

28 29

16(6 ~ 41.8) . 29

가 19 (65.5%), 가 10 (34.5%) (Fig. 1).

23(3 ~ 68)

가 14 가

(window)

3 (Table 1).

가

(simple bone cyst),

가

(calcium sul-

(fibrous dysplasia),

fate, CaSO₄, Osteoset , Wright Medical Co.

(aneurysmal bone cyst) (Table 2).

Arlington TN, USA)

4

(halo)

2.

, 가 (osseous bridge),

(trabeculation)

(femoral head

(healing)

bone chip)

AIDS, ,

student t

Table 1. Anatomical location

Anatomical location	Case
Femur	15
Humerus	3
Calcaneus	3
Tibia	2
Patella	2
Hand	2
Others	2
Total	29

Table 2. Pathologic Diagnosis

Pathologic Diagnosis	Case
Simple bone cyst	10
Fibrous dysplasia	8
Aneurysmal bone cyst	5
Enchondroma	3
Giant cell tumor	1
Chondroblastoma	1
Nonossifying Fibroma	1
Total	29

Table 3. Healing time

Factor	Cases	Weeks	P value
Type of bone graft	FFA* alone	18	0.085
	+Autograft	8	
	+bone substitutes	3	
Patient 's age	Growth period	16	0.886
	After growth period	13	
Size of bone defect	<40 cm ³	18	0.018
	40 cm ³	11	

* FFA: fresh frozen allograft

test(SPSS for Windows Release 12.0, Chicago, Illinois)

2.

1. $40(9 \sim 171)$
 cm^3 40 cm^3 18 , 40 cm^3 11
 40 cm^3 9.3
 40 cm^3 12.9

가 18, (p=0.018).

가 가 8,

가 3.

3 (Table 3).

23(3 ~ 68)

11(6 ~ 16)

11.4,

16,

13

가 10.7,

10.6 11.3

13.6

(p=0.886).

(p=0.085).



Fig. 2. Aneurysmal bone cyst with pathologic fracture of tibia in 15 years old boy. (A) Preoperative AP radiograph shows bone loss in tibia. (B) Immediate postoperative radiograph taken after curettage and defect filling with fresh frozen allograft alone. (C) At postoperative 12 weeks, bony trabeculation fills a preoperative lytic lesion. (D) Radiograph at a final follow up. Graft was well incorporated without recurrence.

4.

1

1
15

(Fig. 3).

5.

29 2
. 1 5

12

9

1

7

(Fig. 2).

2
12

가
1 6

(Fig. 4).

가

6

6

1

(revascularization)

4

12

14



Fig. 3. Fibrous dysplasia with pathologic fracture of femur in 12 years old boy. **(A)** Preoperative AP radiograph shows bone loss and fracture in femur. **(B)** Immediate postoperative radiograph taken after curettage and defect filling with fresh frozen and calcium sulfate. **(C)** At postoperative 14 weeks, bony trabeculation fills a preoperative lytic lesion. **(D)** Radiograph at a final follow up. Graft was well incorporated without recurrence.

(infection) 가
 (disease transmission) 가
 9, 7, 16) 가
 (tricalcium phosphate),
 1, 3, 4) 1, 4, 11, 12, 16)
 가 가 가
 가 가 가

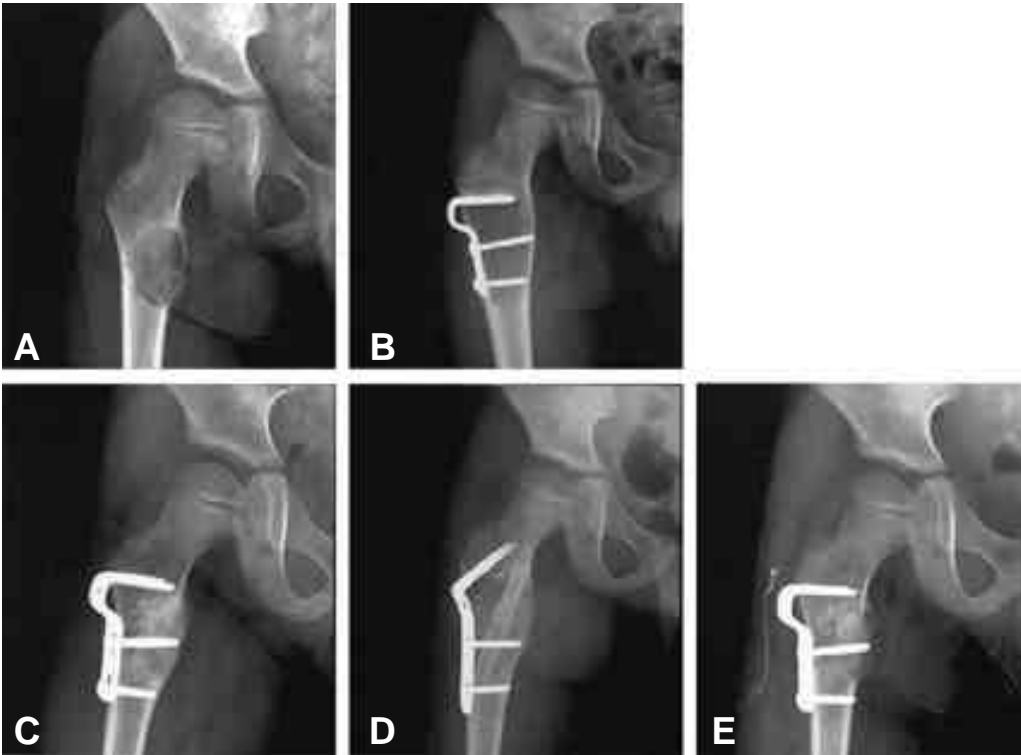


Fig. 4. Simple bone cyst of proximal femur in 5 years old boy. **(A)** Preoperative AP radiograph shows bone loss in proximal femur. **(B)** Immediate postoperative radiograph taken after curettage and defect filling with fresh frozen allograft alone. **(C)** At postoperative 9 weeks, bony trabeculation fills a preoperative lytic lesion. **(D)** At postoperative 7 months, the recurrence of disease was observed **(E)** The curettage which was through and allograft with fibular strut graft was done.

19
 Macewen¹³⁾ 1950 , , , Markin¹⁴⁾
 Curtis⁵⁾ Herndon Chase¹⁰⁾ 718
 19% 가 11%
 12 ~ 20%
 (revascularization)
 14,15) 가 70% 가 3
 1971 Markin²⁾ 가
 Glycerol dimethyl sulfoxide 12 ~ 15%
 (fresh frozen Staphylococcus
 allograft) epidermidis¹⁴⁾ 가
 15) 1
 nonstructural allograft
 structural allograft nonstrue 2 가
 tural allograft 가 2
 tural allograft strue
 nonstructural allograft 가
 Glancy⁸⁾ 가 , 가
 가 (60 cc) 가 가
 (60 cc) , 가
 가 가 가
 가 가 가
 가 100% 가
 67% 가
 가 11.4 , 가
 가 10.7 가
 가

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40 cm³ 9.3 , 40 cm³ 12.9
 가 가 가
 가 가 가

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Abstract

The Treatment of the Benign Bone Tumor by Curettage and Fresh Frozen Allograft

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Purpose: We compared the time how much time spent until the bone unions, when we grafted fresh frozen allograft during therapy of benign bone tumor depends on the degrees of bony unions.

Materials and Methods: This study selected 29 cases, in which a curettage on the benign bone tumors was conducted and a fresh frozen allograft was transplanted. The area of the focus, the new bone formation, the recurrence of the focus and complications in the plain radiographs were observed.

Results: The average time when we could find out bony unions in the radiographs is eleven weeks. The time when we could observe the unions in the radiographs are 11.4 weeks in allograft group, 10.7 weeks in allograft and autograft groups and 13.6 weeks in allograft and bone substitute. On radiologic findings, the average lesion size is 40 cm³. The time when we could find bony unions are 9.3 weeks in less than 40 cm³ and 12.9 weeks in more than 40 cm³. We could observe recurrences in two cases.

Conclusion: The authors could get the similar results between fresh frozen allograft, allograft and autograft after curettage of benign bone tumor. We can think the ideal method which is the transplantation of autograft, but if we can't get autograft enough, the best way which heal the defects is the transplantation of fresh frozen allograft.

Key Words: Benign bone tumor, Curettage, Fresh frozen allograft

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