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Osteochondroma of the 5th and 6th Cervical Vertebral Body - One Case Report -

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- Abstract -

Here, the case of an osteochondroma, which developed on the cervical spine of an 18-year old boy, is presented. Generally, an osteochondroma is very difficult to diagnose, due to their rarity and non-specific or lack of symptoms, and because they show radiolucency on plain X-ray. Due to the neurological symptoms of this patient, including radiating pain and a palpable protruding hard mass, the CT and MRI images were checked for a more accurate radiological evaluation. These images showed evidence of spinal cord compression or obliteration of the neural foramen. An en bloc excisional biopsy of the bony mass and cartilage cap, and a decompressive laminectomy were performed.

Key Words: Cervical spine, Osteochondroma

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18

2

(Fig. 3), PAS

1

5-6

 $3 \times 4 \times 2$ cm

(spurling sign)

5-6

4

(Fig. 4, 5),

 $\times 5 \times 3$ cm

5-6

Brown-Squard

3-6

(Fig. 1).

(Fig. 6).

2

(Fig. 2).

6

5-6

가 1.5×2 cm

Fig. 1. It shows amorphous bony mass contained irregular bony trabeculae in right lateral portion of the 5-6 cervical spine on plain X-ray anteroposterior view and lateral view.

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2), 2.4),
가, 1.8),
3-5), 20
1.5
4), 2 cm
2.6), 가, (Honor)



Fig. 2. (A,B) In the cervical MRI, it shows amorphous antevertebral ossification on 5-6 cervical spine and marked widening of anterior paravertebral soft tissue space, spinal cord compression by protruding mass.

, Brown-Sequard

Freidreich Ataxia

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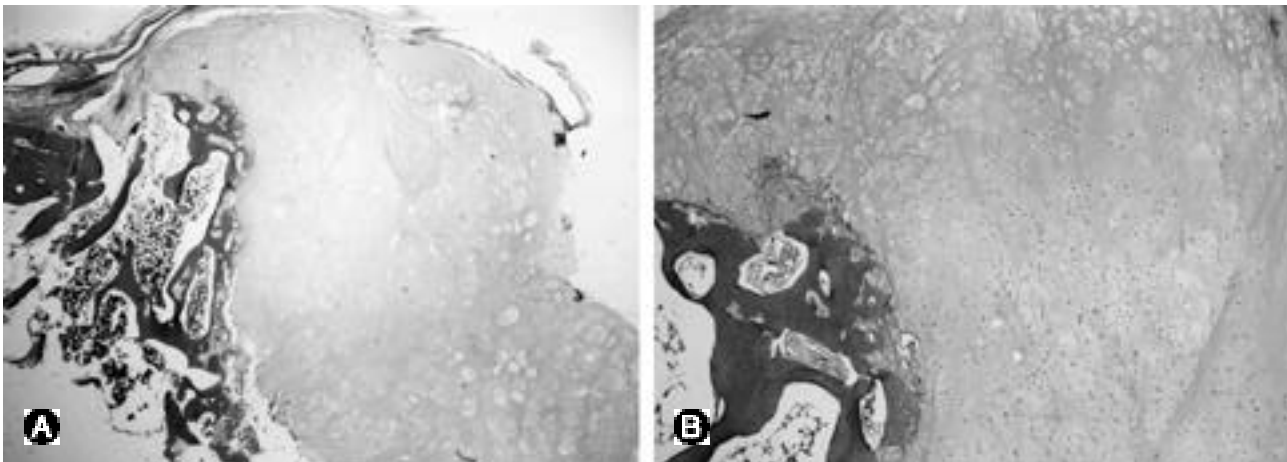


Fig. 3. (A,B) Histologically, the lesion contains very cellular cartilage, a proliferation of bizarre fibroblasts, and disorganized bone with spindle shaped fibroblasts in the trabecular spaces.

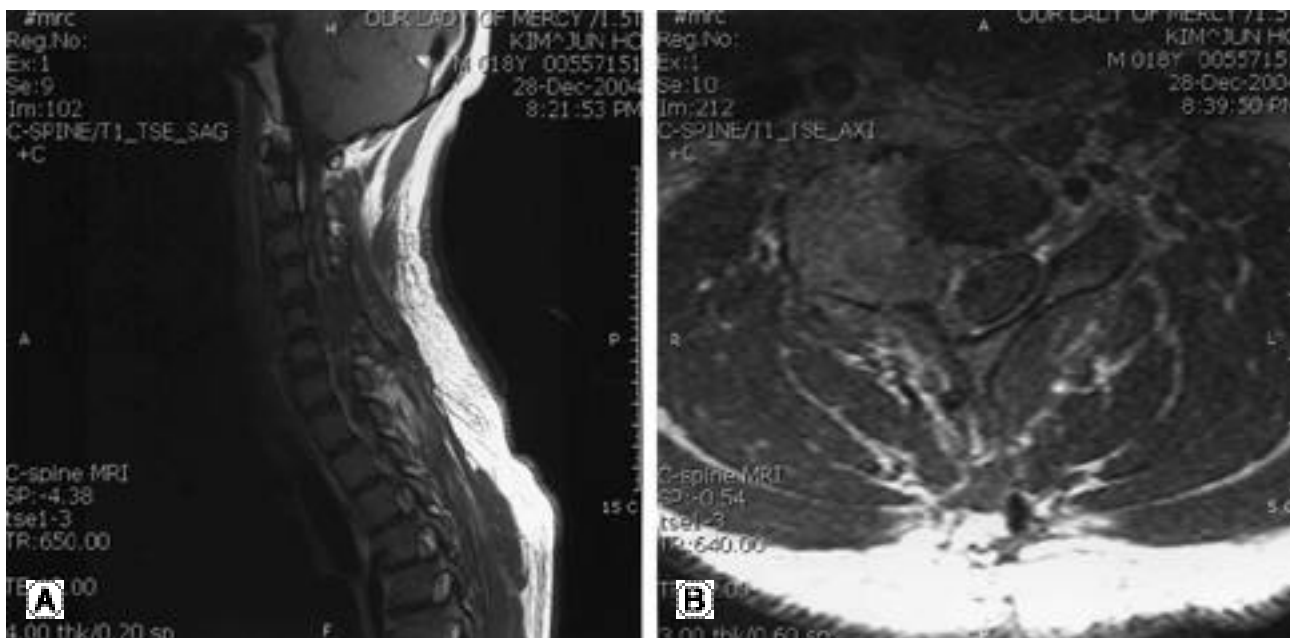


Fig. 4. (A,B) In the cervical MRI, it shows post-excision state of osteochondroma through cervical 4-6 level with small remaining mass. and also shows remarkable shift to left and compression of cord by postoperative hematoma.

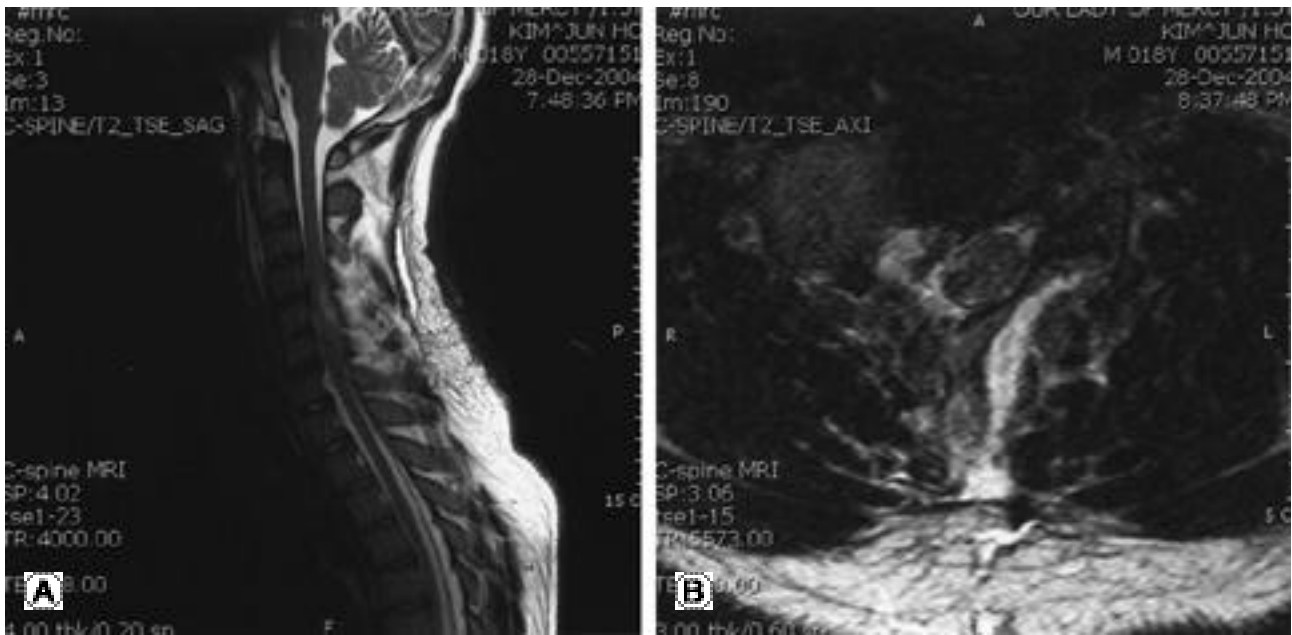


Fig. 5. (A,B) Contrast enhance cervical MRI images of above



Fig. 6. In the post-operation plain X-ray, it shows removal of entire bony mass and decompressive total laminectomy of 3-6 cervical spine.

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Brown-Sequard

(Goose Neck Deformity) 가

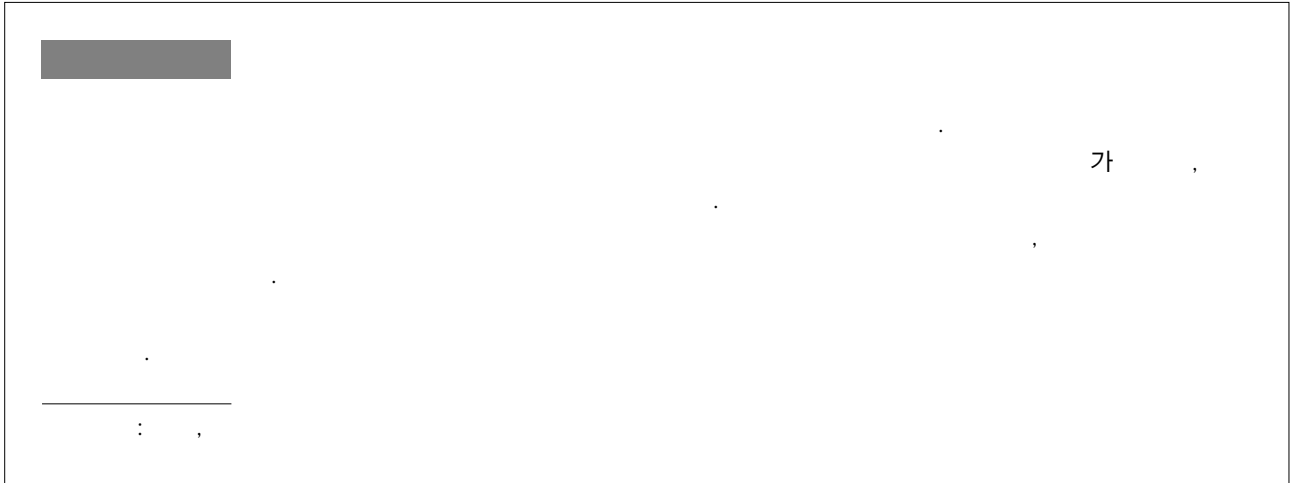
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