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24 ( 8 47 ) .

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16.3 ( 3 84 ) .

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Tel: 02) 590-1464, Fax: 02) 535-9834, E-mail: ygchung@catholic.ac.kr

1966 Friedenstein 가 가 (2  
 11) , , 3 ) , 가  
 (6 6 ) 8 9  
 (Table 1). 4  
 4  
 4,9,13,22) Docquier Delloye 가  
 가 76% . 1  
 (17 13 )  
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 22)  
 가 6 , 가 2 24 (8  
 47 ) .  
 2,5,15,19) 1966 7 5 , 2 ,  
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 16.3 (3 84 )

**Table 1.** Patients treated with bone marrow stromal cell transplantation

No	Sex	Age	Diagnosis	Location	Treatment	Follow up (Mos)	Result
1	M	18	FD	Humerus & radius	BMT only	84	Partial healing
2	M	26	FCD	Fibula	Curettage & BMT	10	Complete healing
3	M	31	FD	Proximal femur	Curettage, allograft & BMT	6	Pathologic fracture & complete healing
4	M	32	Chondroblastoma	Proximal humerus	Curettage, allograft & BMT	7	Partial healing
5	F	8	SBC	Proximal femur	Curettage, allograft & BMT	9	Recur after healing
6	M	11	SBC	Proximal femur	Curettage, allograft & BMT	7	Complete healing
7	F	47	FD	Proximal femur	Curettage, allograft & BMT	4	Complete healing
8	M	19	FD	Proximal femur	Curettage, allograft & BMT	3	Progressive healing

FD : Fibrous dysplasia, FCD: Fibrous cortical defect, SBC : Simple bone cyst, BMT: Bone marrow stromal cell transplantation

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7 1 1

(bone marrow aspiration needle) 3 가 .

150 200 cc 500 cc 가 , percoll gradient (Sheba 1.200) 1 3 ,

400 g (g=gradient) 5 (mononuclear cell) 가 (Fig. 2).

4 DMEM 10% FBS 가 1 (Case No 7)

alkaline phosphatase mineralization (Alizarin red-S stain) 47

가 가 6.6x4.0x3.5 cm (Fig. 1A). MRI , T2 (Fig 1B).

가 가 가 (Fig. 1C)

2 , 4 가 (Fig. 1D).

2 (Case No 5)

4 , 8 가 1 2 가 4 가 (Fig. 2A). MRI 가 (Fig. 2B), 가 (Fig. 2C), 5 8



**Fig. 1.** Fibrous dysplasia of the proximal femur in a 47-year-old woman. **(A)** Radiograph shows a large radiolucent area with marginal sclerosis on left proximal femur. **(B)** The coronal section of T1-weighted MR scan shows mixed low-to-intermediate signal lesion with marginal sclerosis on subtrochanteric area of left femur. **(C)** She underwent curettage, defect filling with cancellous chip bone allograft and 24 cc of autologous bone marrow stromal cell transplantation. **(D)** Radiograph made 4 months after surgery shows healing with radiodense new bone formation.

가 가 MSCs  
 (Fig. 2D). , pros-  
 taglindins oxygen radicals (pleuripotent?),  
 ,  
 ,  
 (cell  
 therapy) 가 (gene therapy)  
 (marrow stromal cells, MSCs) 2,11)  
 (mesenchymal stem cells, 22),



**Fig. 2.** Simple bone cyst of the right proximal femur in a eight-year-old girl. **(A)** Initial radiograph shows a large multiloculated radiolucent area with cortical thinning on right proximal femur. **(B)** She underwent curettage, defect filling with cancellous chip bone allograft and 30 cc of autologous bone marrow stromal cell transplantation. **(C)** Two months later, the cyst was disappeared with new bone consolidation. **(D)** Radiograph made 5 months after surgery shows newly developed radiolucent lesion on previously healed area.

13)

5),

15,18)

(red marrow)

9,23)

(yellow marrow)

(creeping substitution)

가 (progenitor cells)

13,14)

가

가

가

Caplan 가 가

가 Hernigou Beaujean 116 186

가  
93.8% <sup>1,3,10,12,16,20)</sup> 1996 Lokiec 10

150 cc 가 <sup>17)</sup>  
30 cc 가  
<sup>13)</sup> Connolly <sup>6,9,25)</sup> Yandow 67%  
17% <sup>25)</sup>  
Docpuier Delloye 17 10 (59%)  
<sup>7)</sup> <sup>9)</sup> Chang 14  
57% 가 가

가  
(progenitor cells with pleuripotential activity)  
가 가 <sup>9)</sup>  
가 가

가 가  
가 가  
Pereira 가

가 30% 가  
<sup>19)</sup> 가  
가 <sup>2,18)</sup> 가 8  
가 4

가 1 가  
가 가  
<sup>8,24)</sup> bisphosphonate  
Ethibloc 가 가  
가 가 가

9 1  
가

가

가

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**Abstract**

**Treatment of Benign Bone Lesions with Autologous Bone Marrow Stromal Cell Transplantation**

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**Purpose:** We analyzed the result of autologous bone marrow stromal cell transplantation with or without cancellous chip bone allograft for benign long bone lesions.

**Materials and methods:** Since July 1996, eight benign bone lesions treated by curettage, cancellous chip bone allograft and bone marrow or marrow stromal cell transplantation were observed for resolution of clinical symptoms, new bone formation and consolidation. There were 6 males and 2 females. Average age was 24 (range 8 to 47) years old. Histologic diagnoses were 5 fibrous dysplasia, 2 simple bone cysts and one chondroblastoma and fibrous cortical defect each. Mean follow-up period was 16.3 (range 3 to 84) months.

**Results:** In all four symptomatic patients, the pain was subsided in two weeks after surgery. New bone formation in the lesion was observed at 4 weeks, which incorporated into surrounding normal bone around 8 weeks. There were one pathologic fracture through the lesion at 3 weeks and one recurrence of simple bone cyst at 5 months postoperatively.

**Conclusion:** Bone marrow or marrow stromal cell transplantation for bone defects from curettage of benign bone lesions, with or without cancellous chip bone allograft revealed rapid healing. Though it was the result of short-term follow up, it supports that bone marrow stromal cell transplantation will be very useful for the treatment of benign long bone cysts or other lesions. The complete curettage of inner cystic wall is important to prevent later recurrence, and the rigid internal fixation is also needed in selected high risk lesions of fracture.

**Key Words:** Benign bone tumor, Bone cyst, Bone defect, Bone marrow stromal cell transplantation

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