Rheumato-Geriatric Day

Clinical and Radiological Characteristics of Pagetic Hip Pathology: About 4 Cases

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Paget's disease of bone (PDB) can cause various complications like hip arthropathy. The aim of our study was to describe the clinical and radiological characteristics of pagetic hip pathology with a review of the literature.

Patients and Methods: Retrospective study of pagetic hip pathology cases collected in the rheumatology department in Monastir between 1997-2018.

Results: Four cases from 18 had pagetic hip pathology. The average age was 53.5 years [29-69] (SR=1). The pain was constant and the lesion was unilateral in 3 cases with a left predominance (66%). The average of VAS pain was 2.75 [2-4]. X ray radiography confirmed the diagnosis in all cases showing acetabular protrusion and profunda coxa in 2 cases each. Hypertrophy, bone osteocondensation and cortical thickening at the acetabular level were found in 3 cases and at the femoral level in one case. Corticomedullary dedifferentiation and fibrillar appearance were noted in 75% of cases each. The bone scintigraphy effectued in all cases: monostotic involvement (3 cases) and polystotic (1 case). A pelvic CT scan was done in one case confirming the pagetic hip pathology. Treatment with bisphosphonates was indicated in all cases: Aclasta® zoledronic acid infusion in 3 cases and an infusion of Pamidronate (Aredia®) and then oral relay with Risedronate sodium (Actonel®) in one case.

Conclusion: The treatment with bisphosphonates is always indicated in pagetic hip pathology. But when it is sufficiently disabling, this hip pathology can be an indication for prosthetic replacement of the hip in order to improve the functional prognosis.