PARA-ACETABULAR PERITENDINITIS CALCAREA; ITS RADIOGRAPHIC MANIFESTATIONS

寛骨傍臼部の石灰化性腱周囲炎; そのレントゲン学的特徴

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SUMMARY

Peritendinitis calcarea and os acetabuli have long been confused during interpretations of hipjoint radiographs. Such confusion is reflected in the medical literature. The present study differentiated these two entities according to their interval radiographic progression and regression.

There were 137 instances of para-acetabular calcifications among 110 subjects (59 men and 51 women), whose mean age was 46.8 years at the time of their initial detection. Twenty-six of the subjects had lumbago, which was probably unrelated. Other abnormalities including narrowed intervertebral spaces, scoliosis, and spondylolysis were observed in 21 of the subjects. These could have been responsible for any symptoms they had had, but none of the subjects complained of local hip-joint pain when the radiographs in question were made.

Ninety-three of these instances of calcification were reviewed by means of serial radiographs. Interval changes in the sizes and shapes of the calcifications occurred among 90 of them, indicative of the latent type of peritendinitis calcarea. No interval changes were noted in the remaining three cases, indicating they were secondary ossification centers; namely, os acetabuli. This study showed that in asymptomatic adults, most para-acetabular calcifications were really not os acetabuli, but actually peritendinitis calcarea.

要 約

石灰化性腱周囲炎とos acetabuli は股関節レントゲン撮影の読影上、長い間混同されていた。このような混乱は医学文献においても知られるところである。本研究では、経時的レントゲン撮影像に見られる進行と消退によってこの二つの疾患を鑑別した。

110名の対象者(男性59名,女性51名)に、寛骨臼部周囲の石灰化137例を認めた。最初に検出された時点の平均年齢は46.8歳であった。そのうち26名の対象者に腰痛があったが、それは恐らく無関係であろう。また、21名に椎間狭窄、側弯症、脊椎分離症などの異常が認められた。これらは対象者がもっていた何らかの症状の原因であったかもしれないが、問題となるレントゲン写真が撮られた際には、股関節の局所症状を訴えた対象者は1名もいなかった。

これらの石灰化の93例を一連のレントゲン写真によって検討した。そのうち90例に石灰化の大きさと形状の経時的変化を認めたが、これは石灰化性腱周囲炎の潜在型を示唆するものであった。残る3例は経時的変化を示さず、それらは二次骨化中心、いわゆるos acetabli であることが示唆された。この研究によって、無症状の成人にみられる大部分の寛骨傍臼部の石灰化は、実際はos acetabli ではなく、石灰化性腱周囲炎であることが分かった。

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INTRODUCTION

This study was undertaken to correct widely disseminated erroneous statements conveyed in the medical literature, including recent radiological texts. By determining the true signs of progression and regression of peritendinitis calcarea, and whether it resolves completely, this study permitted differentiating peritendinitis calcarea from the common anomaly, os acetabuli, with which it has long been confused. The information resulting from this study may also prove valuable in the treatment of peritendinitis calcarea.

Ossification and calcification, often minimal in extent, are occasionally observed adjacent to the superior margins of acetabula. Such lesions in adults without symptoms are often disregarded, primarily due to lack of observer interest. Most of the subjects in the present study had peritendinitis calcarea. Such discrete calcifications are often erroneously diagnosed as secondary ossification centers; namely, os acetabuli. The features of peritendinitis calcarea and os acetabuli can be summarized as follows:

緒言

本研究は、最近の放射線学的論文などの医学的文献によって広められた誤った説を正すために行ったものである。本研究では石灰化性腱周囲炎の進行と消退の確実な徴候を調べ、この疾患が完全に消退するかどうかを決定することによって、長い間混同されてきた石灰化性腱周囲炎と一般的な異常であるos acetabuli との二疾患を鑑別した。本研究によって得たデータは、石灰化性腱周囲炎の治療にも有益なものとなろう。

骨化と石灰化は、大きさは小さいものが多いが、ときに寛骨臼の上縁に隣接して観察される.1 無症状の成人にみられるこのような病変は、主として観察者の興味の欠如から無視されることが多い. 本研究の対象者の大部分は石灰化性腱周囲炎の患者であった.このような分離型の石灰化は、しばしば二次骨化中心、すなわち os acetabuli として誤診されている. 石灰化性腱周囲炎と os acetabuli の特徴は次のように要約される.

Peritendinitis Calcarea 石灰化性腱周囲炎

Os Acetabuli

		石灰化性腱周囲炎	
	Concept 概念	Soft tissue calcification 軟部組織石灰化	Secondary ossification center 二次骨化中心
	Onset course 発症経過	5th, 6th decades 40代,50代	Appears at puberty, later fuses; sometimes remains separate from acetabulum 思春期に発現し、後に消退する; ときに, 寛骨臼から分離したままで残存する
		Interval changes in size, shape 大きさと形状の経時的変化	No interval changes 経時的変化なし
7	Location 位置	In soft tissue at superior and higher levels and lateral above acetabular roof level 寛骨臼蓋の上部及びそれより高い位置, 並びに上外側部の軟部組織中	Below acetabular roof level, continuous with acetabular rim contour 寛骨臼蓋下部で,寛骨臼緑輪郭に連続
	Shape 形	Discrete, amorphous, or segmented 分離型,無形型,又は分節型	Round, discrete, usually with bone structure 円形, 分離型で通常は骨構造を伴う
	Clinical course 臨床経過	Acute: Inflammation 急性 炎症 Chronic: Pain 慢性 疼痛 Latent: Asymptomatic 潜在性 無症候性	Asymptomatic 無症状

Peritendinitis calcarea figures prominently among soft tissue calcifications as a necrosis of tendon, whose etiology remains obscure. Among numerous reports of observations of peritendinitis calcarea of the hip joints, for none involved evaluations of changes by serial radiographic examinations conducted over extended periods. The present study included a retrospective review of all available serial radiographs of the hip joints of such cases to assess the courses of the calcifications and to differentiate os acetabuli from peritendinitis calcarea.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The Adult Health Study (AHS) is a long-term follow-up program conducted by RERF, formerly ABCC, involving biennial clinical examinations of atomic bomb survivors and comparison subjects, originally numbering 20,000 for the purpose of detecting late radiation effects of the A-bombs. All participants receive complete physical examinations and laboratory studies, including posteroanterior (PA) stereoscopic and lateral chest radiography, and ultrasonography of the abdomen, breast, and thyroid gland. Other examinations, including radiography and fluoroscopy of other body sites, are performed when clinically indicated.

All available ABCC/RERF radiographs of AHS subjects whose hip joints were radiographically imaged at any time in the past and who reported to the RERF Clinic from October 1983 through September 1984, were carefully scrutinized. The radiographic examinations which imaged the hip joints were as follows: Hip joints, 1; pelvis, 1; lumbosacral spine, 58; abdomen, 18; upper gastrointestinal series, 131; barium enemas, 17; cholecystography, 10; and intravenous pyelogram, 28. All of these examinations were performed for clinical indications. The effects of technical exposure factors, projections, and resulting densities on films were carefully considered during the interpretations of all radiographs.

None of the subjects in this study had received radiation therapy or other treatment which might affect the radiographic appearances of their hips.

Persons in the present study were not initially identified based on finding densities in their examinations from 1983-84. Most lesions in

石灰化性腱周囲炎は、病因不明の腱の壊死として軟部組織石灰化として表れる.2-5 股関節の石灰化性腱周囲炎の観察に関する多数の報告のうち,1.6.7 長期にわたり、一連のレントゲン写真を用いて変化の評価を行ったものはない。本研究では、石灰化の推移を評価し、石灰化性腱周囲炎と os acetabuli を鑑別するため、これらの症例の一連の股関節レントゲン写真で利用できるものすべてについて遡及的に検討を行った。

材料及び方法

成人健康調査(AHS)は、原爆放射線の後影響を調査する目的で放影研(元のABCC)が、当初20,000人の原爆被爆者及び対照群を2年ごとに検診している長期的追跡調査計画8である。参加者は全員正面立体、側胸部X線撮影、並びに腹部、乳房、及び甲状腺の超音波検査などの完全な理学的検査及び臨床検査を受ける。他の部位のレントゲン検査や透視検査を含むその他の検査は、臨床的な必要に応じて行う。

1983年10月から1984年9月までの期間に成人健康調査対象者で放影研内科へ来所した者については、ABCC-放影研を通じて撮影されているすべての股関節のレントゲン写真を入念に調べた.股関節X線検査1,腎盂X線検査1,腰仙椎X線検査58,腹部X線検査18,上部胃腸管X線検査131,バリウム注腸X線検査17,胆囊造影法10,静脈性腎盂撮影法28であった.これらの検査はすべて臨床的適応があったために行われた.レントゲン写真を読影する際には、すべて技術的撮影要因、撮影方向、及びそれによるフィルム上の黒化度を慎重に検討した.

本研究の対象者には、放射線治療あるいは、股関節のレントゲン所見に影響を及ぼす可能性のあるその他の治療を受けている者はいない.

本研究の対象者は、1983-84年の検診で認めた陰影を もとに同定されたものではない。本研究における the present study had been previously visualized but disregarded because there had been no local symptoms or signs. Their previous radiographs had been made for reasons other than to image their hips. There had been no interest in these hip lesions on the part of the observers. The lesions had been regarded as os acetabuli, and they had not been coded. Radiographs which may have been made in other institutions were not included in this analysis. Time, labor, and financial costs did not permit this, and it would have been neither practical nor important to this study.

The subjects' RERF medical records were the source of information such as symptoms. Being based on biennial clinical examinations, this source has its limitations. The symptoms cited are those recorded in the subjects' medical charts at the times of the initial detections of the calcifications, but the symptoms and radiographic findings at every examination were checked.

ABCC/RERF laboratory studies were the source of the laboratory data. These data for the times of the initial detections of the calcifications are described. Such results were checked at the time of each radiography involving the hip joints. As to timing, symptoms may or may not have been exacerbated at examination times. The fact that peritendinitis calcarea was identified means that in the future when the patient has symptoms, peritendinitis calcarea should be looked for and treated, after which it may promptly resolve.

RESULTS

On at least one examination, including the examinations made prior to October 1984, calcific densities were detected near the lateral acetabular rims of 110 Hiroshima subjects who included 59 men and 51 women. Not all of the 110 subjects had calcification during October 1983 to September 1984, 18 did, 92 did not. The subjects' distribution by age and sex at the times of initial detection is shown in Table 1. The majority were in their fifth and sixth decades, and their mean age was 46.8 years. The age at onset of the para-acetabular calcifications could not be accurately established, since it was detected after its true onset during radiological examinations made for other reasons.

大部分の病変は,以前から認められていたが,局所的症状や徴候がなかったために無視されていた.以前のそれらのレントゲン写真は股関節を写す以外の目的で撮られた.読影者の側で,これらの股関節病変に関心がなかったためである.病変は os acetabuli とみなされ,コード化されていなかった.他の機関で撮影されていたと思われるレントゲン写真は,本解析には含めなかった.時間,労働力,経費の面でそれが不可能であったわけであるが,これは,本研究にとって実用的なものでも,重要なものでもない.

症状などの情報源は、対象者の放影研医学記録であった. 2年に1回の臨床検診に基づいているため、この情報源には限界がある. 書き出した症状は、石灰化を最初に検出したときに対象者の医学記録に記録されたものであるが、各検診で認められた症状やレントゲン学的所見も検討した.

この検査室データは ABCC/放影研での観察調査から得たもので、最初に石灰化を検出したときに得られたデータについて述べる。このようにして得た結果は、股関節を含むレントゲン撮影を行った際にその都度検討した。時期としては、症状が検診時に悪化していたかどうかは、はっきり言えない。石灰化性腱周囲炎が確認されたという事実は、将来、患者が病状を呈したときに、石灰化性腱周囲炎を探知し治療すれば、それは直ちに消退することもあり得ることを意味する。

結 果

1984年10月以前の検診も含めて、少なくとも1回の検診において、男性59人、女性51人からなる広島の対象者110人の寛骨傍臼部付近に石灰化陰影を検出した。110人の対象者全員が1983年10月から1984年9月までの期間に石灰化を示していたわけではなく、その時点で石灰化が認められたのは18人であり、92人には認められなかった。最初の検出時の年齢及び性別による対象者分布を表1に示す。大部分の対象者は40代及び50代で、平均年齢は46.8歳であった。寛骨傍臼部石灰化は、他の理由で行われたレントゲン検査の期間中に検出されたものであるから、発症時年齢を正確につかむことは不可能である。

TABLE 1 DISTRIBUTIONS OF INSTANCES OF PARA-ACETABULAR CALCIFICATIONS BY AGE AND SEX

表1 寛骨傍臼部石灰化例の分布;年齢及び性別

A ()#	Instances		
Age (years)*	Men	Women	
20-24	1		
25-29	6	-	
30-34	3	7	
35-39	11	8	
40-44	16	6	
45-49	11	12	
50-54	13	14	
55-59	8	5	
60-64	4	5	
65-69	4	3	
Mean age	45.7	48.1	

^{*}Age at initial detection of each instance.

各例が最初に検出されたときの年齢

All available radiographs made at ABCC/RERF from 1960 to September 1984 were reviewed.

1960年から1984年9月までに撮影されたABCC/放影研の利用可能なレントゲン写真をすべて検討した

Twenty-six subjects experienced lumbago when their calcifications were first detected, 21 of whom had other abnormalities including narrowed intervertebral spaces, scoliosis, and spondylolysis which could have been responsible for their symptoms (Table 2). None reported symptoms referrable to their hips. No other symptoms or signs, such as local hip-joint pain, tenderness, and fever, were documented in their medical charts. Twenty subjects had erythrocyte sedimentation rates of 20 mm or more in one hour; one had a leukocytosis of more than 10,000 per mm³.

Following are the radiographic examinations which imaged the hip joints: Hip joints, 1; pelvis, 1; lumbosacral spine, 58; abdomen, 18; upper gastrointestinal series, 131; barium enemas, 17; cholecystography, 10; intravenous pyelogram, 28.

It was not possible to determine accurately the number of all the subjects with evidence of paraacetabular calcifications initially, because not all of them were examined, and because the calcifications of some of those who were examined were either "missed" or not coded or erroneously diagnosed as secondary ossification centers; namely, os acetabuli. Only when clinically indicated were examinations of various body sites performed.

26例の対象者は、石灰化が最初に検出されたときには腰痛を経験しており、そのうち21例には、症状の原因であったと考えられる椎間狭窄、側弯症及び脊椎分離症などほかの異常も認められた(表2).股関節部に関する症状の記載は全くなかった。そのほか局部的な股関節痛、圧痛、熱などの症状や徴候は、医学記録に記述されていない。20例の対象者は1時間に20mm以上の赤血球沈降率を示し、1例の対象者は,10,000/mm³以上の白血球増多症を示した。

股関節を撮影したレントゲン検査は次のとおりである. 股関節 X 線検査 1, 腎盂 X 線検査 1, 腰仙椎 X 線検査58, 腹部 X 線検査18, 上部胃腸管 X 線検査131, バリウム注腸 X 線検査17, 胆嚢造影法10, 静注腎盂 X 線検査28であった.

対象者全員が検査されたわけではなく、検査された 対象者の中には、石灰化が見逃された者や、コード 化されていない者、又は、二次骨化中心、すなわち os acetabuli と誤診された者があるため、寛骨傍臼 部の石灰化が認められたすべての対象者数を最初 から正確に決定することは不可能である。臨床的に 必要とされる場合にのみ各部位の検査を行った。

TABLE 2 SYMPTOMS AND SIGNS OF LUMBAGO SUBJECTS 表 2 腰痛患者の症状及び徴候

	Subjects
Symptoms	
Lumbar pain	26
Hip-joint pain	0
Fever	0
Laboratory Findings	
Erythrocyte sedimentation rate, more than 20 mm in one hour	20
Leukocytes, more than 10,000 per mm ³	1
Other Radiological Findings of Lumbago Subjects - 26*	
Degenerative arthritis	16
Scoliosis	8
Ankylosing spinal hyperostosis and diffuse idiopathic skeletal hyperostosis	4
Spondylolysis	3
Degenerative disc disease	1
Herniated disc	1
Spina bifida occulta	1
Compression fracture	1
Osteoporosis	3

^{*13} subjects had more than one of the above.

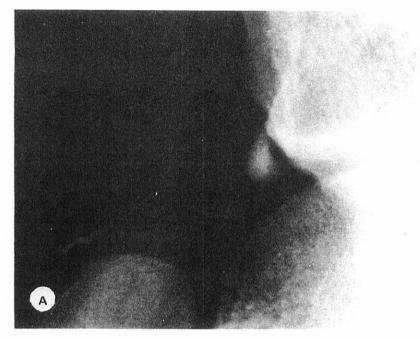
13人の患者は上記の病名中二つ以上を有していた

In this study, hip joints were often imaged during examinations performed for reasons other than hip joint symptomatology. Among 93 calcification instances with serial radiographs, 43 had at least one putatively "negative" AHS examination before the "initial detection." The mean age at the first detection of paraacetabular calcifications in these cases was 47.8 years.

The 137 instances of para-acetabular calcifications in the 110 Hiroshima subjects were bilateral in 27, and unilateral on the left and right sides in 39 and 44 subjects, respectively. Zander¹ reported the radiological appearance of peritendinitis calcarea near the hip joints as a well localized fairly compact dense calcification (discrete), a calcification divided into several segments (segmented), and relatively cloudy calcification (amorphous). The hip-joint calcifications were morphologically classified as discrete, amorphous and segmented,¹ and examples are shown in Figure 1.

この研究では、股関節像は股関節症候以外の理由で行った検査で撮影したものが多い。一連のレントゲン写真が得られている石灰化93例のうち、43例は最初の検出以前に少なくとも1回は、AHS 診察で「陰性」と推定されている。これらの例が寛骨傍臼部石灰化を最初に検出されたときの平均年齢は、47.8歳であった。

110名の広島の対象者中で検出された寛骨傍臼部石灰化137例のうち、両側に認められたのは27例、左側のみ39例、右側のみ44例であった。Zander¹ は股関節付近の石灰化性腱周囲炎のレントゲン像を、極めて限局的でかなり濃密な石灰化(分離型)、幾つかの分節に分かれた石灰化(分節型)、比較的混濁性の石灰化(無形型)として報告した。股関節の石灰化は、形態学的に分離型、無形型、分節型と分類¹し、その実例を図1に示した。



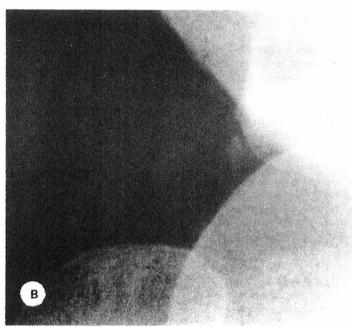


Figure 1. Morphology types of para-acetabular calcifications in this study. A. Discrete; 36-year-old woman (MF#). B. Amorphous; 46-year-old man (MF#). C. Segmented; 43-year-old man (MF#).

図1 水研究における寛骨傍日部石灰化の形態学的種類、A. 分離型; 36歳の女性(MF # B. 無形型; 46歳の男性(MF #)、C. 分節型; 43歳の男性(MF #)・



Figure 1. C.

There were 87 instances of the discrete type of para-acetabular calcifications, followed in order by 33 and 17 of amorphous and segmented types, respectively. Ninety-three of the 137 instances of calcifications were observable by serial radiographs. The other 44 were one-time observations. The results of the observations are summarized in Table 3. The mean observation period was 11 years, and observation periods spanned as long as 23.5 years. For this study, 3.2 serial radiographs per person were available. The para-acetabular calcifications changed in size, shape, and location in 90 of 93 instances, indicative of peritendinitis calcarea (Figures 2-5). Five of 90 lesions changed periodically in shapes and sizes (Figure 6). No interval change was noted in the remaining three sites in two subjects, typical of secondary ossification centers; namely, os acetabuli (Figure 7). Each of the two cases of os acetabuli had serial radiographs (3), spanning eight and three years, respectively. calcific densities contained bone structures, which peritendinitis calcarea did not have. Figure 8 shows the sites of peritendinitis calcarea and of os acetabuli. Peritendinitis calcarea is located in the soft tissues at levels somewhat higher, above the level of the acetabular roof, and more lateral than os acetabuli.

寛骨傍臼部石灰化の分離型は87例であり、次いで 無形型33例,分節型17例であった.石灰化137例の うち93例は一連のレントゲン写真によって観察でき た. 他の44例は1回のみ観察された. 観察の結果を 表3に要約した. 平均観察期間は11年で, 長いもの では23.5年に及んだ. 本研究では, 1人につき3.2枚 からなる一連のレントゲン写真が入手できた。93例 のうち90例は、寛骨傍臼部石灰化の大きさ、形、位置 が変化し, 石灰化性腱周囲炎を示した(図2~5). 90例の病変のうち5例は形や大きさが周期ごとに変化 していた(図6). 典型的な二次骨化中心, すなわち os acetabuli の患者 2 例における残りの三つの部位 に,経時的変化は認められなかった(図7).2例の os acetabuli には、それぞれ8年と3年にわたる一連 のレントゲン写真(3)がある. これらの石灰化陰影 は, 石灰化性腱周囲炎にはない骨構造を含んでいた. 図8に, 石灰化性腱周囲炎と os acetabuli の部位を 示す. 石灰化性腱周囲炎は, 軟部組織の幾分高い 位置, すなわち寛骨臼蓋部の上部で os acetabuli より 外側に位置する.

TABLE 3 MORPHOLOGIC CLASSIFICATION AND INTERVAL CHANGES OF INSTANCES OF PARA-ACETABULAR CALCIFICATIONS

表 3 寛骨傍臼部石灰化例の形態学的分類と経時的変化

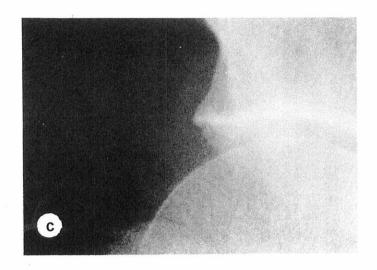
Morphologic classification	Interval change observed	No interval change	Total	Single examination	Total
Discrete	37	3	40	18	58
Amorphous	38	0	38	20	58
Segmented	15	0	15	6	21
Total instances	90	3	93	44	137
Total subjects	69	2	71	39	110





Figure 2A, B. Anteroposterior (AP) projection of the lumbosacral spine of a 41-year-old woman (MF# showed discrete calcific densities near the right (A) and left (B) superior acetabular rims mimicking secondary ossification centers, namely, os acetabuli. However, no bone structure was identified.

図2A, B. 41歳の女性(MF#の腰仙椎の腹背方向撮影(AP)では、二次骨化中心、すなわち os acetabuli に似た分離型石灰化の陰影が寛骨臼上縁の右側(A)と左側(B)の付近にみられたしかし、骨構造は認められなかった。



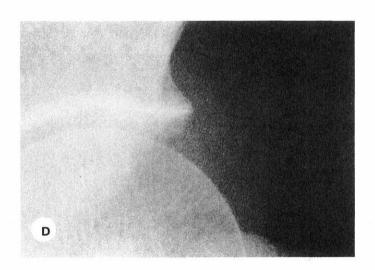
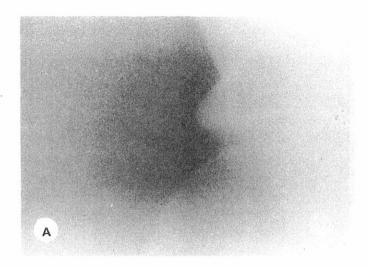


Figure 2C, D. The complete resolution of these lesions during eight years indicates that the diagnosis is peritendinitis calcarea.

図2C, D. 8年間にこれらの病変が完全に消退したことは、診断が石灰化性腱周囲炎であることを示す。



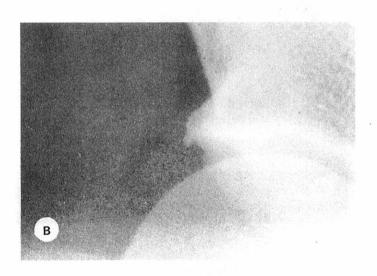


Figure 3. AP projection of the abdomen, a preliminary film of a November 1965 upper GI series for a 26-year-old man (MF#) showed no abnormality of the right hip joint (A). A minute discrete calcific density had developed near the right superior acetabular rim by January 1970 (B), and had increased in size, mimicking secondary ossification center, namely, os acetabuli. There was no evidence of bone structure in this lesion on the AP projections in November 1971 (C) and February 1974 (D). The complete resolution of this lesion by July 1978 indicates this to be peritendinitis calcarea (E).

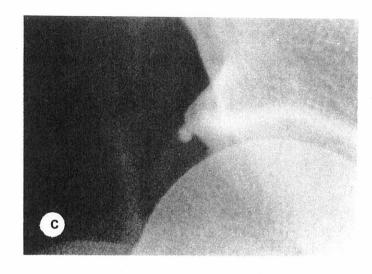


Figure 3. C.

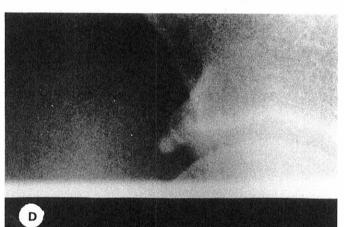
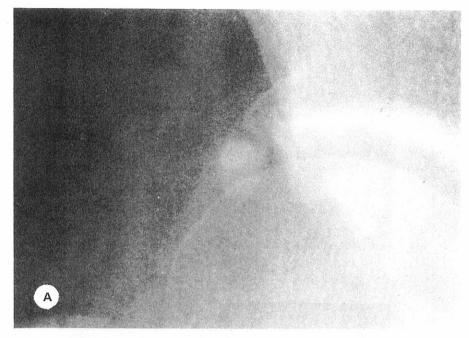


Figure 3. D.



Figure 3. E.



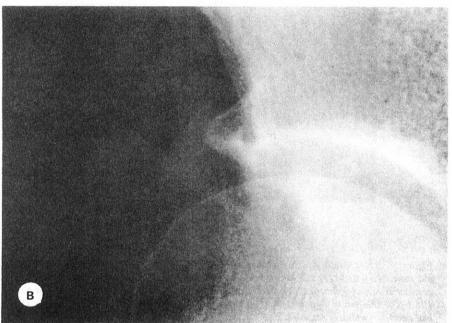
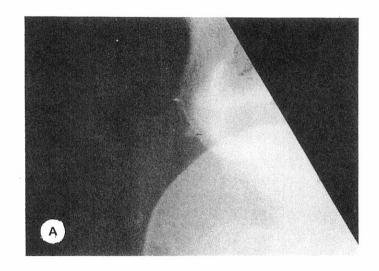


Figure 4. A. AP view of the lumbosacral spine of a 59-year-old woman (MF#) in October 1976 showed a well-defined calcific density (9×7mm) which contained a dense spot near the right acetabular rim, similar to os acetabuli. However, no bone structure was detected. B. By October 1978, this lesion had completely resolved spontaneously.

図4 A. 1976年10月に撮った59歳の女性(MF # の)の腰仙椎の AP 撮影像では、右寛雪白緑 付近に点状陰影を含む非常に明確で os acetabuli に近似している石灰化陰影(9×7 mm) がみられた。しかし、骨構造は検出されなかった。B. 1978年10月までに、この病変は自然に完全消退した。



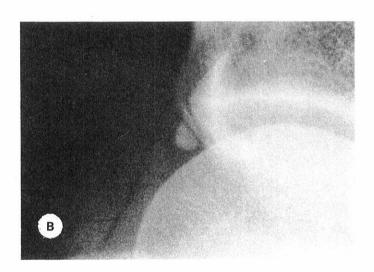


Figure 5. AP projection; a preliminary film of an October 1961 upper GI series for a 44-year-old man (MF#) shows a minute discrete calcific density adjacent to the right superior acetabular rim (A). On the AP projections of the same region in October 1967 (B) and November 1969 (C), this lesion had increased in size mimicking os acetabuli, but in January 1978 (D), had nearly completely resolved.

図5 AP撮影; 44歳の男性(MF#) に関して1961年10月に行った上部胃腸管 X 線検査の予備フィルムでは、右寛骨臼上縁(A)付近に微細な分離型の石灰化陰影がみられた。1967年10月(B)及び1969年11月(C)における同一部位の AP撮影では、この病変は拡大し os acetabuli に似ていたが、1978年1月(D)にはほぼ完全に消退した。



Figure 5. C.

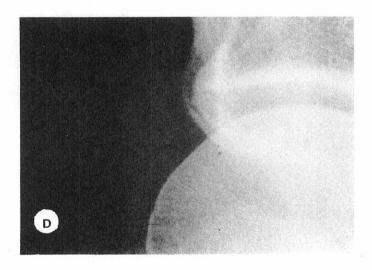


Figure 5. D.



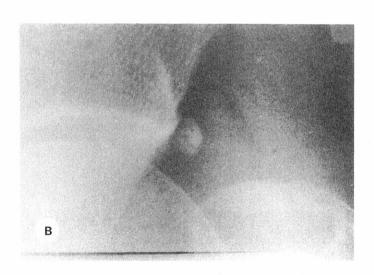


Figure 6. Peritendinitis calcarea. AP projection, a preliminary film of a September 1972 upper GI series for a 48-year-old man (MF# adjacent to the left superior acetabular rim (A). On the AP views of the same region in July 1976 (B) and July 1978 (C), this lesion had changed from the discrete to the amorphous type, had increased in size, and had completely resolved by July 1982 (D).

図6 石灰化性腱周囲炎. A. 48歳の男性(MF# について、1972年9月に行った上部胃腸管 X線検査の予備検査としての AP撮影では、左寛骨臼上縁付近に分節型の石灰化陰影がみられた. 1976年7月(B)及び1978年7月(C)における同一部位の AP撮影像では、この病変は分離型から無形型に変わり、拡大して、1982年7月(D)までには完全に消退した.



Figure 6. C.



Figure 6. D.

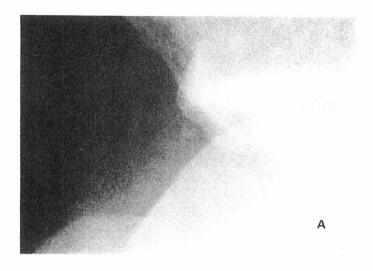




Figure 7. AP projection of the lumbosacral spine of a 26-year-old man (MF# bloom) showed discrete round calcific densities with evidence of bone structure, continuous with the contours of right (A) and left (B) acetabula. There were no interval changes in shape or size during eight years, suggesting that these were secondary ossification centers; that is, os acetabuli (C and D).

図7 26歳の男性(MF# の MF)の腰仙椎の AP 撮影では、骨構造が認められる分離型で円形の石灰化陰影が右(A) 左(B) の寛骨臼の輪郭と接続していた。8年間、形状や大きさに経時的変化なく、これらが二次骨化中心、すなわち os acetabuli であることを示唆している(C及びD).

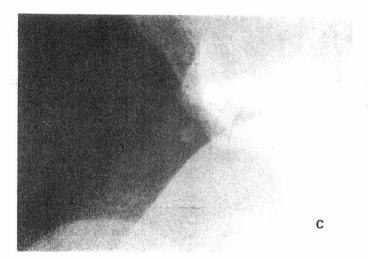


Figure 7. C.

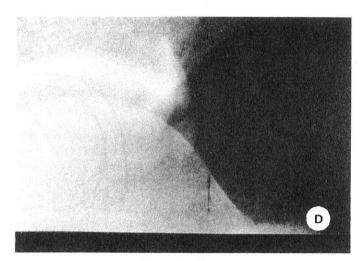
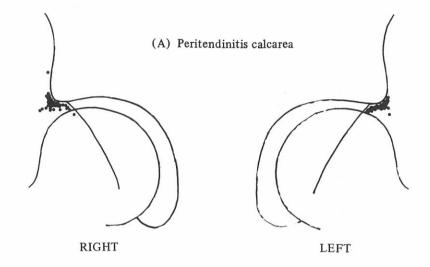


Figure 7. D.



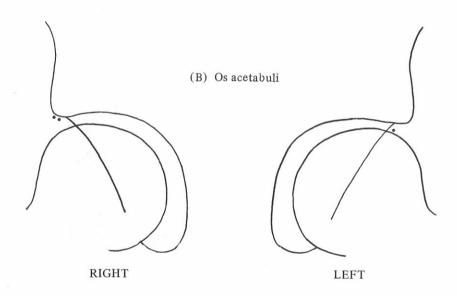


Figure 8. Sites of peritendinitis calcarea (A) and os acetabuli (B). 図 8 石灰化性腱周囲炎(A)及びos acetabuli (B)の部位

All previous radiographs of available body sites were reviewed for additional radiological findings. Peritendinitis calcarea did not involve any body sites other than hip joints.

DISCUSSION

The condition described here has been termed peritendinitis calcarea, periarthritis calcarea, calcific tendinitis, calcific bursitis, calcareous tendinitis and bursitis.

The shoulder is the most common site to be involved in peritendinitis calcarea; the hip is second. Gondos6 reported that the shoulder, hip, and elbow acount for 90% of the sites of such calcifications. Their etiology is uncertain. The calcifications are often located at the very attachments of joint capsules or at tendon insertions. Gondos⁶ suggested that there was involvement of the glenoid labrum in a patient whose calcifications were adjacent to the superior margin of the acetabulum. We have no histological specimens of involved tissues or results of analyses of chemical studies of such calcific deposits. They may represent ordinary soft tissue responses to a variety of insults. The abnormalities are usually attributed to trauma, possibly of the stress type, and are not infrequently related to specific activities or occupations. The predominant theory is that connective tissue degeneration secondary to injury or disease produces a focal necrosis of tissue in which calcium is then deposited.4 This occurs in the absence of hypercalcemia, but it may be related to local chemical alterations secondary to the necrosis.

Sandstrom⁷ reported that the clinical picture and course of peritendinitis were categorized as acute, chronic, and latent forms. The acute form consists of an inflammatory crisis with severe pain, tenderness, and local edema. The chronic form is presented with moderate or severe symptoms such as pain, especially during movement, and local tenderness. The demonstration of calcifications is necessary for a definite diagnosis. Chronic cases not infrequently display sudden flare-ups. In the latent cases, calcific deposits with typical forms and locations are identified incidentally on radiography, but they produce no symptoms. No subject in the present study had local symptoms or signs; they were incidentally observed to have the typical calcifications on radiography.

撮影されているいろいろな部位の古いレントゲン写真 をすべて検討し、その他のレントゲン学的所見をも 求めた. 石灰化性腱周囲炎は、股関節以外の部位で は認められなかった.

考察

本論で述べている状態は、石灰化性腱周囲炎、石灰 化性関節周囲炎、石灰化性腱炎、石灰化性滑液包炎、 石灰質腱炎及び滑液包炎と呼ばれている.

石灰化性腱周囲炎が最も多く認められる部位は肩で, 次が股関節である。Gondos 6 は肩, 股関節及び肘が、 このような石灰化部位の90%を占めることを報告 した. 原因は不明である. 石灰化はしばしば関節包の 付着部,あるいは腱付着部に位置している。Gondos 6 は,石灰化が寛骨臼の上縁付近にある患者では,関節 唇に病変があったことを示唆した. 我々には石灰化 組織の組織学的標本も,このような石灰化沈着物の 化学的研究に関する解析の結果もない. それらは, 様々な傷害に対する通常の軟部組織反応を示すものと 考えられる. 異常は普通, 恐らくストレス型の外傷 によるもので, 特定の活動や職業に関連している こともまれではない. 傷害や疾患に続発する結合組織 の変性が組織の限局性壊死をもたらし, そこにカル シウムが沈積するというのが有力な説である.4 これ は過カルシウム血症がない場合に起こるが、 壊死に 続発する限局性の化学的変質と関係があるかもしれ ない.

Sandstrom⁷ は,腱周囲炎の臨床像と経過を急性型,慢性型,潜在型とに分類した.急性型は激痛を伴う炎症性分利,圧痛,局所性浮腫からなる.慢性型は特に運動時の痛み,及び限局性圧痛などの中程度又は重度の症状を呈する.石灰化の所見は確実な診断のために必要である.慢性型は突然に再燃を示すこともまれではない.潜在型では,その形態と位置が典型的である石灰化沈着が偶然レントゲン写真で確認されるが,病状は認められない.本研究では,限局性の症状や徴候を示す対象者はいなかった.レントゲン写真で潜在型の対象者に典型的石灰化が認められたのは偶然のことであった.

The differential diagnosis includes anatomical variations, including the so-called os marginalis superior acetabuli, and occasionally, sesamoid bones, myositis ossificans, fractures, and osteomyelitis or tuberculosis with formation of sequestra as foreign bodies in the joint spaces. The differential diagnosis is difficult only in the case of os acetabuli. There are anatomical and radiological os acetabuli. The anatomical ones are formed from the anterior nucleus of the Y-shaped cartilage, a normal transitory phase of pelvic ossification. Radiological os acetabuli are identical to the most superior of these marginal nuclei appearing in the cartilage of the joint socket. On anteroposterior (AP) projections, this uppermost nucleus is projected separately from the acetabular rim, and appears as a separate formation of bone; therefore, it is termed os marginalis superior acetabuli.1 These centers appear at puberty and later fuse,1,9 but they sometimes remain separate from the acetabular rim.

Os acetabuli appears discrete and round and is located below the level of the acetabular roof, generally continuous with a contour extended from the acetabular rim. Most of them contain bone, but they often lack a bony cortex, contrary to sesamoid bones which often have a thin corticalis. Peritendinitis calcarea varies in size and configuration and is located in the attachment of the joint capsule or in a tendon insertion. Peritendinitis calcarea often changes periodically in shape and size. Since the clinical symptoms and signs of peritendinitis calcarea, if present, are frequently typical, it is not difficult to differentiate it from other forms of calcification and ossification, and it can be properly treated.

Faure and Daculsi³ summarized the treatment of calcified tendinitis. Since the symptoms and the deposits themselves often disappear spontaneously, abstention from interfering, and patience, have generally been recommended. Analgesics and nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs, such as indomethacin or phenylbutazone, are useful. Aspiration of fluid, local injections of corticosteroids, lavage between attacks, radiation therapy, and surgical removal of the deposits have been advocated to alleviate the symptoms.

Zander¹ reported that peritendinitis calcarea resolves, either spontaneously or after treatment, distinguishing it from os marginalis superior

鑑別診断の対象は、いわゆる os marginalis superior acetabuli を含む解剖学的変異、またときには種子骨、化骨性筋炎、骨折、骨髄炎、あるいは関節腔に異物としての腐骨の形成がみられる結核などである。鑑別診断が困難であるのは、os acetabuli の症例の場合のみである。os acetabuli には解剖学的なものとレントゲン学的なものがある。解剖学的なものは Y型軟骨の前核から成り、それは骨盤骨化の正常な一時的段階である。レントゲン学的なものは、球関節の軟骨に現れるこれら周縁の核の最上部に当たる。腹背方向撮影(AP)では、この最上部核は寛骨臼縁とは別に撮影され、別の骨形成として映るので、os marginalis superior acetabuli¹と呼ばれる。これらの中心は思春期に現れ、後に融合してしまうが、1.9 寛骨臼縁から離れたまま残ることもある。

Os acetabuli は分離しそして円形を呈し、寛骨臼蓋 より下部に位置しており、輪郭が寛骨臼縁から、おお むね連続的である。それらの大部分は骨を含んでいる が、骨皮質が欠如していることがよくあり、薄い皮質 を有することの多い種子骨とは対照的である。石灰 化性腱周囲炎は大きさや形が様々であり、関節包の 結合部か腱付着部に位置している。石灰化性腱周囲 炎はしばしば定期的に形と大きさが変動する。石灰 化性腱周囲炎の臨床症状や徴候は、典型的なものが 多いので、他の形状の石灰化や骨形成との鑑別は 困難ではなく、適切な治療を行うことができる。

Faure 及び Daculsi³ は石灰化腱炎の治療方法を要約した.病状や沈着物自体は自然に消滅することが多いので,おおむね刺激を避けることと安静が勧められてきた.インドメタシンやフェニルブタゾンなどの鎮痛薬や非ステロイド系抗炎症薬が有効である.症状軽減の手段として,液の吸引,コルチコステロイドの局部注射,発作間の洗浄,放射線治療,沈着物の外科的摘出が提唱されてきた.

Zander¹ は,石灰化性腱周囲炎は os marginalis superior acetabuli と異なり,自然に,あるいは治療

acetabluli. However, the recognition and diagnosis of both these entities have been confused by many radiologists. Indeed, such is the case in current text books of radiology. This has been especially true for adult patients without symptoms whose lesions are missed, mainly due to lack of observer interest. Scrutiny of serial radiographs in the present study proved that most of the cases observed were peritendinitis calcarea, distinguished by the interval changes in their sizes and shapes. Two of them, which were round and discrete had been incidentally and erroneously diagnosed as os acetabuli initially. and later as peritendinitis calcarea. In addition to elucidating the patients' symptoms and signs, any para-acetabular calcifications should be precisely interpreted, using all serial radiographs of hip joints. This is an effective means of differentiating os acetabuli and peritendinitis calcarea.

Recognizing this entity is important because peritendinitis calcarea can undergo exacerbations. If so, and if properly recongized, it can be treated and may resolve promptly. If it is not recognized and is erroneously diagnosed as os acetabula, the treatment necessary may not be provided to the asymptomatic patients.

後に消退すると述べた.しかし,この二つの疾患に 対する認識と診断は多くの放射線専門医によって 混同されてきた. 事実, それが現在の放射線学教本 の実態である. このことは観察者の関心の欠如に よるもので,特に無症状の成人患者について当ては まり、病変が見逃された. 本研究において一連の レントゲン写真を詳細に調べたところ, 観察された 症例の大部分は、その大きさと形が経時的に変化する ことから,石灰化性腱周囲炎であることが識別でき た. それらのうち2例は、円形で分離型であり、最初 は os acetabuli として偶然に誤診されていたが, 後に石灰化性腱周囲炎と訂正された. 患者の症状や 徴候の解明に加え,股関節の一連のレントゲン写真 をことごとく用いて, あらゆる寛骨傍臼部石灰化を 正確に解明する必要がある. これは, os acetabuli と石灰化性腱周囲炎を鑑別する有効な方法である.

石灰化性腱周囲炎は病状が再燃する可能性もあるので、この疾患を識別することが重要である。それが正確に識別されるならば、治療も可能であり、速やかに消退することもあり得る。それが識別されずos acetabuli として誤診された場合は、無症候性患者に必要な治療を行うことができないであろう。

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