

Focal Myositis in paediatric age

Cosimo Gigante¹
 Marco Corradin²
 Rita Alaggio³

¹ Paediatric Orthopaedic Unit, Padua General Hospital, Italy

² Department of Orthopaedic and Trauma Clinic University of Padua, Padua Hospital, Italy

³ Department of Pathology, University of Padova, Padua, Italy

Corresponding author:

Marco Corradin
 Department of Orthopaedic and Trauma Clinic University of Padua, Padua Hospital
 via Giustiniani 3
 35128 Padua, Italy
 E-mail: marco.corradin@studenti.unipd.it

Summary

Background: Focal Myositis is a rare pseudotumor of unknown aetiology that is often difficult to diagnose and treat. Typically afflicting people in adulthood, it has occasionally been reported also among children.

Purpose: the aim of this study is to review the literature of Focal Myositis in paediatric age in order to compare the clinical manifestation and the various treatment suggested by different authors.

Methods: this article describes a 6-year-old boy with focal myositis in gracilis muscle successfully treated by conservative methods, including nocturnal leg traction, intensive physiokinesiotherapy and articulated knee orthosis guided to progressive extension. Furthermore a systematic review of literature concerning focal myositis in paediatric age is reported.

Conclusion: our case and the review of literature suggests that conservative methods should be the first-choice treatment for FM in paediatric age and that surgery should be strictly reserved for selected cases where non-invasive methods have previously failed.

KEY WORDS: Focal Myositis, hamstring, paediatric age.

Introduction

Focal Myositis is a rare inflammatory pseudotumor of the skeletal muscle. Its aetiology is unknown and it may be easily confused with a variety of neoplastic and inflammatory diseases¹. The above-mentioned pathology tends to be more common in adulthood, and may occasionally involve the paediatric age². Typical clinical onset is a localized painful swelling within the soft tissue of an extremity that grows insidiously over a period of several weeks with little or no pain¹. There is no consensus about the treatment of focal myositis hence both surgical and conservative treatment is reported in literature. This article describes a 6-years-old boy affected by focal myositis and successfully treated by conservative methods. To our knowledge this case is one of the youngest reported without recurrence. Furthermore, literature concerning focal myositis in paediatric age was reviewed in order to compare clinical manifestation, suspected etiology and the different therapeutic approaches previously reported.

Case Report

A previously healthy 6-year-old child was admitted to our hospital due to a progressive stiffness of the left knee joint and a painful mass in the medial region of the left thigh lasting for 2 weeks. He did not practise any competitive sports and had no history of important trauma or of rheumatologic or neuromuscular disease. One week before he had upper respiratory tract infection with fever (37.5° C) and cough. He presented with gait disturbance, stiff left knee (flexed at 30°), lumbar hyperlordosis and flexed ipsilateral hip joint. The child showed also marked painful hypertrophic hamstring muscles feeling hard to the touch (Fig. 1 A-B). Laboratory findings presented CPK elevated to 1374 UI/L (normal 10-200 UI/L), LD to 511 UI/L (normal 125-243 UI/L). White blood cell count and C-reactive protein (CPR) were within the normal range. Ultrasound examination was performed and showed hypertrophic hamstring medial muscle and interstitial oedema. The radiographic findings showed an increased radiopacity of soft tissue in the posterior thigh with no evidence of any bone involvement. The MRI (Fig. 2 A-B) showed an extensive alteration of the signal, oedema and marked hypertrophy of left gracilis muscle (3x3x20 cm). On the second day of stay in our hospital an open biopsy was performed sampling numerous spec-



Figure 1 A-B. Patient presenting flexed contracture of the left knee.

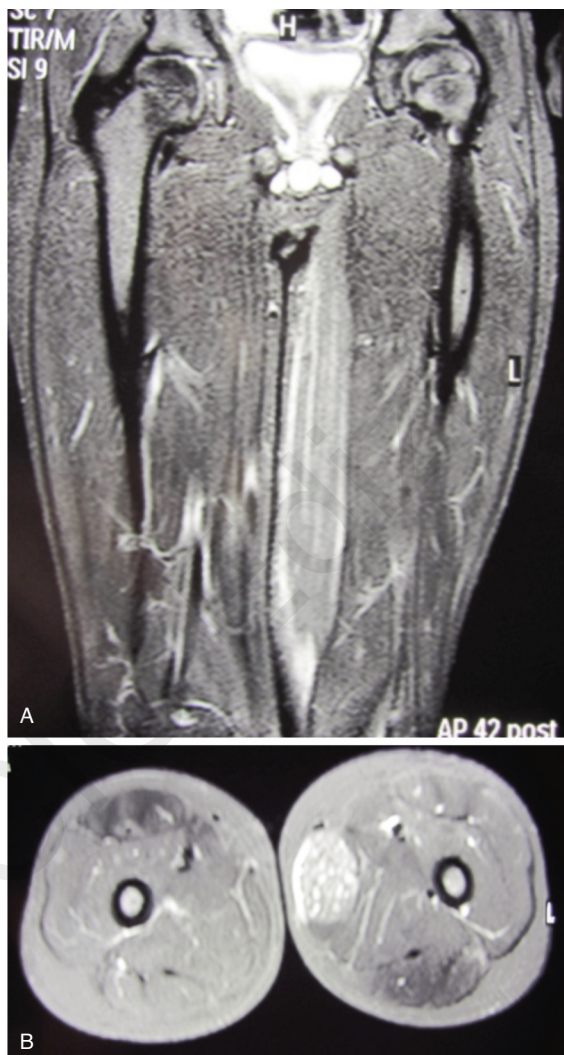


Figure 2 A-B. MRI of the calves showing the mass into the gracilis muscle.

imens. With hematoxyline-eosine coloration it was possible to observe atrophic skeletal muscle fibers of different size and focal infiltration of lymphocyte, macrophage and plasma cells, vacuolar degeneration aspect surrounded by normal muscles fibers (Fig. 3). We defined the atrophy comparing the size of the single muscle fibers with that of the uninvolved fibers at the periphery of the lesion and longitudinally oriented. When the size was substantially reduced, it was considered as atrophy. Immunohistochemical analysis of specimens (Fig. 4) showed positively to CD68 (specific for macrophage), CD3 (specific for lymphocyte), moderate positively to CD4 (specific for T-helper lymphocyte CD4+), slightly positively to CD8 (specific for cytotoxic lymphocyte). Therefore, medical treatments started with repetitive infusion of Methylprednisolone 250 mg, followed by Prednisone 25 mg/die x os. The pain decreased and CPK dropped to 200 UI/l. The clinical course involved persistent stiffness and swelling so surgical lengthening of gracilis tendon, if necessary extended "a la carte" to the remaining medial hamstrings was proposed. Subsequently the family refused any further surgical or medical therapy. The only accepted treatment was a nocturnal skin traction at home, a cycle of intensive physiotherapy with passive mobilization of the knee and a knee brace with progressive extension. After 2 months of the afore mentioned therapies there was a complete postural realignment of the left lower limb with complete resolution of the flexed contracture of knee, absence of pain, decreased hypertrophy and muscle tension (Fig. 5 A-B). No recurrence was observed within three years follow-up period.

Discussion

Focal Myositis (FM) was first described by Heffner¹ in 1977 as a benign inflammatory pseudotumor of the skeletal muscles, characterized by localized painful swelling within the soft tissue of an extremity. Less

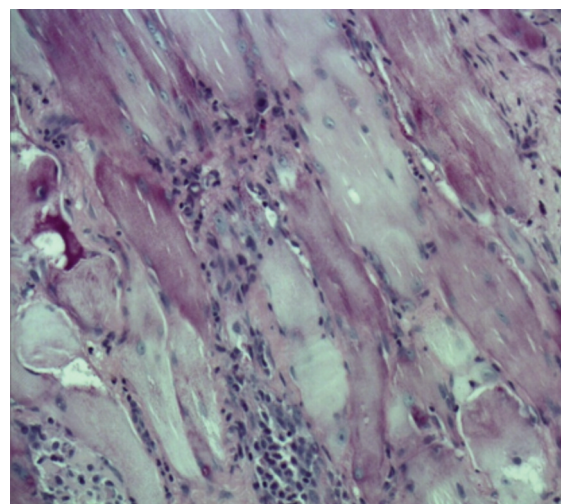


Figure 3. Microscopic examination of the sample.

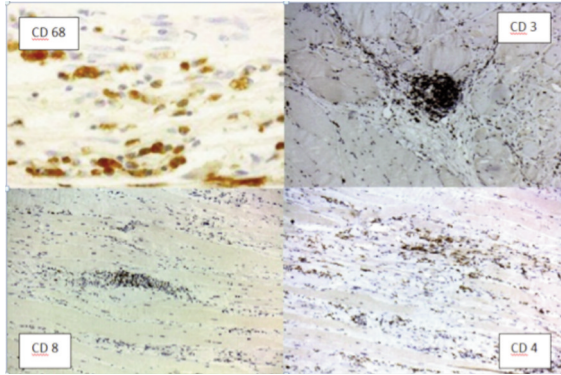


Figure 4. Immunohistochemistry of the sample.

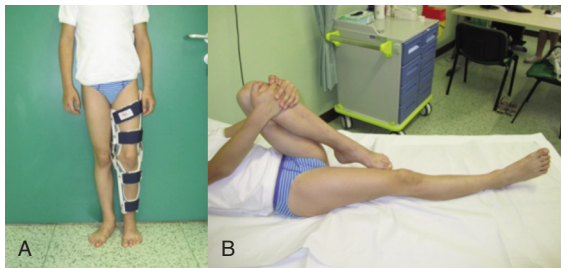


Figure 5 A-B. Patient after treatment.

commonly, this disease afflicts people in childhood. In a meta-analysis of 100 cases reported in the literature, Yanmaz³ found that 6% of the patients were less than 14 years of age, 80% were between 15 and 64 years of age, and 13% were over 65 years of age. Similarly in the largest published series of cases, Auerbach² reviewed specimens of 115 patient with diagnosis of FM. Age ranged from 7 to 94 years (mean 41, median 36 y) and only 2 cases were younger than 10 years of age. Clinically FM presents as swelling or enlarging of a skeletal muscle, typically moveable and unattached to the overlying intact skin with little or no pain and minimal systemic symptoms or signs, which differentiates it from an early, localised form of polymyositis⁴. The inferior limbs are typically involved and FM has also been described in many other unusual sites including the tongue⁵, eyelid⁶ and oesophagus⁷. Auerbach² proposed a classification based on the extent of the muscular involvement. Involvement of part of a muscle constitutes type 1, involvement of a whole muscle constitutes type 2, and involvement of two or more muscles in the same compartment or in adjacent compartment is classified as type 3. According to this classification our patient was classified as a type 2 FM. The literature for focal myositis reported a wide number of diseases that may be considered in the differential diagnosis such as thrombophlebitis, myositis ossificans, proliferative myositis, infections, eosinophilic fasciitis, localized nodular myositis, amyloidosis, neurogenic hypertrophy, pseudohypertrophy, dystrophies, benign soft-tissue tumour as rhabdomyoma, intramuscular lipoma, fibromatosis, malignant entities such as rhab-

domyosarcoma, leiomyosarcoma, liposarcoma, and lymphoma⁸. The aetiology of focal myositis is still uncertain. A previous trauma was reported in 20% of cases². Chronic radiculopathy was suggested as responsible for the development of neurogenic muscle hypertrophy and FM⁹. Recently the literature has focused on focal myositis as the result of specific environmental exposures in genetically susceptible individuals. In particular there is little evidence that hereditary plays a role in the development of Focal Myositis. It has been reported an adult case of monozygotic twins¹⁰ and also some cases of common HLA pattern, although the same author affirmed that a large number of cases is necessary to demonstrate this relationship¹¹. Viruses and infection were implicated in this condition, but no specific organism was identified. Toti¹² tried PCR looking for EBV, herpes simplex virus types 1 and 2, and cytomegalovirus, but had negative results. Patients with focal myositis of the calf associated with chronic S1 radiculopathy were reported¹³. Moreover a focal myositis was reported in a woman during pregnancy¹⁴. Laboratory findings in focal myositis are reported by both normal or slightly elevated inflammation indices (white blood count, CRP, ESR) and muscle enzymes (CPK, aldolase and LDH)¹⁵. MRI, important to exclude other pathologies, in FM generally reveals a diffuse swelling of the involved muscle with surrounding oedema¹⁵. At the macroscopical examination the affected muscles, compared with the normal ones, are lighter and grayish in color with dense and firm consistency. No bone formation is observed, stroma often contains fibrotic, but hemorrhage, necrosis, and myxoid changes are not observed grossly¹. Biopsy and microscopically examination are fundamental for the diagnosis¹⁶. Main features are lymphocyte infiltrations into the perimysial and endomysial spaces, scattered muscles alternating fiber necrosis, regeneration and interstitial fibrosis². Immunohistochemical studies may be helpful to assess the amount of fibrosis and to determine which types of inflammatory cells are present¹⁷. Focal myositis are reported to be macrophage-rich and T-cell-rich lesions that are replaced by B-cell and dendritic plasmacytoid cells when markedly inflamed. Moreover it has been reported that in cases without severe inflammation, lymphocytes are mostly helper T- cells expressing CD3 and CD4. It is not known the impact of CD8+ T-cell cytotoxicity¹. In literature there is no consensus about the most appropriate management of this pathology. Commonly Focal Myositis have been treated successfully with steroids or non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs)¹⁸. The recurrence has been documented in approximately 18% of cases³ and this often happens a short time after discontinuation of NSAIDs therapy. Nevertheless long-term relapses after 7 years have been reported too¹⁹. This raises the question of the appropriate duration of the conservative medical treatment. Surgical excision can be useful to remove the mass and it was performed in nearly 60% of reported cases¹⁹. Immunosuppressive or radiation therapy may be beneficial in selected

progressive cases, although the risk of side effects²⁰. In this study the literature of focal myositis in paediatric age was reviewed with respect to ethical international standard²¹. Our research was conducted on studies on Medline and Scopus resources present until March 2014 searching for the term "Focal Myositis", without language restrictions. 165 and 205 studies were present respectively. Only cases with clinical description of patients younger than 18 years old were included. Studies matching our criteria were 18 and each one described a single case of focal myositis in paediatric age^{15,22-37}. Only 4 cases were described in the last ten years. In this retrospective analysis of literature we included also our patient so that overall 19 cases of paediatric focal myositis were reviewed. The main clinical features of each patient are reported in Table 1. The mean age was 10.9 years (range 5 months - 17 yo, median 11 yo, 11 males, 8 females). In all cases an en-

larging mass that grew insidiously in a muscle was the clinical onset of the disease. Typically it was moveable and unattached to the overlying intact skin, with localized swelling. In 2 cases it was reported a gait disturbance, one with equinus deformity of the foot and one with stiff flexed knee joint (our case). Pain was present in 15 of 18 patients (83.3%). This disease most commonly involves a single skeletal muscle (18 of the 19 patients). Only in one case the focal myositis was simultaneously present in two different sites. In 2 cases FM recurred in a different muscle, and in one of these it recurred at the same time in two different regions (calf and forearm). In 12 cases (63.2%) the pathology involved the inferior limb (6 cases in the triceps surae muscles, 6 in the thigh region); the upper arms were afflicted in 3 cases (1 lumbrical muscle, 1 forearm, 1 left shoulder); other regions and muscles reported were: 3 cases in sternomastoid muscle, 1 in the psoas muscle,

Table 1.

Author/year	age	Location/ pain	Size (cm)	Comorbidities/ Etiology	Laboratory findings	Treatment	Outcome
Gigante C. et al. 2015	6/M	left gracile muscle/yes	20x3x3	Upper airway tract infection	CPK ↑↑ LDH ↑↑ CPR ↔	Physiokinesi- therapy	No recurrence
Binesh F et al. 2011	15/M	left vastus lateralis muscle/yes	10x3x3	Negative	CPK ↑↑ CRP ↔ I	Cortico- steroids	No recurrence
Nakane T et al. 2010	5m/F	Left temporal region/NR	5	at 3 months receive BCG vaccination	CPK ↑↑ CRP ↑	Cefazolin	Recurred after 3 months Recovery
	After 3 month	forearm, bilateral soles	2		CPK ↑↑	Analgesics	
Behbahani A et al. 2007	14/F	right calf/NO	12 x 8	Negative	CPK ↔ CRP ↔	Excision	No recurrence
Ferrari D et al. 2004	13/M	left gastrocnemius medialis/NO	3x2x6	Negative	NR	Excision	No recurrence
Andres BM et al. 2002	3y 10m/F	left lateral thigh/NO	10x7	Proteus syndrome with macroductyly, 3 lipomas on the chest	NR	Excision	No recurrence
Galloway HR et al. 2001	15/F	right vastus intermedius muscle/Yes	NR	Negative	NR	NR	NR
Dawson JK et al. 2000	14/F	left calf/yes	NR	campylobacter infections and 5 days of bloody diarrhoea	CPK ↑↑ CRP ↑↑	Analgesic	NR
Maheshwar AA et al. 2000	16/F	left sternomastoid muscle/yes	6x4	tonsillitis 10 days prior	ESR ↑ CPK ↑	NR	No recurrence
Cheon JE et al. 1999	10/M	anterior abdomen/yes	NR	intra-arterial chemotherapy for femoral osteosarcoma	NR	Analgesics	Recovery

to be continued

Table 1. (cont.)

Author/year	age	Location/ pain	Size (cm)	Comorbidities/ Etiology	Laboratory findings	Treatment	Outcome
Lorenzo-Sanz G. et al. 1998	13/M	right thigh/Yes	NR	NR	all normal	Analgesics	Recovery
Maynié M et al. 1997	11/M	left gastrocnemius medialis and pretibial area/yes	9x5 4x2	Negative	CPK ↑ CPR ↔	Cortico- steroids	after 1 year, elongation of achilles tendon for equinus foot
Garcia- Consuegra et al. 1995	9/M	right calf/no	7	mother's sister had been diagnosis for LES	CPK↔	Excision Methotrexate for 10 months	recurred after 4 month Recovery
Naughton M et al. 1993	15/M	left shoulder and upper arm/yes	NR	Negative	All normal	Analgesics	No recurrence in this site
	After 2 year	right psoas muscle/yes	NR	Negative	CRP ↑ CPK↔	Analgesics	No recurrence
Tuxen et al. 1992	17/M	Thigh/yes	NR	NR	NR	Analgesics	Recovery
Isaacson G et al. 1991	7/M	sternomastoid muscle/yes	NR	NR	all normal	Analgesics	Recovery
Maquire JK JR et al. 1988	7/F	index lumbrical muscle of the hand/yes	NR	negative	NR	Analgesics	No recurrence
Shapiro Mj et al. 1986	10/F	Sternomastoid/yes	3x3	Negative	CPK↔ ESR ↔	Analgesics	NR
Ellis GL 1979	11/M	Perioral/yes	2.5	Negative	NR	Excision	NR

Legend: NR: no reported, ↔: in normal range, ↑: slightly elevated, ↑↑: elevated.

1 in the temporal region, 1 at the anterior abdomen, 1 at the perioral region. Masses ranged in size from 2 to 20 cm but only 11 of the 19 studies reported this information. A correlation with a previous recent infection was suspected in 3 cases: one patient presented a bloody-diarrhoea caused by campylobacter, the second a tonsillitis and the third an upper respiratory tract infection (our case). In 1 case FM appeared 3 months after a BCG vaccination, 1 case followed an intrarterial-chemotherapy in a patient with femoral osteosarcoma, 1 was associated to Proteus syndrome. No history of trauma was reported and only in one patient the familiar history for rheumatologic and neuromuscular disease were positive (mother who had been diagnosed with LES). No other suspected aetiologies were proposed. Laboratory examination were reported in 12 studies and in 7 of these CPK was elevated or slightly elevated, 4 had both CPK and CPR or ESR elevated and the others were reported to be in normal range. Microscopical examination was reported in 14 cases and in all of these the typical features of focal myositis like-inflamed necrotic and regenerating skeletal muscle fibers and inflammatory infiltrate including lymphocyte,

macrophage, plasma cells were described. Eosinophils were observed in specimens of 2 patients. Surgical excision was performed in 5 patients (26.3%) and in 1 of these FM recurred. This last patient was treated with immunosuppressive therapy for 10 months without any subsequent reported recurrence. The other patients were treated with analgesics and corticosteroid drugs. Two cases of this group had a recurrence of the pathology and in one case it was necessary to perform an elongation of Achilles tendon for the persistent equinus deformity of the foot. Overall in 3 of 19 patients (15.8%) it was reported a relapse of FM.

Conclusion

This study investigated a 6-year-old child with gait disturbance and stiff flexed knee caused by focal myositis in the left gracilis muscle who had an upper respiratory tract infection, and who was successfully treated conservatively with nocturnal traction, passive physiotherapy of the knee and application of a knee orthosis daily modified in progressive extension.

By our review of the literature, focal myositis in paediatric age is a benign, inflammatory often self limiting pathology of uncertain origin. Concomitant or previous infections, that were present in the 15.8% of the patients, may be one of the specific environmental exposures that, in genetically susceptible individuals, might cause the development of this pathology. MRI, laboratory findings and microscopical examination are necessary for the diagnosis and to exclude other pathologies. The conservative treatments were successfully in 12 of 14 patients. In addition to analgesic and corticosteroid drugs, we prescribe intensive physiotherapy with passive joint mobilization when stiffness and hard muscle contracture occur. The use of a splint may also be helpful in treating this problem. Although more patients are probably needed for conclusive recommendations, our case and the review of literature strongly suggests that conservative methods should be the first-choice treatment for FM in paediatric age and that surgery should be strictly reserved for selected cases where non-invasive methods have previously failed.

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