

DYSPLASIA EPIPHYSEALIS HEMIMELICA OF THE DISTAL ULNA: A CASE REPORT AND REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE

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Abstract

Dysplasia epiphysealis hemimelica (DEH) or Trevor's Disease is a very rare disease with an estimated incidence of one in 1.000.000. The majority of cases reported affect the lower limb and only 25 case reports of 33 cases with affection of the upper limb have been published. Here we present a case of DEH affecting the distal ulnar epiphysis and the lunare in an eleven-year-old girl, a DEH location described extremely rarely before. We firstly do not only present clinical and radiological findings (plane radiographs, CT, MRI), but also the surgical approach and the histopathological results of DEH in this uncommon location. Although extremely rare, DEH should be considered also in non-typical locations.

INTRODUCTION

Dysplasia epiphysealis hemimelica (DEH) or Trevor's Disease is an uncommon developmental abnormality in young children, characterized by unilateral eccentric overgrowth of an epiphysis. Although most cases of this rare condition are reported on the lower limb, up to date a total of 25 case reports of 33 cases with affection of the upper limb have been published. Reported here is a case of DEH affecting the distal epiphysis of the ulna. Clinical, radiological (plane radiographs, CT, MRI) and histological signs as well as operative treatment will be discussed.

CASE REPORT

An eleven-year-old girl was seen in November 2006 in our Department of Pediatric Orthopedics with a painful non-traumatic swelling of the ulnar aspect of the left wrist. Clinical examination revealed a bony tumor on the distal end of the left ulna without any signs of inflammation. Active range of motion was significantly reduced due to pain and passive range of motion was limited to five degrees ulna abduction and 20 degrees dorsal extension. Supination and pronation was limited to five and 10 degrees, respectively. Flexion and radial abduction were within normal ranges. There was no family history of bone dysplasia. Plane radiographs of the left wrist (ap and lateral view) showed a

massive enlarged distal ulnar epiphysis, the metaphysis seemed to be unaffected (Fig. 1). Furthermore it showed a dorsal subluxation of the ulna and irregularities of the lunare. The radial epiphysis as well as the other carpometacarpal bones appeared normal. The typical radiological picture, together with our clinical findings, led to the suspicion of DEH, although the appearance on the upper extremity is extremely rare and was never seen before in our facility. Because of the patients pain and the limitations of active as well as passive range of motion surgical intervention was indicated. For pre-operative planning computed tomography (CT) and magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) of the wrist was performed to define the anatomic relations. Computed tomography showed that the lesion was not limited to the distal ulna epiphysis, the lunare showed irregularities, too. The distal radio-ulnar joint was not affected (Fig. 2). MRI revealed complete cartilage covering of the tumor and a joint effusion of the wrist. Furthermore it revealed that the triangular discus was stretched but seemed to be intact. It also confirmed the involvement of the lunare. Neither vessels nor the ulnar nerve was affected (Fig. 3). A partial resection of the dysplasia was then performed using a dorsal approach to reduce tumor mass and to allow dorsal extension and ulnar abduction (Fig. 4). Stabilizing elements like the dorsal radio-ulnar ligament or the ulnar collateral ligament were preserved, although they limited the resection. Intraoperatively, the outgrowth was found to be covered with glistening cartilage similar to that of a normal epiphysis, but the surface was irregular and knotty (Fig. 5). After the resection, passive dorsal extension was 45° and ulnar abduction was 20°. Passive supination was possible up to 30° and pronation up to 20°. Microscopy of the preparation revealed a benign osteochondroma (2.7 x 1.5 x 1.0 cm) with multiple foci of enchondral ossification (Fig. 6). At follow-up seven weeks after the resection the patient was very satisfied with the functional and cosmetic result, active motion was painless and the wrist was clinically stable. Passive motion of the wrist was 70°/0°/75° for extension/flexion and 20°/0°/20° for ulnar and radial abduction. Supination/pronation was possible 20°/0°/10°. The plane x-rays at follow-up are shown in Figure 7.

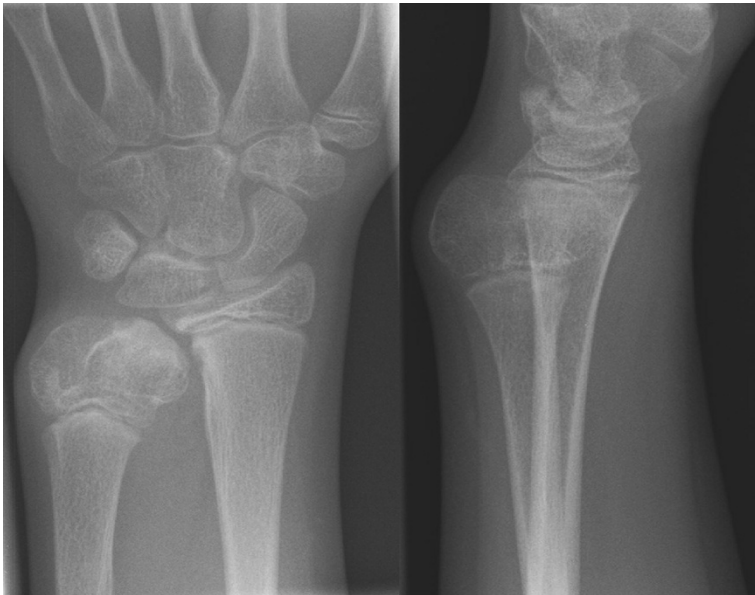


Fig. 1. Tumor limited to the distal ulnar epiphysis, enlarged lunate (plane radiograph ap and lateral view).



Fig. 2. Mushroom-shaped 2.5 x 2.1 cm sized tumor of the distal ulnar epiphysis with crescent-shaped cortical irregularities facing the radius as well as facing the carpus. Furthermore, cortical irregularities of the lunate. (computed tomography).

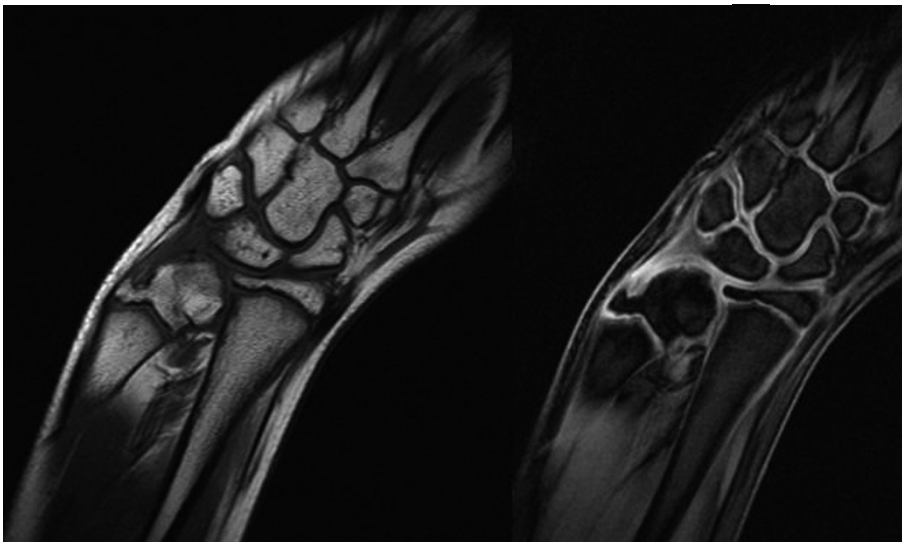


Fig. 3. Osteochondral lesion of the distal ulnar epiphysis, effusion of the wrist, irregularities of the lunate. No bone bruise or osteonecrosis. Stretched but intact triangular discus. No vessel or nerve involvement. (MRI: left T1 wse; right: Flash 3D, cartilage sequence).

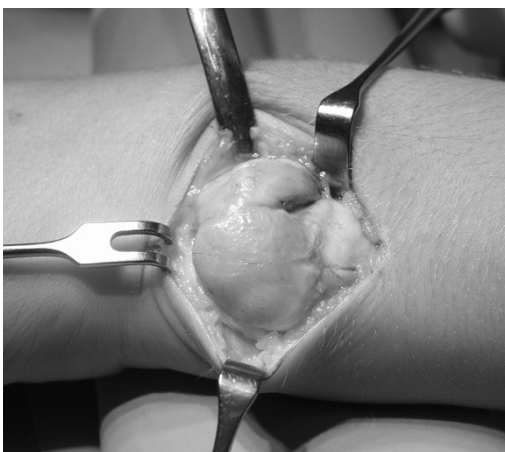


Fig. 4. Intraoperative picture after exposé.



Fig. 5. The mass after resection (scale in cm).

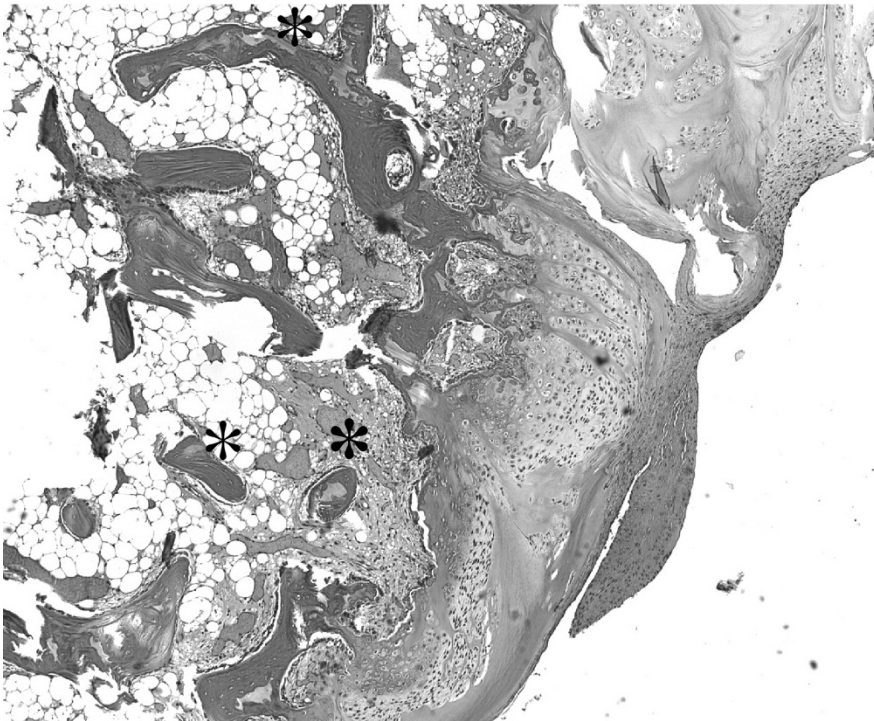


Fig. 6. Histological examination revealed the picture of a benign osteochondroma. The asterisk marks multiple centers of bone formation (hematoxylin and eosin; x50).



Fig. 7. Postoperative x-ray seven weeks after surgery (ap and lateral view).

DISCUSSION

Trevor's disease is an extremely rare condition with an estimated incidence of one in 1.000.000 [10, 11, 37]. The disorder was first described by Mouchet and Belot in 1926 and was called "tarsomegaly" referring to the fact that in the vast majority of the cases the lower

limb and especially the foot is affected [25]. Up to now 33 cases (25 case reports) with upper limb involvement are published and DEH of the distal ulnar epiphysis is reported in only 6 cases (Table 1). We performed incomplete resection of the disorder to reduce pain and improve wrist motion in an eleven-year-old girl and present our experience and a review of the lit-

Table 1. Overview of the current literature of upper limb involvement of dysplasia epiphysealis hemimelica.

Author	No. of Cases	Site
Meyerding 1927 (24)	4	Carpus
Geschickter 1949 (13)	1	Scaphoid
Fairbank 1956 (9)	2	Distal ulna, lunate, scaphoid, trapezium, 1st and 2nd metacarpal
Heiple 1961 (14)	1	Trapezium
Saxton 1964 (30)	1	Proximal humerus, capitellum, radial head, scaphoid, trapezium, 1st metacarpal
Wynne-Davies 1973 (37)	1	Carpus
Hensinger 1978 (15)	3	Carpus
Buckwalter 1978 (5)	1	Distal ulna, lunate
Bigliani 1980 (4)	1	Glenoid
Wiedemann 1981 (36)	1	Elbow, carpus
Lamesch 1983 (21)	1	Radius, scaphoid, trapezium
Doyle 1984 (8)	1	Scaphoid
Cruz-Conde 1984 (7)	1	Glenoid, coracoid, humerus, ulna, scaphoid, trapezium, lunate, hamate, capitate
Azouz 1984 (2)	1	Humerus
Stockley 1985 (31)	1	Thumb
Hoeffel 1986 (17)	1	Ulna
Maylack 1988 (23)	1	Metacarpus
Rao 1994 (28)	1	Elbow
Poli 1995 (27)	1	Radius
Levi 1998 (22)	1	Radius
Hoeffel 1998 (16)	1	Radius
Vanhoenacker 1999 (34)	1	Scaphoid
Oestreich 2002 (26)	1	Radial neck
Takeuchi 2003 (32)	1	Ulna
Beer 2005 (3)	3	Carpus
Total	33	

erature. The diagnosis of DEH is mainly radiological and plane x-rays (ap and lateral view) are helpful to recognize the disorder as limited to the epiphysis [7]. There may be generalized though irregular enlargement of the affected epiphysis or a number of separate centers of ossification can be seen. Furthermore, plane radiographs can show whether or not other bony structures are involved [9]. Clinical manifestations consist of pain, swelling, deformities and functional impairment [3, 33, 34]. Males are involved three times as often as females and most patients present between the age of nine months and 14 years [2]. Although there is no definite evidence of familial or hereditary transmission, Hensinger et al. described seven cases in 12 generations of one family [9, 15]. The etiology remains unknown, although viral involvement has been suggested [29, 35]. Malignant transformation has not been reported [21]. The epiphyseal dysplasias are inborn errors of epiphyseal development and are presumed to be caused by an abnormality of epiphyseal ossification [3]. The natural history of DEH is for the lesion to increase in size until skeletal maturity [20]. Most reported cases have multiple-site involvement in a single lower limb [2]. The most common sites in order are the distal femur, proximal tibia, talus, tarsal navicular and first cuneiform [12]. Our review of the English literature revealed 25 case reports and 33 cases involving the upper extremity (Table 1).

In general, the radial side of the carpus appears to be involved more often [7, 9, 21]. Including our case,

only 7 patients with affection of the distal ulnar epiphysis are reported so far. Surgical treatment is indicated when the lesion causes pain, deformity or loss of function. But also cosmetic reasons should be considered. Resection, even if incomplete, has resulted in successful resolution of symptoms in both the lower and upper limbs without risk of recurrence of deformity and a low rate of degenerative changes [6, 9]. Asymptomatic lesions may be treated nonoperatively [28]. In the patient reported here, pain, functional impairment and cosmetic aspects of the adolescent girl led to surgical treatment. Before the resection a CT-scan can help to identify the lesion's anatomic relations and MRI is described to allow better imaging of soft-tissue lesions, but there have been few reports of MRI in DEH [1, 12, 18]. Like in our case, histologic examination reveals tissue consistent with a benign osteochondroma [19]. The case of a three year old boy reported by Buckwalter in 1977 equals our presented case [5]. Buckwalter performed surgical removal of the mass and the abnormal enlargement did not recur, the surgical procedure itself is not described. At the age of 11, his patient had equal range of motion of the wrists and no problems with the use of the affected wrist and hand. He described the ossification of the lunate from two centers in his case as "perhaps the most curious feature" in his patient. But other authors like Cruz-Conde, Rao, Buckwalter or Takeuchi found also carpometacarpal involvement in their patients [5, 7, 28, 32].

CONCLUSION

Dysplasia epiphysealis hemimelica is a very rare condition in children and adolescents and is mostly seen in the lower extremity. Affection of the wrist is very rare but there are cases in the literature. In most of those cases the carpal bones are affected. Involvement of the distal ulnar epiphysis is reported in 7 cases including our own case. Surgical resection may be indicated to relieve pain, improve function but also cosmetic reasons have to be considered. When resecting a tumor at the distal radio-ulnar joint stabilizing elements of the distal radio-ulnar joint as well as at the radio-carpal and carpo-ulnar joint have to be preserved.

Recurrence of the lesion seems to be very unlikely independent from the patient's age.

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