Osteopoikilosis

- Sclerosing bony dysplasia characterized by multiple benign enostoses.
- Rare inherited benign condition incidentally found on skeletal x-rays.
- Its importance is predominantly in correct diagnosis so that it is not mistaken for pathology.
- Epidemiology
  - The bone islands of osteopoikilosis develop during childhood and do not regress and therefore are seen in all age groups.
  - No gender predilection
  - Osteopoikilosis is inherited as an autosomal dominant disorder

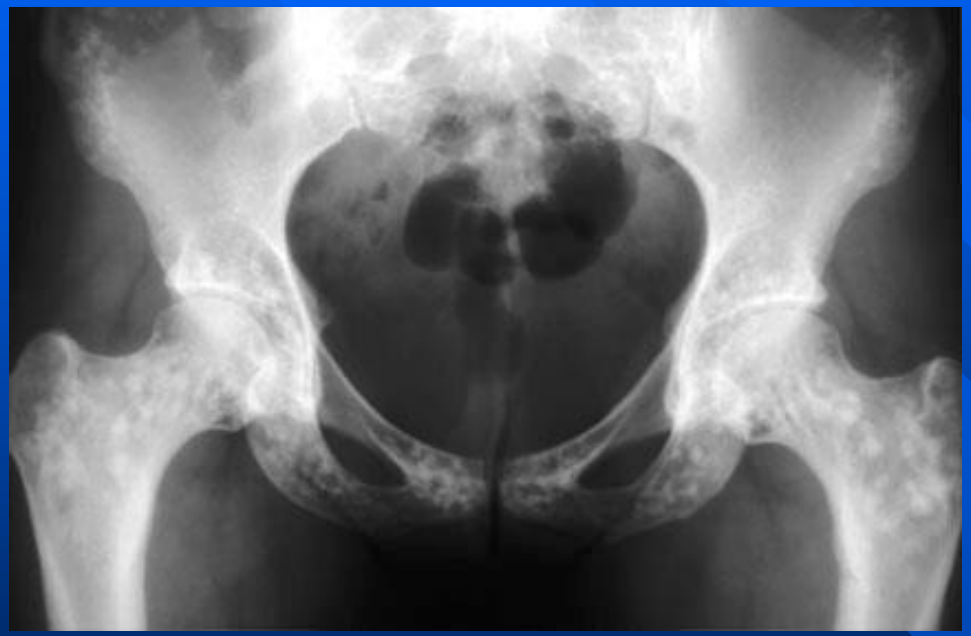
Osteopoikilosis

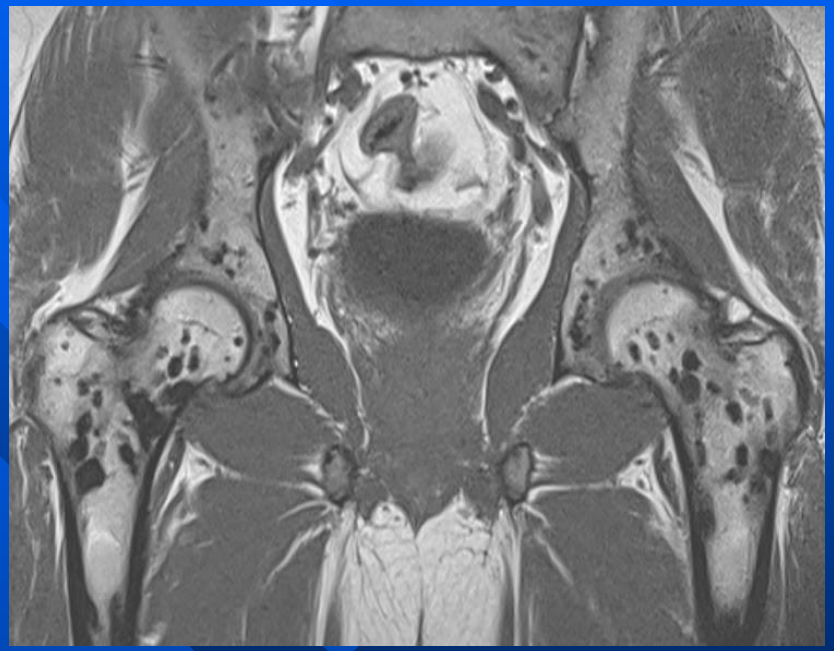
- Found concurrently with Osteopathia striata, and Melorheostosis
- Thought by some that they represent a spectrum of the same condition termed mixed sclerosing bone dysplasia

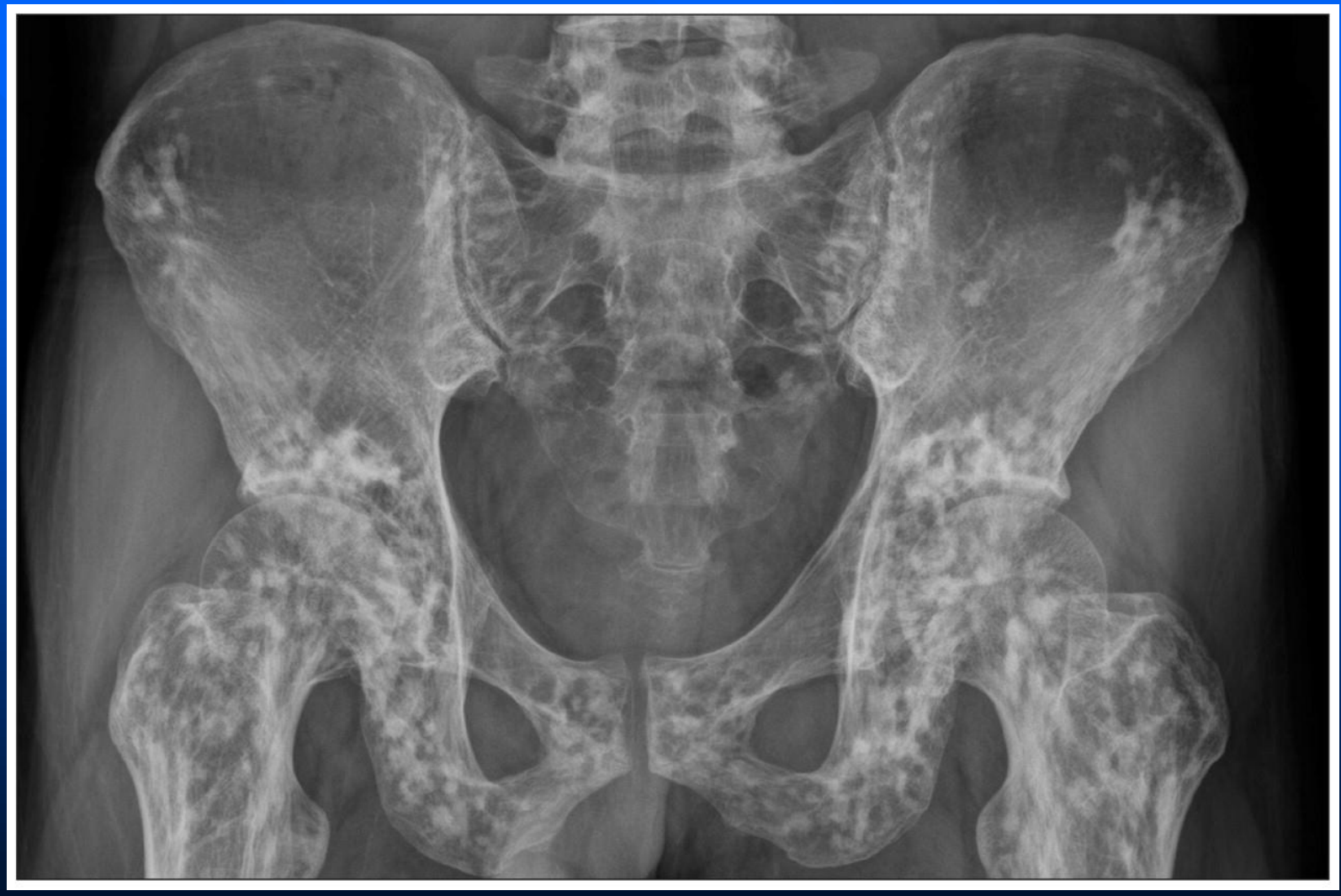
Imaging

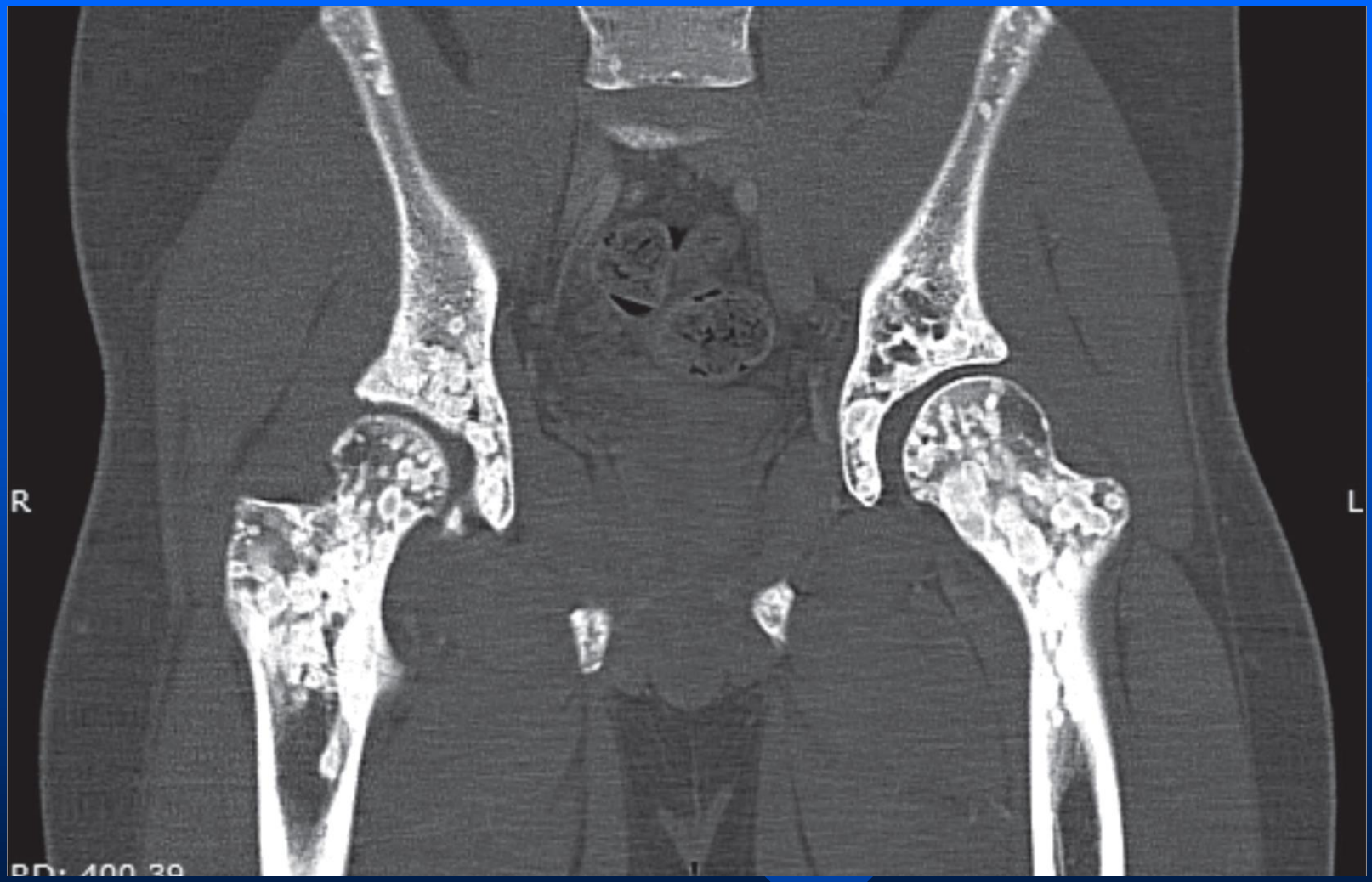
- MRI
  - Appearances on MRI are the same as individual bone islands. Each lesion is small and dark on both T1- and T2-weighted images, as it is composed of mature dense bone.
- Xray
  - Bone islands are typically clustered around joints and align themselves parallel to surrounding trabeculae.
  - Predominantly longitudinal in the areas of well-defined linear trabeculae, while more-or-less spherical where the trabeculations are not as well organized linearly.
  - Most lesions are found in the appendicular skeleton and pelvis. The axial skeleton is largely spared. It is rare for the skull vault to be involved 6.
  - The lesions vary in size, usually 5-10 mm, but ranging from only 1-2 mm up to 1-2 cm.

Osteopoikilosis





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