Os Supratalare





Moisés HENRIQUES 21.2 Acta Med Port 2018 May;31(5):280-280 • https://doi.org/10.20344/amp.8951

Keywords: Foot/abnormalities; Foot Deformities Palavras-chave: Deformidades do Pé; Pé/anomalias congénitas



Figure 1 – Lateral radiograph of the left ankle shows the os supratalare (arrow)

A 27-year-old man presented at our rehabilitation unit after traumatic ankle strain. He complained of left dorsal hind foot pain. Physical examination revealed a hard mass with tenderness in the dorsal surface of the talus. Lateral radiograph of the left ankle revealed a bone on the dorsal aspect of the talar neck with a radiolucent gap between it and the talus (Fig. 1).

The os supratalare is quite a rare accessory bone (incidence: 0.2% to 2.4%) located along the superior

PROTECTION OF HUMANS AND ANIMALS

The authors declare that the procedures were followed according to the regulations established by the Clinical Research and Ethics Committee and to the Helsinki Declaration of the World Medical Association.

DATA CONFIDENTIALITY

The authors declare having followed the protocols in use at their working center regarding patients' data publication.

inki Declaration of the World All autho FUNDING S This res wed the protocols in use at agency in the data publication

REFERENCES

- 1. Kim S, Kim O. Imaging findings of CT and MRI of os supratalare: case report. J Korean Soc Radiol. 2013;69:317-20.
- Nwawka OK, Hayashi D, Diaz LE, Goud AR, Arndt III WF, Roemer FW, et al. Sesamoids and accessory ossicles of the foot: anatomical variability and related pathology. Insights Imaging. 2013;4:581-93.
- Mellado JM, Ramos A, Salvadó E, Camins A, Danús M, Saurí A. Accessory ossicles and sesamoid bones of the ankle and foot: imaging findings, clinical significance and differential diagnosis. Eur Radiol. 2003;13:L164-77.

1. Unidade de Reabilitação. Centro de Medicina Naval. Almada. Portugal.

2. Centro de Investigação Naval. Almada. Portugal.

Autor correspondente: Moisés Henriques. santos.henriques@marinha.pt

Recebido: 12 de março de 2017 - Aceite: 03 de abril de 2018 | Copyright © Ordem dos Médicos 2018

surface of the talar head or neck.^{1,2} The os supratalare are usually incidentally identified in radiographs and remain asymptomatic, but they can also cause pain or degenerative changes in response to overuse, trauma and irritation of the overlying soft tissues.^{1,3} Additional computed tomography and magnetic resonance imaging evaluation may be useful to exclude fractures or bone tumors.^{1,3} Conservative measures are usually the first line treatment and surgery may be an option in case of medical treatment failure.

PATIENT CONSENT Obtained. CONFLICTS OF INTEREST All authors report no conflict of interest. FUNDING SOURCES

This research received no specific grant from any funding agency in the public, commercial, or not-for-profit sectors.

