



# A unique case of cervical osteochondroma causing dysphagia

## Disfajiye 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.

Servikal osteokondrom, nadir görülen bir hastalıktır. Hastalık tek başına veya multipl ekzostoz veya herediter multipl ekzostoz olarak görülebilir. Bu yazıda üç ve dördüncü servikal vertebradan köken alan, servikal osteokondrom tanısı konulan 22 yaşında erkek bir olgu sunuldu.

**Anahtar Sözcükler:** Disfaji; manyetik rezonans görüntüleme; osteokartilajinöz ekzostoz; spinal tümör.

Osteochondroma is one of the most common benign tumors of bone. Also known as osteocartilaginous exostosis, this form of neoplasia accounts for roughly 8.5% of all osseous tumors, and approximately 36-40% of benign tumors overall.<sup>[1,2]</sup> Solitary osteochondroma of the cervical spine is a rare manifestation of this common bony tumor. As in our case, it can create symptoms depending on the adjacent compressed structures<sup>[3]</sup>

### 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