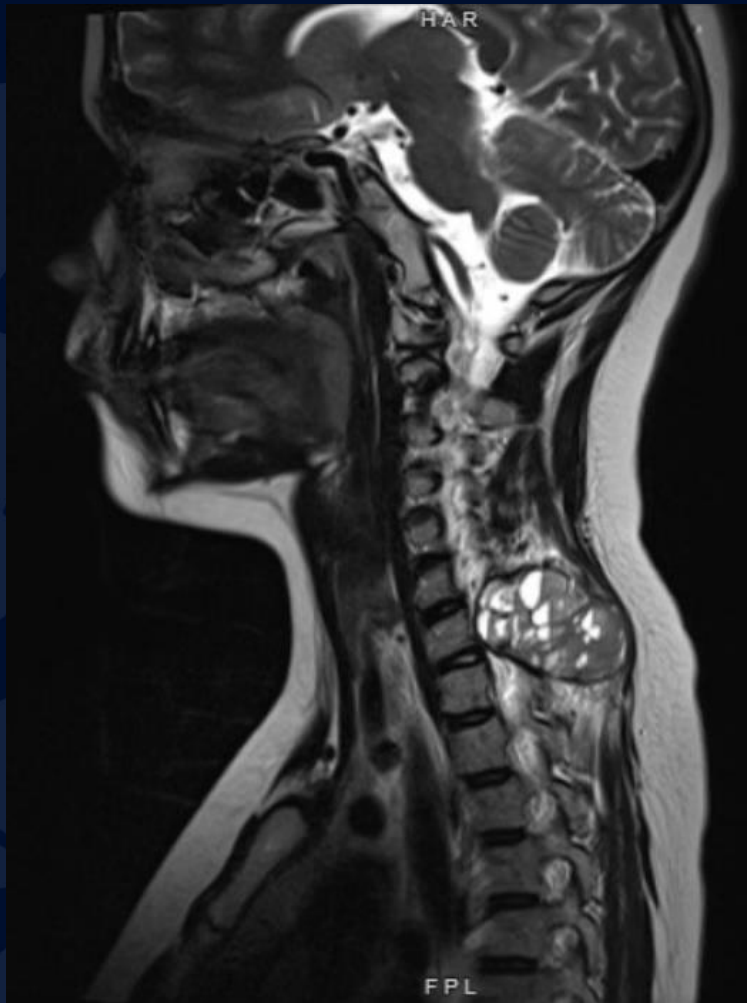
MRI T1



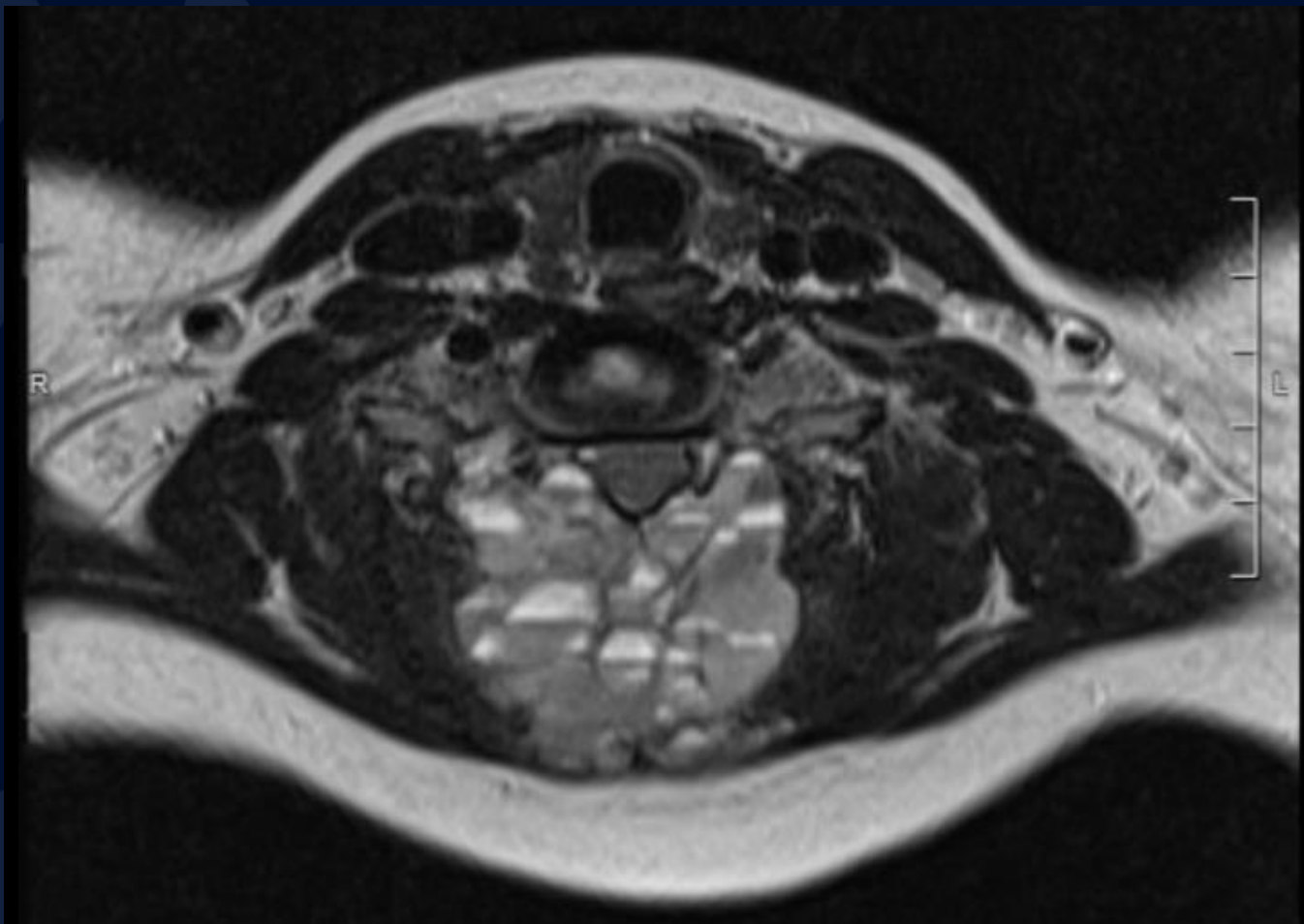
MRI T1 + Gad



MRI T2



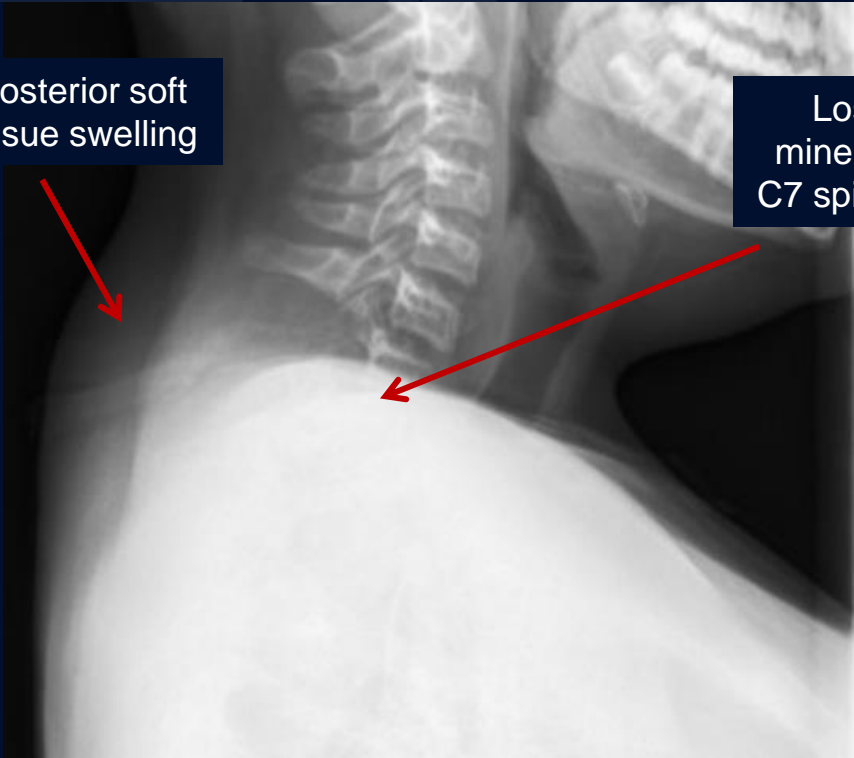
MRI T1





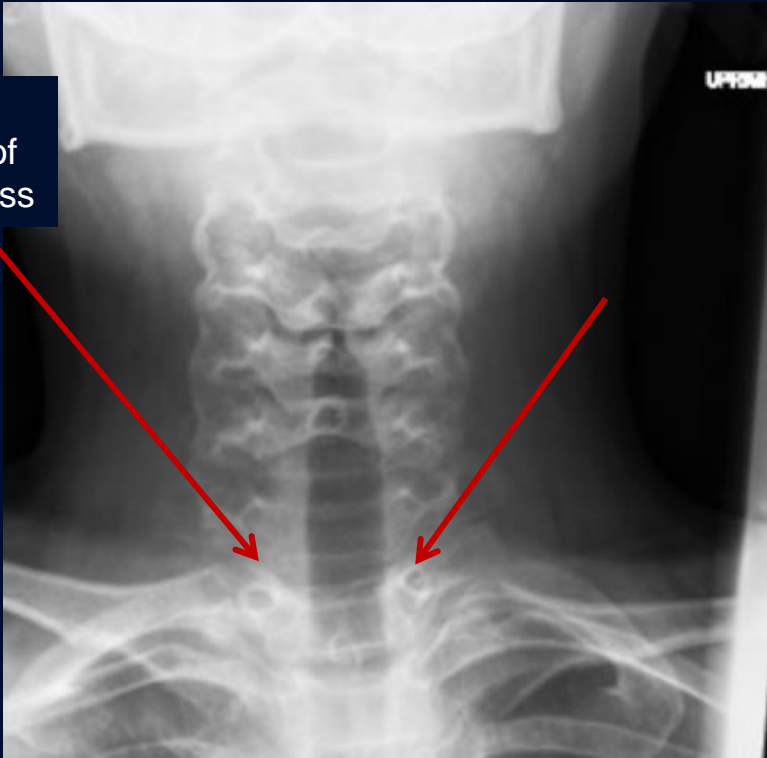
Aneurysmal Bone Cyst

Radiographs

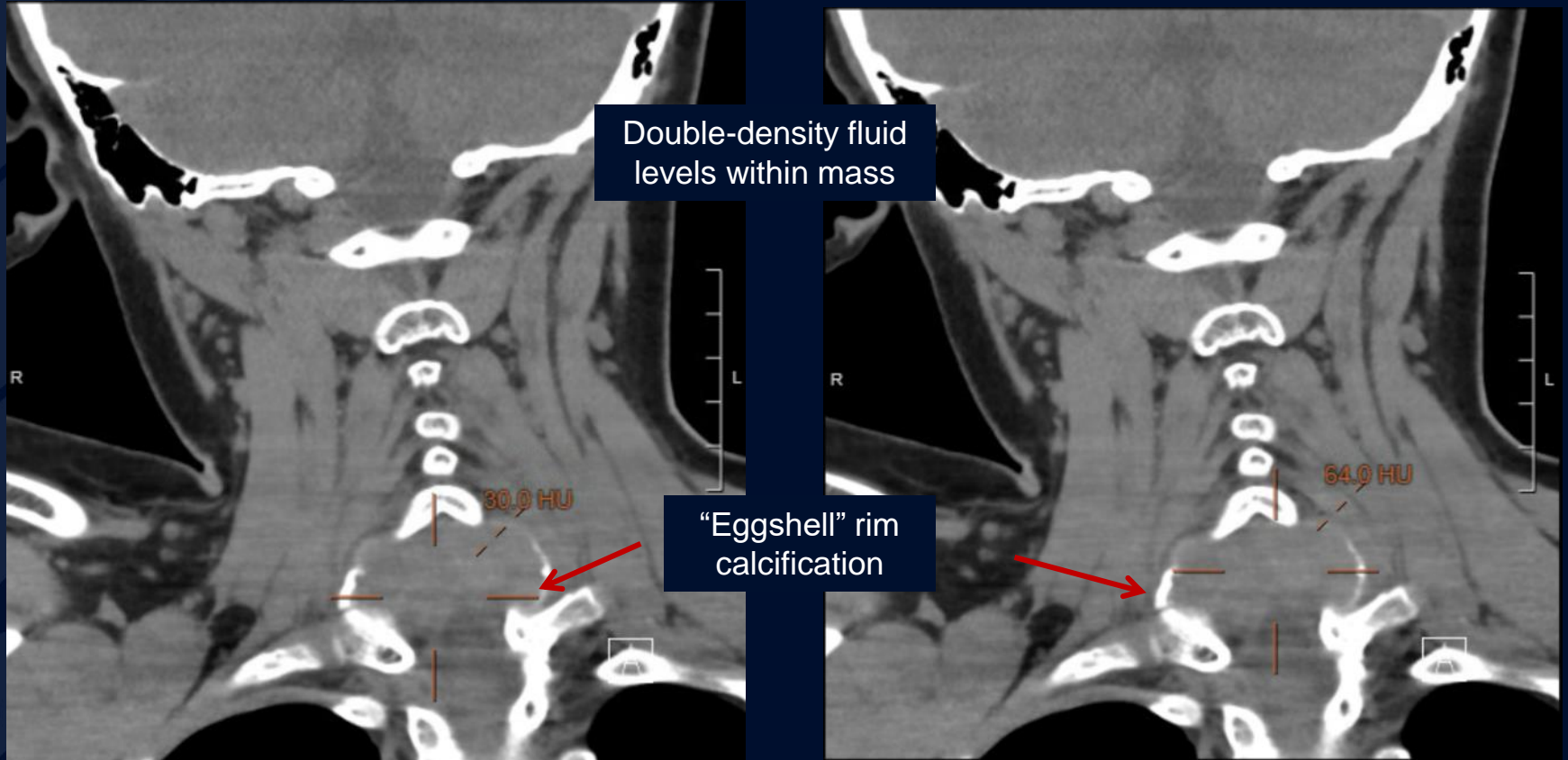


Posterior soft tissue swelling

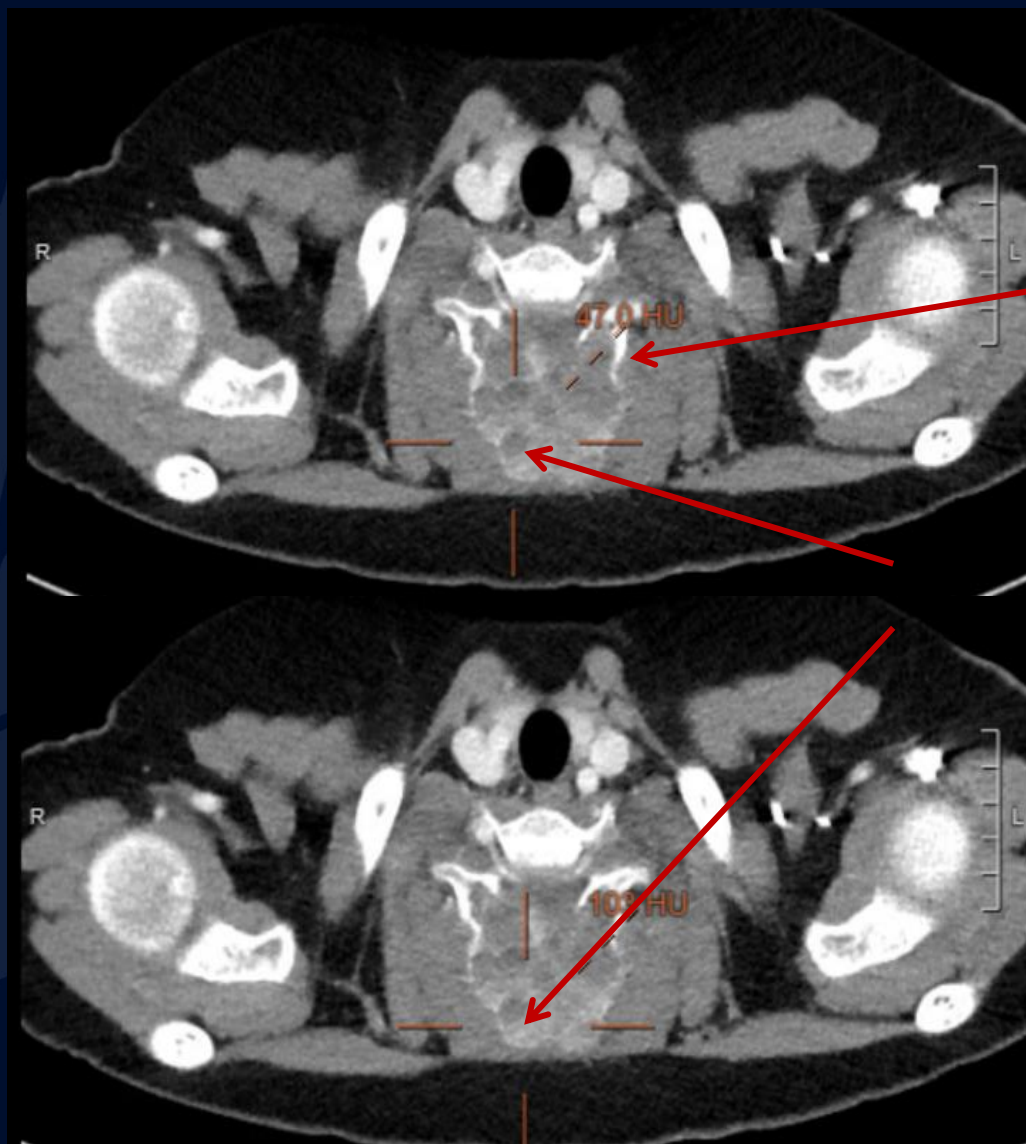
Loss of bone mineral density of C7 spinous process



CT



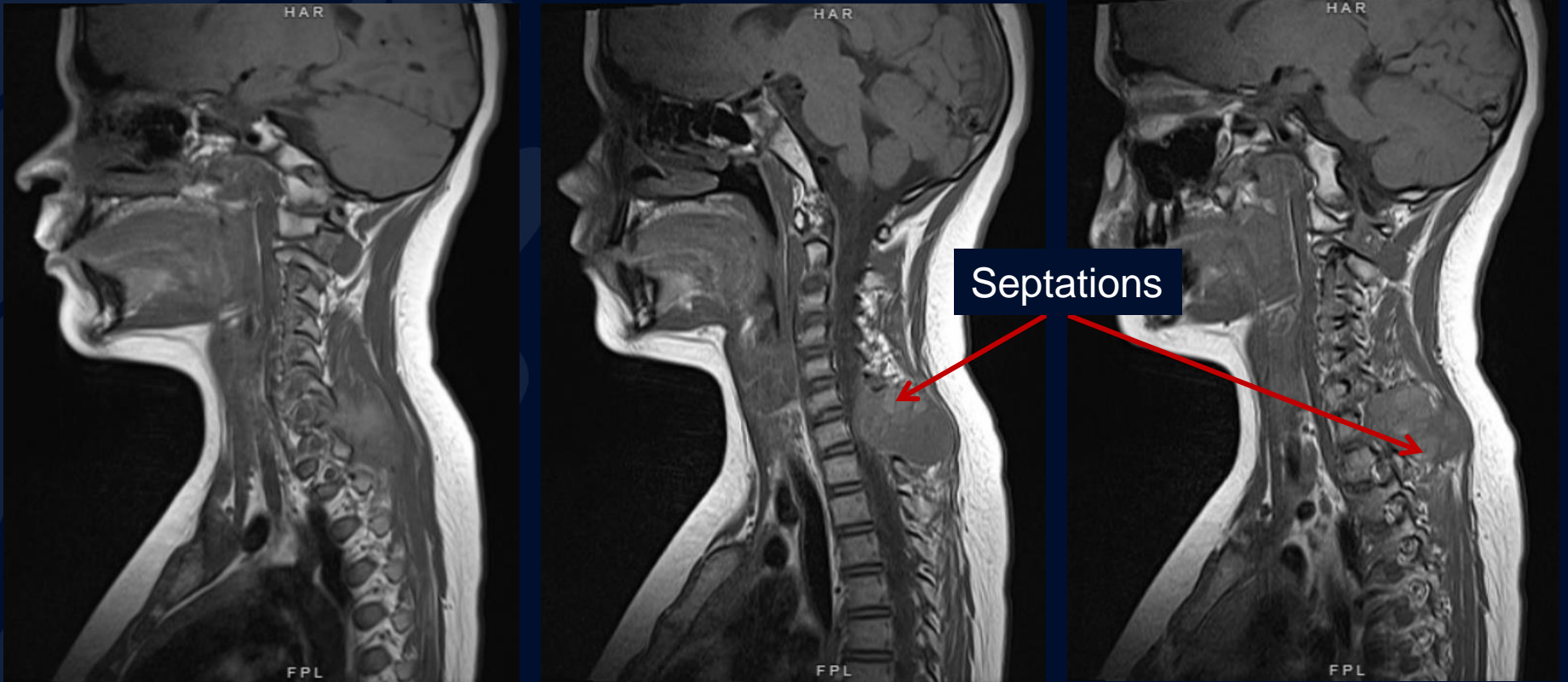
CT



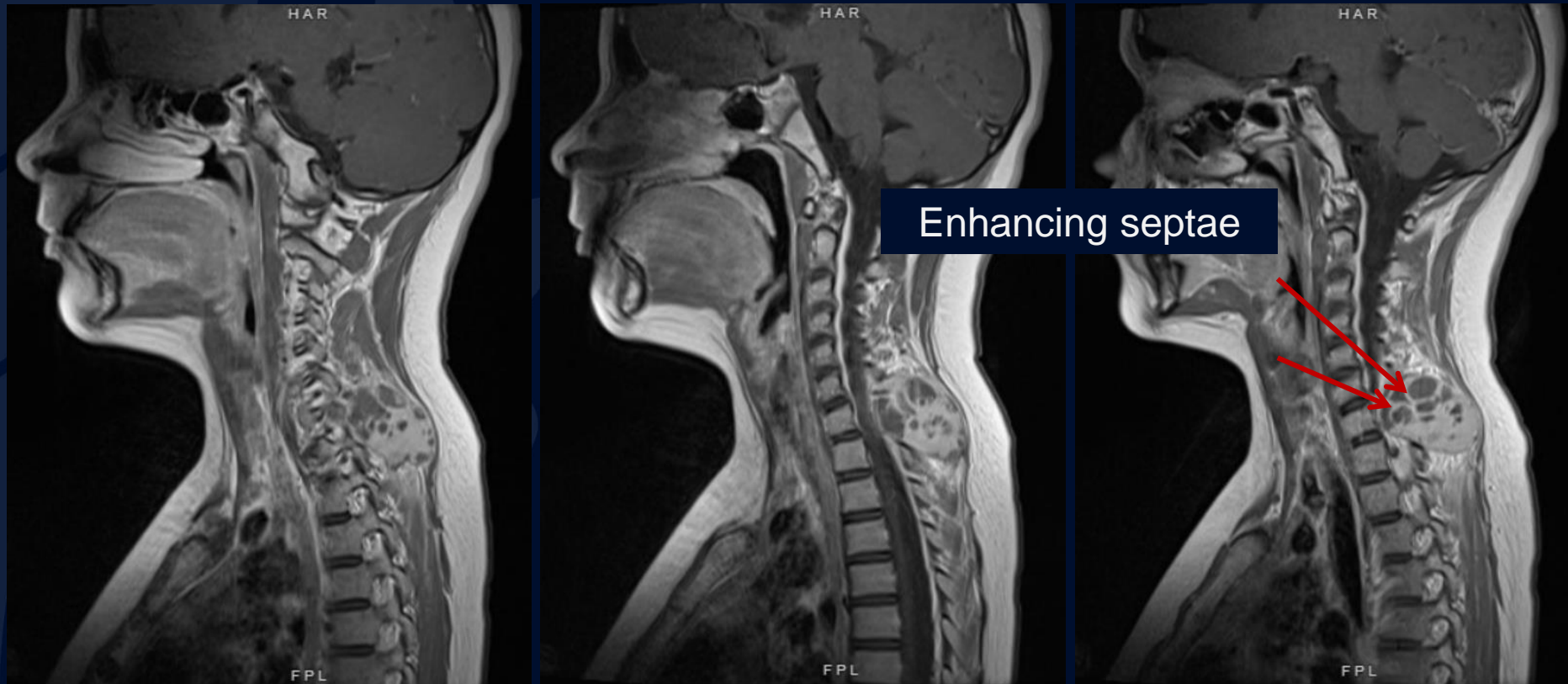
“Eggshell” rim calcifications

Fluid-fluid levels

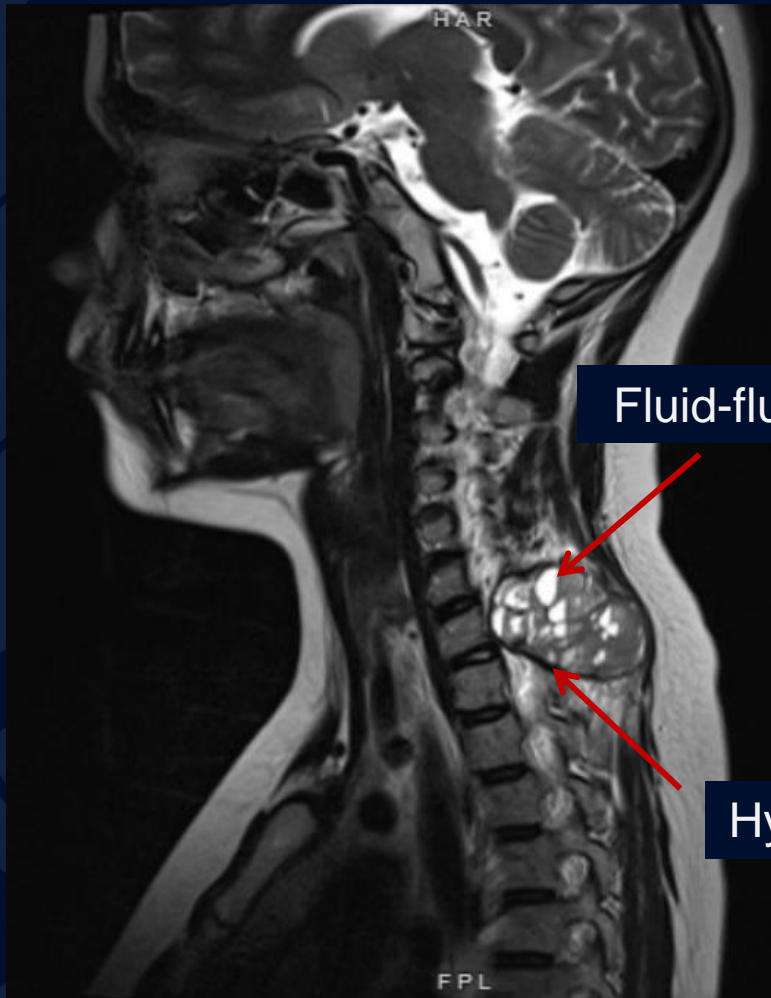
MRI T1



MRI T1 + Gad

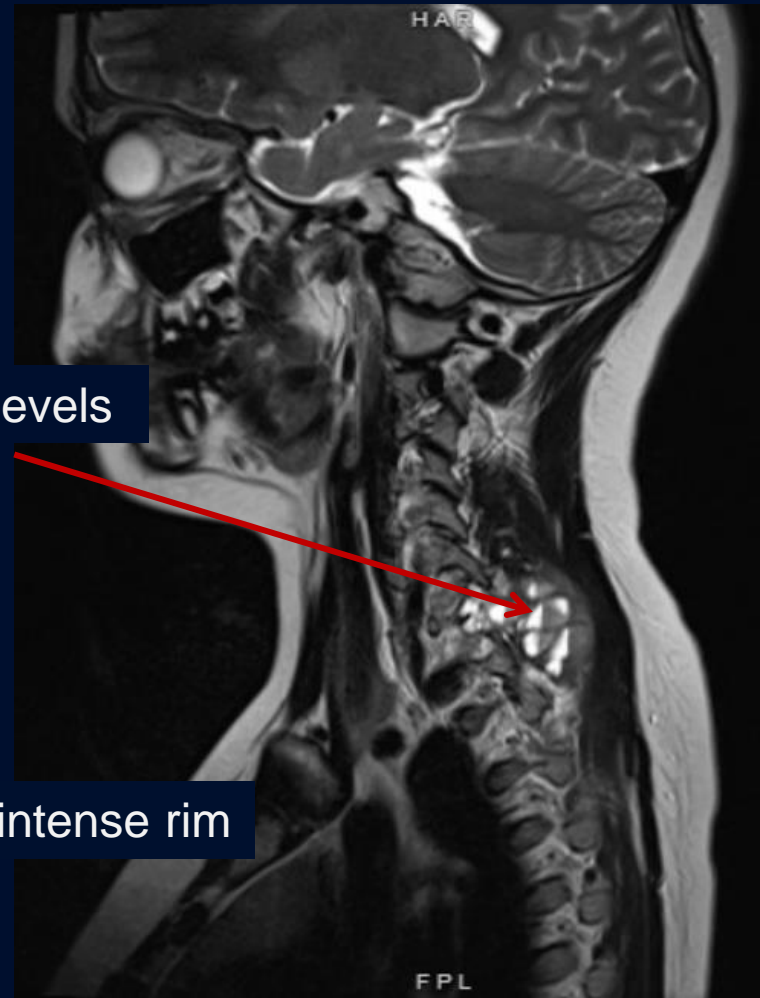


MRI T2



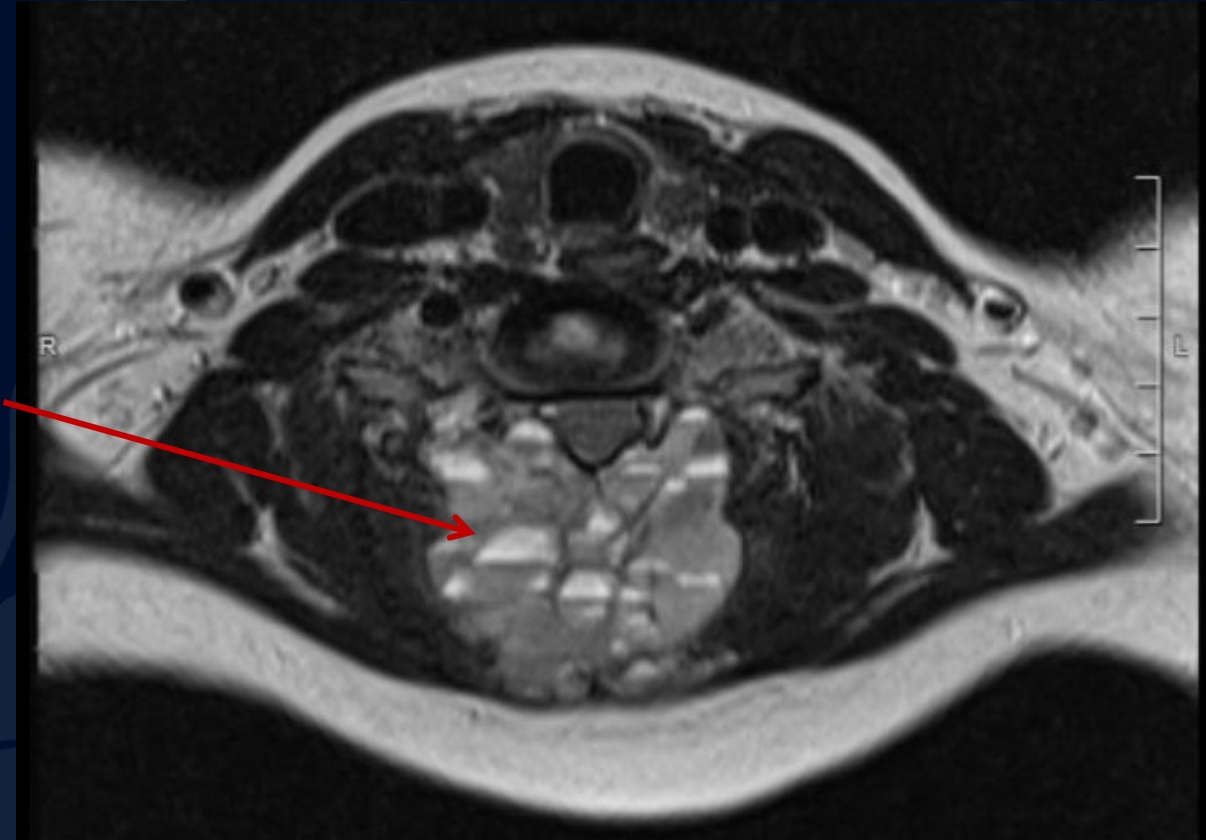
Fluid-fluid levels

Hypointense rim



MRI T2

Fluid-fluid
levels



Differential Diagnosis

- Telangiectatic osteosarcoma
- Unicameral bone cyst
- Giant cell tumor

- Mnemonic for lytic bone lesions: FENGOMASHIC
 - Fibrous dysplasia
 - Eosinophilic granuloma & Enchondroma
 - Non-ossifying fibroma
 - Giant cell tumor
 - Osteoblastoma
 - Metastasis & Myeloma
 - Aneurysmal bone cyst
 - Solitary bone cyst (= unicameral bone cyst)
 - Hyperparathyroidism (Brown tumor)
 - Infection
 - Chondroblastoma

Discussion

Aneurysmal bone cysts (ABCs) are benign, expansile, vascular lesions that occur within bone

- Can occur in any bone, though most commonly occur in the metaphases of long bones (67%), pelvis (9%) and vertebrae (15%)
- Thought to be due to vascular malformations resulting in increased pressure and subsequent dilation of vasculature

Epidemiology

- Majority occur within the first 20 years of life,
- Slightly higher prevalence in females

Presentation

- Gradual onset of pain resulting from the mass effect of the expanding lesion
- Vertebral ABCs may cause neurological symptoms due to compression of nerves
- Acute pain due to associated fracture

Discussion

Imaging findings

– Radiographs

- Lytic, expansile, usually eccentric lesion
- Thin sclerotic margin
- May have trabeculation
- Periosteal reaction variable, usually related to associated fracture

– CT

- Thin cortical rim, septa, fluid-fluid levels

– MRI

- Thin peripheral and septal enhancement
- Fluid-fluid levels visible on all sequences but more obvious on fluid-sensitive sequences

Fluid-fluid levels are suggestive but not pathognomonic for ABCs, as fluid-fluid levels may also be seen in telangiectatic osteosarcomas and giant cell tumors

Biopsy is necessary for diagnosis of ABC and ruling out malignant causes

Treatment

Treatment

- Curettage or intralesional excision
 - After evacuation of cavity, can be filled with bone graft or cement or adjuvant therapies
- Selective arterial embolization
- En bloc excision
- Radiotherapy can be used in cases of recurrence or for lesions that are non-operable

References

Ariyaratne S, Jenko N, Iyengar KP, James S, Mehta J, Botchu R. Primary Benign Neoplasms of the Spine. *Diagnostics* (Basel). 2023 Jun 8;13(12):2006. doi: 10.3390/diagnostics13122006. PMID: 37370901; PMCID: PMC10297602.

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Boubbou M, Atarraf K, Chater L, Afifi A, Tizniti S. Aneurysmal bone cyst primary--about eight pediatric cases: radiological aspects and review of the literature. *Pan Afr Med J*. 2013 Jul 28;15:111. doi: 10.11604/pamj.2013.15.111.2117. PMID: 24244797; PMCID: PMC3828064.

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