Case Report

Pelvic pseudotumor following total hip arthroplasty – case report☆,☆☆

Nelson Franco Filho a,b, Alexandre de Paiva Luciano a,b,*, Bruno Vierno b

a Department of Medicine, Universidade de Taubaté (UNITAU), Taubaté, SP, Brazil
b Orthopedics and Traumatology Service, University Hospital of Taubaté, Taubaté, SP, Brazil

ARTICLE INFO

Article history:
Received 18 September 2013
Accepted 7 October 2013
Available online 18 September 2014

Keywords:
Plasma cell granuloma
Hip arthroplasty
Pelvic neoplasms

ABSTRACT

Loosening is a well-known complication of total hip arthroplasty. The accumulation of detritus resulting from mechanical wear forms inflammatory cells that have the function of phagocytizing this debris. Over the long term, these cells may give rise to a local granulomatous reaction. Here, we present a report on a case of pelvic pseudotumor subsequent to total hip arthroplasty, which is considered rare in the literature. The patient was a 48-year-old black man who started to be followed up medically eight months earlier because of uncharacteristic abdominal pains, dysuria and pollakiuria. He had undergone left total hip arthroplasty 17 years previously. Through clinical investigation and complementary examinations, an extra-articular granulomatous mass was diagnosed, constituting a pelvic pseudotumor.

© 2014 Sociedade Brasileira de Ortopedia e Traumatologia. Published by Elsevier Editora Ltda. All rights reserved.

Pseudotumor de pelve pós-artroplastia total do quadril – relato de caso

RESUMO

A soltura é uma complicação bem conhecida nas artroplastias totais do quadril. O acúmulo de detritos resultante do desgaste mecânico forma células inflamatórias que têm a função de fagocitar esses detritos e podem, em longo prazo, gerar uma reação granulomatosa local. A seguir, apresentamos um relato de caso de pseudotumor de pelvis pós-artroplastia total do quadril, considerado raro na literatura consultada. Trata-se de paciente


☆☆ Work developed in the Discipline of Orthopedics and Traumatology, Department of Medicine, Universidade de Taubaté, and in the Orthopedics and Traumatology Service, University Hospital of Taubaté, Taubaté, SP, Brazil.

* Corresponding author.

E-mail: alexandrepavia76@ig.com.br (A. de Paiva Luciano).
http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.rboe.2013.10.001
2255-4971/© 2014 Sociedade Brasileira de Ortopedia e Traumatologia. Published by Elsevier Editora Ltda. All rights reserved.
Introduction

Loosening is a well-known complication of total hip arthroplasty. The accumulation of detritus from mechanical wear forms inflammatory cells that have the function of phagocytizing this detritus. However, over the long term, formation of these cells may result in a granulomatous reaction. This has the effect of creating an abnormal additional joint mass and may lead to atypical joint or abdominal symptoms. In the following, we report a case of loosening of an uncedmented prosthesis in which an extra-articular granulomatous mass comprising a pelvic pseudotumor developed. In the literature, this condition is considered to be rare.

Description of the clinical condition

The patient was a 48-year-old black man who started to undergo medical follow-up because of abdominal pain irradiating uncharacteristically to the left hip, along with dysuria and pollakiuria, which he had had for eight months. He had undergone total hip arthroplasty 17 years earlier.

At a consultation with an urologist, no irregularities or alterations were found through digital rectal examination. The patient underwent a prostate biopsy, which did not show any neoplastic alterations.

In the orthopedic physical examination on admission, the patient presented the following:

- Inspection: no gait abnormalities; presence of a surgical scar in the posterolateral region of the left hip;
- Bone palpation: no pain in the left or right hip;
- Range of motion of the left hip: flexion of 90°, extension of 20°, abduction of 25°, adduction of 15°, internal rotation of 20° and external rotation of 15°;
- Sensitivity present and no alterations to the lower limbs;
- Muscle strength of grade V in both lower limbs;
- Peripheral pulse present and full in the lower limbs;
- After the orthopedic clinical examination, an investigation using imaging examinations was conducted (Figs. 1–3).

With the aid of the imaging examinations, surgical treatment was then proposed, with intervention by two specialists during the same operation: from the urology service to

Fig. 1 – Radiographs of the left hip in anteroposterior and oblique views (December 27, 2010) showing total arthroplasty performed 17 years earlier.
Fig. 2 – Echographic images of the urinary tract and prostate showing mass of cystic appearance close to the bladder.

Fig. 3 – Magnetic resonance imaging in sagittal view with T1 weighting, showing presence of extra-articular mass of fluid appearance in the pelvis.
perform decompression and resection of the mass; and from the joint reconstruction group to perform revision of the left-side total hip arthroplasty. These surgical procedures were carried out in February 2011 (Figs. 4 and 5).

After the surgical resection described above, the diagnosis was confirmed by means of anatomopathological examination, which showed the presence of granulomatous tissue with absence of neoplastic or infectious cells.

Eight months after the operation, control radiographs of the revision of the left-side total hip arthroplasty in anteroposterior and lateral views and control echographs of the urinary tract and prostate were produced. These were within normal patterns and demonstrated that there had not been any recurrence of the cyst (Figs. 6 and 7).

Discussion

Clinical and radiographic signs of induced osteolysis are frequently seen in relation to hip prostheses, and these complications are well-known among hip surgeons. However, a less common complication may accompany such events: presence of a mass of symptomatic soft tissue. In our case, the patient presented initial symptoms relating to urological alterations, without signs or symptoms in the hip joint.

Detritus resulting from loosening or wear is usually phagocytized by macrophages and inflammatory cells. In certain situations, an aggressive granulomatous reaction may occur, with the characteristics of a foreign body. This reaction is characterized clinically by formation of progressive cysts that generate symptomatic masses in the pelvis. Schmalzried and Callaghan reported that this aggressive lysis could occur at any point along the space of the hip joint. A defect in the joint capsule or a bone defect may result in herniation or in propagation of this space to the extra-articular...
Fig. 6 – Postoperative control radiographs in anteroposterior and lateral views, produced eight months after revision of the left-side total hip arthroplasty.

Fig. 7 – Postoperative control echographs of the urinary tract and prostate, within normal patterns.
In a case of extra-articular cyst, Conflicts may or may not be present. Hartrup et al. conducted a study in 1995, and their findings showed that irradiation to the pelvic region may cause dysuria and nocturia. The study also highlighted the importance of investigating other reasons for the symptoms observed.

In another study by Reigstad and Rokkum, the authors reported a case of mass in the right iliac fossa due to migration of acetabulum inside the pelvis. Treatment included extraperitoneal excision of the cyst.

DeFrang et al. observed edema and pain in the lower limb due to wear on polyethylene. Revision of the hip prosthesis was recommended.

Matsumoto et al. found ileocecal pain and mass in their patient, which was later determined to be due to loosening and migration of the acetabulum. Retroperitoneal excision was performed.

Fischer et al. observed pain and weakness in the lower limb due to compression of the sciatic nerve. Debridement was recommended.

Madan et al. reported cases of acute pain and edema in the hip caused by compression of femoral artery and vein. Ingual excision and subsequent retroperitoneal resection of mass were performed.

Hisatome et al. observed hip pain due to acetabular defect and acetabular osteolysis. Revision of the hip prosthesis was performed.

Korkala and Syrjanen’s study showed right-side inguinal mass due to acetabular osteolysis. Aspiration of cyst was performed.

Wang and Lin observed left-side inguinal mass due to defect of acetabular wall. Debridement of mass was performed.

For the purposes of making comparisons with the present case, Table 1 shows a summary of diagnoses and management approaches used in similar cases.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Authors</th>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Type of prosthesis</th>
<th>Number of years until revision</th>
<th>Symptoms</th>
<th>Diagnosis</th>
<th>Cyst management</th>
<th>Prosthesis management</th>
<th>Number of incisions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hattrup et al.</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>Cemented revision due to infection</td>
<td>7 years since revision</td>
<td>Dysuria and nocturia</td>
<td>Acetabular loosening and migration</td>
<td>Laparotomy with cyst excision</td>
<td>Revision of hip prosthesis</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reigstad and Rokkum</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>Cemented revision/loosening Uncemented</td>
<td>6 years since revision</td>
<td>Mass in right iliac fossa</td>
<td>Migration of acetabulum inside pelvis</td>
<td>Extraperitoneal excision of the cyst</td>
<td>Revision of hip prosthesis</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DeFrang et al.</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>Uncemented</td>
<td>3 years</td>
<td>Edema and pain in lower limb</td>
<td>Wear on polyethylene</td>
<td>Retropertitoneal excision of the cyst</td>
<td>Revision of hip prosthesis</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Matsumoto et al.</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>Cemented</td>
<td>21 years</td>
<td>Ileocecal pain and mass</td>
<td>Loosening and migration of acetabulum</td>
<td>Debridement</td>
<td>Revision of hip prosthesis + bone grafting</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fischer et al.</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>Uncemented</td>
<td>5 years</td>
<td>Pain and weakness in lower limb</td>
<td>Compression of sciatic nerve</td>
<td>Ingual excision and subsequent retroperitoneal resection of mass</td>
<td>Revision of hip prosthesis</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Madan et al.</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>Cemented revision/loosening</td>
<td>14 years since revision</td>
<td>Acute pain and edema in hip</td>
<td>Compression of femoral artery and vein</td>
<td>Acetabular osteolysis</td>
<td>Acetabular revision</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hisatome et al.</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>Cemented arthroplasty</td>
<td>16 years</td>
<td>Hip pain</td>
<td>Acetabular defect</td>
<td>Removal of mass</td>
<td>Removal of mass</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hisatome et al.</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>Bipolar arthroplasty</td>
<td>15 years</td>
<td>Right-side inguinal mass</td>
<td>Acetabular osteolysis</td>
<td>Aspiration of cyst</td>
<td>Revision and grafting in acetabulum</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Korkala and Syrjanen</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>Cemented</td>
<td>10 years</td>
<td>Right-side inguinal mass</td>
<td>Acetabular osteolysis</td>
<td>Debridement</td>
<td>Revision of hip prosthesis</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wang and Lin</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>Uncemented revision</td>
<td>5 years since revision</td>
<td>Defect of acetabular wall</td>
<td>Debridement of mass</td>
<td>Debridement</td>
<td>Revision and grafting in acetabulum</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


REFERENCES


Conflicts of interest

The authors declare no conflicts of interest.

region. In our patient, this mass was concentrated in the extra-articular space. Granulomatous masses of this nature in the pelvis may be symptomatic or asymptomatic. They may be identified during routine investigations for other reasons or may become evident during the preoperative investigations for hip revision surgery. In our patient, revision of the prosthesis was indicated only for removal of the cyst. The lesion may cause symptoms, resulting from pressure on adjacent structures, which did not occur in this patient. In this case, the pelvic mass caused abdominal pains with uncharacteristic irradiation to the left hip, accompanied by dysuria and pollakiuria.

For the purposes of making comparisons with the present case, Table 1 shows a summary of diagnoses and management approaches used in similar cases.