

Insights Into Fasciitis Ossificans: A Rare Condition Reviewed Across Decades of Literature

Hamdi Al Shenawi, ACS, FRCSI* Suhair Al Saad, ACS, FRCSI* Rami Yaghan, MBBS, FRCS, JBGS, FSC, JBSO* Khalid Al-Sindi MBBS, MD, DCP, MIAC, Dip FRCPath** Lulwa Alsadah, MD* Zainab Salmeen, MD* Noor Al Rumaihi, MD* Shamil Naji, MD*** Shazia Qaiser, Bsc**** Rabbani M. Daoud, MBBS***** Hassan Elbahri, MD Orthopaedic and trauma, fellowship in orthopaedic oncology*, Ashraf El Shayeb, Msc, FRCS* Noor Al Shenawi, MD*

ABSTRACT

Fasciitis ossificans (FO) often presents as a soft tissue tumor with a wide differential diagnosis due to the similarity in clinical and radiological features with other conditions. Therefore, microscopic examination and immunohistochemistry are essential for accurate diagnosis. FO is a benign, rapidly growing soft tissue tumor that occurs in various subcutaneous tissues. FO is considered a subtype of nodular fasciitis, sharing similar clinical behavior and histopathological features, often leading to restricted joint mobility. The pathogenesis of FO is typically an inflammatory response following trauma, infection, or biopsy procedure at the site of the tumor. Radiologically, FO is characterized by heterotopic ossifications and diffuse soft tissue swelling. The primary treatment is surgical excision. Literature reported no recurrence and excellent postoperative outcomes. This review article provides an overview of the published literature to formulate a comprehensive understanding of FO. Furthermore, to evaluate the common presenting symptoms, radiological characteristics, management and recurrence rate.

Keywords: Fasciitis ossificans, Myositis ossificans, soft tissue mass, tumour.

Bahrain Med Bull 2025; 47 (3): 2471-2484

* Department of Surgery,
College of Medicine and Medical Sciences,
Arabian Gulf University, Manama, Bahrain.
E-mail: hamdims@agu.edu.bh

** Department of Pathology,
King Hamad University Hospital,
Busaiteen, Bahrain.

*** Department of Radiology,
Ibn Al Nafees Hospital, Manama, Bahrain

**** Medical Simulation Centre,
College of Medicine and Medical Sciences,
Arabian Gulf University, Manama, Bahrain

***** Department of Research and Statistics,
University of York, York, United Kingdom