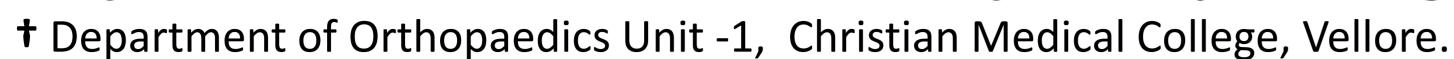


The spectrum of haemophilic pseudotumours: Management at a single centre in India.

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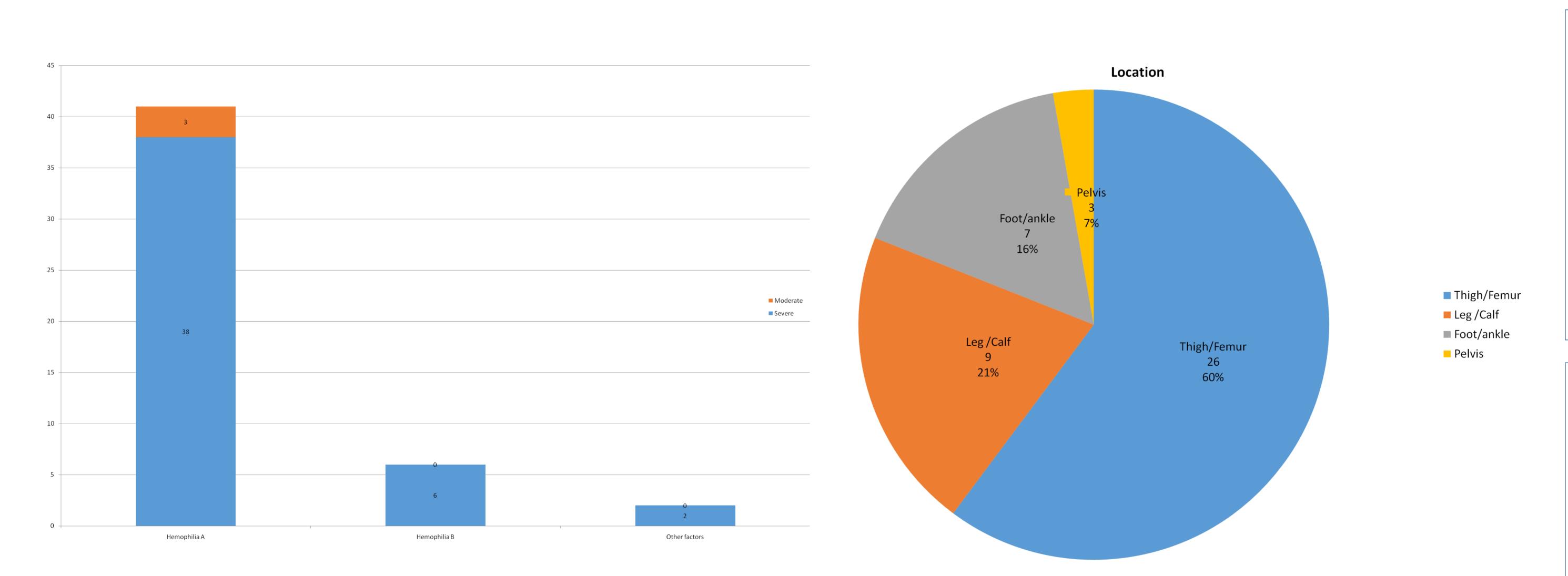
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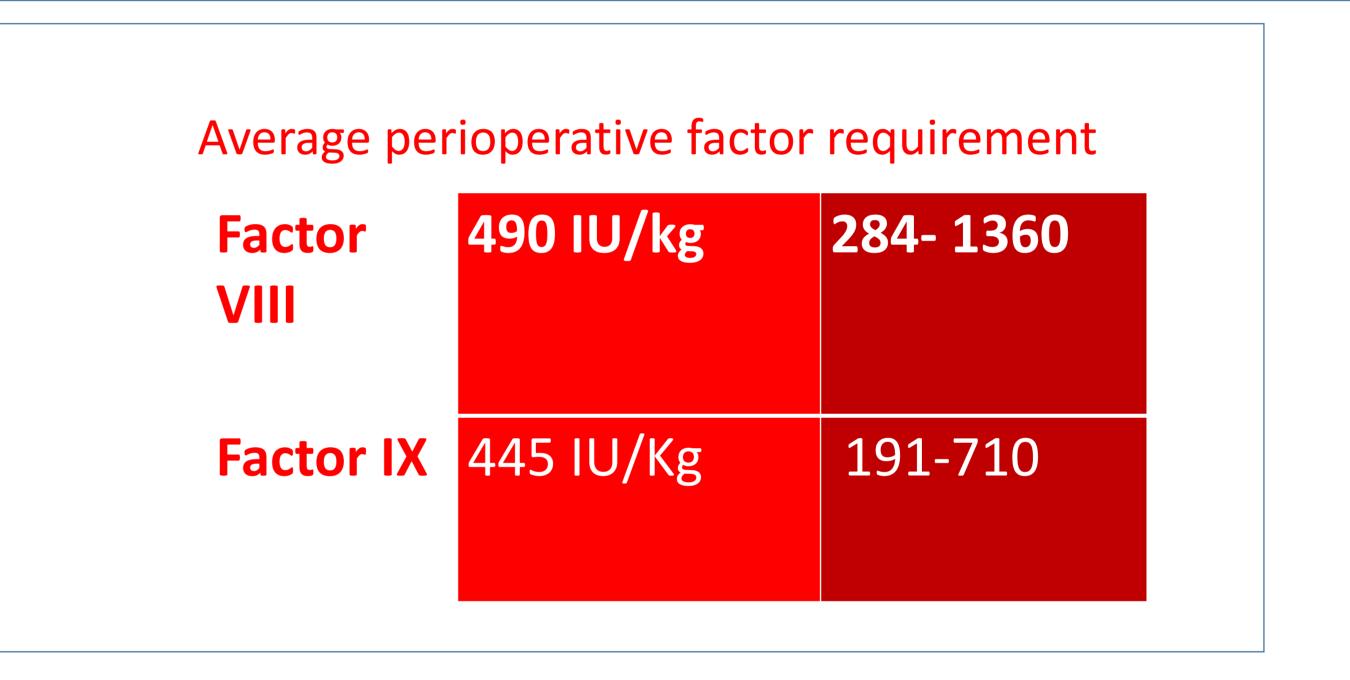
Introduction and Objectives: Pseudotumours are rare musculoskeletal complications in haemophilia. We present a series of 49 patients with limb or girdle pseudotumours who underwent surgical management at our centre between 1999 and 2014.

Patients and Methods: Clinical data, extent of pseudotumour, surgical details, perioperative factor replacement, and outcome were collected from patient records. Radiological investigations and clinical photos were also scrutinized.

Results:

- •41 patients had hemophilia A (38 severe and 3 moderate), 6 had hemophilia B (all severe), and 2 had other factor deficiencies.
- 12 patients had inhibitors.
- •A majority of the patients had involvement of the pelvis and lower limb (Femur/thigh segment- 26, calf/leg segment -9, foot 7 and pelvis-3).
- 5 patients required unexpected additional surgical procedures.





•Limb ablation was more likely with:

- Skin breakdown (ulceration/fungation),
- Pathological fracture, extensive skeletal involvement not amenable for reconstruction,
- Distal neurovascular involvement.
- High Inhibitor titre.

•Conclusions:

- •This case series of hemophilic pseudotumours would constitute one of the largest in recent years.
- Pseudotumours predominantly involve the lower extremity.
- •Early diagnosis and intervention may prevent complications that could lead to loss of limb.
- •Extensive skeletal destruction and distal neurovascular compromise were likely to result in limb ablation.
- •Limb salvage surgery requires adequate resources for prolonged management and a perseverant team.







