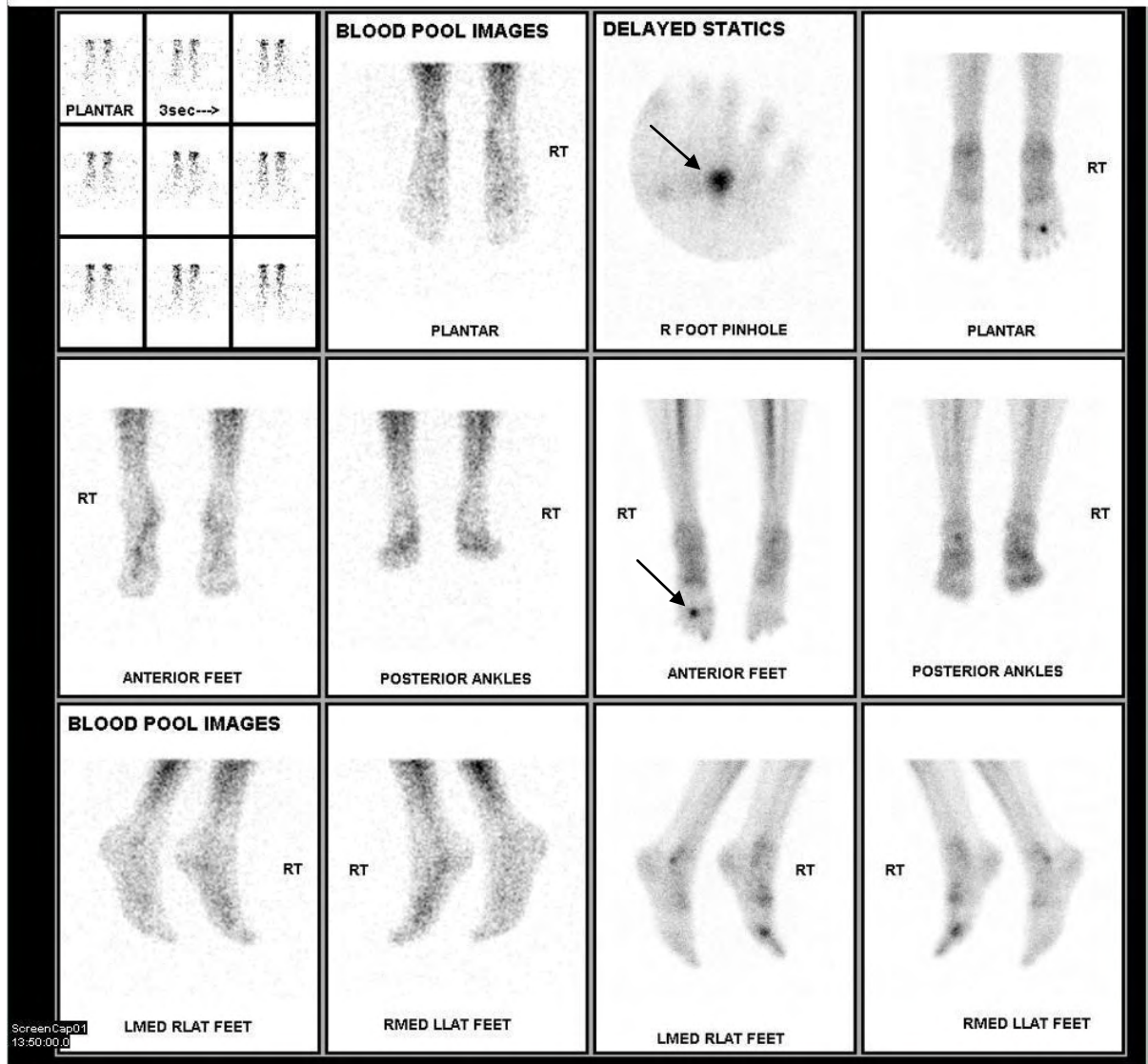
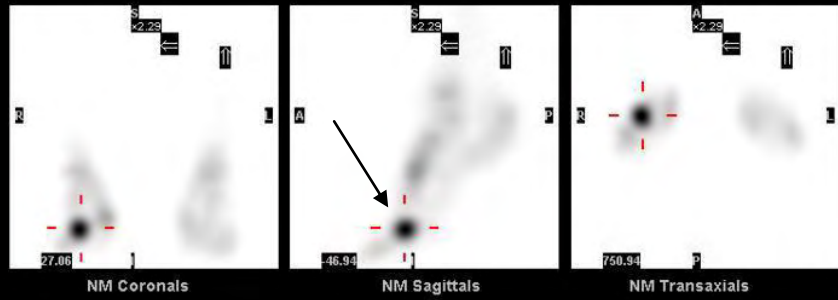
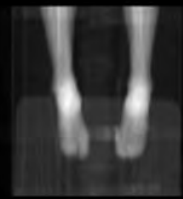
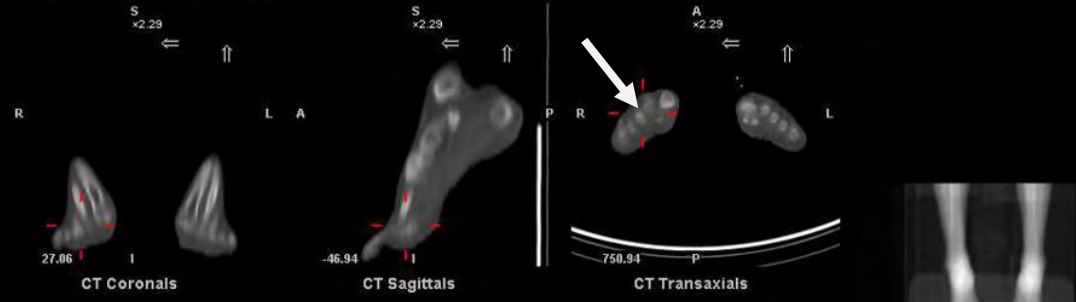


# BONE SCAN - FREIBERG'S DISEASE

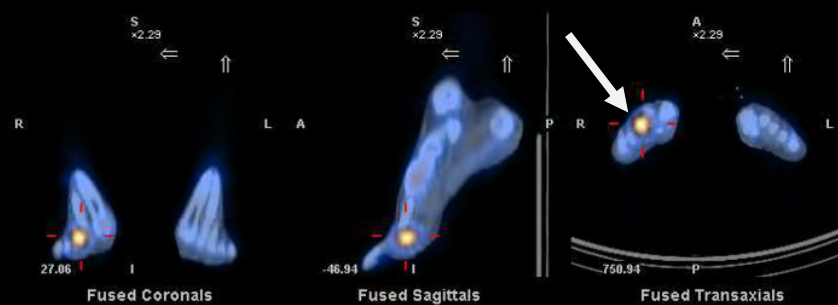
## BLOOD POOL AND 2 HR DELAYED STATICS



2HR DELAYED SPECT / CT



Scout View



**History :** 19yr old female with right 3<sup>rd</sup> metatarsal head pain. Xray of the right foot showed mixed sclerotic and lytic change in the head of the 3<sup>rd</sup> metatarsal with a mild irregularity and flattening of the articular surface. This is typical of osteochondrosis of the 3<sup>rd</sup> metatarsal head.

**Findings :** A flow study of the feet was performed. There was mild hyperaemia of the right 3<sup>rd</sup> metatarsal head.

In the delayed views, there was moderately intense abnormal uptake by the head of the right 3<sup>rd</sup> metatarsal.

A SPECT / low dose CT scan of the feet was performed and also a pinhole view of the right forefoot was performed. The abnormal uptake was totally confined to the head of the right 3<sup>rd</sup> metatarsal.

**Conclusion :** The findings were consistent with the revascularisation phase of Freiberg's disease.

Freiberg's disease or infarction is typically seen in adolescent girls (3:1 F:M). The second metatarsal is most frequently involved but other metatarsals can be involved, 10 % are bilateral . The higher incidence in female patients may be related to the wearing of high-heeled shoes. The condition is thought to be ischaemic necrosis (AVN) Clinical manifestations consist of pain, swelling, and limitation of motion. With immobilisation, the symptoms usually resolve. Recurrence in adult life is sufficiently painful that surgical resection of the metatarsal head is performed.