



(Giant cell tumor) 5% (long tubular bone) 5%

(mononuclear cell) (numerous multinucleated osteoclastlike giant cell) (mineralization) 4, 5

(1 - 4). 5% 가 . 20 - 30 (Fig. 1).

(3). 가 (periosteum) (3). 2 - 5% (electrocoagulation therapy) K - wire

(3, 4), 1% (multicentric - (curettage) 가 2 가 3 2 cm

(5). 가 (6). 2 가 1.5 x 2.5 cm 가

1 가 1.5 x 1.8 cm 가 (Fig. 2A). T1 (TR/TE, 480/15) 3.0 x 1.5 x 1.2 cm

1
2
3

가 (chondroblastoma), (aneurysmal bone cyst), (eosinophilic granuloma), (osteosarcoma) (1, 4, 5).

가 (Fig. 2B). T2 (TR/TE, 3000/90) T1 가 (enchondroma), (giant cell reparative granuloma), (fibrous dysplasia), (epidermoid inclusion cyst) (glomus tumor).

2C). T1 - T2 T1 (TR/TE, 500/15) (Fig. 2D).

가 (punctate or stippled chondroid matrix calcification) 가

K - wire 가

5% 가 21% 가

70 - 80% 20 - 30 가

(1). 30 - 50% (3%), (5). 가

75 - 95% (long tubular bone) 가 (fibroblastic stroma)

(osteoid) 가 (diffuse sheets of giant cells) (polygonal



Fig. 1. A 18-year-old girl with giant cell tumor of left fourth proximal phalangeal base. Radiograph shows a expansile lesion involving the proximal portion of the fourth proximal phalanx with marked thinning of the cortex by incontinous periosteal reaction and extension to the proximal subarticular bone on the AP view (A), and pathologic fracture (arrow) on the billiard view (B).

mononuclear cells)가

가

가

가

가

(milky

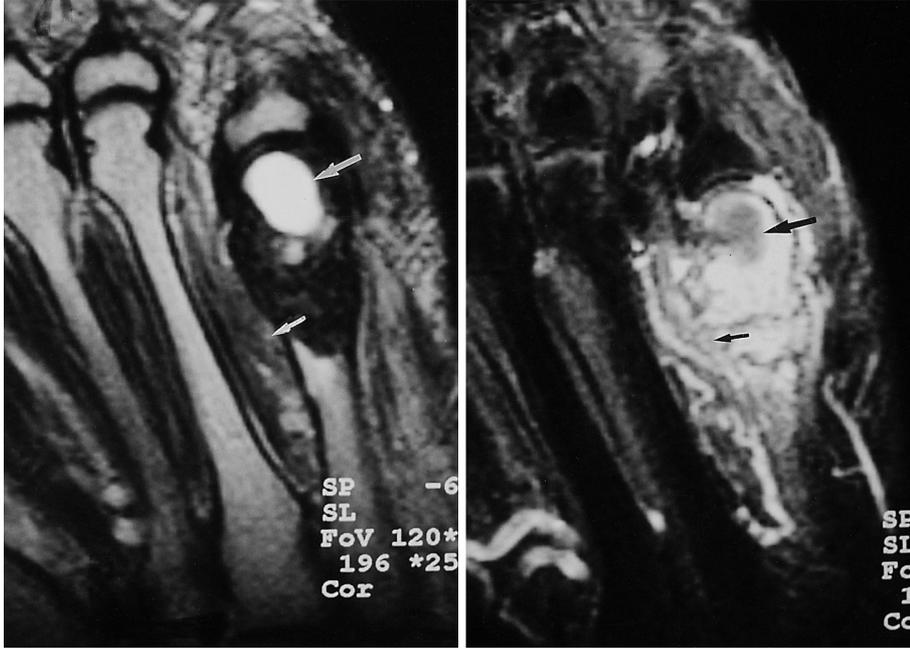
or ground glass appearance)

가

가



A B C



D E

Fig. 2. A 50-year-old female with giant cell tumor of right fifth metatarsal bone.

A, B. Radiograph shows the expansile radiolucent and septa-like lesion involving the distal portion of the fifth metatarsal bone with extension to the distal subarticular bone.

C. Axial T1-weighted (TR/TE 480/15) spin echo MR image reveals an expansile lesion with inhomogeneous low signal intensity and a homogeneous low signal focus in the proximal portion (arrow).

D. Axial T2-weighted (TR/TE 3000/90) turbo spin echo MR image reveals a markedly homogeneous high signal focus within the inhomogeneous low signal lesion (arrow), which is suggested cystic change, and shows signal changes in the adjacent soft tissue (small arrow).

E. Post-contrast axial T1-weighted (TR/TE, 500/15) fat-suppressed MR image reveals well enhancement of the solid lesion (arrow) and the adjacent soft tissue (small arrow), suggestive of soft tissue invasion.

Singhal (8)

가

가

가

MRI

T1

T2

10 - 15%

가

가

가

MRI

(3, 4).

가

CT

(fluid level)

MRI

CT

T1

T2

MRI

(1, 6).

(7).

가

가

(8).

Edward (7)

(multicentricity)

가

(curettage)

가

가

Averill (9)

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Giant Cell Tumor of Short Tubular Bone: Case Report¹

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Giant cell tumors of the bone commonly occur in the epiphyseal scar of a long tubular bone, representing about 5% of all primary bone tumors. A short tubular bone, such as one in the hand or foot, is the site of less than 5% of all giant cell bone tumors. The authors report two cases in which giant cell tumors arose in the short tubular bone, and describe the clinical manifestations and radiologic findings.

Index words : Giant cell tumor

Bone neoplasms

Bones, MR

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