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Hamartoma of musculoskeletal system – a rare case report

Dr. Vipin garg — Senior resident , Department of orthopaedics , S.S. Medical College and associated Hospital , Rewa, M.P., India.

Dr. Anjul Agarwal — PG Student , S.S. Medical College and associated Hospital , Rewa, M.P., India.

ABSTRACT

Hamartoma of musculoskeletal tissue is rare entity and very difficult to diagnose .we operated a 14 years old female patients suspecting aneurismal bone cyst on basis of clinical diagnosis and MRI . but histopathology report confirm the lesion a hamartoma

KEYWORDS : Hamartoma ,pain , thigh

Introduction

A **hamartoma** is a benign, focal malformation that resembles a neoplasm in the tissue of its origin. This is not a malignant tumour, and it grows at the same rate as the surrounding tissues. It is composed of tissue elements normally found at that site, but which are growing in a disorganized mass. They occur in many different parts of the body and are most often asymptomatic and undetected unless seen on an image taken for another reason

Case report

A 14 years old female patient came to us with pain, swelling at anteriomedial aspect of lower one third thigh right side since one year it was insidious in onset progressive in nature .on examination swilling was firm , nonadherent to skin .x-rays shows radiolucent swelling originating from lower end of shaft femur .MRI shows well defined subperiosteal legion causing scalloping of the adjacent medial cortex with free fluid levels suggestive of subperiosteal ABC . excision biopsy done sample sent for histopathology .histopathology report shows it was a hamartoma

Discussion.

Choristomas, forms of heterotopia, are closely related benign tumours. These tumours also contain normal tissues but are found in abnormal locations.

Put simply, a hamartoma is an excess of normal tissue in a normal situation (e.g. a birthmark on the skin), and a choristoma is an excess of tissue in an abnormal situation (e.g. pancreatic tissue in the duodenum).

Hamartomas result from an abnormal formation of normal tissue, although the underlying reasons for the abnormality are not fully understood. They grow along with, and at the same rate as, the organ from whose tissue they are made, and, unlike cancerous tumours, only rarely invade or compress surrounding structures significantly.

Hamartomas, while generally benign, can cause problems due to their location. When located on the skin, especially the face or neck, they can be extremely disfiguring

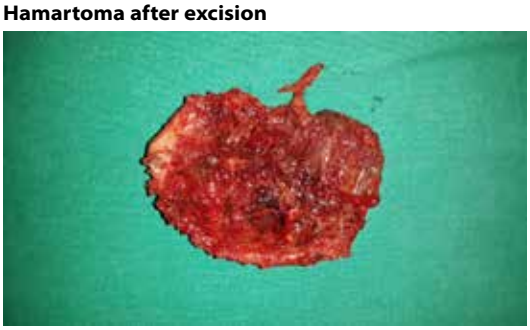
Conclusion

In conclusion hamartoma of musculoskeletal tissue is rare entity and very difficult to diagnose .we operated a 14 years old female patients suspecting aneurismal bone cyst on basis of clinical diagnosis and MRI . but histopathology report confirm the lesion a hamartoma so hamartoma should be differential diagnosis for musculoskeletal tumours at this age

Preoperative x-ray

Intraoperative photograph

Hamartoma after excision



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