

Recurrent Aneurysmal Bone Cyst

An essay

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حَدَقَ اللّٰهُ الْعَظِیْمِ

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Aim of the work

The aim of this study is to review the literature on recurrent aneurysmal bone cyst by discussing the recent updated etiology of aneurysmal bone cyst; its pathogenesis, diagnosis, differential diagnosis, recent methods of treatment, prognosis and the recurrence which is the most common complication and to review the literature on the causes of recurrence and treatment of recurrent cases.

Introduction

Aneurysmal bone cyst (ABC) is an expansile osteolytic cystic lesion consisting of blood filled spaces of variable sizes separated by connective tissue septa containing trabeculae or osteoid tissue and osteoclast giant cells; although benign, the aneurysmal bone cyst can be rapidly growing and destructive bone lesion.¹

In 1942, aneurysmal bone cyst was first described as a distinct entity by Jaffe and Lichtenstein when they discovered a peculiar blood containing cyst of large size; the lesion was expansile and showed evidence of erosions of surrounding bone and encroachment on surrounding tissue. Jaffe and Lichtenstein suggested that aneurysmal bone cyst may have been mistaken for other benign and malignant bone tumours in the past.¹

Although aneurysmal bone cyst is a separate entity, areas resembling aneurysmal bone cyst can be found in other benign and malignant bone tumours that have undergone secondary cystic change (Secondary aneurysmal bone cyst) and in some situations distinguishing aneurysmal bone cyst from giant cell tumour or telangiectatic osteosarcoma is difficult.²

Aneurysmal bone cysts generally are considered rare accounting for only 1-6 % of all Primary bone tumours; however the true incidence is still difficult to calculate because of the existence of spontaneous regression and clinically silent cases. Most studies, also have found a slightly increased incidence in women. The aneurysmal bone cyst can appear in Persons of any age but it is a disease of the young. Most aneurysmal bone cysts about 50-70 % occur in the second decade of life, the main patient age at onset is 13-17 years.¹

The true etiology of aneurysmal bone cysts is unknown, different theories in the past proposed the etiopathogenesis of aneurysmal bone cyst which include:

- Vascular malformations, these include arteriovenous fistula and venous blockage. The vascular lesions cause increased pressure, expansion, erosion and resorption of surrounding bone, Findings from a study in which manometric pressures within the aneurysmal bone cyst were measured support the theory of altered haemodynamics.²
- Trauma is considered an initiating factor in the pathogenesis of some cysts in well documented cases.³

- Aneurysmal bone cyst may be caused by reaction secondary to another bony lesion this theory has been proposed because of the high incidence of accompanying tumours in 20-30% of aneurysmal bone cysts.⁴
- Recent studies have identified chromosomal abnormalities indicating that this tumour, once thought to be a reactive process may actually be a neoplasm. Abnormalities of the short arm of chromosome 17 appear to be recurrent and recurrent translocation (16;17)(q22;p13) has been identified in aneurysmal bone cyst.⁵

The diagnosis of an aneurysmal bone cyst depends on findings on radiographs ,CT scan, MRI, bone scanning and angiography. However if any doubt exists, an open biopsy must be taken because of the high frequency of accompanying tumours.¹

There are different methods of treatment of aneurysmal bone cyst including:-

Mini invasive treatment

- Selective arterial embolization of the cyst
- Intralesional injection of the cyst under CT guidance, the injected solution is a mixture of zein, oleum, papaveris, and propylene glycol and acts as a fibrosing agent.¹

Surgical treatment

This includes

- Intralesional curettage with or without grafting.²
- Intralesional excision and en bloc or wide excision.²

Radiological treatment

- With megavoltage radiotherapy using a prescribed tumour dose of 26-30 GY.¹

The prognosis of an aneurysmal bone cyst is generally excellent, although some patients need repeated treatment because of recurrence which is the most common problem encountered when treating aneurysmal bone cyst, recurrence is better defined as continued progression of residual disease left behind by incomplete treatment rather than regrowth of the lesion.⁶

Incomplete excision of the cyst entails 50-60% rate of disease recurrence. 90% of recurrences appear within 6-12 months.¹

The recurrence rate varied greatly in different studies. The younger age of the patient, open growth plates and increased mitotic figures in the lesion has been associated with increased risk of recurrence; the recurrence varies also with the method of treatment and the anatomic site of the lesion.¹

This essay is to identify the rate of local recurrence and the prognostic factors related to local recurrence of aneurysmal bone cyst and the treatment of recurrence.

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مقدمه

إن التمدد الوعائي الدموي المتكيس للعظام يعتبر آفة ناقضة للعظام ويتكون من تجاويف مليئة بالدم منفصلة بحواجز من النسيج الضام الذي يحتوى على نسيج عظمي والخلايا ناقضة العظام العملاقة وبالرغم من أن التمدد الوعائي الدموي للعظام يعتبر حميد لكنه من الممكن أن يكون سريع النمو ويكون آفة متلفة للعظام . في عام 1942 تم اكتشاف التمدد الوعائي الدموي المتكيس للعظام كمرض مستقل بواسطة العالمين جافي و ليتشنستين اللذان اقترحا أن التمدد الوعائي الدموي المتكيس للعظام ربما كان يتم تشخيصه كأورام عن طريق الخطأ. هناك أورام كثيرة للعظام تشبه التمدد الوعائي الدموي المتكيس للعظام وفي بعض الأحيان يصعب التفريق بينهم.

إن التمدد الوعائي الدموي المتكيس للعظام يعتبر من الأمراض النادرة ويمثل حوالي 1-6% من أورام العظام الأولية وأن معدل الإصابة في السيدات أكثر من الرجال وأن متوسط العمر للإصابة ما بين العاشرة والعشرين عاماً . أن سبب التمدد الوعائي الدموي المتكيس للعظام غير معروف ولكن هناك بعض النظريات تفترض سبب هذا المرض منها :-

- أن يكون نتيجة للتكوين المعيب للأوعية الدموية كوجود وصلة شريانية وريدية وانسداد بالأوردة وذلك يسبب زياده فى ضغط الدم داخل نسيج العظام مما يؤدي الى تآكل العظام وتكوين تجاويف دمويه متكيسه.

- أن يكون نتيجة للأصابة حيث أنها تؤدي الى تغير في الأتزان الدموى داخل العظم.
- أن يكون التمدد الوعائي الدموي المتكيس ثانوياً نتيجة لمرض آخر حيث أن 20 – 30 % من التمدد الوعائي المتكيس يكون مصاحباً بأورام للعظام وأشهرها ورم الخلايا العملاقة.
- هناك دراسات حديثة أثبتت وجود عيوب بالكروموسومات كانتقال بعض الجينات بين الكروموسوم 16 و17 مما يدل على أن التمدد الوعائي المتكيس يعتبر ورم وليس عملية تفاعلية .
- يتم تشخيص التمدد الوعائي المتكيس للعظام عن طريق الأشعة العادية والمقطعية والرنين المغناطيسي والمسح الذري وفي بعض الحالات يستلزم أخذ عينة عند الشك في التشخيص وذلك لارتفاع نسبة الأورام المصاحبة للتمدد الوعائي المتكيس.
- هناك طرق كثيرة لعلاج التمدد الوعائي الدموى المتكيس منها :

(1) سد الشريان المغذي للتكيس.

(2) حقن التكيس بمواد تساعد على تليفه وانسداده.

(3) علاج جراحي ويشمل:

- كحت التكيس واستخدام النيتروجين السائل أو الأسمنت العظمى ويمكن وضع ترقيع عظمي.

• استئصال التكيس كلياً.

(4) علاج إشعاعي بواسطة الميجا فولتج.

ان معدل ارتجاع التكيس بعد العلاج يعتبر مرتفع وهو من اهم المضاعفات ويختلف كثيراً فى الدراسات المختلفة حسب وسيلة العلاج وهذه الدراسة تتناول

معدل ارتجاع التكييس والعوامل المسببة وطرق التشخيص والعلاج للحالات
المرتجعة.

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