

Image Corner

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Pediatric Posttraumatic Cystic Bone Lesion

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Pediatric posttraumatic cystic bone lesion, also known as fracture cyst, transient fatty cortical defect, transient postfracture cyst is an uncommon complication of fractures in children. Approximately 30 cases were reported in the literature. Typically, it occurs in 2-4 months following minor traumatic fractures. It usually occurs at distal radius following a greenstick, buckle or torus fracture.1 Intramedullary fat leakage through the damaged bone cortex and its capture in subperiosteal area has been proposed in etiology. On radiographs, it is seen as a well-circumscribed, non-expansile, subcentimeter, radiolucent lesion that is located in cortex, close to the former fracture site. Computerized tomography (CT) shows well-defined, intracortical, fatty density and MRI may show signal loss on fat suppressed sequences.2 It may be seen in multiple locations. These lesions are asymptomatic and do not cause fever or pain. Differential diagnosis may contain unicameral bone cyst, non-ossifying fibroma, eosinophylic granuloma, osteomyelitis. No treatment is required, as they resolve spontaneously in 1 to 3 years.^{2,3}

A 4-year-old girl presented to emergency department with left wrist pain after trauma. Radiographs demonstrated a torus fracture of the distal radius (Figure 1). At the third month following the trauma, a control radiograph is obtained. In the

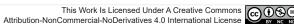
radiograph, a radiolucent lesion close to the former torus fracture site is noticed (Figure 2). Then, CT is performed for further examination (Figure 3). CT demonstrated cortical, well-circumscribed non-expansile subcentimeter lesion.



Figure1: Radiographs of the left wrist at the time of injury. A torus fracture of the distal radius (arrows) is seen.



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Figure 2. Control radiograph, 3 months after trauma. A well-circumscribed radiolucent lesion in the cortex of distal radius at the former fracture site.

The patient was seen two and a half months later. Radiography showed fading of the lesion. No further follow-up is needed. It is essential to recognize this lesion to prevent unnecessary further diagnostic examinations or even invasive diagnostic procedures.

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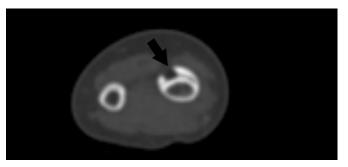


Figure 3: CT appearance of the posttraumatic cystic bone lesion. A well-circumscribed cortical lesion with fatty density (arrow) is seen.

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