



가

2.

가  
<sup>10,12,23)</sup>

가 (Fig. 1),

(window)

가

가

(torque force)

가

가

(demineralized  
(bone morpho-

가

bone matrix)  
genetic protein)

<sup>6)</sup>

Mann-Whitney test (SPSS for Windows  
Release 11.0, Chicago, Illinois)

가

가

(calcium sulfate, CaSO<sub>4</sub>,  
Osteoset , Wright Medical Co. Arlington  
TN, USA) (hydroxyapatite,  
Ca<sub>5</sub>(PO<sub>4</sub>)<sub>3</sub>OH, Pyrost , Osteo, Stryker Michi-  
gan, USA)

1.

20

가 7 (35%), 가 13 (65%)

가

15.8 (2 45)

(Table 1).

가

6

가

가 5

가 2

가 2

가

2

(Table 2).

1.

가 8

20

6

2

2

(Table 1).

1985 10 2002 1

20

2

가

3

2.

(1 14 )

**Table 1.** Case analysis of patients treated by curettage and debridement

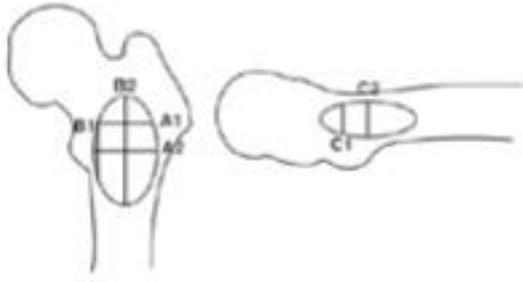
No	Sex	Age	Graft	Diagnosis	Bone defect size (cm <sup>3</sup> )	Graft resorption (Mos)	Healing evidence (Mos)	Result	Remarks
1	M	9	Osteoset	SBC	29.6	4	12	Success	
2	M	12	Osteoset	SBC	32.48	2	4	fail	Recurrence
3	F	14	Osteoset	FD	11.4	12	12	Success	
4	F	23	Osteoset	FD	11.8	4	4	Success	
5	M	11	Osteoset	FD	89.4	10	10	Success	Fracture
6	M	16	Osteoset	FD	52.8	3	3	Success	
7	M	8	Osteoset	SBC	8.2	2	5	Success	
8	M	26	Osteoset	ABC	15.8	1	1	Success	
9	F	11	Osteoset	Intraosseous lipoma	24.0	2	2	Success	
10	M	42	Osteoset	SBC	34.2	3	6	Success	
11	F	45	Osteoset	Intraosseous lipoma	8.9	2	7	Success	
12	F	8	Pyrost	ABC	66.0	12	12	Success	
13	M	13	Pyrost	Myxoid fibroma	32.1	12	4	Success	
14	M	18	Pyrost	FD	2.2	6	6	Success	
15	F	16	Pyrost	FD	107.2	15	10	Success	
16	M	16	Pyrost	SBC	43.9	11	12	Success	
17	M	3	Pyrost	SBC	11.3	10	7	Success	
18	F	9	Pyrost	Chondromyxoid fibroma	5.7	6	6	Success	
19	M	22	Pyrost	SBC	10.5	12	6	Success	
20	M	10	Pyrost	SBC	17.9	6	6	Success	Fracture

SBC : Solitary bone cyst, FD : Fibrous dysplasia, ABC : Aneurysmal bone cyst.

**Table 2.** Lesion site

Site	No. of cases	(%)
Proximal humerus	6	30
Proximal femur	5	25
Distal humerus	2	10
Distal femur	2	10
Proximal tibia	2	10
Superior ramus	1	5
Distal fibula	1	5
Scapula	1	5
Total	20	100

9  
12.7  
10  
5.8  
,  
2  
(Table 1).  
3.  
가 , ,  
,  
(Fig. 1).  
20  
30.7cm<sup>3</sup>



**Fig. 1.** Method of calculating the size of bone defect.

- A(medial to lateral):  $(A1+A2)/2$
- B(cephalic to caudal):  $(B1+B2)/2$
- C(anteroposterior):  $(C1+C2)/2$
- Size of bone defect =  $A \times B \times C$

(5.7 107.3) , 30cm<sup>3</sup>  
 . 10 30  
 cm<sup>3</sup> 5 7.5 ,  
 30 cm<sup>3</sup> 6 4.6  
 . 9  
 30 cm<sup>3</sup> 5 7.2  
 , 30 cm<sup>3</sup> 4  
 17.8 . 30 cm<sup>3</sup>

가 가 (p=0.016).

4.



**Fig. 2.** Fibrous dysplasia of the femur in a 14-year-old patient.

- A: The lesion was removed and filled the defect with Pyrost .
- B: Radiograph 3 and 11 year after surgery showed unabsorbed Pyrost .
- C: CT showed actual bony response. Implanted Pyrost , replaced bone and cyst were well visualized.
- D: 11 year after implantation, Pyrost was partially replaced with trabecular bone. But inflammatory around dead bone exist(H&E,  $\times 100$ ).



**Fig. 3.** Aneurysmal bone cyst of proximal femur in a 12-year-old patient

- A:** Hip anteroposterior radiograph showing large radiolucent area on proximal femur area.
- B:** Curettage and defect filling with calcium sulfate alone was done. At postoperative 17 month, the recurrence of disease was observed.
- C:** The curettage which was thorough and bone graft with fibular strut graft was done. At postoperative 6 month, bony trabeculation fills a preoperative bone defect.
- D:** Calcium sulfate was absorbed into the host lamellar bone(H&E, × 100).

(halo) , 가 (osseous  
 bridge), , 20 19 2  
 , 1 10 (dead bone)  
 (bony trabeculae)  
 (Fig. 2).  
 (p=0.069), 가 1 17 , 가  
 (p=0.79), (p=0.89) 6 (Fig. 3).





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## Abstract

### The Analysis and Treatment of Benign Bone Tumor by Curettage and Debridement with Bone Graft Substitutes

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**Purpose:** The purpose of this study was to determine if bony union can be obtained when a bone graft substitute is transplanted in order to treat a benign bone tumor and if there is a difference between calcium sulfate and hydroxyapatite in the healing procedure when the degree of the bony union after the bone graft are compared.

**Materials and Methods:** This study selected 20 cases, in which a curettage on the benign bone tumors was conducted and a bone graft substitute was transplanted. The area of the focus, the new bone formation, the recurrence of the focus in the plain radiographs and histological findings were observed.

**Results:** Twenty cases (13 males, 7 females) were evaluated. Their mean age at surgery was 15.8 years (2–45), and the mean follow-up period was 3 years. The mean area of focus was 30.7 cm<sup>3</sup> in the radiographs, and 19 cases showed successful results in the ultimate visit, while 1 case has a recurrence of the focus.

**Conclusion:** Calcium sulfate has osteoconduction and superior bioavailability, and is absorbed in vivo in proportion to the new bone formation. On the other hand, hydroxyapatite has good osteoconduction. It can result in better bone formation when it is combined with an autologous bone graft, autologous bone marrow, and an allogenic bone graft, but is absorbed in vivo more slowly than the former.

**Key Words:** Benign bone tumor, Curettage, Bone graft substitute, Calcium sulfate, Hydroxyapatite.

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