Extraskelatal Chondroma of the Knee: A Case Report
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Abstract
Extraskelatal chondromas are rare, benign, cartilaginous tumor without the involvement of periosteum or bone cortex. Characteristics of internal calcification may suggest the diagnosis. Magnetic resonance imaging is helpful in delineating tumor location and margin. Definite diagnosis should be made after correlating clinical symptoms, radiological and histopathological findings.

Keywords
Extraskelatal chondroma; Calcification; Magnetic resonance imaging

Introduction
An extraskelatal chondroma (ESC), or a soft tissue chondroma, is a benign, slow-growing cartilaginous tumor arising from tenosynovial sheaths or the soft tissue adjacent to tendons without connection to bone or periosteum [1-8]. The most frequent sites of an ESC are finger (over 80%), hands and feet, though the lesion can be rarely found at other sites such as oral cavity, pharynx, trunk, knee, buttoc, fallopian tube, testis, prostate and liver [1,9,10]. Radiological findings are highly suggestive yet the definite diagnosis can only be made histologically. We herein presented an unusual case of ESC of the knee.

Case Report
An otherwise healthy 58 year-old man admitted to our institution with chief complaint of intermittent mild pain in his left knee. He first noticed the pain several years ago without worsening overtime. There was no history of clicking, locking and motion limitation of the left knee. He denied any previous remarkable trauma to the knee. Clinical examination was unremarkable compared to the right side. The local temperature was normal without any sign of a palpable mass, swelling, tenderness, skin color change, joint effusion and instability. The overlying skin was supple, with no dilated veins. The knee reserved full range of motion without distal neurovascular deficit. Laboratory tests were within normal range.

On admission, a knee radiograph (lateral view) demonstrated a suspicious soft tissue mass with various patterns of calcification within the left knee joint (Figure 1). On ultrasound, the mass appeared to be solid, well-defined and heterogeneously hypoechoic with multiple calcified foci distributed centrally. The anterior patellar tendon was preserved. These findings suggested a benign soft tissue tumor of the knee. Magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) was subsequently indicated to define the lesion location and to evaluate for any specific imaging characteristics that might propose a diagnosis. MRI revealed a 3 × 2 × 3 cm well-defined extrasosseous mass located along the anterolateral aspect of the proximal tibia (Figure 2). The mass was isointense on T1W (TR/TE 571/16) and hyperintense (TR/TE 3600/79) on T2W images. There was marked diffuse strong homogeneous enhancement throughout the lesion following the administration of intravenous contrast. The remaining subcutaneous fat and adjacent muscle were normal, without surrounding inflammatory changes. Lymphadenopathy was not evident. The imaging characteristics of the mass were considered nonspecific, therefore, various differential diagnosis were accounted and malignancy could not be excluded.

The lesion was fully excised and confirmed entirely extraskelatal, extraarticular and extrasynovial. Macroscopically, the specimen was well-demarcated, measuring 3 × 2 × 3 cm. The cut surface was firm, grayish white, with focal gelatinous areas and calcification (Figure 3). Histological
enhancement within the mass, with normal adjacent soft tissues in calcified areas [8]. Contrast enhanced MRI often shows diffuse images and heterogeneous intermediate to hyperintense signal has been described as low to intermediate signal intensity on T1W entity, though the appearance is not specific[1,2,4,5,13]. An ESC


case, relatively central calcification was seen with different patterns implying a long-lasting process. In addition, the characteristics of calcification such as ring like, punctate, or granular appearance may suggest the presence of hyaline cartilage [1,2]. Ultrasound can provide additional information of soft tissue nature, contour, infiltration and vascularity. MRI is the method [12]. In our case, relatively central calcification was seen with different patterns implying a long-lasting process.

### Clinical and imaging findings

The typical clinical presentation of an ESC is a painless, slowly enlarging nodular soft tissue mass [1]. Grossly, these tumors are usually small, measuring less than 3 cm in diameter, well circumscribed, often encapsulated and have a glassy, myxoid or calcified cut surface [9]. The imaging features of an ESC depend on the amount of calcification and the response of the surrounding tissues [2]. In our case, relatively central calcification was seen with different patterns implying a long-lasting process.

### Etiology and demographics

ESC was first described by Baumuller in 1883 and specifically defined later in 1978 by Chung and Enzinger [11]. This slow-growing tumor represents approximately 1.5% of all benign soft tissue tumors [2,9,11,12]. Soft tissue tumors can be categorized as enchondroma, periosteal chondroma and ESC according to their location, in which enchondroma is the most common and the rest are rare [1-4,12,13]. An ESC composes mainly of hyaline cartilage with no connection to bone or periosteum [1-3,7]. There is no gender predilection and the tumor mainly occurs in patients aged 30-60 years [2,5]. The etiology of ESC is uncertain though repeated micro trauma may be an initiating factor [5,11]. It is likely that the tumor cells arise from uncommitted mesenchymal stem cells either by metaplastic or neoplastic processes [9]. Other hypotheses are the migration of cartilaginous cells to the adjacent connective tissues, synovial cell metaplasia or conversion of pre-cartilaginous tissue located at the bone attachment of the ligaments [12].

### Treatment and prognosis

ESC's have a 15-25% risk of local recurrence, thus wide surgical excision with preservation of adjacent bone and soft tissue is usually the treatment of choice [3,9,10,12]. However, this tumor rarely evolves into a malignancy and there has been no report of distal or local metastasis [1,2,9].

### Differential diagnosis

The differential diagnosis of soft tissue tumors with calcification may include hemangioma, tumoral calcinosis, synovial chordromatosis, myositis ossificans, extraskeletal chondroma/osteochondroma or soft tissue chondrosarcoma, extraskeletal myxoid chondrosarcoma and synovial sarcoma [1,3,6,12]. In tumoral calcinosis, dense calcification and histiocyte response to the calcified material may be present, but cartilage is absent while synovial chordromatosis occurs usually in large joints and consists of numerous cartilaginous nodules [10]. Extraskeletal mesenchymal chondrosarcoma is a malignant cartilaginous tumor occurring most commonly in the head and neck region [10]. Understanding typical chondroid calcification may help confine the differential diagnosis to cartilaginous tumors together with the absence of adjacent bone involvement makes ESC the most likely diagnosis. In addition, negative finding of intraosseous lesions on MRI can eliminate the possibility of chondromyxoid fibroma and chondroblastoma [3]. Synovial sarcoma and soft tissue chondrosarcoma should appear as an ill-defined or infiltrative mass with spotted or dense calcification and heterogeneous on T2W images [3]. The definite diagnosis should be confirmed after correlating clinical, radiological and histopathological examination in order to avoid unnecessary, aggressive management of this rare entity.

### Conclusion

In conclusion, ESC is a rare pathologic entity which can be easily overlooked. Awareness of the patterns of internal calcification is essential to narrow the diagnosis to cartilaginous tumor whereas MRI is helpful in determining the location and margin. Definite diagnosis should be made by combining clinical, imaging and histological findings. Radical excision of the tumor is highly recommended.

### References


