Chondromyxoid fibroma management: a single institution experience of 22 cases

Jagmeet S Bhamra*, Hesham Al-Khateeb, Baljinder S Dhinsa, Panos D Gikas, Roberto Tirabosco, Robin C Pollock, John A Skinner, William J Aston, Asif Saifuddin and Timothy WR Briggs

Abstract

Background: Several different strategies have been reported for the treatment of chondromyxoid fibromas, all with variable outcomes and high recurrence rates.

Methods: We report on 22 consecutive cases of chondromyxoid fibromas treated by intralesional curettage, four of which had adjuvant cementation at our institution between 2003 and 2010. We assessed the functional outcome using the Musculoskeletal Tumour Society (MSTS) scoring system.

Results: Nine males and 16 females with a mean age of 36.5 years (range 11 to 73) and a mean follow-up of 60.7 months were included in the study. Local recurrence occurred in two patients (9%) within the first 2 years following the index procedure. This was treated by re-curettage only of the residual defect. Two postoperative complications occurred: a superficial wound infection in one patient and a transient deep peroneal nerve neurapraxia in the other. The mean postoperative MSTS score was 96.7%.

Conclusions: Intralesional curettage and cementation is an effective treatment strategy for chondromyxoid fibromas, providing satisfactory functional results with a low recurrence rate. Careful case selection with stringent clinical and radiographic follow-up is recommended.

Keywords: Chondromyxoid fibroma, Curettage, Cementation, Functional outcome, Case series, Management, Protocol

Background

Chondromyxoid fibroma (CMF) is a rare, benign bone tumour. It is associated with high local recurrence rates with a small risk (<2%) of malignant transformation [1-3]. It was first described in 1948 [4] and constitutes about 1 to 2% of all bone tumours [3]. The tumour is thought to originate from the physeal cartilage plate, given the similar histological findings to chondroblastoma and the reported common involvement of both the epiphysis and metaphysis [5,6]. CMF can frequently be misdiagnosed histologically as a malignant lesion, due to the finding of atypical pleomorphic hyperchromatic nuclei; however, mitoses are a rarity [5]. The tibia is the most frequently involved bone with other affected sites including the flat bones, facial bones, and bones of the hand and foot [3,7,8].

The mean age at diagnosis is approximately 30 years, but the lesion has a wide age distribution [1-3,9]. CMF development is more aggressive in younger patients and carries a slightly higher predilection for males than females [6]. The age of diagnosis was proposed as a factor for increased recurrence rates, with the suggestion that the reduced resistance of the paediatric thin cortices and spongiosa contributes to the aggressive behaviour of the lesion [6]. Furthermore, there is an increased recurrence in patients less than 15 years of age, with the tumours demonstrating myxoid tissue dominance [10]. In contrast, however, it has been reported that there is no difference in rate of recurrence and age of diagnosis, nor was there any correlation between histological features and increased tendency to recur [6,11]. Factors proposed in its aetiology include chromosomal abnormalities and immunological factors [12].

The differential diagnosis of CMF includes chondrosarcoma, chondroblastoma, fibrous dysplasia, non-
ossifying fibroma, giant cell tumour, aneurysmal bone
cyst and simple bone cysts [3,13-15]. The potential for
misdiagnosis may occur in elderly patients, or in cases
in which lesions are found in unexpected sites [16].

Historically, wide excision or en-bloc segmental resec-
tion was recommended, with a reported recurrence rate
of 4% [11]. Curettage alone, without adjunctive treat-
ment such as cement, liquid nitrogen and phenol, is re-
ported to result in high recurrence rates (between 20
and 80%) [4,10,11]. However, Schajowicz and Gallardo
[11] reported no recurrence with combined curettage
and bone-grafting, whilst Gherlinzoni and colleagues [6]
demonstrated a rate of recurrence of 7%.

At present, there appears to be no agreed treatment
pathway for CMF. This is due to a number of factors,
and most likely due to the rarity of this tumour and dif-
ficulty in obtaining significant population data. We
present a cohort of 22 patients treated in our centre with
a standardised treatment approach (Figure 1). Previous
studies provide data from a number of treatment modal-
ities, but have relatively small patient numbers and
short-term follow-up. In view of the current literature,
there is much need for review of the treatment for CMF.

Radiology
Characteristically, CMF is a sharply defined, eccentric,
round or oval geographic (less common) lytic lesion
centred in the metaphysis, which measures less than
5 cm at its greatest diameter in most cases. The appear-
ce of CMF in long bones is usually eccentric (Figure 2);
however, centrally placed lesions are more common in
thin bones (ribs, fibulae, and small tubular bones). The
edges are normally scalloped and the endosteal margin is
usually well demarcated by a rim of host bone sclerosis
(type A margin). Cortical thinning and/or replacement
("expansion") is quite frequent along with a trabeculated
appearance that largely results from ridging of the inner
border that surrounds host bone [2,3,12,15,17,18].

Pathological fractures rarely occur, with predisposing
factors including matrix or intralesional calcification and
periosteal new bone production [11,15]. In our series, we
did not encounter any patients presenting with patho-
logical fractures. Current literature suggests that periosteal
reaction, in most cases, is as a result of pathologic frac-
tures and is not usually present in CMF [1].

Plain radiographs alone are not sufficient for making a
diagnosis of CMF. We routinely perform computed tomo-
graphy (CT) and magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) in
all of our patients. Typical appearances can differ between
these radiological modalities with each investigation pro-
viding further diagnostic information (Table 1) [3,19,20].

Histology
The histology of CMF is usually typical, as shown by the
Mayo Clinic series [3]. It is a lobulated tumour com-
posed of stellate and spindle cells with variable cellular-
ity, usually more cellular at the periphery of the lobules.
The matrix is myxoid and in some cases contains coarse
calcification (Figure 3).

The differential diagnosis of CMF includes chondro-
sarcoma, CMF-like osteosarcomas and chondroblasto-
mas on histology.

Methods
A search of our regional bone tumour unit database was
used to identify patients diagnosed with CMF. Clinical
data were collected from the case notes, histology reports,
imaging studies, clinic reviews and patient questionnaires.
Patients were excluded if the lesion required wide excision
or amputation and if they had less than 1 year follow-up.
Between 2003 and 2010, 22 consecutive patients were
identified with histologically verified CMF who underwent
intralesional curettage and cementation of their lesion at
our institution. Patients who received bone grafting, shark
bite excisions and amputations were excluded from the study due to small numbers.

There were nine males (40.9%) and 13 females (59.1%), with a mean age of 30.6 years (range 11 to 73 years). The mean overall follow-up was 60.7 months (range 8 to 110 months). Ten of the treated lesions occurred in the tibia, four involved the metatarsals, three the calcaneum, three the fibula, one the humerus and one the femur (Table 2).

Patients were referred to our regional tumour centre and managed by a multidisciplinary team. All patients had persistent pain as the main presenting feature. Interestingly, three patients (13.6%) developed pain after falling. Preoperative imaging included plain radiographs, CT and MRI. Imaging studies were evaluated by musculoskeletal consultant radiologists for focal bone lesions with geographic bone destruction, a sclerotic rim, lobulated margins, and septation [21].

After planning, patients underwent CT-guided needle biopsy using a Jamshedi needle and histology specimens were obtained in all cases. The diagnosis of CMF was reached combining radiological, histological (confirmed on needle biopsy) and clinical findings in a multidisciplinary meeting. The patients included in this study

Table 1 Typical radiological features of chondromyxoid fibromas as seen on plain radiographs, computed tomography and magnetic resonance imaging

| Radiograph [20] | Computed tomography [15] | Magnetic resonance imaging [19] |
|----------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Long bones:    | In addition to plain film features: |                               |
| • Radiolucent  | • Calcification may be visible | • Low signal intensity on T1-weighted images |
| • Lesions may be large | • Septations may be visible | • High signal intensity on T2-weighted images |
| • May be expansile |                           | • Heterogenous enhancement (Gadolinium) |
| • Lobulated    |                           |                               |
| • Geographic lesion with a sclerotic rim | |                               |
| Small bones (e.g. feet): | |                               |
| • Osteolytic with “scalloped” bone erosions | |                               |
| • Bone expansion | |                               |
| • Coarse trabeculation | |                               |
underwent intralesional curettage of their lesion through a cortical window, followed by washout with saline pulsatile lavage. Four out of the 22 patients (18.2%) required adjuvant treatment with bone cement to fill the resultant intraosseous defects. This decision was taken intraoperatively as the size of the residual defect may have resulted in future fractures.

Patients were followed up at regular intervals of 6 months in the first year postoperatively and on an annual basis thereafter for a minimum of 2 years. Plain radiographs were obtained of the operated site at each visit to identify local recurrence. Clinical outcome assessment was performed using the Musculoskeletal Tumour Society (MSTS) scoring system for both upper and lower limbs [21].

The MSTS scoring system is a clinician-completed system assigning numerical values (0–5) for six categories - in the upper limb: pain, function, emotional acceptance, hand positioning, dexterity, and lifting ability; in the lower limb: pain, function, emotional acceptance, ambulatory support, walking ability, and gait. A numerical score and percentage rating was calculated for comparison of our results.

**Results**

**Function**

The average MSTS score achieved in all 22 patients was 96.7%. The mean upper limb score was 97% in one patient (29/30) whereas the mean lower limb score in 21 patients was 96.3% (range 53 to 100%). All patients were able to perform activities relating to their daily living and occupation. None of the patients had pathological fractures. One patient required long-term analgesia other than that necessary during the postoperative recovery period. This patient had sustained multiple traumatic injuries from a previous road traffic accident and was mobilised pre-operatively with the aid of two crutches. This patient accounted for our lowest MSTS score (15/30).

**Complications**

Postoperative complications occurred in only two patients (9.1%), with both cases being classified as early complications. One of the patients developed a superficial wound infection, which resolved with a 7-day course
of oral antibiotics, and one patient had a transient deep peroneal nerve neurapraxia with sensory loss after curettage of the first metatarsal which recovered fully.

**Oncological outcome**

Local recurrence occurred in three patients (13.6%). Two patients had adequate margins taken at the primary procedure. Recurrence occurred within 6 months in both cases. Treatment was re-curettage in both cases, with no further recurrence to date.

We report one further case of recurrence. In this particular case, recurrence occurred 18 years after primary curettage for CMF. This patient was referred to our unit for further management and re-curettage of the lesion was performed. We were unable to retrieve the initial histology results to ascertain whether inadequate margins were taken at primary surgery.

**Discussion**

Current literature data suggest recurrence rates of 3 to 22%. The higher rates are associated with curettage alone; improved results are reported with the use of cementation with or without bone-grafting [4,5,8,11,16]. We report a recurrence rate of 9.1% in our study. Our results are in keeping with published literature but, more importantly, demonstrate a low recurrence rate with intralesional curettage and cementation. As already described, four out of the 22 cases included in this study received adjuvant cementation. This may have contributed to the low recurrence rate reported in this study, as cement not only provides biomechanical stability but also destroys any residual tumourous cells by thermal injury. We acknowledge that this technique was not standardised in our cohort of patients and is therefore a limitation of the study. Nevertheless, we feel that this was an important step taken intra-operatively to avoid the possible risk of complications. Cementation was to fill the residual intraosseous defect and primarily provides biomechanical stability; however, our experience in treating these tumours suggests that curettage alone is sufficient for the majority of CMF tumours.

The rate of recurrence has been suggested to correlate with age at diagnosis, with younger patients more likely to have recurrences, which may be multiple [4,5,8,11,16], although reports remain conflicting with regard to this relationship. Due to the relatively low rate of recurrence in our study, it is difficult to verify whether there is in fact an argument to support these claims. Recurrences reported from the two cases in this study demonstrate no sex predilection (50:50 male:female), but do suggest that recurrence occurs in younger patients; with a mean age at recurrence of 19.5 years (range 18 to 23 years). Some cases of recurrence are reported in the literature to occur as late as 19 years from the original diagnosis [3]. We support this statement with a recurrence seen in our patient population at 18 years following primary curettage. One theory postulates that this may be due to the presence of tumorous microlobules deep in bony crevices that can prove difficult to remove by curettage [16]. Malignant transformation is rare, with reported figures suggesting a 1 to 2% risk [16,21], similar to other benign bone tumours. None of the cases in our series underwent malignant transformation, as confirmed on histological curettage analysis from intra-operative specimens. Of two cases of CMF malignant transformation reported in the recent literature [3], one proceeded to malignant fibrous histiocytoma and the other to fibrosarcoma. The latter had previously undergone radiotherapy. The lack of typical diagnostic features in every case and the propensity for recurrence may lead to misdiagnosis of a malignant tumour. Hence, any lesion labelled as CMF is best confirmed and managed in a specialist bone centre.

Our study demonstrated excellent functional results following intralesional curettage (82%) and cementation (18%) of CMF. The lowest score in our series was secondary to other injuries that the patient sustained, unrelated to the surgery. Our recurrence rate was 9%, which is slightly higher than that reported for curettage and bone-grafting; however, it was better than previous studies that performed curettage alone [8,11]. In cases where we required cementation in addition to curettage, reconstruction with polymethylmethacrylate bone cement provided immediate stability, avoided the morbidity of autogenous bone graft, and aided the postoperative radiographic evaluation for signs of local recurrence [22].

**Conclusion**

In conclusion, CMF is a rare condition with few cases reported in the literature, causing some debate regarding optimal management. Whilst wide excision and en-bloc excision procedures report the lowest rate of recurrence, this results in subsequent functional deficit as well as cosmetic concerns. Curettage alone has been reported as showing relatively high rates of recurrence of up to 80%, with an improvement if this is combined with bone-grafting of the defect. This study supports the view that intralesional curettage is an effective treatment strategy for the majority of CMF of long bones with occasional adjuvant cementation being necessary to large intraosseous defects that could result in future recurrence, instability and fracture. We report excellent overall functional results and propose that this treatment option is a safe, minimally invasive procedure that preserves function, has low morbidity, is cost effective, and does not appear to have an adverse effect on long-term outcome. Careful patient selection with stringent clinical and radiographic follow-up is crucial for the successful
management of patients receiving curettage with or without cementation as a surgical treatment in a specialist tumour centre.

Consent
Written informed consent was obtained from the patients for the publication of this report and any accompanying images.

Abbreviations
CMF: chondromyxoid fibromas; CT: computed tomography; MRI: magnetic resonance imaging; MSTS: Musculoskeletal Tumour Society.

Competing interests
The authors declare that they have no competing interests.

Authors’ contributions
JB carried out the research, data gathering, analysis and drafted the manuscript. All authors read and approved the final manuscript.

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