

Oncology & Radiology 2018: Hereditary Multiple Exostoses Misdiagnosed as Rheumatoid Arthritis

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Rheumatoid joint pain is a constant fiery issue that can influence something other than your joints. In certain individuals, the condition can harm a wide assortment of body frameworks, including the skin, eyes, lungs, heart and veins. An immune system issue, rheumatoid joint pain happens when your invulnerable framework erroneously assaults your own body's tissues.

In contrast to the mileage harm of osteoarthritis, rheumatoid joint pain influences the covering of your joints, causing an agonizing expanding that can in the long run bring about bone disintegration and joint disfigurement. Rheumatoid arthritis happens once your system attacks the tissue layer — the liner of the membranes that surround your joints. The ensuing inflammation thickens the tissue layer, which might eventually destroy the animal tissue and bone among the joint. The tendons and ligaments that hold the joint along weaken and stretch. Gradually, the joint loses its form and alignment.

Doctors do not know what starts this method, though a genetic element seems probably. whereas your genes do not really cause rheumatism, they'll cause you to additional prone to environmental factors — like infection with bound viruses and microorganism — that will trigger the sickness.

The aggravation related with rheumatoid joint inflammation is the thing that can harm different pieces of the body also. While new kinds of drugs have improved treatment alternatives drastically, extreme

rheumatoid joint inflammation can even now cause physical inabilities.

Making a diagnosis of rheumatoid arthritis is often tricky. With no single test that confirms or eliminates the disease, the diagnosis of RA is based on a physical exam, patient history, laboratory tests and often imaging. However, symptoms of RA, such as pain, swelling and fatigue, are not exclusive to the disease. And correct diagnosis is important in choosing an appropriate treatment plan.

A number of diseases, such as lupus, fibromyalgia or Sjögren's syndrome, may easily be confused with RA, or coexist in a patient. Arthritis symptoms might develop following certain infections, such as Lyme disease, tuberculosis, gastrointestinal infection or sexually-transmitted diseases. Patients with certain cancers, such as large granular lymphocyte (LGL) leukemia, have an increased incidence of RA, an acute leukaemia in children may even be misdiagnosed as idiopathic juvenile arthritis.

In this case report a 25 years male patient presented with arthralgia, fatigue, swelling of swelling of all MCPs, PIPs both wrists and knees, tender shoulders, Limited range of motion of right elbow, limitation of ROM of knees, severe cervical muscle spasm, was misdiagnosed as rheumatoid arthritis with 2ry Sjogren's syndrome with no response to treatment; imaging revealed multiple exostoses at distal end of Rt radius, ulna and distal femoral and tibial end.