A unique case of cervical osteochondroma causing dysphagia

Disfaji ye neden olan benzersiz bir servikal osteokondrom olgusu

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Osteochondroma of the spine is a rare condition. It may present in solitary form or with multiple exostoses or hereditary multiple exostoses. In this article, we report a 22-year-old male case who was diagnosed with cervical osteochondroma, originating from the third and fourth cervical vertebra.

Key Words: Dysphagia; magnetic resonance imaging; osteocartilaginous exostosis; spinal tumor.

CASE REPORT

A 22-year-old male patient presented with mild pain during swallowing and localized pain in the right side of the neck for the last three months. There was no other complaint. On examination there was a hard, non-mobile and non-tender swelling in the right side of the neck.

High resolution sonography showed a calcified mass in the area of swelling. Radiographs of the cervical spine showed a mass with chondroid type of calcification overlying the C3 and C4 vertebrae and expanded pedicles of C3 and C4 (Figure 1a, b). Magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) revealed a large lobulated mass arising from the body, right side of the pedicle and transverse process of C3 and C4 vertebrae. The mass was mildly.