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(metatarsal bone), (long bone) 3 (Fig. 2). 1-6cm,
 (Fig. 1), 가 2, (metacarpal bone) 0.6-3.5cm 2.5 × 1.9cm 15
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Fig. 1. 35-year-old female with BPOP at the distal shaft of the ulna.
 A. Anteroposterior view of the wrist shows a lobulated bony lesion (arrows) at the medial aspect of the distal shaft of the ulna. The lesion is attached to the cortex.
 B. Lateral view shows ventral location of the lesion (arrows) with lobulated margin.
 C. Microphotograph of the lesion shows irregular lobules of cartilage maturing into bone. Note the characteristic dark blue color of the cartilage as it matures into bone (Hematoxylin-Eosin × 40)



Fig. 2. 26-year-old female with BPOP at the distal phalanx of the 4th toe.
 A. Anteroposterior view of the foot shows an irregularly margined, bony lesion (arrows). The lesion is attached to the distal phalanx. Diffuse swelling of the soft tissue is noted.
 B. Lateral view shows attachment of the lesion (arrows) to the distal phalanx, however, the medullary cavity of the distal phalanx is normal appearance.

3가

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Radiological Findings of Bizarre Parosteal Osteochondromatous Proliferation¹

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Purpose : To analyse the radiological findings of bizarre parosteal osteochondromatous proliferation (BPOP), a rare benign tumorous lesion with a high frequency of recurrence which frequently occurs around the short tubular bones of the hands and feet.

Materials and Methods : Between 1984 and 1998, 19 cases of BPOP were pathologically Proven, and in is of these, six men and nine women aged between 17 and 69(mean, 41) years, plain radiographs were available for analysis. We examined the location and size of lesions, and their relationship to adjacent bone.

Results : In all cases, trabecular bone formations were present. There were not separable from adjacent bones, which in all cases appeared normal. In nine of 15 cases margins were sharp, and in the remaining six they were irregular. Lesions were located around a phalanx of the hand (n= 5), a metatarsal bone (n= 3), a long bone (n= 3), a phalanx of the foot (n= 2), a metacarpal bone (n= 1), and a metatarsophalangeal joint (n= 1). Their average size was 2.5 × 1.9cm, and in three of is cases the tumor recurred.

Conclusions : BPOP showed a well-marginated mass of heterotopic mineral arising around short tubular bones. These finidngs were useful for diagnosis and differential diagnosis.

Index words : Bones, abnormalities
Bones, radiography

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