

Spontaneous fracture of the ulna secondary to radial osteochondroma

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A 31-year-old man presented with pain in the forearm, and physical examination revealed tenderness of the left forearm. X-ray and computed tomography scan of the arm demonstrated an ulnar fracture and osteochondroma of the radius (**Figures 1a–c**). He had no history of systemic disease or major trauma.

Forearm deformity in patients with hereditary multiple osteochondroma has been reported (Peterson, 1994), but an ulna fracture secondary to a solitary radial osteochondroma is unusual.

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Reference

Peterson HA. Deformities and problems of the forearm in children with multiple hereditary osteochondromata. *J Pediatr Orthop.* 1994;14(1):92–100. <https://doi.org/10.1097/01241398-199401000-00019>



Figure 1. a. Anteroposterior and (b) lateral forearm radiographs and (c) coronal maximum intensity projection computed tomography image demonstrating an ulnar fracture associated with radial osteochondroma.