
:
: 1999 7 2001 1
8 2 1 15.5 7
, ,
: 7 3
1 2.4
1.3 가 1 0.6 1.8
:
가,
:
:

2 가 ,

(osteoid osteoma) 1935 Jaffe .

10 ~ 30

가 .

:
50

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(nidus) 가 , (nidus) 가
 가, ,
 가 3.
 1999 12 21 2001 2
 26 7 2)
 0 10 scale
 , 10
 가
 1. 0,
 10
 1999 7 2001 1
 4.
 7
 8 2 1
 15.5 (Table 1).
 2.
 15G
 7 90
 .(Fig. 1A, 1B)

Table 1. Summary of cases

Case No.	Age(year)/Sex	Location	Pathology report
1	4.4/M	Trochanteric	Osteoid osteoma
2	20.4/M	Prox. Femur	Osteoid osteoma
3	27.3/M	Prox. Tibia	Osteoid osteoma
4	16.4/F	Trochanteric	Osteoid osteoma
5	39.6/M	Distal femur	Osteoid osteoma
6	40.7/M	Trochanteric	Osteoid osteoma
7	10.2/M	Prox. humerus	Osteoid osteoma

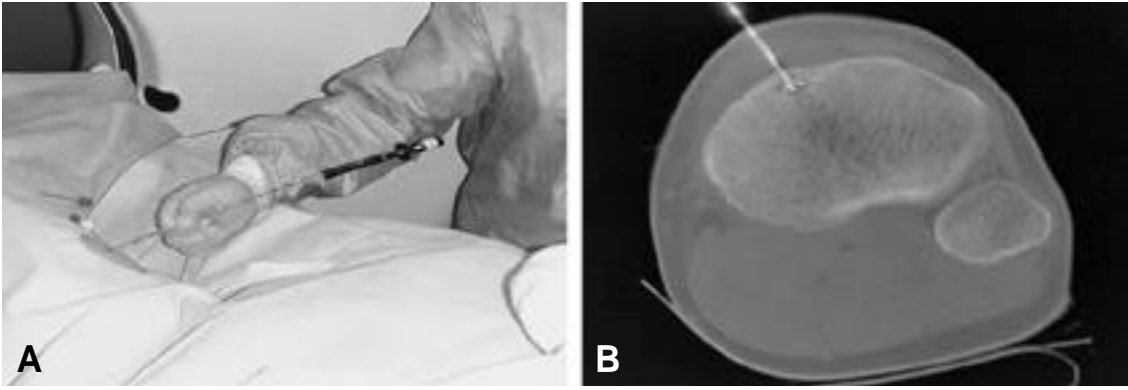


Fig. 1. A. CT-guided needle bone biopsy was performed, and then, radiofrequency(RF) electrode was inserted at the lesion site.

B. Location of needle tip is confirmed by CT. RF ablation was applied at an average 90 for 7 minutes by the RF generator.

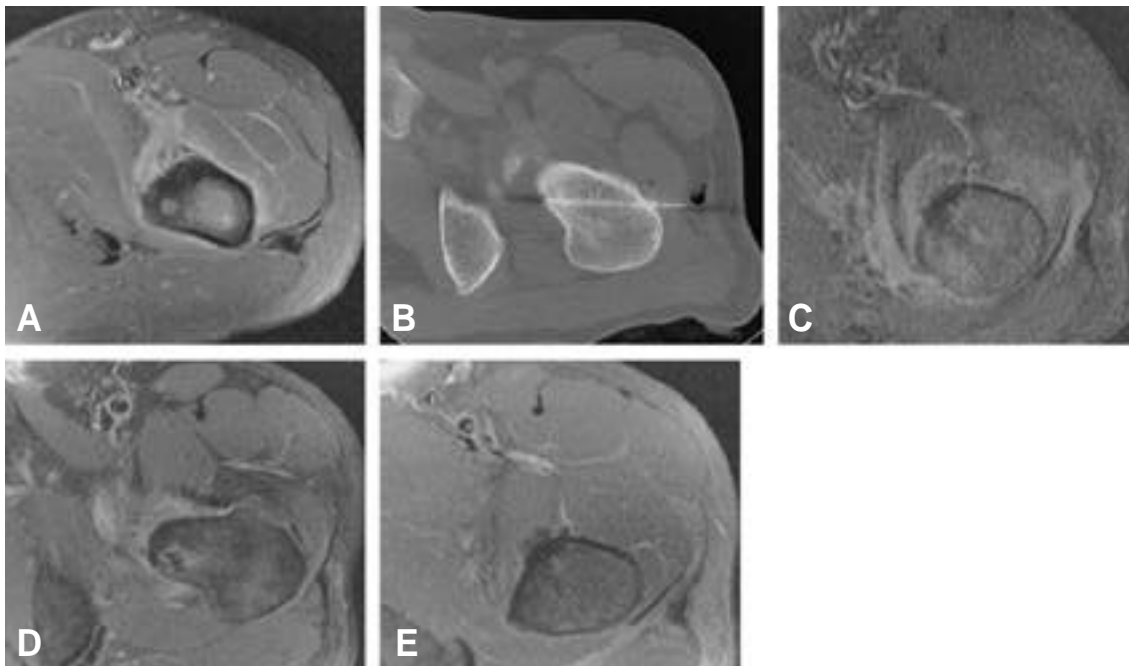
1. 7
2. 8.7 6.1 가
4 5 40 7 7.5 5.3 가 1
22.9 가 6 가 1 5. 가
2. 7 3 1
5 가 , 1 2.4
3. 1.8 1.3 가
1 0.6
11.6
1 3 .
7 가 ,
가 1
6 1
1
(nidus)
5~6
(Fig. 2A, 2B, 2C, 2D, 2E)
4. 가
50% 1

Table 2.**A. Pain scoring scale**

Case No.	Pre-op pain score (Day/Night)	Post-op pain score (Day/Night)
1	6/8	1/2
2	4/9	2/2
3	7/8	1/1
4	5/9	2/2
5	8/10	1/2
6	7/9	1/1
7	6/8	2/3
Average	6.1/8.7	1.3/1.8

B. Pain scoring scale

Case No.	Pre-op pain score (Vocational/ Recreational)	Post-op pain score (Vocational/ Recreational)
1	8/5	1/0
2	8/6	0/0
3	7/5	1/1
4	7/6	0/1
5	8/5	1/0
6	8/4	2/1
7	7/6	2/1
Average	7.5/5.3	1.0/0.6

**Fig. 2.**

- A.** A 40 year-old man visited clinic with Lt hip pain which started few weeks ago. The pre-operative post-contrast T1-weighted MR image shows enhancing lesion at the lesser trochanteric area of the Lt. femur.
- B.** RF ablation was performed after localization of the nidus
- C.** The immediate post-operative post-contrast T1-weighted MR image shows decreased signal of the nidus and reactive signal enhancement of the surrounding tissue induced by heat-stimulation.
- D.** Post-contrast T1-weighted MR image, taken 1 months after the operation, shows peripheral enhancement by the ingrowth of granulation tissue around the destroyed nidus.
- E.** Post-contrast T1-weighted MR image, taken 4 months after the ablation, shows disappearance of the nidus and decreased reactive change of the surrounding tissues.

6. (nidus) (wide en bloc resection)

1 (Percutaneous technique)^{7,12)}

1 가

40%

1 1 1

prostaglandin 3

^{1,3)} Kneisl Simon⁴⁾ 12 , 1

50% Campanacci¹³⁾ (primary cure rate)

(percutaneous technique) 83%

(unroofing technique) 가 100% (percutaneous technique)

(nidus) 3가 Rosenthal¹⁴⁾

(Wide en bloc resection with the surrounding bone)^{5,6)} 9 9% 3.4

⁷⁾(unroofing of the nidus by gradual removal of the overlying reactive bone and excision with curettes and burrs), 12% 85.7%

100%

(percutaneous CT-guided core drill excision or destruction of the nidus by radiofrequency, laser or absolute ethanol)^{8,9,10)} (monitoring)

Campanacci

(unroofing of the nidus by gradual removal of the overlying bone) 가,

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Percutaneous Radiofrequency ablation for the Treatment of Osteoid osteoma

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Purpose: To analyze the postoperative functional and radiographic follow-up results in patients who underwent percutaneous radiofrequency ablation therapy after the diagnosis of osteoid osteoma.

Materials and Methods: Seven patients, who were clinically and radiographically diagnosed with osteoid osteoma from July 1999 to January 2001, and received percutaneous radiofrequency ablation therapy. The average follow-up period was 15.5 months(range, 8~25 months). For the diagnosis and accurate localization of the lesion, simple radiography, computed tomography and magnetic resonance imaging(MRI) were performed preoperatively. Simple radiographs and MRI were taken periodically for the follow-up studies.

Results: In all 7 patients, symptoms completely disappeared within 3 days after the operation. The average period of hospitalization was 2.4 days, excluding 1 patient who needed an additional burn treatment. The average postoperative night and day pain scores were 1.8 and 1.3, respectively. The average vocational and recreational activity scores were 1 and 0.6, respectively.

Conclusions: Satisfactory functional results were obtained with percutaneous radiofrequency ablation therapy for the elimination of osteoid osteoma. Compared to conventional treatment, the advantages of this therapy were short hospitalization period, no internal fixation and bone graft for preventing fracture, and no limitation of joint motion by long fixation period.

Key Words: Osteoid osteoma, Percutaneous radiofrequency ablation therapy

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