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Fig. 1 A and B. PA and lateral roentgenograms of the knee show a large, lobulated, partially calcified mass contiguous with or arising from the posterior aspect of the proximal end of the tibia on its lateral surface. Much of the calcific material appears amorphous, but rings and broken rings are observed.

Fig. 2. A lateral angiogram shows posterior displacement of the femoral artery by the calcified mass. Observe that the displacement of the upper portion of the femoral artery suggests that the mass is larger than the extent of the calcification would indicate.

History

This 72-year-old woman presented with a mass in the popliteal fossa which had been present for many years, but had recently become larger. On examination, the mass was firmly attached to the posterior surface of the tibia. No other significant abnormalities were present.

An above-the-knee amputation was performed.
Pathological Studies

Fig. 3. A photograph of the vertically bisected amputation specimen shows it to consist of lobulated and partly calcified cartilage. The upper pole is surrounded by a different type of tissue, which lacks a lobular pattern.

Fig. 4. A roentgenogram of a slice of tissue from the cut surface of the specimen demonstrates the heavily calcified nature of the lesion.

Fig. 5. A photomicrograph of the lesional tissue (H and E stain ×56) shows well differentiated cartilage at the periphery of the mass.