

Case Report

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Multiple Exostosis and Embryonic Clubfoot in a Premature Newborn: Case Report

Fernanda Martins Coelho Catharino¹, Marco Orsini^{2*}, Jacqueline Stephanie Fernandes do Nascimento³, Antonio Marcos da Silva Catharino⁴ and Marco Azizi⁵

¹Post-Graduated in Pediatrics PUC-RJ, Brazil

²Iguaçu University (UNIG), Severino Sombra University (USS), Brazil

³Iguaçu University (UNIG) - Faculty of Medicine, Brazil

⁴Master in Neurology-UNIRIO; Titular Member of the Brazilian Academy of Neurology; Associated Professor of Neurology – UNIG; Physician at the Neurology Service of the General Hospital of Nova Iguaçu, Brazil

⁵Unig University, Brazil

***Corresponding author:** Antonio Marcos da Silva Catharino - Rua Gavião Peixoto 70, Sala 811 - Icaraí - Niterói - Rio de Janeiro – Brasil - CEP: 24230-100, Brazil.

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Introduction

Multiple exostosis is an inherited, autosomal dominant condition, characterized by multiple cartilaginous lesions,

developed from the metaphysis of long bones, mainly in the proximal and distal regions of the femur [1].

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Figure 1: Exostosis in lower limbs and embryonic clubfoot.

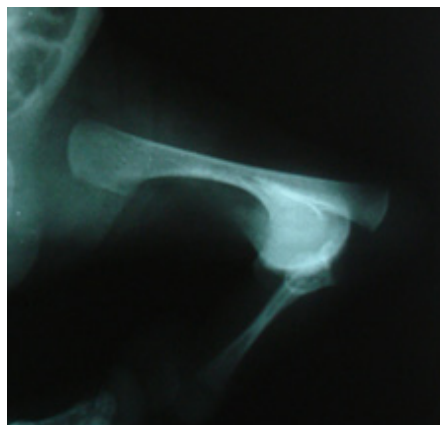


Figure 2: Exostosis in lower limbs and embryonic clubfoot.

Premature, male newborn, 27 weeks of gestational age, birth weight 1215 kg, Apgar score in the first, fifth and tenth minutes was, respectively, 2/6/8, vaginal delivery, blood group A. He had structural abnormalities in lower limbs compatible with multiple exostosis and embryonic clubfoot (Figure 1), evidenced by simple radiography (Figure 2). Mother without prenatal care, with membranes' rupture for over a month, Gestation I / Delivery 0, HIV / VDRL / Coombs direct negative, blood group A [2].

Discussion

The exostosis can be asymptomatic or associated with complications caused by compression of adjacent structures [3]. The diagnosis is made in the first life decade, based on clinical evaluation and radiological exams, changes are rarely present at birth [1,2].

Conclusion

Multiple exostosis is not classified as a true neoplasm, however, it is configured by the appearance, in childhood and adolescence, of bony protuberances surrounded by hyaline cartilage. The primary involvement occurs in the tubular bones, iliac wing and scapula,

however, the entire skeleton can be compromised. It is known that less than 5% of cases evolve to the malignant form: chondrosarcoma. Congenital clubfoot, in turn, is characterized by generalized deformations of the musculoskeletal tissues distal to the knee. Until the current date, there are no reports of a causal relationship for both injuries, and further studies on this relationship are necessary.

Acknowledgement

None.

Conflict of Interest

No conflict of interest.

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