Case Presentation

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Resolution on page 131.

An 8-year-old girl consulted about a slightly painful tumor on the volar and medial sides of the forearm of one year of evolution (Figure 1).

Upon physical examination, a stony, barely mobile lesion was palpated, without pain when mobilized.

Anteroposterior and lateral elbow x-rays were requested, and the study was completed with an ultrasound.

Figure 1. Forearm of the patient with a tumor on the medial side (arrow).
A. Lesser magnification. **B.** Greater magnification.

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How to cite this article: Re R, Negri M. POSTGRADUATE ORTHOPEDIC INSTRUCTION - IMAGING Case Presentation. *Rev Asoc Argent Ortop Traumatol* 2022;87(1):3-4. https://doi.org/10.15417/issn.1852-7434.2022.87.1.1483

FINDINGS AND INTERPRETATION OF IMAGING STUDIES

On the radiographs, no apparent lesions were identified. On the ultrasound, a hypoechogenic tumor with defined, slightly tapered edges was visualized, with marked vascularization in the Doppler study. It did not present calcifications or posterior acoustic enhancement. It was located on the muscular plane, displacing the epitrochlear muscles. No nerve involvement was detected (Figure 2).

In order to better characterize the lesion, an MRI was requested.

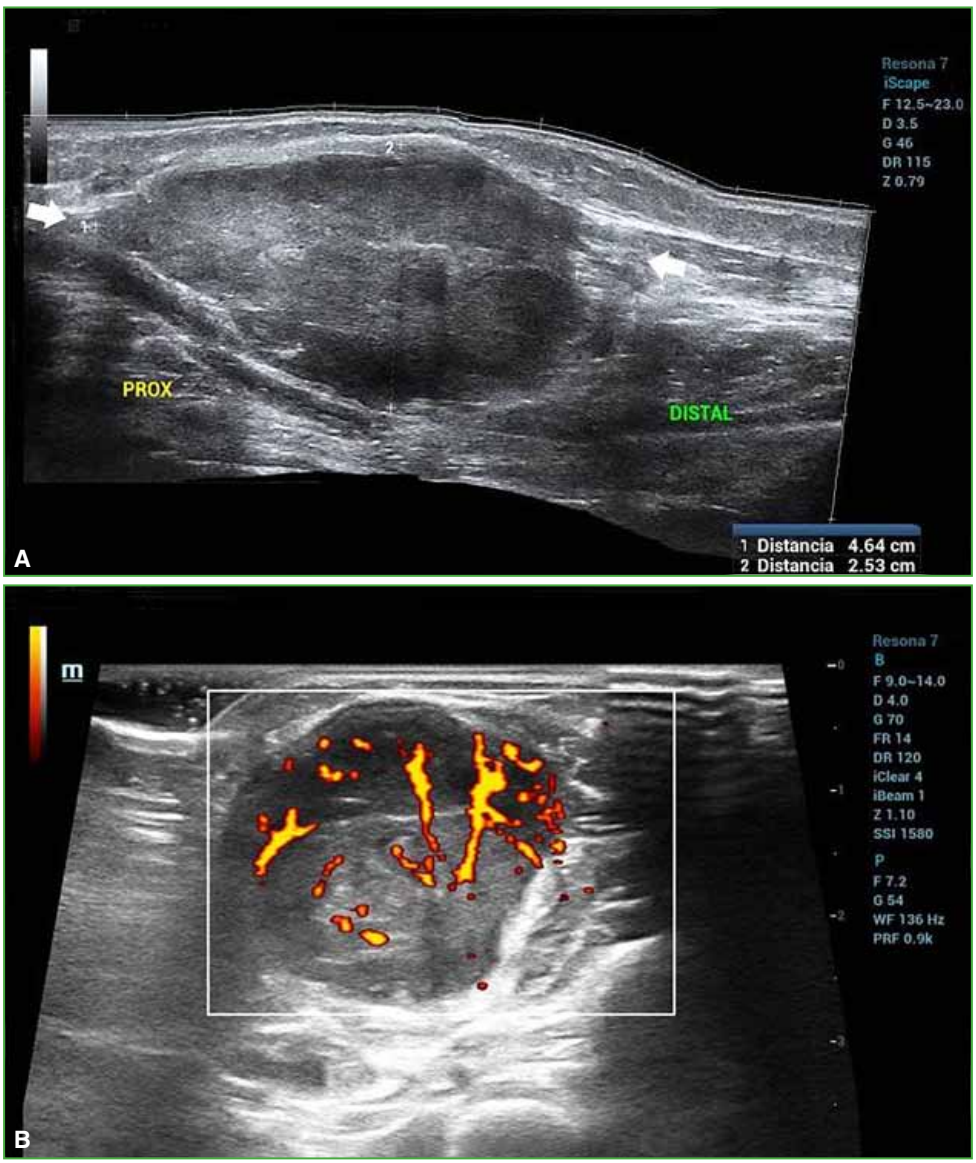

Figure 2. Ultrasound of the right elbow and forearm. **A.** Lesion of defined, slightly tapered edges (arrows), located in the muscular plane (epitrochlear). **B.** Important vascularization is visualized in the Doppler study.

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