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24

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7

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Campanicci

(Active)

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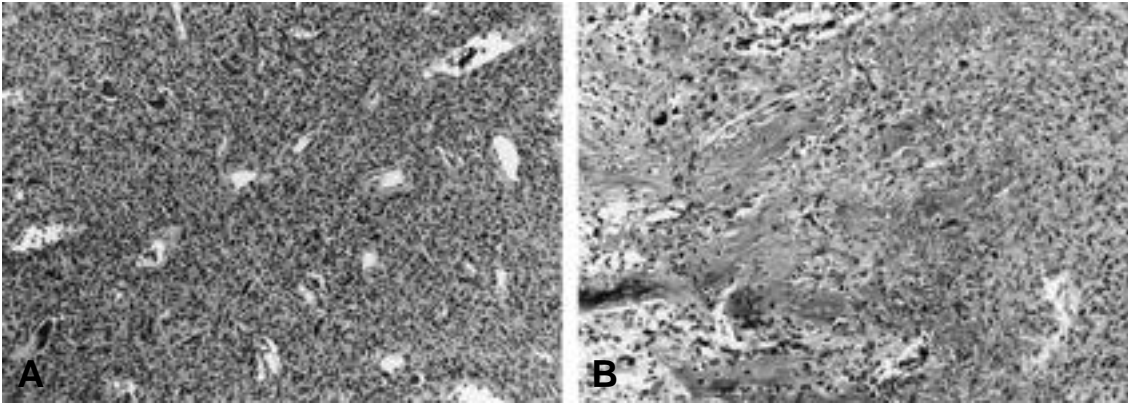


Fig. 1-A. In the original curetted tumor, microscopic examination shows proliferation of mononuclear stromal cell with round to ovoid nuclei and numerous multinucleated giant cells(H&E, × 100).
B. After malignant transformation of the GCT, it shows infiltrating tumor tissue consisted of anaplastic fibrou stromal cells with osteoid formation(H&E, × 100).



Fig. 2-A. Expansile, radiolucent mass involving anteromedial area of distal femur with cortical bone destruction, with cementing state in posterolateral aspect of distal femur.
B. Postoperative 3 years 7 months. There is stable fixation of implants and no evidence of recurrence on radiologic and clinical evaluation.

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 2 6 가 9 가 가 가
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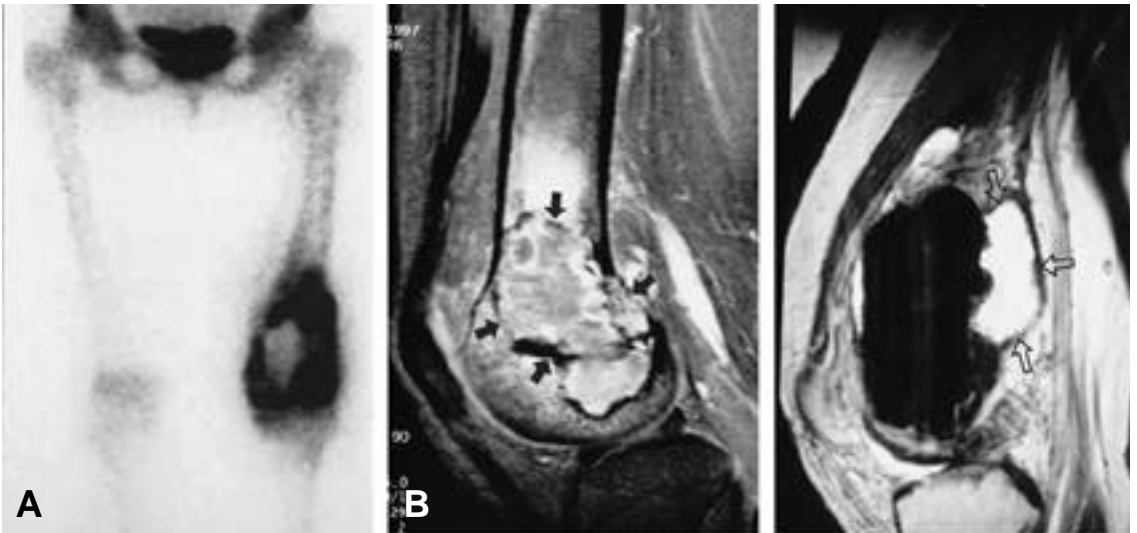


Fig. 3-A. Preoperative bone scan shows increased uptake in distal femoral lesion and no evidence of distant metastasis or skip lesion.
B. MRI(T1WI sagittal image) shows unresected tumor masses(black arrow) with rare involvement on around soft tissue, showing hematoma and edema(white arrow).

23

(Fig. 1B).

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(Fig. 4A)

(Skip lesion)

(Fig. 3A).

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(Fig. 5A)

(Fig. 3B).

HDMTX 5 cycle

2 cycle

1 가

2

가

3 7
(Fig. 2B)

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ISOLS 가
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가 27
5 ~ 12Q

(Fig. 4B)

2.

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(Fig. 5B).

HDMTX 3 2 cycle

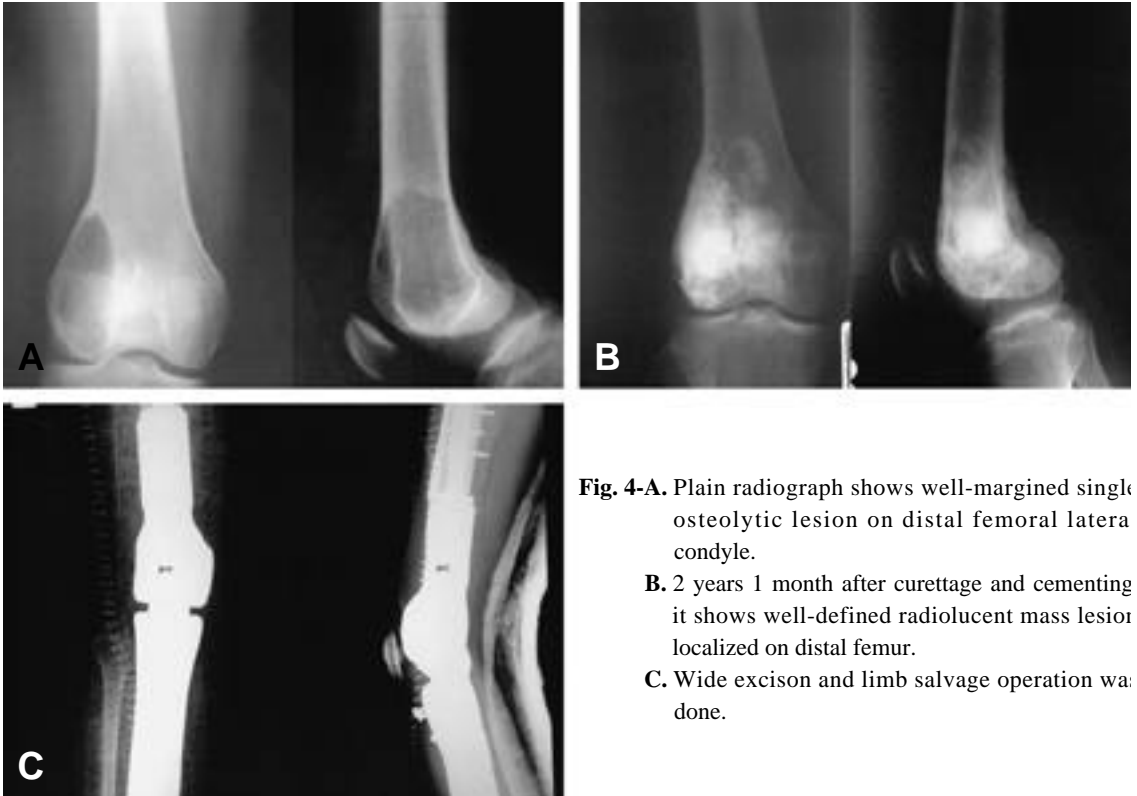


Fig. 4-A. Plain radiograph shows well-margined single osteolytic lesion on distal femoral lateral condyle.

B. 2 years 1 month after curettage and cementing it shows well-defined radiolucent mass lesion localized on distal femur.

C. Wide excision and limb salvage operation was done.

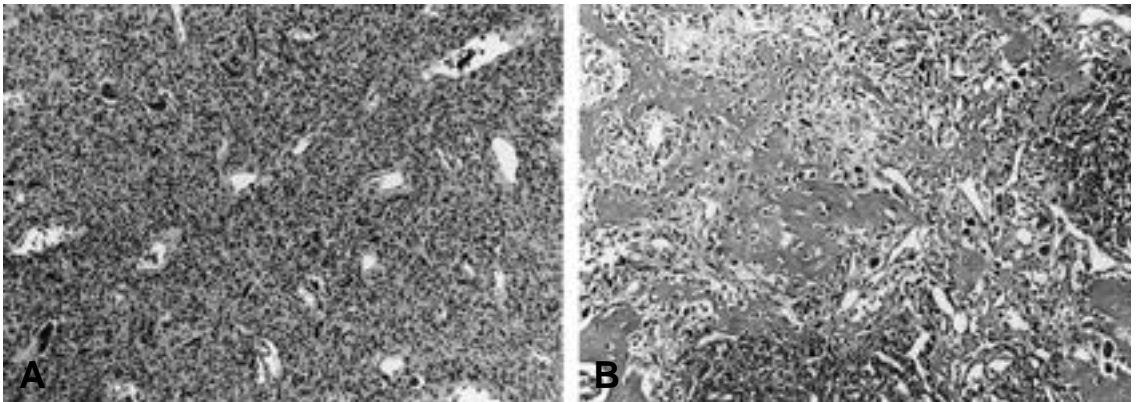


Fig. 5-A. Microscopic examination of original tumor shows round to oval nuclei, multinucleated giant cells and multiple fibrous cartilage(H&E, $\times 100$)

B. After malignant transformation of the GCT, it shows neoplastic bone formation with anaplastic fibrous stromal cells. Foamy histiocytes and inflammatory cells and necrosis are associated(H&E, $\times 100$).

Abstract

**Osteosarcoma Arising from Giant Cell Tumor
- 2 Cases Report -**

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It is not uncommon for sarcomatous transformation of giant cell tumor of bone to occur after radiation, but osteosarcoma arising from giant cell tumor after surgical treatment is very rare and remains an aggressive form of sarcoma of bone with high mortality rate. We experienced 2 cases in whom a osteosarcoma developed long after benign giant cell tumor of bone was removed surgically from the same site. Malignant transformation was presented at 2 years 1 month and 9 years 8 months each after initial surgery. We describe our experience concerning clinical features, methods of treatment and outcomes of osteosarcoma arising from giant cell tumor.

Key Words : Osteosarcoma, Giant cell tumor, Malignant transformation.

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