

Enfermedad de *Van Neck-Odelberg*: The Great Masquerader

- A Rare Case Report Of *Van Neck-Odelberg Disease* -

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Introduction

Van Neck-Odelberg disease is a **benign skeletal abnormality** of children involving a **hyperostosis of the ischiopubic synchondrosis** seen on radiographs.

Differential diagnosis, such as stress fractures, osteomyelitis, tuberculosis, post-traumatic osteolysis, or any neoplasia, is need be **ruled out** to arrive at diagnosis.

Case Report

5-year-old 🧒

ER → complaints of **left groin with limp**, 3 days evolution

No swelling or raised local temperature was observed

Normal White blood cell count, ESR and C-reactive protein

X-ray → sclerotic shadow in ischiopubic region of a size of cherry extending toward obturator foramen; **without periosteal reaction or soft tissue shadows** (Fig.1 and 2)



Fig.3

MRI

T2 Hyperintense signal with fat saturation
T1 hypointense signal
Swelling of the adjacent soft tissue (Fig.3)



Fig.1



Fig.2

Results

The patient was treated conservatively with **NSAID** and **strict bed rest for 1 week**, following which patient was improved and had no symptoms on further follow-up visits.

Conclusion

The **Van Neck- Odelberg disease** is **benign**, and **symptoms subside rapidly** within a week or two **with symptomatic treatment**.

Symptoms + radiographic abnormalities of the ischiopubic synchondrosis → **debate remains** if is **pathologic** or a **normal variant** of the ossification process

Radiographic changes in the ischiopubic synchondrosis due to infectious, neoplastic, or traumatic have been described and may provide an additional **etiologies diagnostic dilemma**.

Diagnosis of **Van Neck-Odelberg disease** is a **challenging diagnosis** and **clinical symptoms must be present**.